Elementary Proof of Uncertainty Principle

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Yuji Masuda
(y_masuda0208@yahoo.co.jp)

I think that in addition to the fact that atoms are represented by electrons, protons and neutrons, the discovery of "mesons" in modern physics has had a significant impact on modern physics, especially quantum mechanics.
In this paper, I will discuss the uncertainty principle, which is the fundamental equation of quantum mechanics, from my definitions.

1. My definitions

【My No.51 (or my No.64)】

Unit of the universe

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Yuji Masuda
(y_masuda0208@yahoo.co.jp)

Here from, "Definition series" & "On the Unit of Imaginary Number" & "Quaternion"

$$\begin{array}{lll} 1 & \rightarrow & [rad] \\ 2 & \rightarrow & i \quad [s] \\ 3 & \rightarrow & e(=\pm\infty) \quad [m] \\ 4 & \rightarrow & \pi \quad [kg] \end{array}$$

$$\pi^{\cdot 2} = 4\times 3^2 = 36 = 1 \quad [rad]$$

$$F = G\frac{Mm}{R^2} \Rightarrow 3 = G\frac{4^2}{3^2} \Rightarrow G = \frac{27}{16} = 2 \quad [s]$$

$$F = ma = 4\times\frac{3}{2^2} = 3 \quad [m]$$
$$h(plank\_const) = J\cdot s = E\times i = 4\times 2 = 8 = 3 \quad [m]$$

$$E = F\times e(=3) = 3\times 3 = mc^2 = \pi\times\left(\frac{e}{i}\right)^2 = 4\times\frac{9}{4} = 9 = 4 \quad [kg]$$
$$\frac{4}{3}\pi^{\cdot 3} = \frac{4}{3}\times 4\times 3^3 = 4^2\times 3^2 = 144 = 4 \quad [kg]$$

That's all

2. Uncertainty Principle

$$\Delta x\cdot\Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2} = \frac{h}{4\pi} \qquad \Delta E\cdot\Delta t \geq \frac{\hbar}{2} = \frac{h}{4\pi}$$

3. Proof by My definitions

$$\Delta x = 3$$
$$\Delta p = 4\times\frac{3}{2} = 6 = 1$$
$$\frac{\hbar}{2} = \frac{h}{4\pi} = \frac{3}{4\times 4} = \frac{3}{16} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$
$$\therefore \Delta x\cdot\Delta p = 3 = \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$\Delta E = 4$$
$$\Delta t = 2$$
$$\frac{\hbar}{2} = \frac{h}{4\pi} = \frac{3}{4\times 4} = \frac{3}{16} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$
$$\therefore \Delta E\cdot\Delta t = 4\times 2 = 8 = 3 = \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

4. Conclusion

"Mesons" and "Uncertainty principle" could be keywords in quantum mechanics.