Heisenberg Uncertainty Principal.

Chirag rai

Heisenberg's uncertainty principle is principle in quantum mechanics. Very roughly, it states that we know everything about where a particle is located but we know nothing about its momentum and vice versa. Versions of the uncertainty principle also exist for other quantities as well, such as energy and time, the uncertainty principal is only working for the subatomic particle. According to the uncertainty principle, if the position is known then the momentum is more uncertain and vice versa.

the uncertainty principle is not correct because we can calculate the momentum and the velocity at a time. Mr. Heisenberg said imagine there's an object and you can't measure its position and velocity at a time but I say we can measure its position and velocity at a time.

suppose you have to measure the position and velocity of an object which does not exist at a time but you can't, because the uncertainty principle says you can't measure the position and velocity at a time,

But I say we can measure their position and velocity at a time let's see how. Imagine there are 2 subatomic particle, Particle A which is a real particle and particle B which is just an imaginary particle.
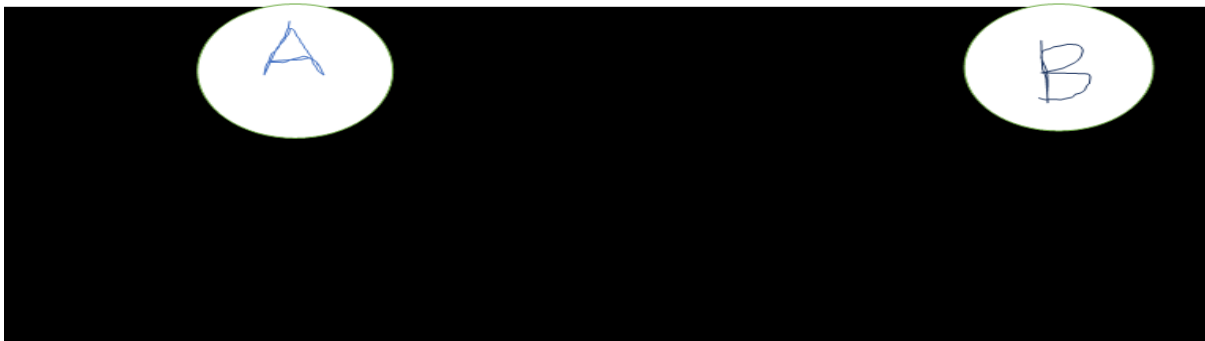
Once you start imagining the particles it will give you a better understanding and you can easily measure the particles position and velocity at a time.

Measure their mass and stick them together.
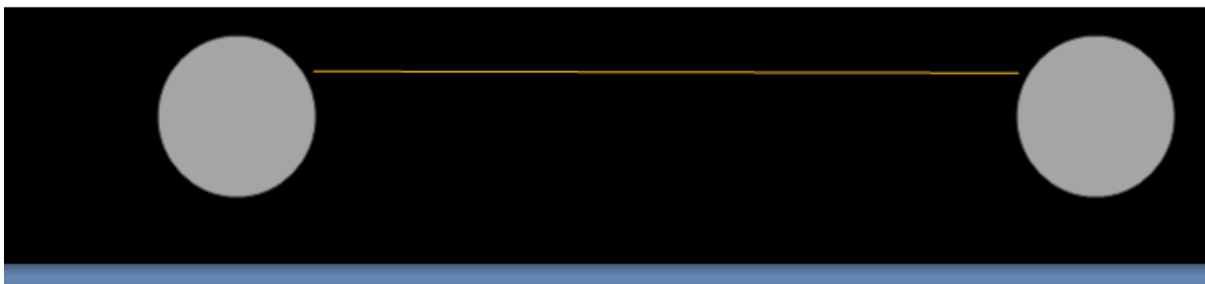
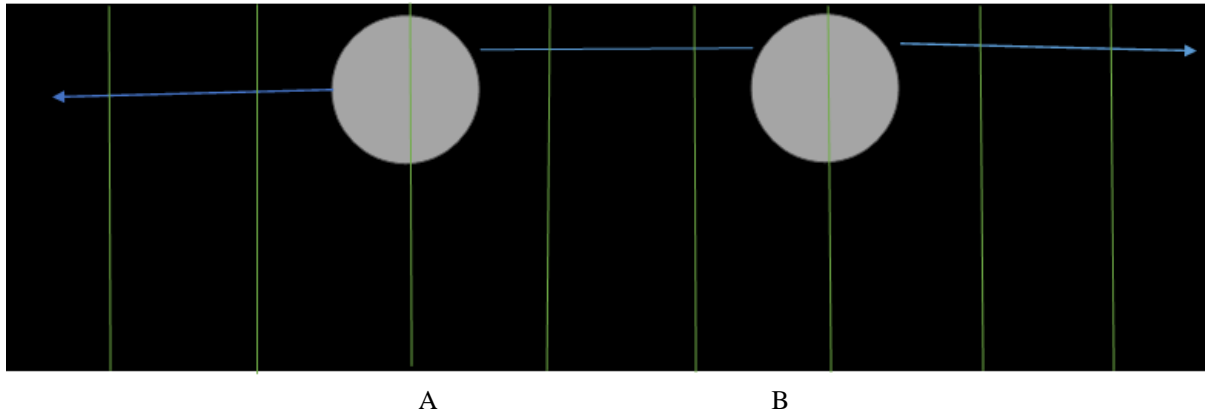A   B

Mass of A particle should be equal to mass of particle B and particle B mass should be equal to particle A mass. Then only we can find the position and velocity of 1st particle and simultaneously of 2nd Imaginary particle.

After measuring the mass and sticking the particles, we will spring them apart in different direction.

A   B

After springing apart the Particles A and B, find the position of particle A and after finding the position then find the velocity of particle B.

Then, after you got the position of A particle and velocity of B it means you got the position and velocity of both the particles simultaneously.

Now you can stop imaging the particle B because you have found the position and velocity of particle A with the help of the imaginary particle which was B.

Hence, the uncertainty principal is proven wrong.

Chirag rai
class 11th student