**Deterministic and indeterministic morality and duality. Quantum and philosophical approach**

Darwin Deivy Zambrano Castellano. Faculty of Legal and Political Sciences, Yacambú University, Venezuela.

La Plata, Argentina.

Darwin Deivy Zambrano Castellano. Avenida 46 between 10 and 11 House No. 781 ZIPCODE: 1900 [laigherdzc-12@hotmail.com](mailto:laigherdzc-12@hotmail.com)

Summary

Quantum mechanics is a fundamental theory in physics that describes the behavior of subatomic particles and systems at very small scales. Unlike classical theories, quantum mechanics introduces elements of indeterminism in the description of physical phenomena. There are fundamental limits to the precision with which certain physical properties, such as a particle's position and momentum, can be simultaneously measured. This implies that even if all the initial conditions of a quantum system are known, its future behavior cannot be predicted with absolute certainty.

This quantum indeterminacy raises philosophical questions about determinism and free will, as well as their relationship to morality. Determinism holds that all actions and events are predetermined by prior causes, challenging the traditional notion of moral responsibility based on control and predictability. In contrast, indeterminism posits that there are elements of randomness and variability in the workings of the universe.

From a moral and philosophical point of view, the presence of indeterminism in quantum mechanics poses challenges for the attribution of moral responsibility. If our actions are influenced by random events, how can we be morally responsible for them?

Keywords:

Determinism, indeterminism, moral, quantum, predictability.

In space, subatomic particles follow precise patterns that appear to be governed by the laws of physics. However, there are some particles that challenge our understanding of the universe, with unpredictable and indeterminate behaviour.

This paper aims to contribute to a greater understanding of the influence of philosophy on our understanding of the universe, and how that understanding can influence our perception of ourselves and our ability to make decisions.

Philosophical determinism is a theory that all events, including human thoughts, feelings, and actions, are determined by prior causes and that the universe is a closed, deterministic system. This means that, in theory, if all the causes of an event were known, its outcome could be predicted with absolute certainty.

Philosophical determinism is based on the idea that everything in the universe is determined by causal laws, and that each effect has a specific cause. According to this theory, free will does not exist, since all human decisions and actions are the result of previous causes.

This theory has been the subject of much debate in philosophy, as it seems to contradict the idea of free will and moral responsibility. If everything is predetermined by prior causes, how can there be room for individual freedom and moral responsibility?

This is a question that has been the subject of much debate in philosophy and does not have a definitive answer. Although philosophical determinism holds that everything is predetermined by prior causes, some philosophers argue that individual freedom and moral responsibility are compatible with this theory.

For example, some philosophers argue that although our decisions and actions are determined by prior causes, we may still have some degree of freedom within these constraints. That is, although our actions and decisions are influenced by our past experiences and present circumstances, we can still consciously and voluntarily make decisions and act.

Furthermore, some philosophers hold that although our actions and decisions are determined by prior causes, we can still be morally responsible for them. This is because although our actions and decisions may be determined, we can still be held responsible for them if we are deemed to have the ability to act otherwise. For example, if someone commits a crime, even though their actions may have been determined by prior causes, they can still be held responsible for their behavior if it is judged that they had the ability to choose not to commit the crime.

On the other hand, some philosophers argue that philosophical determinism is compatible with free will, since our decisions and actions are determined by our own will and personality, which in turn are determined by our past experiences and our current circumstances.

What relationship can there be between philosophical determinism, quantum mechanics and the day to day that surrounds us?

Although quantum mechanics may seem abstract and removed from our daily lives, it actually has many practical applications and can influence our decisions in various ways. Here are some examples:

Quantum Technology: Quantum mechanics has given rise to many important technologies that we use in our daily lives, such as lasers, light-emitting diodes (LEDs), electronic devices, and telecommunication systems. Without quantum mechanics, many of these technologies would not exist.

Quantum Cryptography: Quantum cryptography is a security technique that uses quantum properties to ensure the privacy of communications. This is important in today's digital world, where privacy and data security are a constant concern.

Quantum computing: Quantum computing is a new form of information processing that uses the principles of quantum mechanics to perform calculations much faster than classical computers. Although still in its early stages of development, quantum computing has the potential to transform many fields, from science and medicine to technology and economics.

Making decisions: Although quantum mechanics is a theory that describes the subatomic world, some scientists believe that its principles can also be applied to human decision making. For example, the theory of quantum superposition suggests that a subatomic particle can be in several states at the same time, which could be applied to the idea that a person can have several possible options or decisions in a given situation.

And it is in this last instance where we can abstract part of the fundamental concepts of quantum mechanics.

Quantum mechanics is a fundamental theory of physics that describes the behavior of quantum particles and systems. This theory is known to be probabilistic in nature, meaning that it cannot predict the outcome of a quantum experiment with absolute certainty, but can only predict the probability of each possible outcome.

The Copenhagen interpretation holds that the quantum world is fundamentally different from the classical world and that we cannot apply the same insights and concepts from the classical world to the quantum world. In the quantum world, subatomic particles do not have well-defined properties until they are measured or observed, and quantum measurement affects the state of the system being measured.

According to the Copenhagen interpretation, a quantum system is described by its wave function, which is a mathematical description that gives us information about the probability of measuring certain properties of the system. The wavefunction changes with time according to the Schrödinger equation, but when a measurement is made, the wavefunction collapses into one of the possible measured states.

Furthermore, the Copenhagen interpretation holds that the physical properties of a subatomic particle do not have well-defined values prior to measurement and that the act of measurement is what gives the quantum system an objective reality.

The Copenhagen interpretation has been the subject of criticism and debate in the scientific and philosophical community due to its indeterministic nature and the role of the observer in quantum measurement. However, it remains one of the most influential and widely used interpretations in quantum physics.

The advent of quantum mechanics questioned the deterministic belief that reality was described by specific parameters. Instead, reality is described by probability fields ψ in space, which only allow us to calculate the probability that reality has certain values. These fields are called system states. When a quantity can be accurately measured in a certain state, this state is called the eigenstate of the quantity in question.

Any state that is not an eigenstate can be decomposed into a combination of eigenstates. That is, it can be expressed as a sum of so many times one, plus so many times another, plus so many times another. The higher the coefficient ci of a state, the higher the probability that it will be measured.

However, during the Solvay conference in Copenhagen in 1927, some physicists argued that in quantum mechanics things are "purely" random and that randomness is inevitable. This led to discussions among renowned scientists, such as Niels Bohr and Albert Einstein, about the existence or not of determinism in quantum mechanics. As Einstein asserted that "God doesn't play dice," Bohr replied that he should stop telling God what he could or could not do with his dice.

On the other hand, determinism is a philosophy that holds that every event is the necessary result of prior causes and could theoretically be accurately predicted if all relevant variables and factors were known.

In this sense, quantum mechanics and determinism seem to be opposite concepts. However, some scientists and philosophers argue that quantum mechanics is deterministic in a probabilistic sense. That is, although you cannot predict the outcome of an experiment with absolute certainty, you can deterministically predict the probability of each possible outcome.

Quantum mechanics is deterministic in a probabilistic sense because its fundamental equation, the Schrödinger equation, describes how the wave function of a quantum system evolves over time in a completely deterministic way. The wave function represents the probability that a particle or quantum system is in a certain position or state.

T he Schrödinger equation is the fundamental equation of quantum mechanics that describes how the wave function of a quantum system evolves over time. The wave function is a mathematical description of the quantum state of a particle or system and contains all the information that can be known about it.

The Schrödinger equation has the form:

iħ ∂Ψ/∂t = HΨ

Where ħ is Planck's reduced constant, t is time, Ψ is the wave function of the system and H is the Hamiltonian operator, which describes the total energy of the system.

The Schrödinger equation is a partial differential equation that describes how the wave function changes with time. The left part of the equation involves the time derivative of the wavefunction, while the right part involves the Hamiltonian operator acting on the wavefunction.

The Schrödinger equation is a fundamental equation of quantum mechanics because it describes how the wave function evolves over time, which makes it possible to predict how a quantum system will behave in the future. However, it is important to note that the Schrödinger equation only describes the time evolution of the wave function, and not the physical interpretation of it.

However, when a quantum property of a system, such as its position or momentum, is measured, the wave function collapses to a specific value, and the measurement returns a certain result. The probability that a particular result will be obtained can be calculated from the wave function prior to measurement.

Therefore, although quantum mechanics cannot predict the result of a quantum measurement with absolute certainty, it can calculate the probability that a particular result will be obtained. This means that quantum mechanics is deterministic in a probabilistic sense, since the probability of each possible outcome is determined by the wave function before the measurement.

mechanics is deterministic in a probabilistic sense because its fundamental equation describes how the wavefunction evolves in a deterministic way, and the probability of each possible outcome of a quantum measurement can be calculated from the wavefunction before the measurement.

The Schrödinger equation can be used to describe both deterministic and nondeterministic systems, depending on the nature of the quantum system being studied.

In a deterministic system, the wavefunction of the system evolves in a completely predictable and deterministic manner, according to the Schrödinger equation. That is, the result of any measurement that is made on the system is completely determined by the wave function of the system before the measurement.

For example, the quantum state of a hydrogen atom in its ground state is a deterministic system that can be described by the Schrödinger equation. The wave function of the hydrogen atom fully describes its quantum state, and its time evolution can be predicted deterministically by the Schrödinger equation.

On the other hand, in a non-deterministic system, the evolution of the system's wave function can only be described in a probabilistic way. That is, although the probability of every possible outcome of a quantum measurement can be predicted, the outcome of a specific measurement cannot be predicted with absolute certainty.

In one case , the wave function of a free particle in space can be described by the Schrödinger equation, but the result of measuring its position or momentum at a specific time is uncertain and only the probability of each possible outcome can be predicted. .

The Schrödinger equation can be used to describe both deterministic and nondeterministic systems, depending on the nature of the quantum system being studied. In a deterministic system, the wavefunction of the system evolves in a predictable and deterministic manner, while in a non-deterministic system, its evolution can be described only probabilistically.

A simple example that can illustrate the difference between deterministic and non-deterministic systems in quantum mechanics is the case of a particle confined in a one-dimensional box.

Suppose that a particle of mass m is inside a box of length L, with impenetrable walls. If we assume that the particle does not interact with anything outside the box, its quantum state can be described by the wave function Ψ(x, t), which depends on its position x and on time t.

If the particle is in a stationary state, its wave function can be written as:

Ψ(x) = A sin(kx)

Where A is a normalization constant and k = πn/L, with n = 1, 2, 3, ..., is the wavenumber of the particle. Each stationary state corresponds to an allowed energy for the particle, which is given by:

E = (ħ²k²)/(2m)

These stationary states are deterministic, since the wavefunction of the system evolves in a completely predictable and deterministic manner over time.

However, if the particle is in a state that is not stationary, such as a superposition of several stationary states, its time evolution is not deterministic. For example, if the particle is in an initial state given by:

Ψ(x,0) = A (sin(k₁x) + sin(k₂x))

The particle's wave function will evolve in time according to the Schrödinger equation, but the result of measuring its position or momentum at a specific time is uncertain, and only the probability of each possible outcome can be predicted. In this case, the time evolution of the wave function is not deterministic, but can only be described probabilistically.

In relation to what we have discussed about quantum indeterminism, Born was one of the first physicists to recognize that quantum mechanics implied a break with classical determinism. He argued that quantum uncertainty was a fundamental property of nature and that it could not be eliminated by introducing hidden variables or any other deterministic theory.

Born's formula, which relates the wave function to the probability of finding a particle at a given position:

P(x) = |ψ(x)|²

Where P(x) is the probability of finding the particle at position x, and |ψ(x)|² is the squared magnitude of the wavefunction at position x.

A day-to-day example could be the photoelectric effect, which is the phenomenon by which a material emits electrons when exposed to light. This effect was explained by Albert Einstein in 1905 using the quantum theory of light.

According to the classical theory of light, the energy of the electrons emitted by a material would be expected to depend on the intensity of the light that illuminates it. However, experimental observation shows that the energy of the emitted electrons depends only on the frequency of the light, and not on its intensity.

The quantum explanation of this phenomenon is that light is made up of particles called photons, and that each photon has an energy that depends on its frequency. When a photon hits an atom in the material, it can transfer its energy to an electron, and if the photon's energy is high enough, the electron can be ejected from the atom and emitted by the material.

The photoelectric effect is an example of a quantum phenomenon that has practical implications in modern technology, such as in the construction of solar cells and image detection in digital cameras.

The description of a physical system is done in terms of its wave function, which is a mathematical function that describes the probability of finding a particle in a particular state , however , in quantum mechanics, the state of a system cannot be known with complete certainty, but can only be described in terms of a wave function that describes the probability of finding a particle in a particular state. This uncertainty is fundamental in quantum mechanics and is described by the Heisenberg uncertainty principle.

The Heisenberg uncertainty principle states that it is not possible to simultaneously know the position and momentum of a particle with arbitrarily high precision. This implies that, in a certain sense, the behavior of quantum systems is non-deterministic, in the sense that it is not possible to predict with certainty the result of a quantum measurement.

In classical mechanics, the position and momentum of a particle can be measured with arbitrary precision. However, in quantum mechanics, measuring a particle's position perturbs its momentum, and measuring the particle's momentum perturbs its position. In other words, the precision with which a particle's position and momentum can be measured is limited by the Heisenberg uncertainty.

The Heisenberg uncertainty principle is expressed mathematically as:

Δx Δp ≥ h/4π

Where Δx is the uncertainty in the measurement of the particle's position, Δp is the uncertainty in the measurement of the particle's momentum, h is Planck's constant, and π is the mathematical constant pi.

This relation establishes that the uncertainty in the measurement of the position and the momentum of a particle are related to each other. The more precise the measurement of the particle's position, the greater the uncertainty in the measurement of the particle's momentum, and vice versa.

An important consequence of the Heisenberg uncertainty principle is that it is not possible to know with arbitrary precision both the position and the momentum of a particle. This means that quantum mechanics implies a fundamental limitation on our ability to know and predict the behavior of quantum systems.

The Heisenberg uncertainty principle has important implications for the interpretation of quantum mechanics and for our understanding of the fundamental nature of reality. For example, it suggests that reality at the quantum level is inherently uncertain and that measurement of a quantum system can perturb its state in fundamental and unpredictable ways.

However, the uncertainty principle does not imply that quantum mechanics is nondeterministic in a broader sense. The time evolution of the wave function of a quantum system is completely deterministic, in the sense that if its initial wave function is known, its time evolution can be predicted. In that sense, quantum mechanics is a deterministic theory.

Changes at the quantum level can have an impact on the reality of the material world around us. Quantum mechanics describes the behavior of matter and energy at very small levels, such as atoms and subatomic particles. Although these objects are very small, their effects can be observable at a macroscopic level, that is, in the world around us.

For example, quantum effects can be observed in electronic devices such as transistors, which are key components of computers and other electronic devices. The way transistors work is based on the quantum properties of the materials that compose them.

Although quantum effects are most evident at microscopic levels, they can have observable impacts on the macroscopic world around us. Quantum mechanics has given rise to many important technologies and techniques that we use in our daily lives, and it is an important tool for understanding the natural world around us.

Some theoretical models suggest that quantum mechanics could play a role in consciousness and decision making. These theories suggest that quantum states could exist in the human brain and that these quantum states could influence our decision making and perceptions.

Is there chance in a deterministic universe according to quantum mechanics?

On the one hand, quantum mechanics introduces an element of uncertainty in the description of physical systems. According to the Heisenberg uncertainty principle, we cannot simultaneously know the position and velocity of a subatomic particle with arbitrary precision. Instead, we can only know these quantities with limited precision, which means that there is always a degree of uncertainty in describing the physical properties of subatomic particles.

On the other hand, although quantum mechanics introduces uncertainty in the description of physical systems, the probabilistic aspects of quantum mechanics are based on precise and deterministic laws. The wave functions that describe quantum systems evolve deterministically over time, and the probability of measuring a particular quantum property is determined by the wave function.

In this sense, some argue that although there is uncertainty in quantum mechanics, the universe is still deterministic in a probabilistic sense. Others argue that quantum uncertainty is enough to introduce an element of chance or chance into the universe.

According to the aforementioned Heisenberg uncertainty principle, there is a fundamental limitation on the precision with which we can simultaneously measure the position and momentum of a subatomic particle. This limitation is due to the quantum nature of subatomic particles and not due to a lack of technology or knowledge.

Due to this limitation, quantum mechanics introduces a fundamental uncertainty in the description of physical systems. This means that even if we know the wave function of a system at a given time, we cannot predict the result of a future measurement with absolute certainty.

In this sense, some argue that quantum uncertainty is enough to introduce an element of chance or chance into the universe. This is because the result of a quantum measurement is random in the sense that we cannot predict with absolute certainty what the result will be. Therefore, some philosophers argue that chance is present in quantum mechanics, despite the fact that the time evolution of a quantum system is determined by the Schrödinger equation.

Quantum mechanics is deterministic in the sense that the time evolution of a system is determined, but it is also uncertain in the sense that there is a fundamental limitation on the precision with which we can measure the physical properties of subatomic particles. Therefore, the debate about the existence of chance in a deterministic universe according to quantum mechanics is still a topic of discussion.

On the one hand, Einstein, Podolsky, and Rosen (EPR) raised a critique of the Copenhagen interpretation of quantum mechanics in a paper published in 1935. The critique focused on the concept of quantum entanglement, which implies that two particles can be correlated. such that measurements on one particle instantly affect the state of the other particle, regardless of how far apart they are.

EPR argued that if two particles were entangled, the state of one particle could determine the state of the other particle with certainty. In other words, EPR claimed that quantum mechanics could not be a complete theory and that there must be hidden variables that explain the behavior of particles.

EPR's critique raised fundamental questions about the nature of reality and the possibility of an underlying theory behind quantum mechanics. Although the EPR critique is widely considered refuted, it has led to important developments in quantum theory, including decoherence theory and quantum information theory.

Incompleteness, also known as incompleteness, refers to a property of quantum mechanics discovered by the Austrian physicist Erwin Schrödinger and others in the 1930s. This property suggests that quantum theory cannot fully describe the physical world, since there are certain hidden variables that cannot be measured or known with certainty.

The non-completeness is a criticism of the Copenhagen interpretation of quantum mechanics, which holds that the physical properties of a quantum system are not defined until they are measured. By non-completeness, this means that quantum mechanics cannot provide a complete picture of the physical world, since it cannot describe the properties of quantum systems that are not being measured.

The debate over non-completeness has led to several alternative interpretations of quantum mechanics, including the Bohmian interpretation and the many-worlds interpretation. In general, non-completeness is considered one of the most fundamental and controversial questions in quantum mechanics and has been the subject of debate and study for decades.

Ultra causality is a speculative idea that refers to the possibility that there is a causal connection that transcends special relativity and quantum mechanics. In other words, it is proposed that certain events may be causally related in a way that cannot be explained by current physical theories.

This idea has been proposed as a possible solution to the EPR (Einstein-Podolsky-Rosen) paradox, which calls into question the interpretation of quantum mechanics in relation to non-locality and quantum entanglement. However, ultra causality does not have a solid empirical basis and is considered a speculative hypothesis within theoretical physics.

On the other hand, hidden variables are a proposed hypothesis to solve the problem of incompleteness in quantum mechanics. This hypothesis holds that there are additional variables to those measured in quantum mechanics, and that they uniquely determine the result of any measurement in the system.

The idea behind hidden variables is that quantum mechanics is not complete in the sense that it does not completely describe the state of the system. According to this hypothesis, quantum mechanics only describes one part of the state of the system, while hidden variables describe the other part. The idea is that if the hidden variables were known, the outcome of any measurement in the system could be predicted with certainty.

However, the hidden variables hypothesis has been refuted by a number of experiments and theoretical arguments, which suggest that quantum mechanics is complete in the sense that it completely describes the state of the system. This implies that quantum reality is inherently uncertain and cannot be fully described by the classical laws of physics.

Bell's inequalities are a set of mathematical inequalities that relate correlations between measurements of entangled particles with the assumption that there is an underlying local, deterministic reality. These inequalities were proposed by John S. Bell in the 1960s to test whether quantum mechanics was compatible with local, deterministic reality.

Bell 's inequalities set an upper limit on the amount of correlation that can be expected between two systems in a local, deterministic model of reality. If the measurement results exceed this limit, then it can be concluded that the underlying reality is not local and/or deterministic. Subsequent experiments have shown that quantum mechanics predicts a violation of these inequalities, suggesting that the underlying reality is not local and/or deterministic. This result is consistent with the Copenhagen interpretation of quantum mechanics.

Now, just as there is a philosophical determinism, there is also a philosophical indeterminism, which we can consider as a school of thought that maintains that some events in the universe are not determined by pre-existing causes, that is, that some events can occur in a different way. random or random, without there being a determining cause that fully explains them.

This idea challenges the traditional conception of a deterministic universe, in which everything happens in a predictable and mechanical way, and suggests that there is a kind of "free will" in the universe that allows a degree of unpredictability and spontaneity in reality.

Defenders of philosophical indeterminism often argue that the existence of indeterminate events is supported by scientific evidence, including quantum physics, which seems to suggest that some subatomic phenomena are inherently unpredictable.

However, this idea has also been criticized by some philosophers and scientists, who argue that indeterminism is incompatible with a coherent understanding of the universe and that it involves a kind of cosmic "chance" that is difficult to reconcile with the notion of an ordered universe. and predictable.

And just as there is an apparent and "remote" relationship between determinism and quantum mechanics, we can establish that there is a relationship between indeterminism and quantum mechanics, just as we have already clarified that quantum mechanics is a fundamental theory of physics that describes the behavior of objects at the subatomic level, and is known for its characteristic of indeterminacy, which implies that some phenomena at the subatomic level are inherently unpredictable, we could suggest that quantum indeterminacy states that some events in reality occur randomly or randomly, without there being a determining cause that fully explains them, which is consistent with the idea of philosophical indeterminism.

However, it is important to note that the philosophical interpretation of quantum mechanics is the subject of debate among philosophers and scientists. Some argue that quantum indeterminacy does not necessarily imply that the universe is indeterministic, but simply that there are certain limitations on our ability to know and measure certain phenomena at the subatomic level.

In summary, while philosophical indeterminism and quantum mechanics are related in the sense that they both suggest that some events in reality can occur randomly or randomly, the relationship between these ideas is still the subject of philosophical debate and reflection.

A classic example of quantum indeterminism is the double-slit experiment. In this experiment, a beam of particles, such as electrons or photons, is shot at a screen with two slits. A detector is placed behind the screen to measure where the particles arrive.

What is surprising is that even if a single particle is fired at a time, instead of seeing a uniform blob on the screen, you see a distribution of dots on the detector that appear to form interference patterns, as if the particle had interfered with itself. . This result can only be explained by quantum theory and suggests that the particle behaves like a wave that extends through both slits and overlaps with itself to create an interference pattern.

However, if a detector is placed in one of the slits to determine which of the two the particle passes through, the interference pattern disappears and a uniform distribution of points in the detector is obtained. This is because the detector measurement collapses the wave function and forces the particle to behave like a classical particle that can only go through one of the slits or the other.

This example illustrates how quantum indeterminism can have surprising and unexpected effects on the behavior of particles, and how observer participation and measurements can affect the result.

Could we say that chaotic phenomena can coexist within determinism and indeterminism at different levels or strata of reality?

Chaotic phenomena admit the coexistence of determinism and indeterminism at different levels or strata of reality. This is because, although a chaotic system is deterministic in its long-term behavior, its short-term behavior can be highly unpredictable and indeterministic.

Short-term unpredictability in a chaotic system can be caused by factors such as sensitivity to initial conditions and nonlinear interactions between system variables. However, in the long run, the chaotic system follows a deterministic and predictable pattern.

It is important to note that the coexistence of determinism and indeterminism at different levels does not necessarily mean that there are true "grey areas" in nature. Nature may be deterministic as a whole, but its complexity may make some phenomena difficult to predict or appear random on a given scale.

The coexistence of determinism and indeterminism at different levels of reality can be explained by complexity theory. In this theory, it is argued that complex systems, such as chaotic phenomena, are characterized by being deterministic in their structure and functions, but in turn are indeterminate in terms of their results or long-term behavior.

This is because, although complex systems are governed by deterministic laws and principles, any small variation in the initial conditions or in the input parameters can have large effects on the results or behaviors in the long term, and this can make it difficult or even make it impossible to accurately predict such outcomes or behaviors.

Therefore, it can be affirmed that the coexistence of determinism and indeterminism at different levels of reality is due to the complexity of the systems studied and the difficulty of predicting their long-term results, even though their structure and functions are governed. by deterministic laws and principles.

The possible consequences of quantum indeterminism are varied and have been the subject of debate and discussion among scientists, philosophers, and other experts on the subject. Here are some of the possible consequences:

The impossibility of predicting certain events exactly: Since quantum mechanics implies a probabilistic nature in the description of reality, it is not possible to predict with absolute certainty the result of certain quantum measurements. This may have implications for the ability to predict future events at the microscopic level.

The influence of observation on the results: The Heisenberg uncertainty principle states that the measurement of one quantum property affects the value of another related property. This suggests that observation may play a fundamental role in quantum reality.

The possibility of entangled quantum systems: Quantum mechanics allows two or more particles to be entangled, which means that their properties are correlated in ways that cannot be explained classically. This could have implications for quantum communication and quantum computing.

The compatibility of quantum indeterminism with free will: While this is debated, some argue that quantum indeterminism may provide a basis for individual freedom and nondeterministic decision-making.

The possibility of the existence of parallel universes: The many-worlds interpretation of quantum mechanics suggests that all possible quantum ramifications take place in different parallel universes, which could have implications for our understanding of reality.

Observer participation is an important concept in the Copenhagen interpretation of quantum mechanics, which holds that the measurement of a quantum property of a system affects the state of the system, bringing it to a state defined in classical terms. This measurement process is considered as a subjective process, where the observer is part of the system that is being measured.

On the other hand, relativity is the physical theory that describes the nature of space and time. Einstein's general relativity describes how the presence of matter and energy warps space and time, while special relativity describes how events can be perceived differently by observers in different states of motion.

Although both theories are very different, they have implications for the role of the observer in physics. For example, special relativity states that there is no privileged frame of reference, which means that observers in different states of motion can measure different values for the same physical property. Furthermore, general relativity suggests that the presence of matter and energy in the universe influences the geometry of space and time, which in turn may influence the measurement of quantum properties.

The example where determinism and quantum indeterminism coexist is the aforementioned double-slit experiment with individual particles, such as electrons. The interference pattern observed on the detection screen shows the wave nature of the particles. However, the exact position of the electron as it passes through the slits cannot be predicted with certainty.

The particle wavefunction describes the probability of finding the particle at different positions on the detection screen. Therefore, quantum mechanics provides a probabilistic description of the particle's position. This is quantum indeterminism.

On the other hand, if the position of the electron is measured before it reaches the detection screen, its position becomes determined. The wavefunction collapses to a single position value, which determines the measurement result.

So, in the double-slit experiment, quantum indeterminism refers to the impossibility of predicting the exact position of the electron before it is measured, while quantum determinism refers to the fact that the measurement itself determines the position of the electron. electron.

In quantum terms, the system formed by the particle and the detector could be said to be in a superposed state, in which the particle has gone through both paths at the same time. This state can be described as a linear combination of the two possible states of the detector, in which the particle has passed either the left or the right path:

|system state > = (1/√2) |left, detects the particle> + (1/√2) |right, does not detect the particle>

According to the Copenhagen interpretation, the measurement made by the detector collapses the wave function of the system, which means that the system is no longer in a superposition state and is in one of two possible states. In this case, if the detector detects the particle, the system state collapses to |left, detects the particle>, while if it does not detect the particle, the system state collapses to the |right, does not detect the particle>.

The fact that the final state of the system cannot be predicted with certainty before making the measurement is a sign of quantum indeterminism. On the other hand, the deterministic evolution of the wave function before the measurement is an example of quantum determinism. In this case, quantum determinism and quantum indeterminism coexist in the same phenomenon.

The coexistence of both probabilities within our reality and universe has important philosophical and practical implications. First, it leads us to question the very nature of reality and its relationship to observation and measurement. Quantum mechanics shows us that reality is not a concrete and objective thing, but depends on the act of observation and measurement.

Second, the coexistence of quantum determinism and indeterminism has important practical implications in fields such as cryptography, quantum computing, and information theory. For example, encryption systems based on quantum cryptography take advantage of the properties of quantum mechanics to ensure the privacy of transmitted information. Quantum computing, for its part, uses quantum superposition and entanglement to process information more efficiently than classical computers.

Such coexistence can influence our decisions in different ways, depending on the specific situation. In some cases, as in the example above, there may be a combination of both probabilities and this may affect our decision making. For example, in the case of the cat, if we decide to open the box to see if the cat is alive or dead, there is one probability that we will find the cat alive and another probability that we will find it dead.

In general, quantum mechanics teaches us that reality is not completely predictable and that probabilities are everywhere. This means that our decisions are also subject to these probabilities, and in some cases we can make decisions based on the information we have at the time, but in other cases we can make decisions based on uncertainty inherent in the nature of reality. In this sense, our decision making can be influenced by a combination of deterministic and indeterministic factors in quantum reality.

Now, a new problem arises and it is regarding language. The language problem in quantum mechanics refers to how we can effectively describe and communicate quantum phenomena, which often seem contradictory and paradoxical. One reason this is a problem is because the language we commonly use is designed to describe objects and events in the macroscopic world, where the laws of classical physics hold and reality appears to be deterministic.

However, in the quantum world, reality is indeterministic and governed by probabilistic laws, making accurate descriptions and predictions more difficult to come by. Furthermore, the interaction between the observer and the quantum system also influences the measurement results, which adds another layer of complexity to the language problem.

In summary, the coexistence of both probabilities in quantum mechanics and the influence of the observer on the measurement results pose significant challenges for the effective description and communication of quantum phenomena, known as the language problem in quantum mechanics. .

There is a difficulty when finding a language or set of terms that accurately and clearly describes quantum phenomena. Quantum mechanics is based on the use of mathematics to describe and predict physical phenomena, but this mathematics does not directly correspond to everyday experience and is therefore not intuitive.

Furthermore, the words and concepts that we use in our everyday language are not necessarily applicable in the quantum world. For example, in classical mechanics it is easy to talk about the position and velocity of an object at a given moment, but in quantum mechanics, position and momentum are related through the Heisenberg uncertainty principle, making it difficult to describe. in simple terms.

Another aspect of the language problem is the interpretation of quantum mechanics, which is still the subject of debate and discussion today. The different interpretations offer different and often contradictory descriptions of the quantum world, which further complicates the task of finding a common language.

The language problem in quantum mechanics is a reflection of the inherent complexity of the quantum world and the difficulty of finding a language that describes it accurately and understandably to the human mind.

The relationship between the language problem in quantum mechanics, quantum indeterminism and determinism, and string theory refers to the difficulty of translating quantum concepts and results into a language that is based on the classical notion of determinism and causality. String theory, by proposing the existence of multiple universes, adds even more complexity to this task.

String theory is a physical theory that attempts to unify general relativity and quantum mechanics. In string theory, subatomic particles are considered to be vibrating strings, not points, and all particles and forces in the universe arise from the different vibrations of these strings.

In string theory, as in quantum mechanics, a particle's position and momentum cannot be measured simultaneously with arbitrary precision. This is because position and momentum are complementary properties that cannot be measured at exactly the same time.

However, string theory also implies the existence of multiple universes, known as "multiverses." These multiverses can arise from different vibrations of the strings, leading to different configurations of the universe with different physical properties. This means that, in a sense, all physical possibilities are realized in some universe of the multiverse.

As for decision-making, it has been suggested that the multiverse could allow universes to exist where every choice we make is made in a different way. However, this is a matter of speculation and there is no experimental evidence to support the existence of the multiverse in string theory.

In a deterministic universe, the central idea is that all events and actions are predetermined by initial conditions and causal laws. According to this vision, everything in the universe, including our thoughts and actions, would be fully determined from the beginning of time. This raises questions about human freedom and moral responsibility. If everything is predestined, do we really have free will? Can we be morally responsible for our choices and actions if there is no true degree of freedom to decide?

From a philosophical perspective, determinism can challenge fundamental concepts such as moral responsibility and guilt. If our actions are determined by forces beyond our control, it may seem difficult to hold that we are morally responsible for our actions. This can lead to a reconsideration of legal and ethical systems that are based on the idea of individual responsibility and the imposition of punishment.

In contrast, in an indeterministic universe, the possibility is raised that events are not completely determined and that there is an element of randomness in the workings of the universe. This may seem more compatible with the notion of free will, since there would be real uncertainty and the possibility of genuine choices. However, it also raises questions about how this indeterminacy would fit into our understanding of the world and how it would affect our view of causation and predictability.

From a moral perspective, an indeterministic universe could pose challenges in terms of responsibility and fairness. If our actions are influenced by random events, how can we fairly assign moral responsibility? Can we blame someone for the consequences of actions that were not under their full control?

Both perspectives, both determinism and indeterminism, raise fundamental questions about the nature of freedom, responsibility, and morality. These debates have been the subject of discussion in philosophy and ethics for centuries and there is no definitive consensus on what the true nature of the universe is. However, reflecting on these questions can help us deepen our understanding of ourselves, our actions, and how we want to live our lives in relation to the world around us.

In a deterministic universe, where all actions and events are predetermined, the question arises as to whether it is possible to maintain an ethical system based on individual responsibility and moral guilt. Some philosophers have argued that although our actions may be determined, we can still consider them morally valuable if they are the result of a rational and deliberate process. Others have argued that instead of focusing on individual guilt and responsibility, we should focus on prevention and rehabilitation.

Determinism poses challenges to the traditional concept of moral responsibility based on the idea of free will. If all our actions are predetermined, it may seem difficult to hold that we are morally responsible for our choices and actions. If our actions are the result of forces beyond our control, how can we be considered morally guilty or praiseworthy?

However, some philosophers have argued that even in a deterministic universe, we can still regard our actions as morally valuable. They argue that the key is in the rational and deliberate process that we carry out when making decisions. Although our choices may be determined by our beliefs, values, and circumstances, if we have consciously reflected and acted on our convictions, our actions can be considered morally significant.

Furthermore, rather than focusing solely on individual guilt and responsibility, some ethical approaches focus on prevention and rehabilitation. These approaches argue that the main goal of ethics and the legal system should not be to punish or blame people, but to prevent future harm and promote the rehabilitation of those who have committed harmful acts. From this perspective, moral responsibility focuses more on the need to protect others and promote re-socialization.

Determinism can lead to a fatalistic view of existence, where it is believed that everything is predetermined and that we have no real influence on future events. This poses challenges to the notion of human agency and the ability to make meaningful change in our lives and in the world.

Determinism posits the idea that everything in the universe, including our actions and decisions, is determined by initial conditions and causal laws. Under this perspective, some may feel that their lives are predestined and that they have no real control over what happens. This can lead to a fatalistic vision in which future events are believed to be beyond our reach and that we cannot influence them.

However, it is important to note that determinism does not necessarily imply absolute fatalism. Although our actions may be determined by past circumstances, we can still experience a sense of agency and make conscious decisions within the confines of those circumstances. Although our choices may be conditioned, we still have the ability to make decisions and act in the world.

Furthermore, even if we accept determinism, it does not mean that we should resign ourselves to fatalism. Although we cannot change the past or control all variables, we can still work to influence the future and improve our lives and society in general. We can seek knowledge, make informed decisions, and act in accordance with our values and goals.

Existentialist philosophy, for example, addresses the issue of determinism and fatalism by emphasizing the importance of individual freedom and responsibility. Although we may face restrictions and limitations, existentialist philosophers maintain that we always have the freedom to choose how we respond to our circumstances and make sense of our existence.

If the universe is indeterministic, that is, if there is a component of randomness to the workings of the world, this could provide a basis for the existence of free will. However, the compatibility between free will and indeterminacy is still the subject of philosophical debate. Some argue that randomness is not enough to sustain free will, and that a degree of rational and deliberate control over our actions is required.

Indeterminism raises the idea that not all actions and events are predetermined, and that there is a component of randomness in the functioning of the universe. This perspective can accommodate the notion of free will, the idea that we are capable of making autonomous decisions and that our actions are not fully determined by prior causes.

However, the relationship between indeterminism and free will is not necessarily direct or easy to resolve. Some argue that the mere presence of randomness is not enough to sustain free will, since it does not imply deliberate, rational control over our actions. Just because an event is random does not mean that our choice or will is involved in that process.

Furthermore, even if we accept the existence of free will in an indeterministic universe, questions also arise as to how it is related to moral responsibility. If our actions can be influenced by random events, how can we fairly attribute moral responsibility? Can we blame someone for the consequences of actions that were not under their full control?

In an indeterministic universe, where our actions can be influenced by random events, the question arises as to how we can fairly attribute moral responsibility. Some argue that moral responsibility must be based on intention and the ability to foresee the consequences of our actions, regardless of the presence of random factors.

In an indeterministic universe, human actions could be considered the result of a combination of determined factors and random events. This poses challenges for the attribution of moral responsibility, since it can seem difficult to determine how much influence each factor had on a particular action.

Some philosophers hold that moral responsibility must be based on intention and the ability to foresee the consequences of our actions. According to this perspective, what matters is whether we make informed decisions and whether we act with an understanding of the possible implications of our actions. Randomness in the universe would not invalidate moral responsibility based on these considerations.

However, this approach raises questions about how to determine intent and foresight in complex situations and how to assign moral responsibility in cases where random factors may have played a significant role.

Furthermore, some argue that even in a deterministic universe, moral responsibility is not based solely on full control over our actions, but on the ability to reflect and make decisions in accordance with our values and ethical principles. From this perspective, the presence of random factors in an indeterministic universe does not necessarily negate moral responsibility, as long as we are capable of acting in accordance with our values and principles within the limitations of the circumstances.

The presence of indeterminacy in the universe may have implications for creativity and innovation. If the world is not fully determined, there could be room for the emergence of new ideas and possibilities, allowing the generation of new ways of thinking and approaching problems.

In an indeterministic universe, where not all actions and events are predetermined, there is the possibility of unexpected and unpredictable results. This can open the door to creativity and innovation, as we are not limited to set patterns and predictable responses.

Indeterminacy can allow the emergence of new ideas, solutions, and perspectives that might not have arisen in a completely deterministic universe. The randomness and variability in how the world works can create opportunities for exploration, experimentation, and discovery.

In this sense, indeterminacy can foster diversity and the multiplicity of approaches in the search for solutions. Random results can lead to disruptive ideas and overcoming pre-existing barriers. Creativity and innovation can thrive in a context where strict constraints are not fully in place.

However, it is important to keep in mind that creativity and innovation do not depend exclusively on indeterminacy. Factors such as knowledge, experience, social and cultural context, and critical thinking skills also play an important role in the creative process.

Furthermore, the relationship between indeterminacy and creativity does not necessarily imply that all random events automatically lead to beneficial or creative outcomes. Creativity and innovation require an active process of exploring and selecting ideas, as well as the ability to discern between valuable and less useful solutions.

In quantum mechanics, there are intrinsically indeterministic phenomena. The Heisenberg uncertainty principle states that there are fundamental limits to the precision with which we can simultaneously measure certain physical properties, such as a particle's position and momentum. This implies that even if we knew all the initial conditions, we could not predict with absolute certainty the future behavior of a quantum system.

This indeterminacy in quantum mechanics poses challenges for determinism and influences how we view moral responsibility. If we accept the indeterministic interpretation of quantum mechanics, our actions may not be fully determined by prior causes, which could challenge the traditional notion of moral responsibility based on control and predictability.

Quantum mechanics has also been the subject of debate in relation to free will. Some argue that quantum indeterminacy provides a space for free will, since random events can open up indeterminate possibilities. However, others argue that quantum indeterminacy is not enough to sustain free will, since decisions and actions can still be influenced by non-conscious or determined factors.

It is important to note that quantum mechanics has not definitively resolved the debate over free will and moral responsibility. There are different interpretations and philosophical controversies about how these concepts are related to the probabilistic and random nature of quantum phenomena.

Indeterminism and creativity: In quantum mechanics, the inherent randomness at the subatomic level can have implications for creativity. Some argue that random quantum processes can generate new possibilities and give rise to innovative ideas. These random fluctuations could provide the starting point for creativity in the evolution of physical and biological systems.

The relationship between quantum mechanics and creativity is a topic of active research and debate in fields such as complexity theory and quantum biology. Although the direct influence of quantum phenomena on human creativity is still under exploration, it is suggested that the non-deterministic properties of quantum mechanics may have implications for idea generation and adaptability in complex systems.

Bibliography:

Cala Vitery , F., & Valero, SP (2008). Socially determined acausal quantum mechanics : critical review. Philosophical Praxis, (27), 31-48.

Vanni , L., & Fortin, SE (2016). Does quantum mechanics favor an epistemological or ontological indeterminism?

Patarroyo, CG (2008). Quantum indeterminacy, freedom and responsibility1. Ideas and Values, 57(136), 27-56.

Varela, OL (2005). Causality and Quantum Mechanics. versions. Philosophy Magazine, (4), 119-124.

Pardo, A. (2008). Determinism or freedom? Medicine Journal of the University of Navarra, 34-36.

Munoz, SM (1991). Chance in quantum mechanics: from Bohr to Bell. Criticism: Hispano-American Journal of Philosophy, 137-154.

Lombardi, O. (1998). The theory of chaos and the problem of determinism. Dialogues, 33(72), 21-42.

Lombardi, O. (1999). Classical mechanics and determinism: case closed?

Fields, MS (2016). VANNEY, CLAUDIA; LOMBARDI, OLIMPIA (EDS.), Frontiers of determinism: Philosophy and Science in dialogue, Biblioteca Nueva, Madrid, 2015, 237 pp. Philosophical Yearbook, 489-492.

Vanney , CE, & Juan, F. (2018). Determinism or indeterminism? FRANCISCO DE VITORIA UNIVERSITY.

Gillespie, D.T. (2021). Introduction to quantum mechanics. I reversed.

Cala Vitery , F., & Eslava Castañeda, É. G. (2011). Quantum mechanics. On its interpretation, history and philosophy. Editorial Tadeo Lozano.

Castrillón Pérez, JA, Freire Jr , O., & Rodríguez Rey, BA (2014). Fundamental quantum mechanics, a didactic proposal.

Silva, IA (2011). Indeterminism in nature and quantum mechanics.

Arana, J. (2012). The problem of causality in quantum mechanics. Eikasi Journal of Philosophy .

Weinberg, S. (2017). The problem of quantum mechanics. Research and Science, (491), 66-73.

Estany , A. (1991). Laws of nature and determinism. Arbor, 138(542), 9.

Garcia Pascual, L. (2012). From classical determinism to quantum delusion: or classical, relativistic and quantum mechanics. From classical determinism to quantum delusion, 1-296.

Vitery , F.C. (2017). Bohm's model of quantum mechanics. Modeling and simulation of natural systems, 199.

Muñoz , SM RANDOM IN QUANTUM MECHANICS: FROM BOHR TO BELL.

WARRIOR, SJ (2003). QUANTUM MECHANICS FROM CULTURE. Quantum mechanics in Mexico: an interdisciplinary vision one hundred years after its birth, 131.

Flores de la Cruz, ME (2003). Determinism, chance or probability?

Ayala, R. Á. (2008). Approach to the concept of determinism. Questions of Philosophy, (10), 120-134.

Sanchez Ron, JM (1995). The philosophies of the creators of quantum mechanics. Themata , 14, 197-221.

Rivero Arranz, V. (2016). Interpretations of quantum mechanics.

Silva, IA (2011). CHAPTER I: DETERMINISM AND CLASSICAL PHYSICS. Philosophical Yearbook Notebooks. University Series, (232), 11.

Verdejo, ME (2003). Two contributions on the stability and determinism of systems. Limit. Interdisciplinary Journal of Philosophy and Psychology, (10), 1-22.

continue Aylon , GC (2012). Schrödinger's cat paradox and the problems of interpretation of quantum mechanics.

Lynch, A.B. (2009). A rebuttal to philosophical materialism and physical determinism. Magazine of Economy and Law, 6(22), 13-44.

Arana, J. (1999). Karl Popper and the question of determinism. Seville: University of Seville.

Vanney , C.E. (2015). Quantum indeterminism and cognitive pluralism. CE Vanney , & O. Lombardi ( Eds .), Frontiers of Scientific Determinism. Philosophy and sciences in dialogue. Madrid: New Library.

Pino, G. G. (2000). Determinism, models and modalities. Complutense University, Publications Service.