

23.2: Postulate 2- Experimental Observables

To every observable in classical mechanics there corresponds a linear, Hermitian operator in quantum mechanics. We have in part already discussed this postulate in [chapter 22](#), albeit we didn't call it as such. This postulate is necessary if we require the expectation value of an operator \hat{A} to be real, as it should be.

This page titled [23.2: Postulate 2- Experimental Observables](#) is shared under a [CC BY-SA 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Roberto Peverati](#).