Symmetry of the Physical Probability Function Implies Modularity of the Lattice of Decision Effects*

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Abstract. This paper states two equivalent conditions from which modularity of the lattice G of decision effects E can be derived. It may be seen as a supplement to Ludwig's approach [5] to an axiomatic foundation of physical theories. As a consequence of these conditions every filter T_E is a self-adjoint projector on the Hilbert space B' generated by the decision effects.

I. The Construction of a Canonical Linear Order Isomorphism

The mathematical symbols and definitions used in the sequel are taken from [1, 2] without further explications. Theorem 4 in [1] states the existence of a bijection \underline{J} between the set of all atoms P of G and the set A(W) of all atoms $K_1(P) = \{V_P\}$ of W. This first part of our paper is concerned with the possibility of extending that bijection \underline{J} to the whole of B' such that its extension J

(i) becomes a *canonical* linear isomorphism between B' and B and

(ii) preserves order in both directions.

Remark 1. Let us remember a well-known fact from linear algebra: Given two **R**-vector spaces B_1 , B_2 and any linearly independent set $S \in B_1$, $S \neq \emptyset$:

(a) if $\underline{h}: S \to B_2$ is a map, then there exists a unique linear extension $h: \lim_{\mathbf{R}} S \to B_2$

(b) the linear extension h of \underline{h} is injective iff

 (b_1) <u>h</u> is injective and

(b₂) $\underline{h}[S]$ is linearly independent.

Of course, B', B having the same finite dimension, say N, they are isomorphic and the isomorphism depends, in general, on the basis chosen. The very problem here is to point out a *canonical* isomorphism J between B' and B such that

$$J|A(G) = \underline{J}$$
 and $J^{-1}|A(W) = \underline{J}^{-1}$.

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