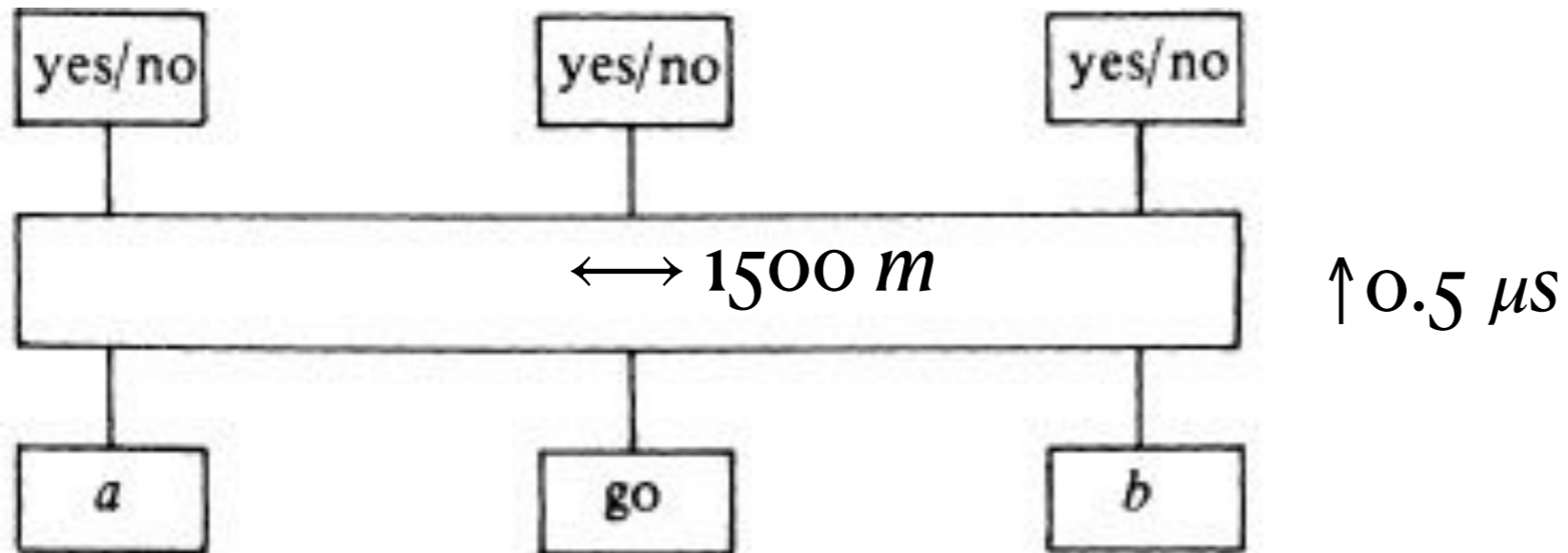


$X = +1$ or -1

$Y = +1$ or -1



$A = 1$ or 2

$B = 1$ or 2

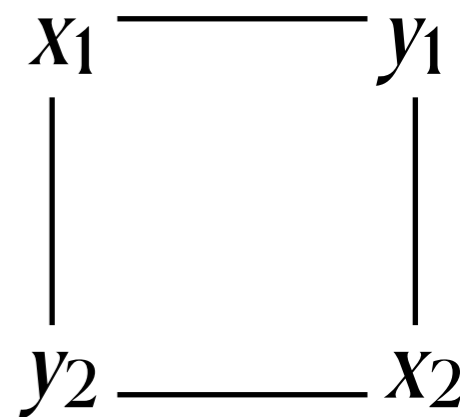
Les chaussettes
de M. Bertlmann
et la nature
de la réalité

Fondation Hvgot
juin 17 1980



Warsaw 2

Last week's talk, continued



<https://www.math.leidenuniv.nl/~gill/Warsaw2.pdf>

Richard Gill, Tuesday 14 April 2020, 17:00 Warsaw time, Zoom from J U Krakow

[4 slides appendix to: <https://www.math.leidenuniv.nl/~gill/Warsaw.pdf>]

WARSAW 2



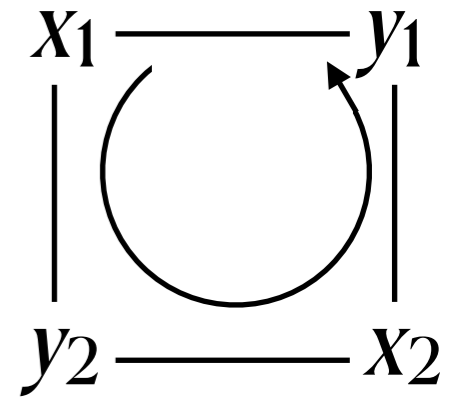
Notation

Counterfactual outcomes, factual outcomes, factual settings
Realism, locality, freedom

- A, B, X, Y are 4 binary random variables: 2 settings, 2 outcomes
- A, B take values in $\{1, 2\}$; X, Y take values in $\{-1, +1\}$
- A, B are independent fair coin tosses
- X_1, X_2, Y_1, Y_2 are Alice and Bob's **counterfactual outcomes** in the counterfactual situation that each inputs either setting
- They exist by the assumptions of **realism** and **locality**
- $X = X_A, Y = Y_B$
- (X_1, X_2, Y_1, Y_2) is statistically independent of (A, B) by the assumption of **freedom**

Logic & arithmetic

If three sides link equal values, so does the fourth



$$x_1 = y_2 \ \& \ y_2 = x_2 \ \& \ x_2 = y_1 \ \Rightarrow \ x_1 = y_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ x_1 \neq y_1 \ \Rightarrow \ x_1 \neq y_2 \ \text{Or} \ y_2 \neq x_2 \ \text{Or} \ x_2 \neq y_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ I(x_1 \neq y_1) \leq I(x_1 \neq y_2) + I(y_2 \neq x_2) + I(x_2 \neq y_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ 2 + 1 - 2 I(x_1 \neq y_1) \geq 1 - 2 I(x_1 \neq y_2) + 1 - 2 I(y_2 \neq x_2) + 1 - 2 I(x_2 \neq y_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ 2 + x_1 y_1 \geq x_1 y_2 + y_2 x_2 + x_2 y_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ x_1 y_2 + y_2 x_2 + x_2 y_1 - x_1 y_1 \leq 2$$

$$I(x_1 \neq y_1) \leq I(x_1 \neq y_2) + I(y_2 \neq x_2) + I(x_2 \neq y_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ I(x_1 \neq y_1) \leq 3 - I(x_1 = y_2) - I(y_2 = x_2) - I(x_2 = y_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ I(x_1 = y_2) + I(y_2 = x_2) + I(x_2 = y_1) + I(x_1 \neq y_1) \leq 3$$

Logic/arithmetic \rightarrow Probability, expectations

From counterfactuals to factials and to CHSH inequalities

$$x_1y_2 + y_2x_2 + x_2y_1 - x_1y_1 \leq 2$$

$$\Rightarrow E(X_1Y_2) + E(Y_2X_2) + E(X_2Y_1) - E(X_1Y_1) \leq 2$$

$$\Rightarrow E(XY | AB = 12) + E(XY | AB = 22) + E(XY | AB = 21) - E(XY | AB = 11) \leq 2$$

$$I(x_1 = y_2) + I(y_2 = x_2) + I(x_2 = y_1) + I(x_1 \neq y_1) \leq 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} I(x_1 = y_2) + \frac{1}{4} I(y_2 = x_2) + \frac{1}{4} I(x_2 = y_1) + \frac{1}{4} I(x_1 \neq y_1) \leq \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left([X=Y \ \& \ AB \neq 11] \text{ or } [X \neq Y \ \& \ AB = 11] \mid (X_1, X_2, Y_1, Y_2) = (x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2) \right) \leq \frac{3}{4}$$



Repeat N times, each time conditioning on past ... the total number of “successes” is stochastically smaller than a Binomial $(N, \frac{3}{4})$ random variable.

QM allows Binomial (N, q) with $q = (2 + \sqrt{2})/4 \approx 0.85$