

Three Cheers For



“Shut Up And Calculate!”





(1951) Withheld 3rd
Cheer because Democracy
encourages Mediocrity.....
"Shut Up + Calculate!" is
the best inoculation against
mediocrity we have in
fundamental physics!

"But what does
Quantum Mechanics
Mean?"

Brave Asker of
Big Questions

vs

"Shut Up
And Calculate!"

Problem-set
addicted, Calculation
Monkey-Nerd

“Shut Up
+ Calculate”



“Actions speak
louder than words”

“Shut Up
+ Calculate”



“Where’s the Beef?”

A short-hand for the most effective strategy we have found to attack + make real progress on the biggest, hardest + most "conceptual" mysteries of physics

~

"Shift Up + Calculate"

Structure of Physical Laws

Mathematical

Structure

“Equations”

+

Physical Interpretation:
① Dictionary + Grammar
for relating Math. Struct.
to real world

“Words”

The Creative Tension of Theoretical Physics

Grand Physical/
Philosophical Principles



Insightfully Chosen Calculations
(generating "theorists data")

Romantic Dreamer



Careful Pragmatist

Structure of Physical Laws

Mathematical
Structure

+

Physical Interpretation:
Dictionary + Grammar
for relating Math. Struct.
to real world

~ "Equations"

Ultimately More
Important!

~ "Words"

- * Imprecise + Slippery
- * Lead to Complacency
- * Words can change
radically, while eqns
are unaltered!

... Final Form of Laws Are So Simple ...

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R = 8\pi G_N T_{\mu\nu}$$

$$i\hbar \frac{d|\psi\rangle}{dt} = H|\psi\rangle$$

Surely we can find them with
the right philosophical mindset — what
is all this “theorists data/shut up calculate” crap?

Grand Physical/
Philosophical Principles



Insightfully Chosen Calculations
(generating "theorists data")

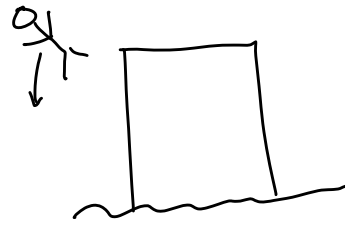
INDISPENSABLE!
But also, the
easier part ...

Where the
heart of the
action is

Why? For mysterious reasons, laws
are Mathematical, Simple + Rigid.

Much easier (+ more forgiving of
little errors!) to guess the correct
equations when you're in basin of attraction
of the right ideas.

Einstein :



General Relativity

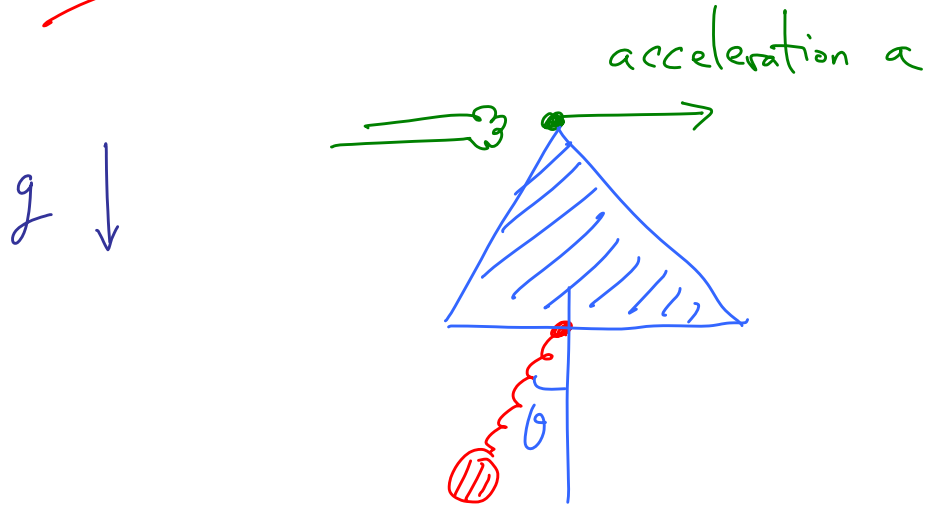
Heisenberg :

"Only Speak
of Observables!"



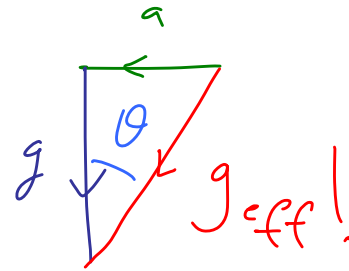
Quantum Mechanics

How I discovered eq. principle in 1986



... After Lots of Hard Work...

$$\tan \theta = \frac{a}{g} !$$



$ds^2 = \sum g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$

x^0	α_{10}	α_{20}	α_{30}	α_{40}
x^1	α_{11}	α_{21}	α_{31}	α_{41}
x^2	α_{12}	α_{22}	α_{32}	α_{42}
x^3	α_{13}	α_{23}	α_{33}	α_{43}
x^4	α_{14}	α_{24}	α_{34}	α_{44}

$\sum \sum g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu = \sum \sum \sum \sum g_{\mu\nu} \alpha_{\mu\sigma} \alpha_{\nu\tau} dx^\sigma dx^\tau$

$g_{\mu\nu} = \sum \sum g_{\mu\sigma} \alpha_{\sigma\nu}$ $x^\sigma = \sum \alpha_{\sigma\nu} x^\nu$

analog $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\sigma} = \sum \alpha_{\sigma\nu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu}$

$g'_{\mu\nu} = \sum \sum g_{\mu\sigma} \beta_{\sigma\lambda} \beta_{\lambda\nu}$

Spezialfall für das $g_{\mu\nu}$

g_{00}	g_{01}	g_{02}	g_{03}	g_{04}
1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	c^2

$c^2 = \frac{c^2}{\alpha^2} = \frac{c^2}{(\frac{c}{\alpha})^2} = 2c \frac{c}{\alpha} = 2c \alpha$

$d(c^2) = 2 \alpha dc + 2c d\alpha$

$g_{\mu\nu}(c^2) = 2c \alpha dc$

$\frac{c^2}{2} = f$

$\alpha y = g_{\mu\nu} c^2 + c \alpha c$

$g_{\mu\nu} c^2 = c \alpha dc$

$\frac{g_{\mu\nu} c^2}{2f} = g_{\mu\nu} c^2$

$\Delta y = \frac{2}{f} \frac{g_{\mu\nu} c^2}{2}$

$\chi^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu = 0$ Haupttransformieren

$\frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial x^\mu} = 0$

$\frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial x^0} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^0} \sum \sum g_{\mu\nu} \alpha_{\mu\sigma} \alpha_{\nu\tau} dx^\sigma dx^\tau$

$g'_{\mu\nu} = k + \sum \sum g_{\mu\sigma} \beta_{\sigma\lambda} \beta_{\lambda\nu}$

$g'_{\mu\nu} = k + \underbrace{\sum \sum \sum \sum g_{\mu\sigma} \beta_{\sigma\lambda} \beta_{\lambda\nu}}_{B_{\mu\nu}}$

$\sum \sum \sum \sum g_{\mu\sigma} \beta_{\sigma\lambda} \beta_{\lambda\nu} = 0$

$g'_{\mu\nu} = \sum \sum \sum \sum g_{\mu\sigma} \beta_{\sigma\lambda} \beta_{\lambda\nu} = 0$

Alles nur von x_1 und x_2 (Zeit) abhängig $x_1, x_2, \alpha_{11}, \alpha_{22}$

$g'_{11} = g_{11} \alpha_{11}^2 + g_{12} (\alpha_{11} \alpha_{21} + \alpha_{21} \alpha_{11}) + g_{22} \alpha_{21}^2$

$g'_{12} = g_{11} \alpha_{11} \alpha_{21} + g_{12} (\alpha_{11} \alpha_{22} + \alpha_{22} \alpha_{11}) + g_{22} \alpha_{21} \alpha_{22}$

$g'_{22} = g_{11} \alpha_{21}^2 + g_{12} (\alpha_{21} \alpha_{22} + \alpha_{22} \alpha_{21}) + g_{22} \alpha_{22}^2$

$\alpha_{11}^2 = (dx_1 + \alpha_{12} dx_2)^2 = dx_1^2 + 2 \alpha_{12} dx_1 dx_2 + \alpha_{12}^2 dx_2^2$

$\alpha_{21}^2 = (\alpha_{21} dx_1 + \alpha_{22} dx_2)^2 = \alpha_{21}^2 dx_1^2 + 2 \alpha_{21} \alpha_{22} dx_1 dx_2 + \alpha_{22}^2 dx_2^2$

$(\alpha_{11}^2 + \alpha_{21}^2) dx_1^2$

$\frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial x_1} = \alpha_{11} \frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial \alpha_{11}} + \alpha_{21} \frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial \alpha_{21}} = \alpha_{11} \frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial \alpha_{11}} + 2 \alpha_{21} \frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial \alpha_{21}}$

$\frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial x_2} = \alpha_{12} \frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial \alpha_{12}} + \alpha_{22} \frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial \alpha_{22}} = \alpha_{12} \frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial \alpha_{12}} + \alpha_{22} \frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial \alpha_{22}}$

$ds^2 = dx^2 + \alpha^2 (dy^2 + dz^2)$

$dy^2 = dy - \alpha y dy$

$dx^2 = x + \alpha x t$

$dx^2 = x^2 - \frac{c^2}{2}$

$x^2 = x + \frac{c^2}{2\alpha} t^2$

$t^2 = c t$

$m \frac{dx^2}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$

$f = 0$

$x + \xi = x + \xi + \frac{dx}{dt} dt + d\xi$

$y + \eta = y + \eta + \frac{dy}{dt} dt + d\eta$

$2 + \xi = d\xi^2 = (dx + d\xi)^2 + \dots$

$= d\xi^2 + 2 dx d\xi + \dots$

$= d\xi^2 (1 + 2 \frac{dx}{d\xi} + \dots)$

$ds^2 = ds^2 (1 + \frac{dx}{d\xi} \frac{d\xi}{ds} + \dots)$

$ds^2 - ds^2 = (\xi \xi + \dots) ds^2$

$\int (\xi \xi + \dots) ds^2 = 0$

$\int \xi \xi ds^2 = \int \xi ds^2 = \int \xi ds^2 = \int \xi ds^2$

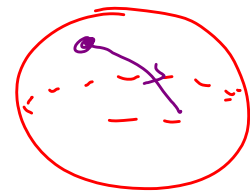
$\int -(\xi \xi + \dots) ds^2 = 0$

man kann die Behauptung

The "curved spacetime metric" appears

... practicing ...

curved motion in space



$$\begin{aligned}
 [{}^{ij}] &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{il}}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial g_{jl}}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x_l} \right) \quad \frac{1}{2} [{}^{ik}] - \frac{1}{2} [{}^{kl}] \\
 (i, k, l, m) &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 g_{im}}{\partial x_i \partial x_k} + \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_m} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{il}}{\partial x_k \partial x_m} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{km}}{\partial x_i \partial x_l} \right) \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{symmetrisch} \\ \text{umkehrbar} \\ \text{Kovarianz} \end{array} \right\} \\
 &+ \sum_{\rho \sigma} g_{\rho \sigma} \left([{}^{im}] [{}^{kl}] - [{}^{il}] [{}^{km}] \right) \\
 \sum g_{kl} (i, k, l, m) & \\
 \sum g_{kl} [{}^{kl}] &= \sum g_{kl} \left(\frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} + \frac{\partial^2 g_{li}}{\partial x_k \partial x_k} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\partial^2 g_{ij}}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + 2 \sum g_{kl} \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \\
 \frac{1}{2} \sum g_{\rho \sigma} \left(\frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} + \frac{\partial^2 g_{\sigma \rho}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \right) &= \frac{\partial^2 g_{ij}}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + 2 \sum g_{kl} \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \\
 \sum g_{kl} g_{\rho \sigma} \left([{}^{im}] [{}^{kl}] - [{}^{il}] [{}^{km}] \right) & \\
 = \sum_{\rho} \left\{ \sum_{\sigma} g_{\rho \sigma} \frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} + 2 \sum_{\alpha \beta} \left\{ \sum_{\gamma} g_{\alpha \gamma} \frac{\partial^2 g_{\alpha \gamma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} - \sum_{\delta \epsilon} \left\{ \sum_{\zeta} g_{\alpha \zeta} \frac{\partial^2 g_{\alpha \zeta}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \right\} g_{\beta \delta} \right\} \right\} g_{kl} & \\
 + \sum_{\rho \ell} \left\{ \sum_{\sigma} g_{\rho \sigma} \frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \right\} & \\
 \sum_k \left(\frac{\partial^2 g_{kk}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{ik}}{\partial x_k \partial x_i} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{ki}}{\partial x_k \partial x_i} \right) = 0 & \\
 \text{alle verschwinden.} &
 \end{aligned}$$

Riemann Tensor Appears!

Punkttensor der Gravitation.

$(i, k, l, m) =$ Komponenten niedriger Mannigfaltigkeit

$\sum_{i, k, l, m} g_{kl} g_{\rho \sigma} g_{\mu \nu} (i, k, l, m) =$ Punkttensor

$$(i, k, l, m) = \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{il}}{\partial x_k \partial x_m} + \sum_{\rho \sigma} g_{\rho \sigma} \left([{}^{im}] [{}^{kl}] - [{}^{il}] [{}^{km}] \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} g_{kl} g_{\rho \sigma} g_{\mu \nu} \left(\frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} + \frac{\partial^2 g_{\sigma \rho}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 g_{\mu \nu}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} + \frac{\partial^2 g_{\nu \mu}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} g_{kl} \left(-g_{\rho \sigma} \frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} - g_{\rho \sigma} g_{\mu \nu} \frac{\partial^2 g_{\mu \nu}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} + \frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} \right) \left(-g_{\mu \nu} g_{\rho \sigma} \frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} - g_{\rho \sigma} g_{\mu \nu} \frac{\partial^2 g_{\mu \nu}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} \right)$$

$g_{\rho \sigma} = 0$ gesetzt.

$$\frac{1}{4} \left(g_{\mu \nu} \frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} + g_{\rho \sigma} \frac{\partial^2 g_{\mu \nu}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} - g_{\rho \sigma} \frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \right) \left(g_{\mu \nu} \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} + g_{\rho \sigma} \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} \right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} g_{kl} g_{\rho \sigma} g_{\mu \nu} \left(\frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} + \frac{\partial^2 g_{\sigma \rho}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 g_{\mu \nu}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} + \frac{\partial^2 g_{\nu \mu}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} \right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} g_{\rho \sigma} g_{\mu \nu} + \frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} g_{kl} g_{\mu \nu} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} g_{kl} g_{\mu \nu} \right) \left(g_{\mu \nu} \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} + g_{\rho \sigma} \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \left(g_{\rho \sigma} \frac{\partial^2 g_{\mu \nu}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} + g_{\mu \nu} g_{\rho \sigma} \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \right)$$

$$- \frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \left(g_{\mu \nu} \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} + g_{\rho \sigma} g_{\mu \nu} \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \right)$$

zu unverständlich.

... "Too involved" ...

Höhergradige Berechnung des Christoffeltensors

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 g_{im}}{\partial x_i \partial x_k} + \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_m} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{il}}{\partial x_k \partial x_m} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{km}}{\partial x_i \partial x_l} \right) g_{\rho \sigma}$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} g_{\rho \sigma} \left(\frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} + \frac{\partial^2 g_{\sigma \rho}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 g_{\mu \nu}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} + \frac{\partial^2 g_{\nu \mu}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{\mu \nu}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} \right)$$

$\frac{1}{2} g_{\rho \sigma} \frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i}$ steht stehen.

$$g_{kl} [{}^{kl}] = g_{kl} \left(2 \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \right) = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i}$$

$$g_{kl} [{}^{kl}] = g_{kl} \left(2 \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \right) = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i}$$

$$2 g_{kl} \left(\frac{\partial^2 g_{il}}{\partial x_i \partial x_k} + \frac{\partial^2 g_{km}}{\partial x_i \partial x_l} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{il}}{\partial x_k \partial x_m} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \left(\frac{\partial^2 g_{il}}{\partial x_k \partial x_m} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \left(\frac{\partial^2 g_{km}}{\partial x_l \partial x_i} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \right)$$

$$- 2 g_{kl} \left(\frac{\partial^2 g_{il}}{\partial x_i \partial x_k} + \frac{\partial^2 g_{km}}{\partial x_i \partial x_l} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{il}}{\partial x_k \partial x_m} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \left(\frac{\partial^2 g_{il}}{\partial x_k \partial x_m} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \left(\frac{\partial^2 g_{km}}{\partial x_l \partial x_i} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \right)$$

weiteres Glied:

$$- \frac{1}{4} g_{\rho \sigma} \frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \frac{\partial^2 g_{\mu \nu}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l}$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} g_{\rho \sigma} \left(\frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 g_{\mu \nu}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{\mu \nu}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} \right) g_{kl}$$

$$= - \frac{1}{2} g_{\rho \sigma} g_{kl} \frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \frac{\partial^2 g_{\mu \nu}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} + \frac{1}{4} g_{\rho \sigma} \frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \frac{\partial^2 g_{\mu \nu}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l}$$

Das ist ein höhergradiges Christoffeltensor enthält also die Form

$$\frac{\partial^2 g_{im}}{\partial x_i \partial x_k} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{kl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_m} + \frac{\partial^2 g_{il}}{\partial x_k \partial x_m} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{km}}{\partial x_i \partial x_l}$$

$$- g_{\rho \sigma} g_{kl} \frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} + g_{\rho \sigma} g_{kl} \frac{\partial^2 g_{\rho \sigma}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i}$$

Resultat sicher. Gilt für Koordinaten, die den Gl. $\Delta \rho = 0$ genügen.

Achingly Close!

System der Gleichungen für Materie

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_\alpha} (\sqrt{g} g_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu}) - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{g} \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\alpha} T^{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$$T_{\mu\nu} = \rho \frac{dx_\mu}{dt} \frac{dx_\nu}{dt}$$

Ableitung der Gravitationsgleichungen

$$\frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\beta} (\sqrt{g} g_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\beta}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\alpha} (\sqrt{g} g_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\beta} \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\beta}) - \sqrt{g} g_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial^2 g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\beta \partial x_\alpha}$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\alpha} (\sqrt{g} g_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\beta} \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\alpha}) + \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\beta} (\sqrt{g} g_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\beta})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\gamma}}{\partial x_\alpha} g_{\beta\gamma} \sqrt{g} \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\alpha} \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\beta} g_{\alpha\beta} + \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial x_\alpha} \sqrt{g} \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\alpha} \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\beta} + \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\alpha}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\alpha} g_{\mu\nu} \sqrt{g} \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\gamma}}{\partial x_\alpha} \frac{\partial g_{\beta\delta}}{\partial x_\beta} g_{\alpha\beta} \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\gamma} \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\delta} - \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\gamma}}{\partial x_\alpha} g_{\beta\gamma} g_{\alpha\delta} g_{\beta\epsilon} g_{\gamma\epsilon} \sqrt{g} \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\alpha} \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\beta}$$

Zusammenfassung

$$\frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\alpha} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_\beta} (\sqrt{g} g_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\beta}) - \sqrt{g} g_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial^2 g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\beta \partial x_\alpha} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{g} (g_{\alpha\mu} g_{\nu\beta} \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\gamma}}{\partial x_\alpha} \frac{\partial g_{\beta\delta}}{\partial x_\beta} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} g_{\alpha\beta} \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\gamma}}{\partial x_\alpha} \frac{\partial g_{\beta\delta}}{\partial x_\beta})$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\alpha} (\sqrt{g} g_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\gamma}}{\partial x_\beta} \frac{\partial g_{\beta\delta}}{\partial x_\alpha}) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\alpha} (\sqrt{g} g_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\gamma}}{\partial x_\alpha} \frac{\partial g_{\beta\delta}}{\partial x_\beta})$$

Dies ist die Kommutator.

"Entwurf Theory":

Huge + Confusing Mistake

← But so neat!

+ Fully justified by "philosophy" (irrelevant)
+ "physical arguments" (wrong)

Heisenberg's Journey

* Struggle to extend Bohr's model for hydrogen to Helium! (+ other realistic systems)

* Too hard: switch to toy model

$$\ddot{x} + \omega_0^2 x + \lambda x^2 = 0$$

"Anharmonic Oscillator"

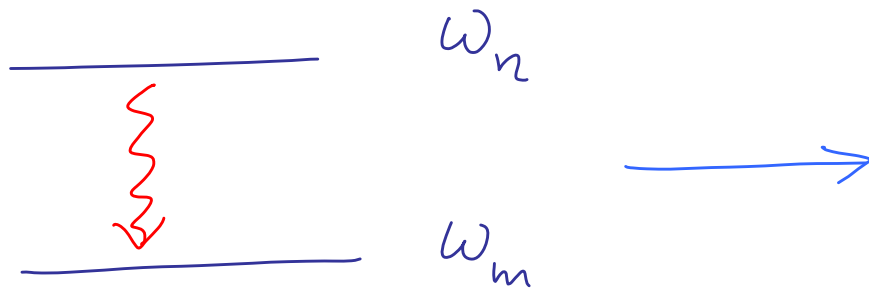
* Useful to expand in harmonics:

$$x(t) = \sum_n x_n e^{in\omega_0 t}$$

$$x^2(t) = \sum_n (x^2)_n e^{in\omega_0 t} \text{ with } (x^2)_n = \sum x_m x_{n-m}$$

$$x(t) \longleftrightarrow x_n$$

Now the Magic!



So we shouldn't have " X_n ", we should also have " X_{nm} "!

What we observe

is $\omega_{nm} = \omega_n - \omega_m$

$$(X^2)_{nm} = \sum_k X_{nk} X_{km}$$

A GUESS
A LEAP

in x . A significant difficulty arises, however, if we consider two quantities $x(t)$, $y(t)$, and ask after their product $x(t)y(t)$. If $x(t)$ is characterized by \mathfrak{A} , and $y(t)$ by \mathfrak{B} , we obtain the following representations for $x(t)y(t)$:

Classical:

$$\mathfrak{C}_\beta(n) = \sum_{\alpha=-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathfrak{A}_\alpha(n) \mathfrak{B}_{\beta-\alpha}(n).$$

Quantum-theoretical:

$$\mathfrak{C}(n, n - \beta) = \sum_{\alpha=-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathfrak{A}(n, n - \alpha) \mathfrak{B}(n - \alpha, n - \beta).$$

Whereas in classical theory $x(t)y(t)$ is always equal to $y(t)x(t)$, this is not necessarily the case in quantum theory. In special instances,

Classical:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_0^2 a_0(n) + \frac{1}{2} a_1^2(n) &= 0; \\ -\omega^2 + \omega_0^2 &= 0; \\ (-4\omega^2 + \omega_0^2) a_2(n) + \frac{1}{2} a_1^2 &= 0; \\ (-9\omega^2 + \omega_0^2) a_3(n) + a_1 a_2 &= 0; \\ \dots \dots \dots \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

Quantum-theoretical:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_0^2 a_0(n) + \frac{1}{4} [a^2(n+1, n) + a^2(n, n-1)] &= 0; \\ -\omega^2(n, n-1) + \omega_0^2 &= 0; \\ [-\omega^2(n, n-2) + \omega_0^2] a(n, n-2) + \frac{1}{2} [a(n, n-1) a(n-1, n-2)] &= 0; \\ [-\omega^2(n, n-3) + \omega_0^2] a(n, n-3) & \\ + \frac{1}{2} [a(n, n-1) a(n-1, n-3)] + \frac{1}{2} [a(n, n-2) a(n-2, n-3)] &= 0; \\ \dots \dots \dots \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

3. As a **simple example**, the anharmonic oscillator will now be treated:

$$\ddot{x} + \omega_0^2 x + \lambda x^2 = 0. \quad (17)$$

Classically, this equation is satisfied by a solution of the form

$$x = \lambda a_0 + a_1 \cos \omega t + \lambda a_2 \cos 2\omega t + \lambda^2 a_3 \cos 3\omega t + \dots \lambda^{\tau-1} a_\tau \cos \tau \omega t,$$

where the a are power series in λ , the first terms of which are independent of λ . Quantum-theoretically we attempt to find an analogous expression, representing x by terms of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda a(n, n); \quad a(n, n-1) \cos \omega(n, n-1)t; \\ \lambda a(n, n-2) \cos \omega(n, n-2)t; \\ \dots \lambda^{\tau-1} a(n, n-\tau) \cos \omega(n, n-\tau)t \dots \end{aligned}$$

Precision of Equations
Brings Deep Truths out
of the dark - rigidity of
equations makes guessing +
analogizing very powerful

but this was the case for all terms evaluated) turns out to be

$$W = \frac{(n + \frac{1}{2})h\omega_0}{2\pi} + \lambda \frac{3(n^2 + n + \frac{1}{2})h^2}{8 \cdot 4\pi^2\omega_0^2 m} - \lambda^2 \frac{h^3}{512\pi^3\omega_0^5 m^2} (17n^3 + \frac{51}{2}n^2 + \frac{59}{2}n + \frac{21}{2}). \quad (27)$$

This energy can also be determined using the *Kramers-Born* approach by treating the term $\frac{1}{4}m\lambda x^4$ as a perturbation to the harmonic oscillator. The fact that one obtains exactly the same result (27) seems to me to furnish remarkable support for the quantum-mechanical equations which have here been taken as basis. Furthermore, the

When equations work magically + non-trivially,
you know you're on the right track!

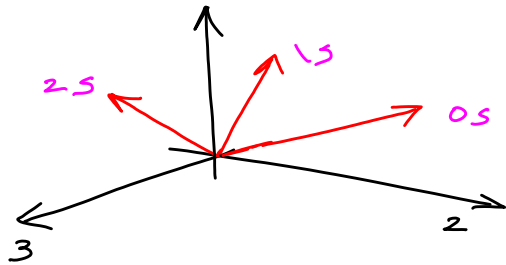
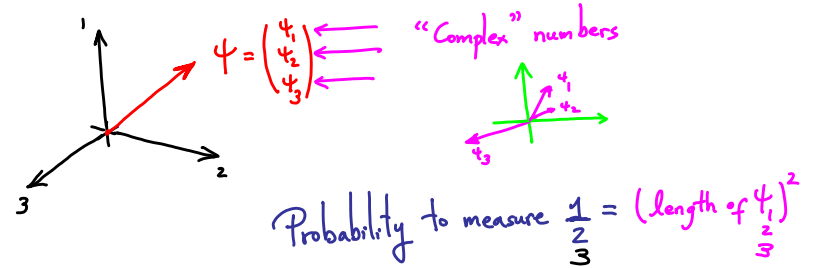
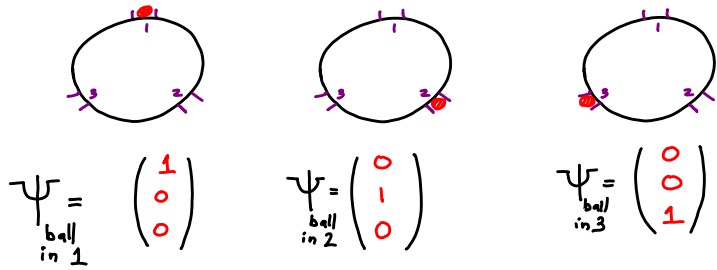
Why so much torture when "answer
is so simple!" ? Because in
the trenches of discovery it is
crucial to find both why "what
is right is right" and why "everything
else is wrong!"

"Words + Philosophy" are especially
useless for this purpose — since even
when you're right they can change +
adjust! It's equations + calculations
that are sure things in totally uncharted
territory.

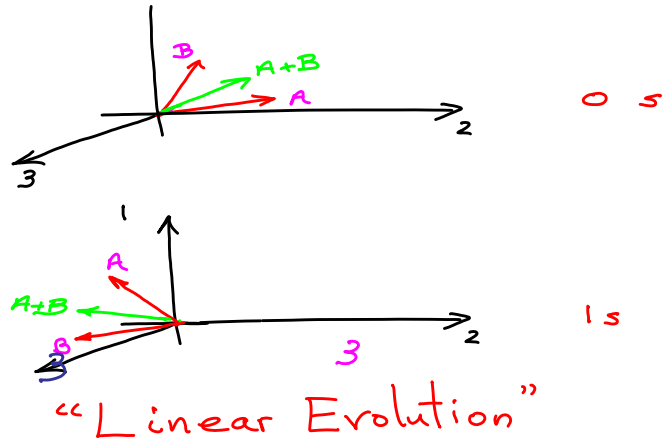
QM is most mind blowing discovery of humanity. Way too big a leap to make "methodically, carefully" — need to see magic! Correct equations came first, correct words much later. A real triumph of "Shut Up + Calculate" — and template for attacking similarly huge questions today.

Quantum Mechanics

* State of a system is given by "state vector"



length = 1
at all times
Call prob add to 1(!)



* Physical Observables are operations ("hermitian operators") that in general transform states to other states.

If $A \vec{\psi} = a \vec{\psi}$, A has def. value a

In general $AB \vec{\psi} \neq BA \vec{\psi}$

e.g. $(XP - PX) \vec{\psi} = i\hbar \vec{\psi}$

or $(S_x S_y - S_y S_x) \vec{\psi} = i\hbar S_z \vec{\psi}$

{ And are a necessary feature of Quantum treatment of translations + rotations... }

Central Novelty is "AB \neq BA"

I f $\vec{\psi}_a$ have definite "A"

$\vec{\phi}_b$ have definite "B"

$\vec{\psi}_a$ can have value b w/ probability $|\langle \vec{\psi}_a | \vec{\phi}_b \rangle|^2$

This quantum novelty is suppressed for "large" systems made of N copies of "small" systems, as $N \rightarrow \infty$.

Say $AB - BA = C$. . . Let $\bar{A} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i A_i$ etc.

Then $(\bar{A}\bar{B} - \bar{B}\bar{A}) = \frac{1}{N} \bar{C}$. . .

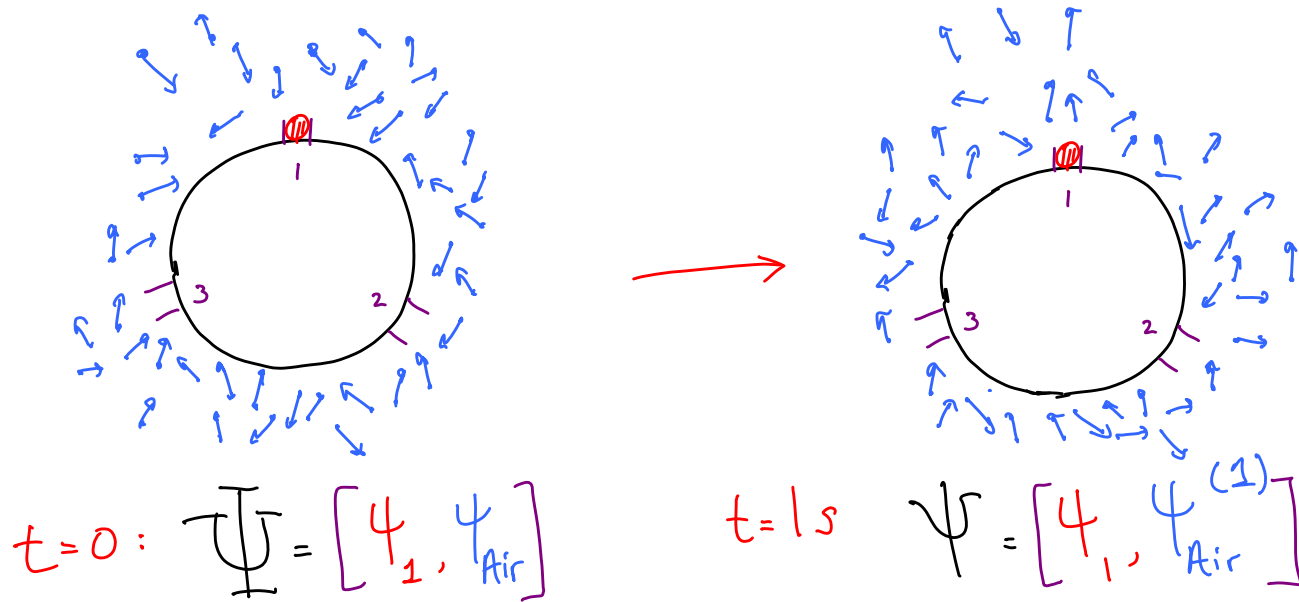
Related, say $\vec{\psi} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \psi_{\text{up}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \psi_{\text{down}}$
 Does not have definite value of "up" or "down"

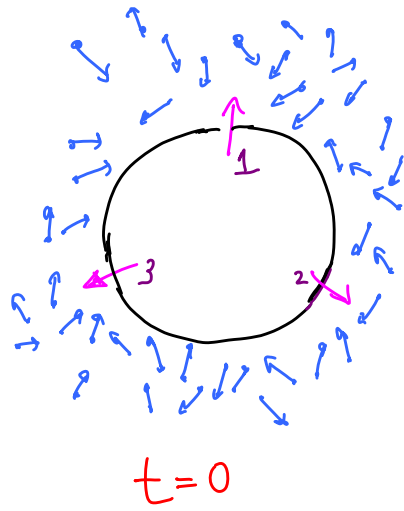
$\vec{\psi} \times \dots \times \vec{\psi}$
 N copies of state

"average up" = $\frac{2}{3}$
 "average down" = $\frac{1}{3}$

Completely
 Obvious
 fact about
 probability

« Measurement » just another Physical Process





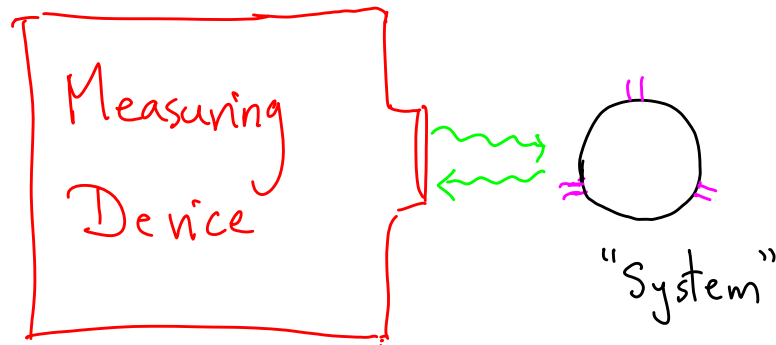
$$\Psi = [\psi_1 + \psi_2 + \psi_3, \psi_{\text{Air}}]$$

$$\psi_1 \psi_{\text{Air}}^{(1)} + \psi_2 \psi_{\text{Air}}^{(2)} + \psi_3 \psi_{\text{Air}}^{(3)}$$

But crucially, $\psi_{\text{Air}}^{(1)} \cdot \psi_{\text{Air}}^{(2)} \sim (0.999)^{10^{30}} (!) \rightarrow 0$

Quantum interference lost, "decoherence" + emergence of classical world { 99.9% understood }
 by founders of QM

Exact Quantum Predictions



Ininitely many
measurements with
an Ininitely large
measuring apparatus!

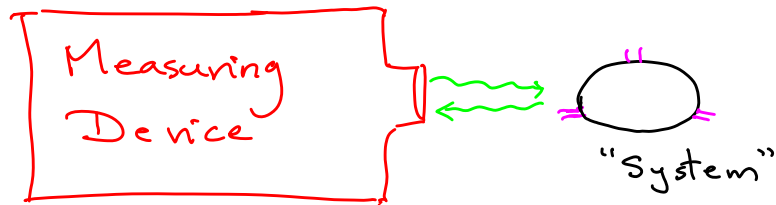
When these conditions are met

THAT'S IT. NO FOG,
NO CONFUSION, NO
"CRISIS IN INTERPRETING
QM" - EVEN CONCEPTUALLY

{And again, apart from minor clarifications
of decoherence in 70's + 80's, all known for 20 yrs!}

[See Sidney Coleman Video: "QM in Your Face!"
for more]

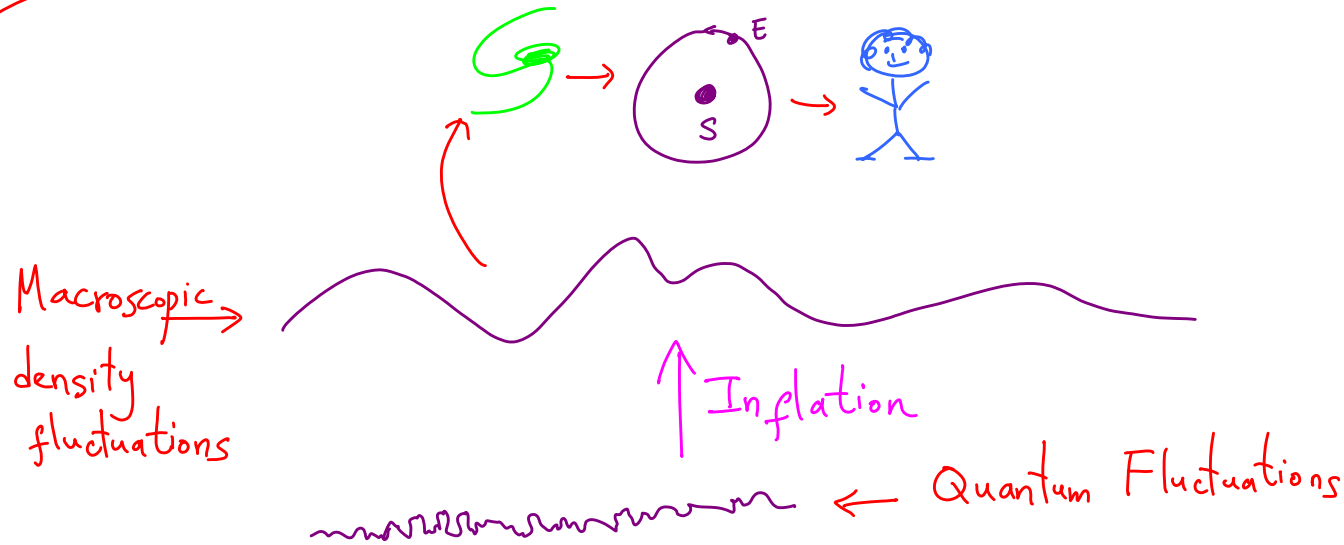
Exact Quantum Predictions



I. finitely many measurements with an Infinitely large measuring apparatus!

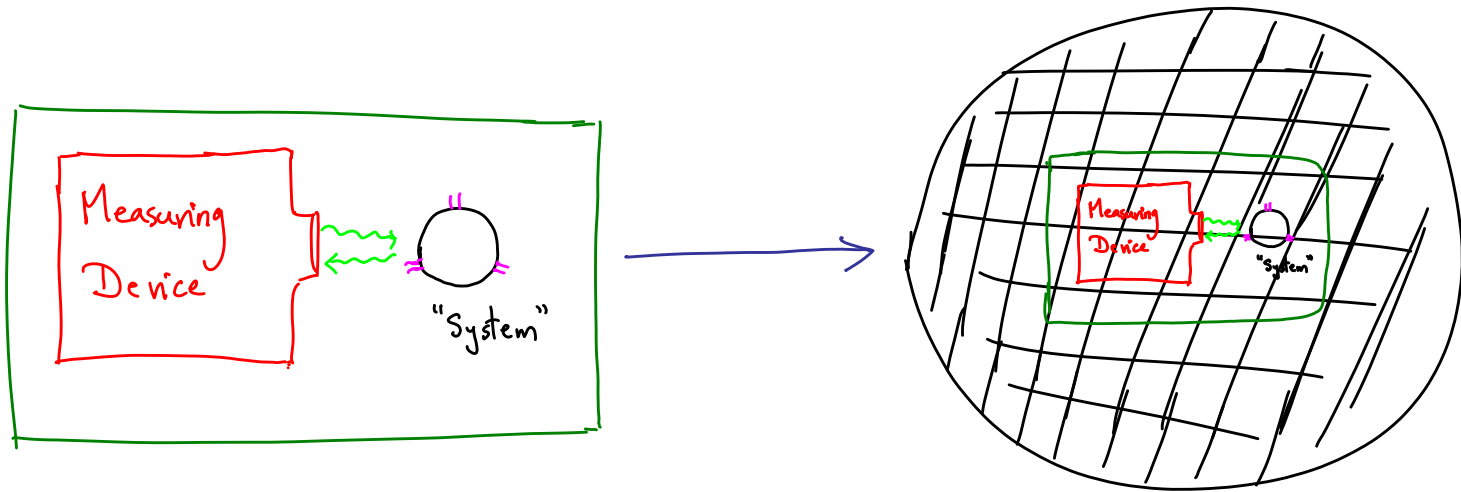
GRAVITY + esp COSMOLOGY give the "deep questions about QM" real teeth... but it has always been the "shut up and calculate" folks who exposed these teeth!

Simple Example: Inflation + Ψ

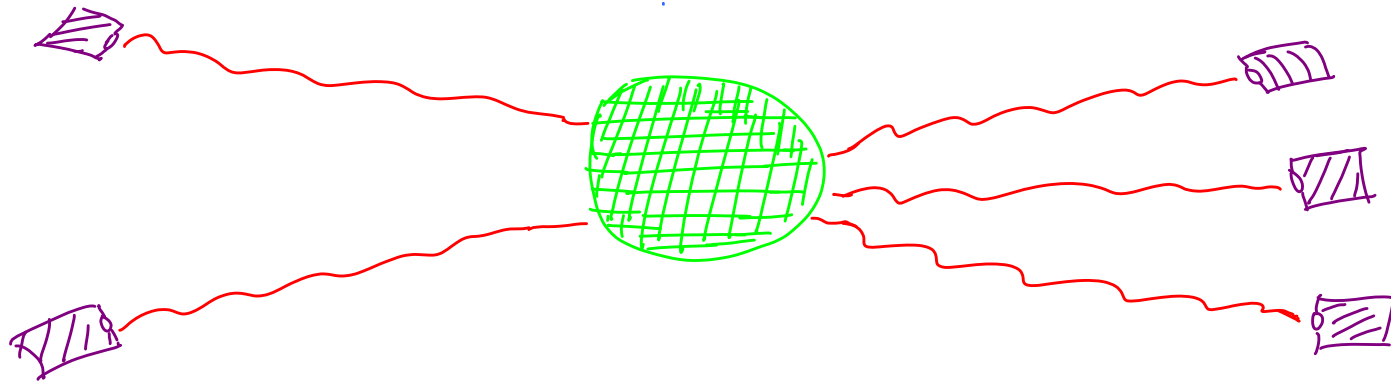


["Inf. many experiments" done by universe itself,
in different regions of space!]

No Local Observables!



Observables on "Boundary at Infinity"



In flat space: "Scattering Amplitudes"

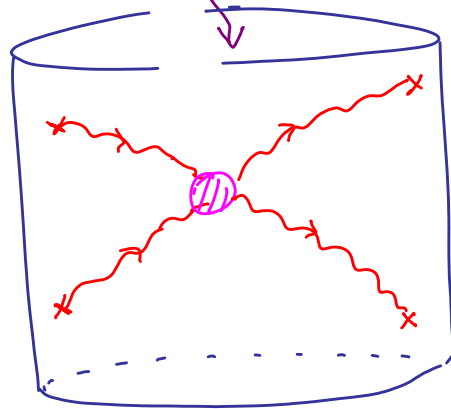
Crucial insight from 60's [de Witt, Penrose..]

Central focus of early work in String Theory

$$(\text{Quantum Gravity})_{D+1} = (\text{Quantum Field Theory})_D$$

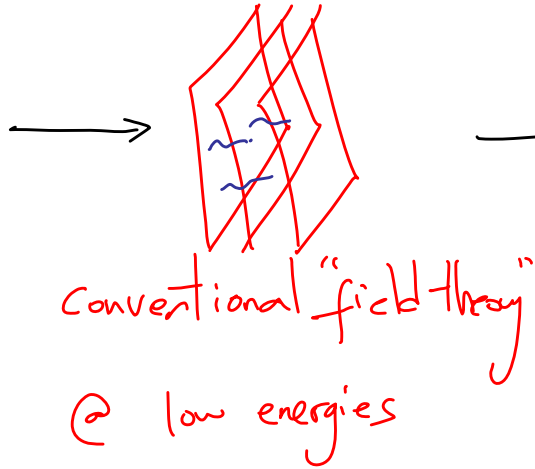
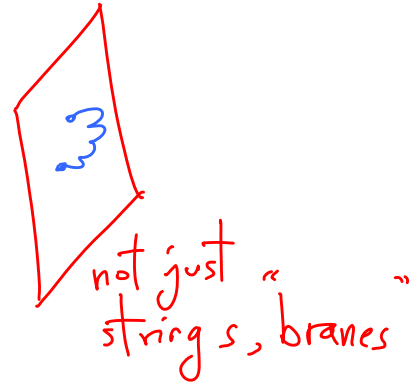
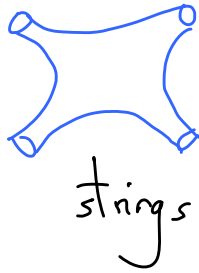
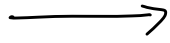
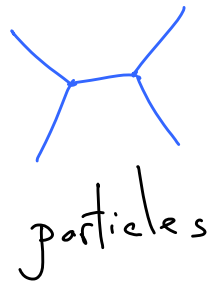
Emergent
Space, Gravity,
Strings ...

↑
time

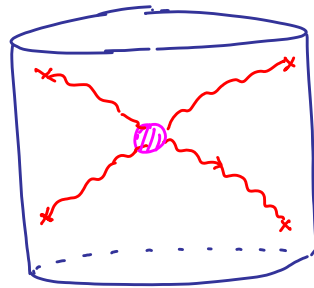
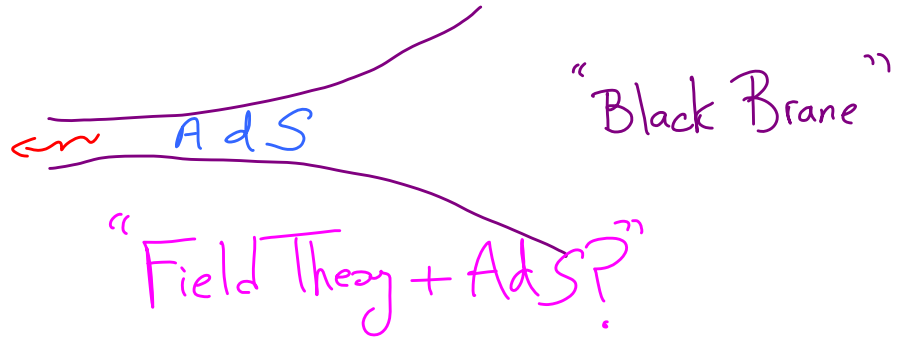


"Anti-de Sitter
Space"

String Theory = Particle Physics



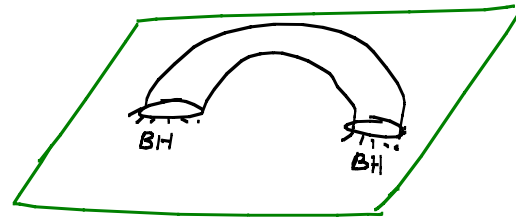
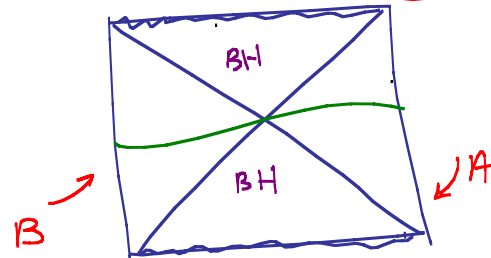
low
-E

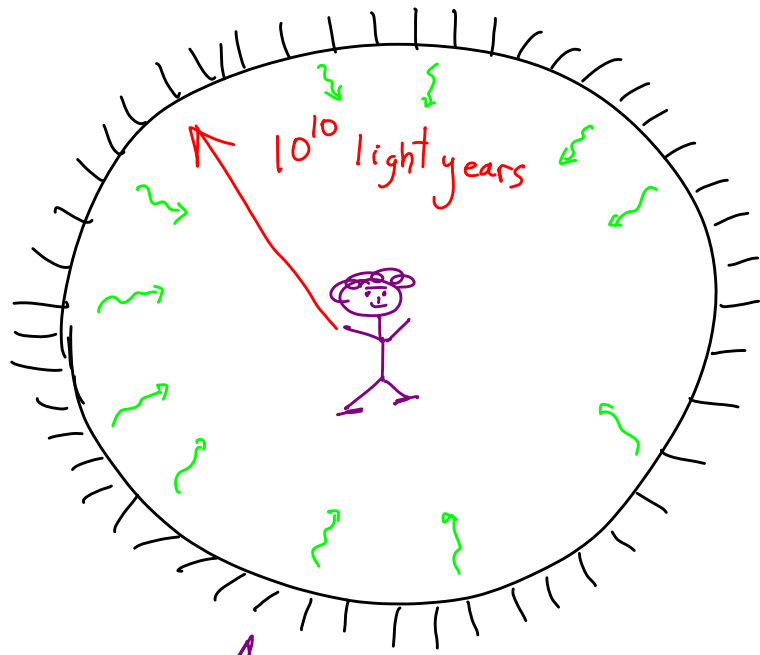


"No! Holography:
Field Theory = AdS!"



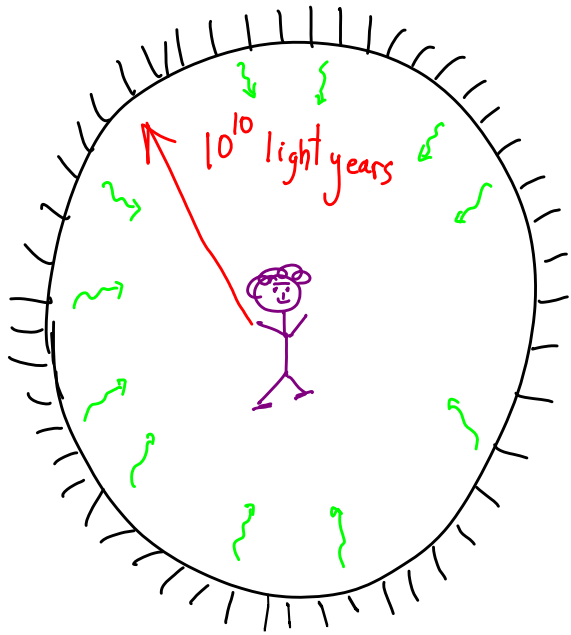
Holography already gives emergent space + gravity
with remarkable connections emerging between
Quantum Entanglement and Geometry





This is the first
place the rules
of QM cry
winkle!

Horizon of Our Accelerating Universe



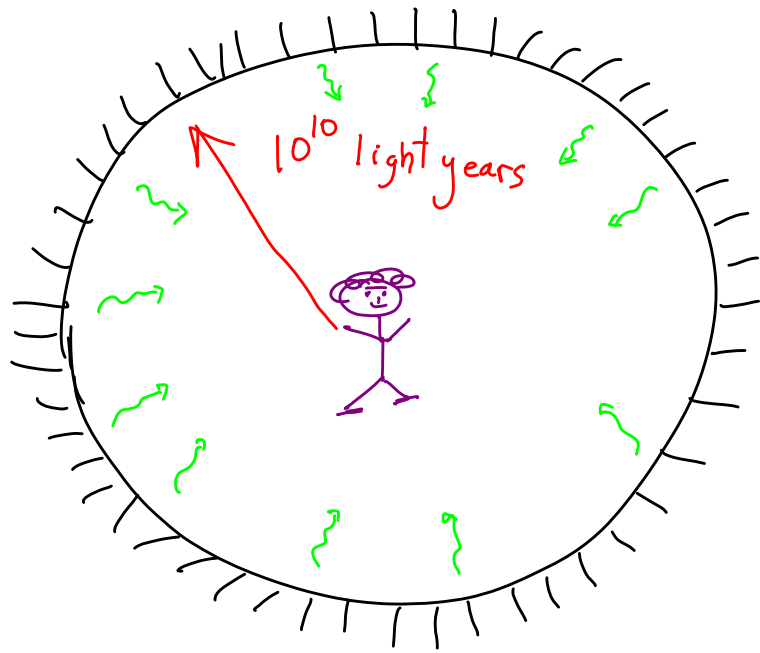
No precise
Quantum
Observables

time ↑

Our Acceleration

~~~~~  
Bigbang

Late acceleration  
makes it in principle  
impossible to learn anything  
about initial singularity!



This is the first  
place the rules  
of QM cry  
wrele!

Emergent  
Extension of

Space-Time  
Quantum Mechanics?

QM



Emergent  
Space

vs.

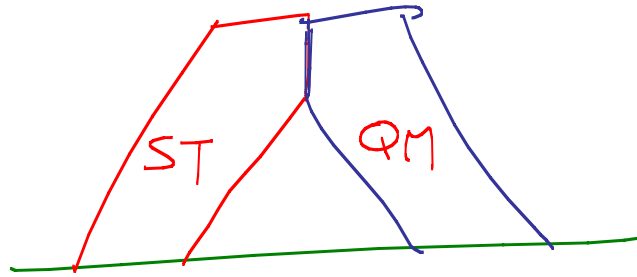
?



|                |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| Emergent<br>QM | Emergent<br>Spacetime |
|----------------|-----------------------|

Emergent together,  
joined inexorably

# Broad Clues



They Buttress Each  
Other, making each other  
more rigid + robust

QM makes "aether"  
impossible

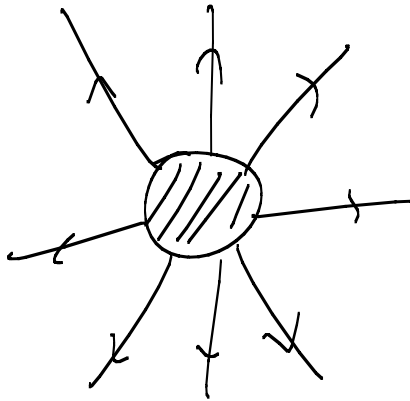
ST makes hidden  
var impossible

# Broad Clues

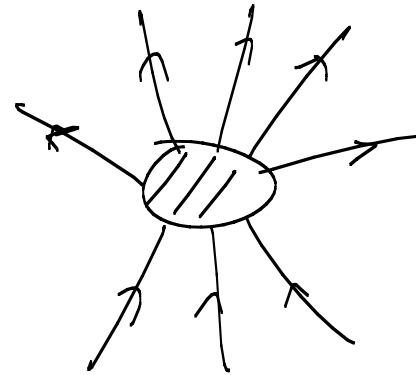
Textbook formulation of QFT is Euclidean  
( $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4$ ). We then analytically continue  $x_4 \rightarrow it$ .

to get **Causal + Unitary** physics hand-in-hand.

# Clues in Scattering Amplitudes



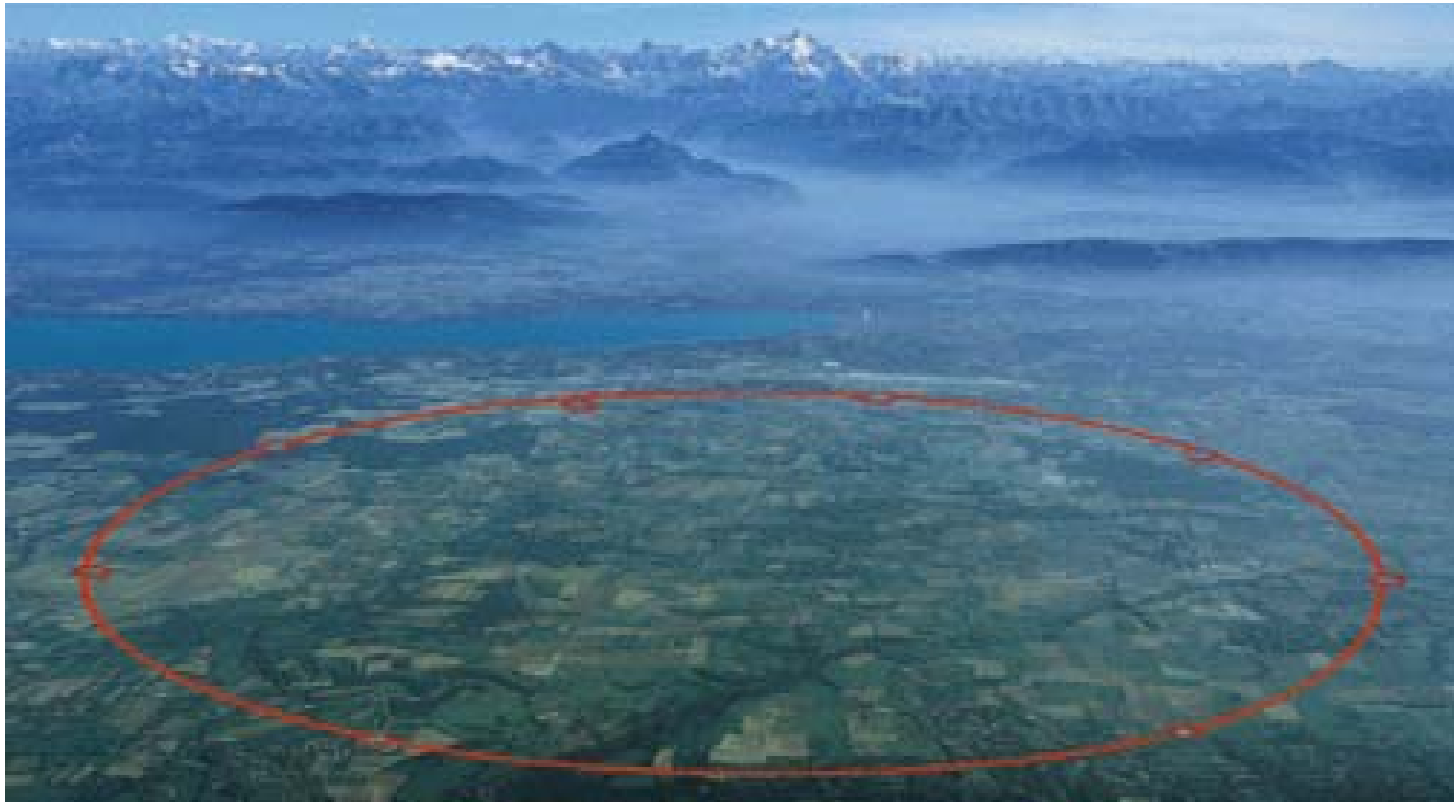
"Crossing" →

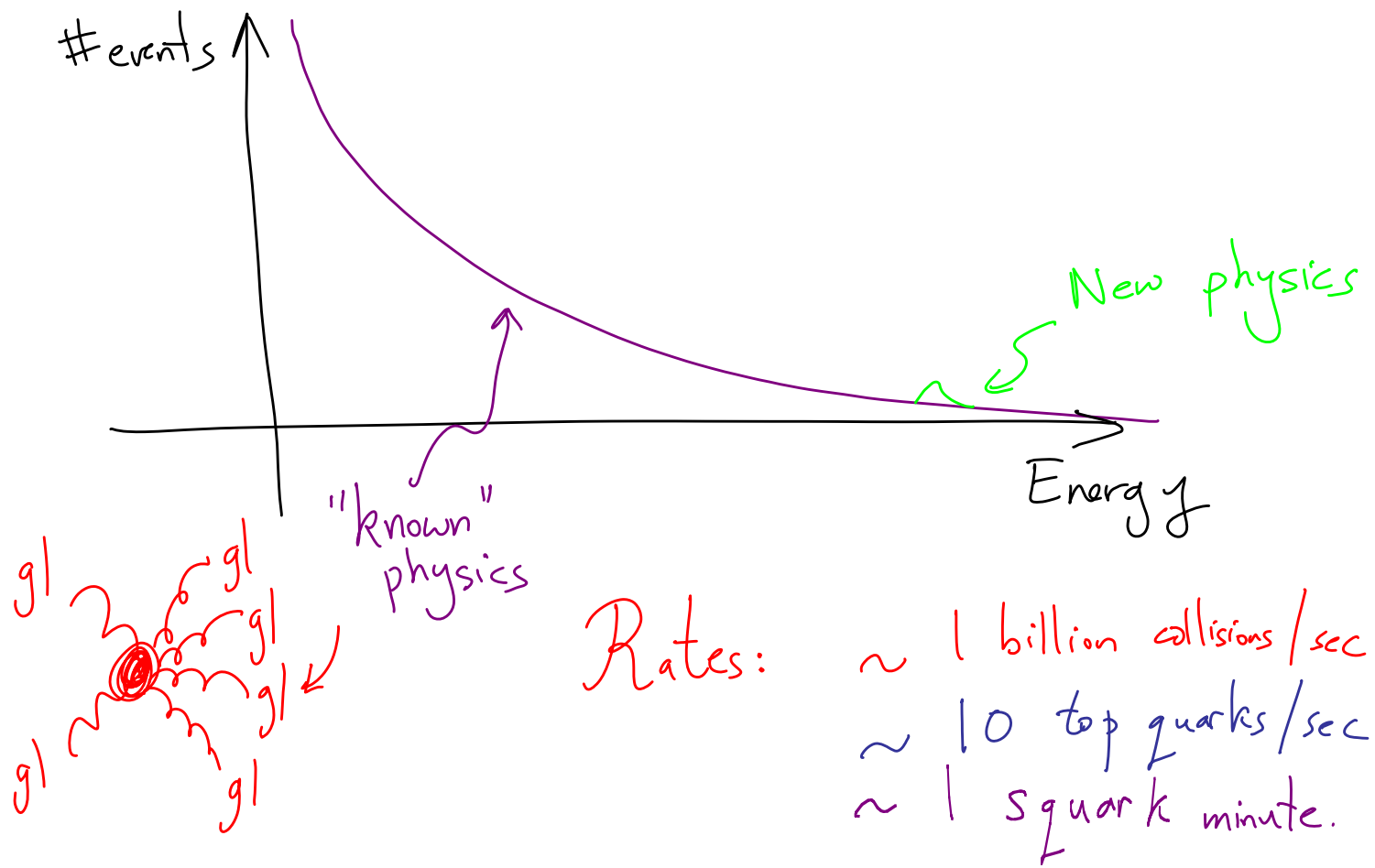


Most natural object:  
no "in", "out",  
complex momenta

"in" → "out"  
+ Unitarity hand-in-hand

L . H . C .

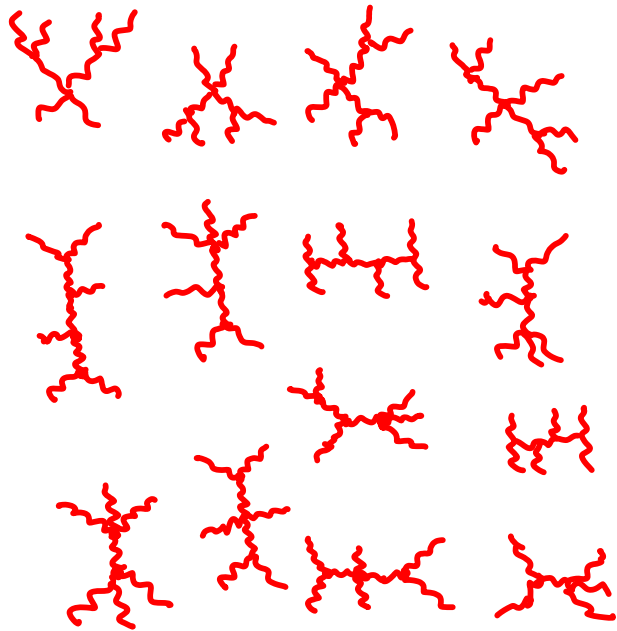






# Feynman Tells Us What To Do

---



+ ...

220 Diagrams  
10's of thousands  
of terms ...

# Result of a brute force calculation:

*[Faint, illegible text representing the first page of a brute force calculation.]*

*[Faint, illegible text representing the second page of a brute force calculation.]*

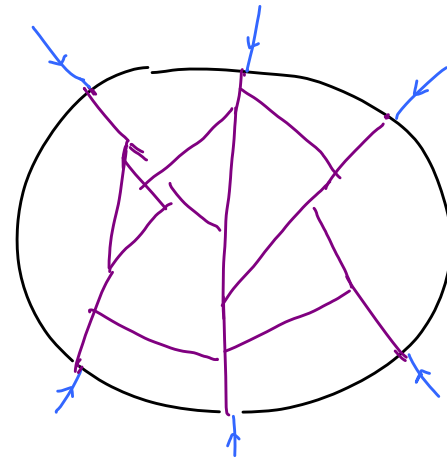
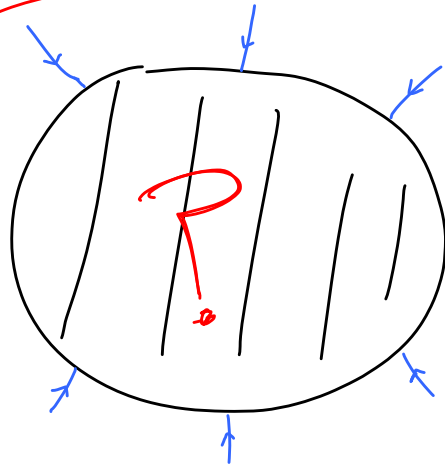
$k_1 \cdot k_4 \epsilon_2 \cdot k_1 \epsilon_1 \cdot \epsilon_3 \epsilon_4 \cdot \epsilon_5$

+ 30 more pages

$$\frac{\langle 13 \rangle^4}{\langle 12 \rangle \langle 23 \rangle \langle 34 \rangle \langle 45 \rangle \langle 56 \rangle \langle 61 \rangle} \quad (!)$$

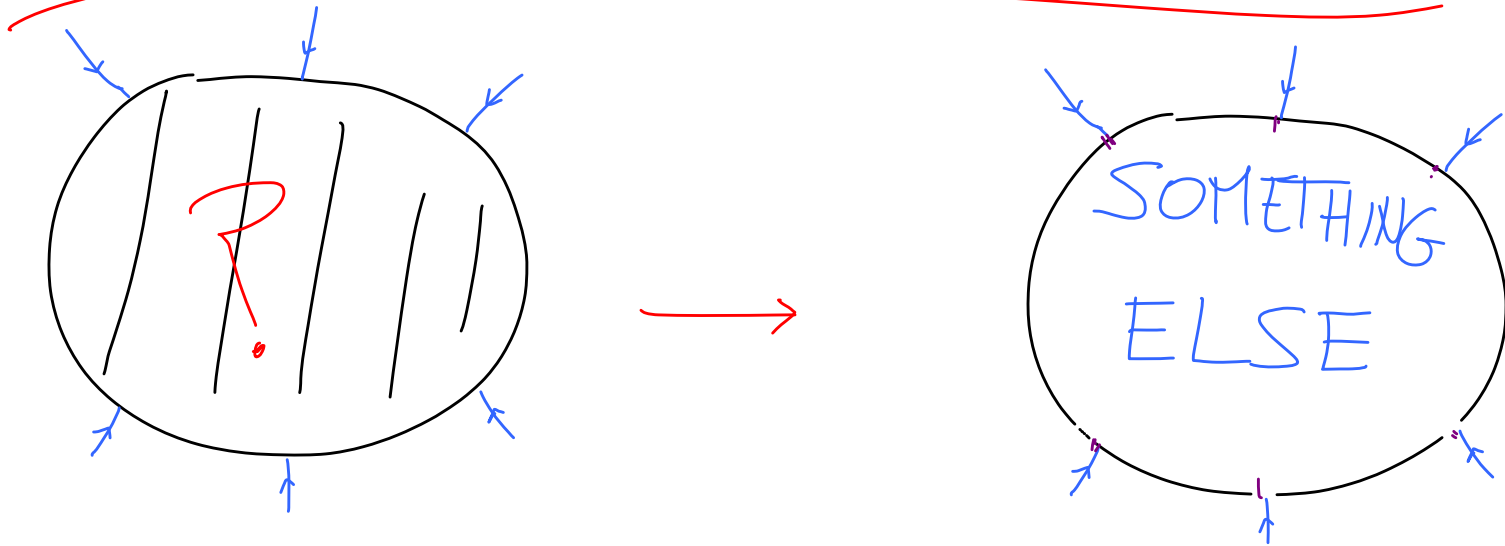
The standard way of doing physics makes usual rules of spacetime + QM manifest - but is obviously hiding some extraordinary new structures!

What is the  $Q$  to which  $A$  is the Answer?



“Quantum Collisions,  
inside Spacetime”

What is the *Q* to which *A* is the Answer?



Deep Q left from 60's:

"How is Causality encoded in amplitudes measured at  $\pm \infty$  time?"

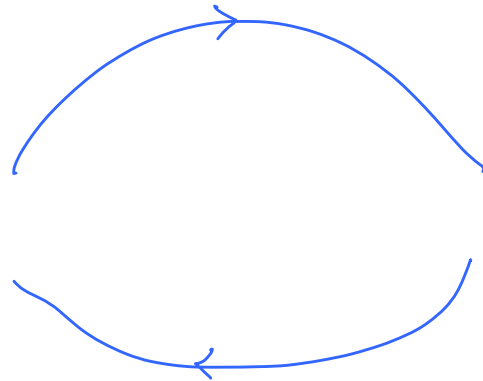
We still don't know the A, not even completely in part. th! Not a technicality: TIME + DYNAMICS

New Strategy: Look For

NEW PRINCIPLES, LAWS

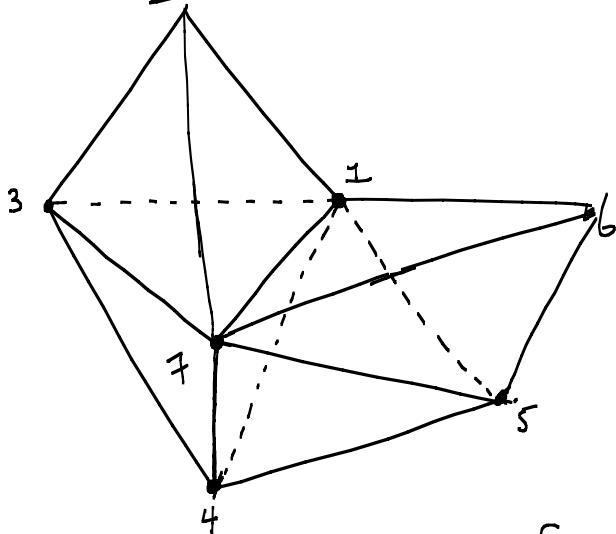
from which CAUSAL, UNITARY  
evolution — local Spacetime Physics + QM,  
emerge together.

Shut Up + Calculate  
(by hook or crook)



Look for hidden  
mathematical  
structures

# Volume of This Shape



No spacetime,  
No Lagrangian,  
No Hilbert Space  
⋮

Locality,  
Unitarity  
Together,  
From Combinatorial  
Geometry

Leading Amplitude for  $[1^+ 2^+ 3^+ 4^+ 5^+ 6^+ 7^- 8^-]$  @ LHC!

{ Hundreds of Pages of Feynman Diagrams }



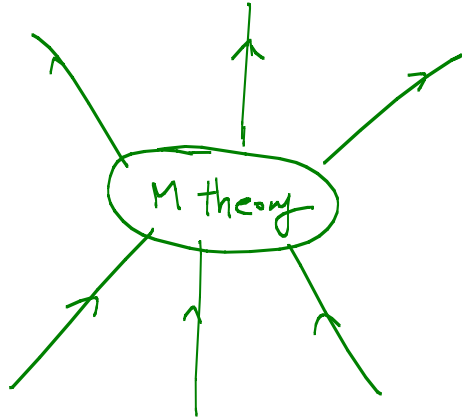
# Contrasting Speculations

\* What principle determines  $\Psi$  universe?  
(At least for universes — not ours! — that aren't accelerating deep in future)

This problem has enough concrete avatars that it is possible to work on it today  
(+ many of us do work on it)

\* Can we remove the system/observer  
dichotomy, with a unified theory of  
both? **EXTEND** [NOT MODIFY!]  
quantum mechanics to do so....

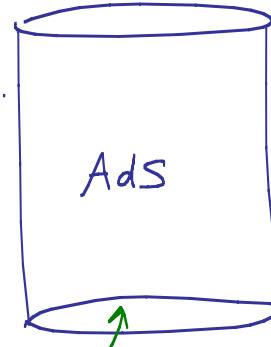
# A Huge Tension



One Unified Theory!  
Landscape of connected  
solutions

Extension of QM is  
source of Unification?

vs.



Any  
Quantum  
theory

Is a different  
theory in AdS!

Classical  $\longleftrightarrow$  Quantum  $\longrightarrow$  Quant. Grav in Flat/AdS  $\longrightarrow$  Acc Univ

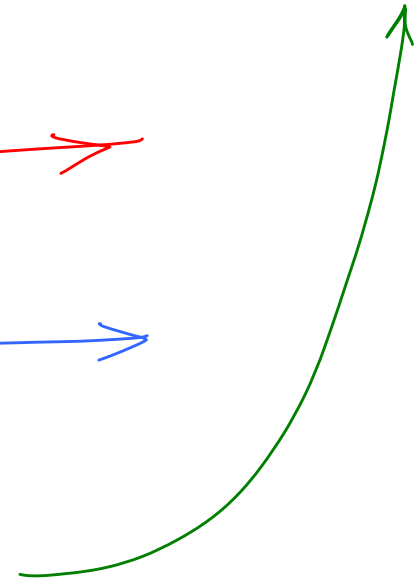
Fewer Observables



More Unified



All that's left  
is system/observer divide



These "thoughts" are just too vague,  
far away to do anything with.

I don't know how to work on them!

I "shut up and calculate" with the  
hope that something lucky + magical might happen  
to bring them closer, so I can work on them  
someday; for now it's just fun daydreaming

Q: But don't you care about  
what reality "really is" —  
not just some abstract equations  
that describe it?

A: Whatever reality is, it has  
time and again proven to be  
vastly different than our preconceptions.

I care too much too overly pollute  
things with my own prejudice-laden "words"  
and "thoughts" — I prefer instead to try  
and listen and follow what it's telling me to  
do next. We "listen" by "calculating".

SHUT UP + CALCULATE!