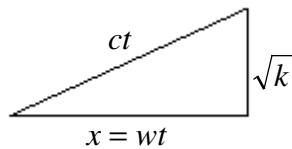


Quantum Anticommutation Explanation

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The quantum physicians have reduced the anticommutation effect to a mathematical question, forgetting the real explanation. The true effect is that if we measure the momentum and the position of a wave-particle by this order or by the inverse order, position and momentum, we get different values. According to us, only the value of the momentum changes because of the changing of the reference frame of the measurement.



$$c^2t^2 - x^2 = k$$

$$px - xp = mxc - mxw$$

$$mxw = \frac{hc}{w} \quad \text{and} \quad mxc = \frac{hc^2}{w^2}$$

$$px - xp = h \frac{c(c-w)}{w^2} = h \frac{kf^2}{2w^2}$$

For the electron:

$$w \approx c \quad \text{and} \quad c - w = 5.07 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$px - xp = \frac{h}{5.913 \times 10^{10}} = 1.121 \times 10^{-44}$$

$$5.913 \times 10^{10} = 20.c.\pi^2$$