Chester’s Quantum Principle #1

• A ket is a measurement result.

• A ket may be degenerate.

• If a ket is non-degenerate, it is a state. If it is degenerate, it is a superposition of states.

• One can probe for degeneracy by performing experiments.

• An event is defined as a measurement on a prepared system. Since systems are prepared by measurement, an event consists of two measurements performed instantaneously subsequently.

• Every event has a probability of occurring.

• We define a probability amplitude to be that object whose absolute square is the probability density. Amplitudes are written as brackets.

• We stipulate that amplitudes must be single valued.

• An event that ends in a position measurement is characterized by a bracket called a wave function.