

Reformulation of Relativistic Quantum Field Theory Using Region-Like Idealization of the Elementary Particle

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Abstract

The existence of any elementary particle in universe requires the existence of some region of universe occupied by it. By taking the volume of this occupied region, the author will reformulate the relativistic quantum field theory using new 3-dimensional region-like idealization of elementary particles and hereinafter will call the total volume of all regions occupied by the elementary constituent particles of the quantum system the occupied volume. Also the author will call the set of all regions of universe filled by elementary constituent particles of the quantum system the occupied path. Always any quantum system is existed at a head of its occupied path. This path is growing by mutual filling and leaving regions of universe by its elementary constituent particles. The conservation of this elementary constituent particle requires the conservation of its occupied volume during this process. This requirement could be summarized by the following conditions: 1) the total volume of all regions of universe filled by the elementary constituent particles of the quantum system minus the total volume of all regions of universe left by these elementary constituent particles must be equal to the occupied volume of the quantum system; 2) the total increase in the occupied volume of the quantum system due to the absorption of another elementary particles from outside its occupied regions minus the total decreasing in its occupied volume due to the emission of another elementary particles outside its occupied regions must be equal to the occupied volume of it. The wave-particle duality of the elementary constituent particles implied accumulation of them as the finite set of interfered waves. This accumulation of elementary constituent particles causes the absolute probabilistic nature of event of finding the elementary consistent particle in specified interfered wave, and hence the mathematical representation of this interfered wave should take into account the value of probability amplitude of finding an elementary particle inside the region occupied specified interfered wave. In quantum theory this probability amplitude corresponds to complex amplitude of the wave function of interfered wave. Also in Hilbert's representation of the quantum theory these wave functions are representing the components of the quantum state vector. In this paper the author will develop the transformation

theory of the region-like quantum state of the quantum system.

Keywords

Region-Like Idealization, Creation, Annihilation, Animation, Occupied Volume, Occupied Path, Relativistic Quantum Field Theory

1. Basic Definition and Equations

1.1. The Occupied Volume of the Elementary Particle

The occupied volume of the elementary particle is the measurement of the volume of the region of universe occupied by it.

1.2. The Occupied Volume of the Quantum System

The occupied volume of the quantum system is the total occupied volume of its elementary constituent particles.

1.3. Defining the Occupied Volume of the Quantum System as Linear Combination of Its Elementary Constituent Particles

If we have a quantum system consist of N interference pattern then the occupied volume of the quantum systems is always given as following linear combination.

$$s = \sum_{i=1}^N s_f^i + s_b^i \quad (1.1)$$

where

$$s_f^i = \sum_{k=1}^{N_f} n_{f_k}^i s_{f_k} \quad \text{and} \quad s_b^i = \sum_{j=1}^{N_b} n_{b_j}^i s_{b_j}.$$

$\{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_{N_b}\}$ is the set of all bosons in universe with distinct occupied volumes and s_{b_j} is the occupied volume of the boson $b_j \forall j = 1, 2, \dots, N_b$.

$\{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_{N_f}\}$ is the set all fermions in universe with distinct occupied volumes and s_{f_k} is the occupied volume of the fermion $f_k \forall k = 1, 2, \dots, N_f, \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, N$.

$n_{b_j}^i \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ is the number of the bosons identical to b_j belonging to the i^{th} interfered wave of the quantum system $\forall j = 1, 2, \dots, N_b$.

$n_{f_k}^i \in \{0, 1\}$ is the number of the fermions identical to f_k belonging to the i^{th} interfered wave of the quantum system $\forall k = 1, 2, \dots, N_f$. This number must fulfill the Pauli's exclusion principle [1].

1.4. Defining the Occupied Volume of the Elementary Particles as Function of Its Wavelength

Up to now the shape of all elementary particles does not approved; so suppose that in general form the occupied volume of elementary particle is representing function of its wavelength λ given as following:

$$s_{b_j} = s(\lambda_{b_j}) \quad \text{and} \quad s_{f_k} = s(\lambda_{f_k}) \quad (1.2)$$

$$\forall j = 1, 2, \dots, N_b \quad \text{and} \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, N_f.$$

For example if the shape of boson b_j is spherical then when b_j is completely left some spherical region of universe it will occupy another spherical region neighboring the last left region as illustrated in the following figure:

So the wavelength of the boson b_j which is donated by λ_{b_j} is equal to twice the radius of spherical boson b_j and hence the occupied volume of boson b_j in this case is:

$$s(\lambda_{b_j}) = \frac{4}{3}\pi\left(\frac{\lambda_{b_j}}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{6}\pi\lambda_{b_j}^3. \tag{1.3}$$

By the same way if the shape of fermion f_k is sphere then the occupied volume of fermion f_k in this case is:

$$s(\lambda_{f_k}) = \frac{4}{3}\pi\left(\frac{\lambda_{f_k}}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{6}\pi\lambda_{f_k}^3. \tag{1.4}$$

Also the inverse of $s(\lambda_{b_j})$ and $s(\lambda_{f_k})$ is:

$$\lambda_{b_j} = s^{-1}(\lambda_{b_j}) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{6s_{b_j}}{\pi}} \tag{1.5}$$

$$\lambda_{f_k} = s^{-1}(\lambda_{f_k}) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{6s_{f_k}}{\pi}}. \tag{1.6}$$

1.5. Defining the Speed of the Elementary Particle as Function of Its Occupied Volume

From the De-Broglie's wave-particle duality the momentum of the elementary particle p is related to its wavelength λ by the formula: $p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$ [2] where h is the Plank's Constant, also from the theory of special relativity:

$$p = mv = \frac{m_0v}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}} \tag{3} \text{ where } v \text{ is the speed of elementary particle and } c \text{ is the speed of light in vacuum and } m_0$$

is the rest mass of elementary particle.

And hence by combination of De-Broglie's formula $p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$ and special relativity formula

$$p = mv = \frac{m_0v}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}} \text{ we find:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{m_0v}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}} &= \frac{h}{\lambda} \\ \rightarrow \\ \sqrt{\frac{1}{v^2} - \frac{1}{c^2}} &= \frac{m_0\lambda}{h} \\ \rightarrow \\ \frac{1}{v^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} &= \frac{m_0^2\lambda^2}{h^2} \\ \rightarrow \\ \frac{1}{v^2} &= \frac{1}{c^2} + \frac{m_0^2\lambda^2}{h^2} \\ \rightarrow \\ \frac{1}{v^2} &= \frac{h^2 + m_0^2\lambda^2c^2}{h^2c^2} \\ \rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$v = v(\lambda, m_0) = \frac{hc}{\sqrt{h^2 + \lambda^2 m_0^2 c^2}}. \quad (1.7)$$

However $\lambda = s^{-1}(\lambda)$ so from the Equation (1.7):

$$v = v(s^{-1}(\lambda), m_0) = \frac{hc}{\sqrt{h^2 + (s^{-1}(\lambda))^2 m_0^2 c^2}}. \quad (1.8)$$

And hence $\forall j = 1, 2, \dots, N_b$ and $\forall k = 1, 2, \dots, N_f$ the speed of boson b_j and the speed of fermion f_k are:

$$v = v(s^{-1}(\lambda_{b_j}), m_0) = \frac{hc}{\sqrt{h^2 + (s^{-1}(\lambda_{b_j}))^2 m_{0b_j}^2 c^2}} \quad (1.9)$$

$$v = v(s^{-1}(\lambda_{f_k}), m_0) = \frac{hc}{\sqrt{h^2 + (s^{-1}(\lambda_{f_k}))^2 m_{0f_k}^2 c^2}} \quad (1.10)$$

where m_{0b_j} is the rest mass of boson b_j and m_{0f_k} is the rest mass of fermion f_k .

Important Notes

$\forall j = 1, 2, \dots, N_b$, and $\forall k = 1, 2, \dots, N_f$, $s^{-1}(\lambda_{b_j})$, $s^{-1}(\lambda_{f_k}) > 0$, $m_{0b_j} \geq 0$ and $m_{0f_k} > 0$ the speed of the boson b_j and speed of fermion f_k are always bounded by the following equations:

$$0 < v(s^{-1}(\lambda_{b_j}), m_0) = \frac{hc}{\sqrt{h^2 + (s^{-1}(\lambda_{b_j}))^2 m_{0b_j}^2 c^2}} \leq c \quad (1.11)$$

$$0 < v(s^{-1}(\lambda_{f_k}), m_0) = \frac{hc}{\sqrt{h^2 + (s^{-1}(\lambda_{f_k}))^2 m_{0f_k}^2 c^2}} < c. \quad (1.12)$$

Those two equations imply that the exchange of elementary particles between the quantum systems is bounded by speed of light c , and hence there is no action at distance on any quantum system in universe.

1.6. Defining the Mass of the Elementary Particle as Function of Its Occupied Volume

$\forall j = 1, 2, \dots, N_b$ and $k = 1, 2, \dots, N_f$ the energy of boson b_j and the energy of fermion f_k are:

From the theory of special relativity the mass of the elementary matter particle m is representing function of its wavelength λ and its proper mass m_0 according to the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} m(\lambda, m_0) &= \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}} = \frac{m_0 c}{\sqrt{c^2 - v^2}} = \frac{m_0 c}{\sqrt{c^2 - \frac{h^2 c^2}{h^2 + \lambda^2 m_0^2 c^2}}} = \frac{m_0 c}{\sqrt{\frac{h^2 c^2 + \lambda^2 m_0^2 c^4 - h^2 c^2}{h^2 + \lambda^2 m_0^2 c^2}}} \\ &= \frac{m_0 c}{\sqrt{\frac{\lambda^2 m_0^2 c^4}{h^2 + \lambda^2 m_0^2 c^2}}} = m_0 c \sqrt{\frac{h^2 + \lambda^2 m_0^2 c^2}{\lambda^2 m_0^2 c^4}} = \frac{1}{c \lambda} \sqrt{h^2 + \lambda^2 m_0^2 c^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow$$

$$m(\lambda, m_0) = \frac{1}{c \lambda} \sqrt{h^2 + \lambda^2 m_0^2 c^2} \quad (1.13)$$

$$\rightarrow$$

$$m(s^{-1}(\lambda), m_0) = \frac{1}{cs^{-1}(\lambda)} \sqrt{h^2 + (s^{-1}(\lambda))^2 m_0^2 c^2}. \quad (1.14)$$

1.7. Defining the Total Relativistic Energy of the Elementary Particle as Function of Its Occupied Volume

From the theory of special relativity the relativistic total energy E of the elementary matter particle is representing function of its wavelength λ and its proper mass m_0 according to the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} E(\lambda, m_0) &= \sqrt{m^2 c^4 + (pc)^2} = \sqrt{m^2 c^4 + (hc/\lambda)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{c^2 \lambda^2} (h^2 + \lambda^2 m_0^2 c^2) c^4 + (hc/\lambda)^2} \\ &= \frac{c}{\lambda} \sqrt{h^2 + \lambda^2 m_0^2 c^2 + h^2} \end{aligned}$$

→

$$E(\lambda, m_0) = \frac{c}{\lambda} \sqrt{\lambda^2 m_0^2 c^2 + 2h^2} \quad (1.15)$$

→

$$E(s^{-1}(\lambda), m_0) = \frac{c}{s^{-1}(\lambda)} \sqrt{(s^{-1}(\lambda))^2 m_0^2 c^2 + 2h^2}. \quad (1.16)$$

1.8. The Region-Like Quantum State of the Quantum System

In the quantum mechanics the classical Newtonian equation of motion is replaced by another called Schrodinger's equation. However the solution of Schrödinger equation is a wave function which is complex function of spatial and temporal coordinates with complex amplitude equal to probability of finding elementary particle at specified spatial and temporal coordinates, although the spatial coordinates is related to point-like idealization of elementary particle the temporal coordinate is not, so in region-like idealization of this waves we need to replace all spatial parameters of the wave function by occupied volumes of elementary constituent particles, so if we have quantum system consist of N interfered wave then the region-like quantum state of this quantum system at each instance of time t is representing the following ket vector:

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N s_f^i + s_b^i}} e^{-iEt/\hbar} \left[\sqrt{s_f^1} + i\sqrt{s_b^1} \sqrt{s_f^2} + i\sqrt{s_b^2} \cdots \sqrt{s_f^N} + i\sqrt{s_b^N} \right]^T \in \mathbb{C}^N \quad (1.17)$$

where $\hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi}$ such that h is the plank's constant and E is the total relativistic energy of the quantum system which is given as following:

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\sum_{j=1}^{N_f} \left[n_{f_k}^i E(s^{-1}(\lambda_{f_k}), m_{0f_k}) \right] + \sum_{j=1}^{N_b} \left[n_{b_j}^i E(s^{-1}(\lambda_{b_j}), m_{0b_j}) \right] \right].$$

Important Notes

1) The i^{th} component of $|\psi(t)\rangle$ is representing the i^{th} interfered wave of the quantum system with complex amplitude equal $\frac{s_f^i + s_b^i}{\sum_{i=1}^N s_f^i + s_b^i}$ correspond to probability of finding some elementary particles absorbed by the quantum system inside the region of universe occupied by the i^{th} interfered wave.

2) The time derivation of $|\psi(t)\rangle$ is governing by partial differential equation equivalent to time-dependent Schrödinger's equation given as following:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi(t)\rangle = E |\psi(t)\rangle. \quad (1.18)$$

3) $|\psi(t)\rangle$ is always normalized because:

$$\langle \psi(t) | \psi(t) \rangle = |\psi(t)\rangle^* \cdot |\psi(t)\rangle = 1. \quad (1.19)$$

1.9. The Process of Creating of the Quantum System

The process of creating of the quantum system is the process in which the quantum system undergoes increasing in its occupied volume due to the absorption of elementary particles from outside its occupied region.

1.10. The Process of Annihilating of the Quantum System

The process of annihilating of the quantum system is the process in which the quantum system undergoes decreasing in its occupied volume due to the emission of elementary particles outside its occupied region.

1.11. The Process of Animating of the Quantum System

The process of animating of the quantum system is the process in which the quantum system mutually fills and leaves region of universe.

1.12. The Occupied Path of the Quantum System

The occupied path of the quantum system is the 3-dimensional path followed by it during its creating, annihilating and animating process and consists of all regions of universe occupied by its elementary constituent particles.

1.13. The Creating and Annihilating Interaction between the Quantum Systems

The creating and annihilating interaction between the quantum systems is the creating and annihilating process of two or more quantum systems in which the total occupied volume of one quantum system changed due to transformation of elementary particles from or to another quantum system.

1.14. The Unified Creating, Annihilating and Animating Law of Quantum Systems

Now we could define the unified creating and animating law that govern the behavior of quantum system during its creating, annihilating and animating processes as following:

The transformation of the occupied volume of the quantum system form initial value s_0 to final value s during the creating, annihilating interaction with other quantum systems is always governed by the following equation:

$$s = s_0 + i - d = s_0 + o - l \quad (1.20)$$

where:

$i \equiv$ The total occupied volumes of bosons and fermions absorbed by the quantum system from outside its occupied region during the time interval $[t_0, t]$.

$d \equiv$ The total occupied volumes of bosons and fermions emitted from the quantum system outside its occupied region during the time interval $[t_0, t]$.

$o \equiv$ The total volume of region of universe occupied by the quantum system during the time interval $[t_0, t]$.

$l \equiv$ The total volume of universe left by the quantum system during the time interval $[t_0, t]$.

And hence $\forall i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ the transformation of the region-like quantum state of the quantum system consist of N interfered waves in time interval $[t_0, t]$ from the initial state:

$$|\psi(t_0)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N s_{f0}^i + s_{b0}^i}} e^{-iE_0 t_0 / \hbar} \left[\sqrt{s_{f0}^1} + i\sqrt{s_{b0}^1} \sqrt{s_{f0}^2} + i\sqrt{s_{b0}^2} \cdots \sqrt{s_{f0}^N} + i\sqrt{s_{b0}^N} \right]^T$$

to the final state:

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N s_f^i + s_b^i}} e^{-iEt/\hbar} \left[\sqrt{s_f^1} + i\sqrt{s_b^1} \sqrt{s_f^2} + i\sqrt{s_b^2} \cdots \sqrt{s_f^N} + i\sqrt{s_b^N} \right]^T$$

is always governing by the following equations:

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = |\psi_{CH}\rangle = |\psi_A\rangle \tag{1.21}$$

where

$$|\psi_{CH}\rangle = \frac{e^{-i(E_0+E_+-E_-)t/\hbar}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N s_{f0}^i + I_f^1 - D_f^1 + s_{b0}^i + I_b^1 - D_b^1}} \left[\sqrt{s_{f0}^1 + I_f^1 - D_f^1} + i\sqrt{s_b^1 + I_b^1 - D_b^1} \sqrt{s_{f0}^1 + I_f^1 - D_f^1} \right. \\ \left. + i\sqrt{s_b^1 + I_b^1 - D_b^1} \cdots \sqrt{s_{f0}^1 + I_f^1 - D_f^1} + i\sqrt{s_b^1 + I_b^1 - D_b^1} \right]^T$$

$$|\psi_A\rangle = \frac{e^{-i(E_0+E_+-E_-)t/\hbar}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N s_{f0}^i + F_f^i - K_f^i + s_{b0}^i + I_f^i - D_f^i}} \left[\sqrt{s_{f0}^1 + O_f^1 - L_f^1} + i\sqrt{s_b^1 + O_b^1 - L_b^1} \sqrt{s_{f0}^1 + O_f^1 - L_f^1} \right. \\ \left. + i\sqrt{s_b^1 + O_b^1 - L_b^1} \cdots \sqrt{s_{f0}^1 + O_f^1 - L_f^1} + i\sqrt{s_b^1 + O_b^1 - L_b^1} \right]^T$$

$$E_+ = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\sum_{k=1}^{N_f} \left[n_{+f_k}^i E(s^{-1}(\lambda_{f_k}), m_{0f_k}) \right] + \sum_{j=1}^{N_b} \left[n_{+b_j}^i E(s^{-1}(\lambda_{b_j}), m_{0b_j}) \right] \right]$$

$$E_- = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\sum_{k=1}^{N_f} \left[n_{-f_k}^i E(s^{-1}(\lambda_{f_k}), m_{0f_k}) \right] + \sum_{j=1}^{N_b} \left[n_{-b_j}^i E(s^{-1}(\lambda_{b_j}), m_{0b_j}) \right] \right]$$

$$I_b^i = \sum_{j=1}^{N_b} n_{+b_j}^i s_{b_j}, \quad I_f^i = \sum_{k=1}^{N_f} n_{+f_k}^i s_{f_k}, \quad D_b^i = \sum_{j=1}^{N_b} n_{-b_j}^i s_{b_j}, \quad D_f^i = \sum_{k=1}^{N_f} n_{-f_k}^i s_{f_k},$$

$$O_b^i = \sum_{j=1}^{N_b} o_{b_j}^i, \quad O_f^i = \sum_{k=1}^{N_f} o_{f_k}^i, \quad L_b^i = \sum_{j=1}^{N_b} l_{b_j}^i \quad \text{and} \quad L_f^i = \sum_{k=1}^{N_f} l_{f_k}^i.$$

Such that $\forall j = 1, 2, \dots, N_b$ and $k = 1, 2, \dots, N_f$.

1) $n_{+b_j}^i \equiv$ The total number of boson identical to b_j absorbed by the i^{th} interfered wave during the time interval $[t_0, t]$.

2) $n_{+f_j}^i \equiv$ The total number of boson identical to f_j absorbed by the i^{th} interfered wave during the time interval $[t_0, t]$.

3) $n_{-b_j}^i \equiv$ The total number of boson identical to b_j emitted from the i^{th} interfered wave during the time interval $[t_0, t]$.

$n_{-f_j}^i \equiv$ The total number of boson identical to f_j emitted from the i^{th} interfered wave during the time interval $[t_0, t]$.

$o_{b_j}^i \equiv$ The total volume of region of universe occupied by all bosons identical to b_j in the i^{th} interfered wave during the time interval $[t_0, t]$.

$o_{f_k}^i \equiv$ The total volume of region of universe occupied by all fermions identical to f_k in the i^{th} interfered wave during the time interval $[t_0, t]$.

$l_{b_j}^i \equiv$ The total volume of region of universe occupied and left by all bosons identical to b_j in the i^{th} interfered wave during the time interval $[t_0, t]$.

$l_{f_k}^i \equiv$ The total volume of region of universe occupied and left by all fermions identical to f_k in the i^{th} interfered wave during the time interval $[t_0, t]$.

Important Notes

1) The Equation (1.19) implied the equivalent between the deference $i - d$ —where i is a dynamical variable of the process of creating and d is the dynamical variable of the process of annihilating—and the deference $o - l$ —where o and l are the dynamical variables of process of animating—so this equation implied the equivalent between the dynamical variables of creating, annihilating and animating processes.

2) Although the dynamical variables of the creating and annihilating process i, d could counted by the particle

counters installed outside the region occupied by the elementary constituent particles of the quantum system, the animating dynamical variables immeasurable by this way, however the Equation (1.20) implied the complete equivalents between the dynamical variable of creating, annihilating and animating process and hence for each measurable dynamical variables of the process of creating and annihilating there exist an equivalent dynamical variables of animating satisfy the Equations (1.20) and (1.21).

2. The Transformation Theory of the Region-Like Quantum State

2.1. The Outer Product (Tensor Product)

$\mathbf{u} = [u_1 u_2 \dots u_m]^T \in \mathbb{C}^m$ and $\mathbf{v} = [v_1 v_2 \dots v_n]^T \in \mathbb{C}^n$ the outer product (tensor product) of \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} is the $m \times n$ matrix [4]:

$$\mathbf{u} \otimes \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}^T = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_m \end{bmatrix} [v_1 v_2 \dots v_n] = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 * v_1 & u_1 * v_2 & \dots & u_1 * v_n \\ u_2 * v_1 & u_2 * v_2 & \dots & u_2 * v_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ u_m * v_1 & u_m * v_2 & \dots & u_m * v_n \end{bmatrix}.$$

Important Notes

1) The outer product $\mathbf{u} \otimes \mathbf{v}$ from hereinafter denoted by T_v^u .

$$2) T_{bv}^{au} = \begin{bmatrix} au_1 * bv_1 & au_1 * bv_2 & \dots & au_1 * bv_n \\ au_2 * bv_1 & au_2 * bv_2 & \dots & au_2 * bv_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ au_m * bv_1 & au_m * bv_2 & \dots & au_m * bv_n \end{bmatrix} = ab \begin{bmatrix} u_1 * v_1 & u_1 * v_2 & \dots & u_1 * v_n \\ u_2 * v_1 & u_2 * v_2 & \dots & u_2 * v_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ u_m * v_1 & u_m * v_2 & \dots & u_m * v_n \end{bmatrix} = ab T_v^u, \quad \forall a, b \in \mathbb{C}.$$

2.2. Theorem 2-1

If $\mathbf{u} = [u_1 u_2 \dots u_n]^T \in \mathbb{C}^n$ and $\mathbf{v} = [v_1 v_2 \dots v_m]^T \in \mathbb{C}^n$, $\mathbf{w} = [w_1 w_2 \dots w_m]^T \in \mathbb{C}^m$ then

$$T_v^u \mathbf{w} = (\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w}) \mathbf{u} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m [v_i * w_i] \right) \mathbf{u}.$$

Prove:

$$\begin{aligned} T_v^u \mathbf{w} &= \begin{bmatrix} u_1 * v_1 & u_1 * v_2 & \dots & u_1 * v_m \\ u_2 * v_1 & u_2 * v_2 & \dots & u_2 * v_m \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ u_n * v_1 & u_n * v_2 & \dots & u_n * v_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 * v_1 * w_1 + u_1 * v_2 * w_2 + \dots + u_1 * v_m * w_m \\ u_2 * v_1 * w_1 + u_2 * v_2 * w_2 + \dots + u_2 * v_m * w_m \\ \vdots \\ u_n * v_1 * w_1 + u_n * v_2 * w_2 + \dots + u_n * v_m * w_m \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} u_1 * \sum_{i=1}^m [v_i * w_i] \\ u_2 * \sum_{i=1}^m [v_i * w_i] \\ \vdots \\ u_n * \sum_{i=1}^m [v_i * w_i] \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^m [v_i * w_i] \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{bmatrix} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m [v_i * w_i] \right) \mathbf{u} = (\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w}) \mathbf{u}. \end{aligned}$$

2.3. The Time Evolution Equation of the Region-Like Quantum State of the Quantum System during the Processes of Creating, Annihilating and Animating

From the Theorem 2.1:

$$T_{\langle \psi(t_0) |}^{| \psi_{CH} \rangle} | \psi(t_0) \rangle = \langle \psi(t_0) | \psi(t_0) \rangle | \psi_{CH} \rangle = | \psi_{CH} \rangle \quad (2.2)$$

and

$$T_{\langle \psi(t_0) |}^{| \psi_A \rangle} | \psi(t_0) \rangle = \langle \psi(t_0) | \psi(t_0) \rangle | \psi_A \rangle = | \psi_A \rangle. \quad (2.3)$$

And hence from the Equation (1.21) the time evolution of the region-like quantum state of the system is given by the following equations:

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = T_{\langle\psi(t_0)|}^{|\psi_{CH}\rangle} |\psi(t_0)\rangle \tag{2.4}$$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = T_{\langle\psi(t_0)|}^{|\psi_A\rangle} |\psi(t_0)\rangle \tag{2.5}$$

$$T_{\langle\psi(t_0)|}^{|\psi_{CH}\rangle} = T_{\langle\psi(t_0)|}^{|\psi_A\rangle}. \tag{2.6}$$

Important Note

1) $T_{\langle\psi(t_0)|}^{|\psi_{CH}\rangle}$ is representing the creation-annihilation time evolution operator and $T_{\langle\psi(t_0)|}^{|\psi_A\rangle}$ is representing the animation time evolution operator.

2) We could calculate the components of $T_{\langle\psi(t_0)|}^{|\psi_{CH}\rangle}$ using particles counters installed outside the occupied region of the quantum system, however the measurement components of $T_{\langle\psi(t_0)|}^{|\psi_A\rangle}$ is very difficult but the Equation (2.5) tell us the equivalents between the components of $T_{\langle\psi(t_0)|}^{|\psi_A\rangle}$ and $T_{\langle\psi(t_0)|}^{|\psi_{CH}\rangle}$.

3) $\forall i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ the complex amplitude of the component of $T_{\langle\psi(t_0)|}^{|\psi_{CH}\rangle}$ and $T_{\langle\psi(t_0)|}^{|\psi_A\rangle}$ in the i^{th} row and j^{th} column could interpreted as probability amplitude of transition of some elementary particle in the i^{th} interfered wave at the time t_0 to the j^{th} interfered wave at the time t .

3. Figures

1) In **Figure 1**, the part of occupied path of the red hand of speedometer start at 80 point and then the red hand continue to mutually occupy and leave regions between two points 80 and 100 until arrived near 100 point.

2) In **Figure 2**, the mutual occupying and leaving of universe's regions by the boson b_j made the relation between the occupied volume of b_j and its wavelength λ_{b_j} .



Figure 1. Example of occupied path (the occupied path of hand of vehicle speedometer).

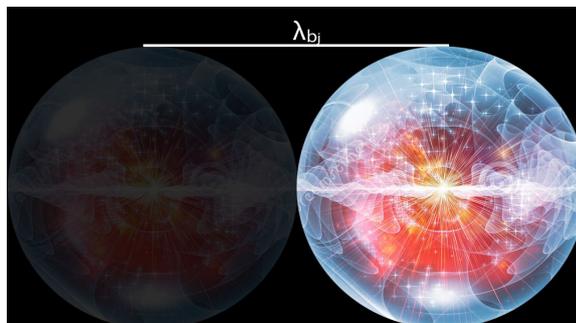


Figure 2. The left imaginary sphere is representing the region left by boson b_j and right imaginary sphere represent the occupied region by boson b_j when it completely left the left spherical region.

4. Conclusion

Using region-like idealization of the elementary constituent particles of the quantum system we could introduce a new formulation of the quantum theory independent from the energy scale, and hence free from hierarchal problem.

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