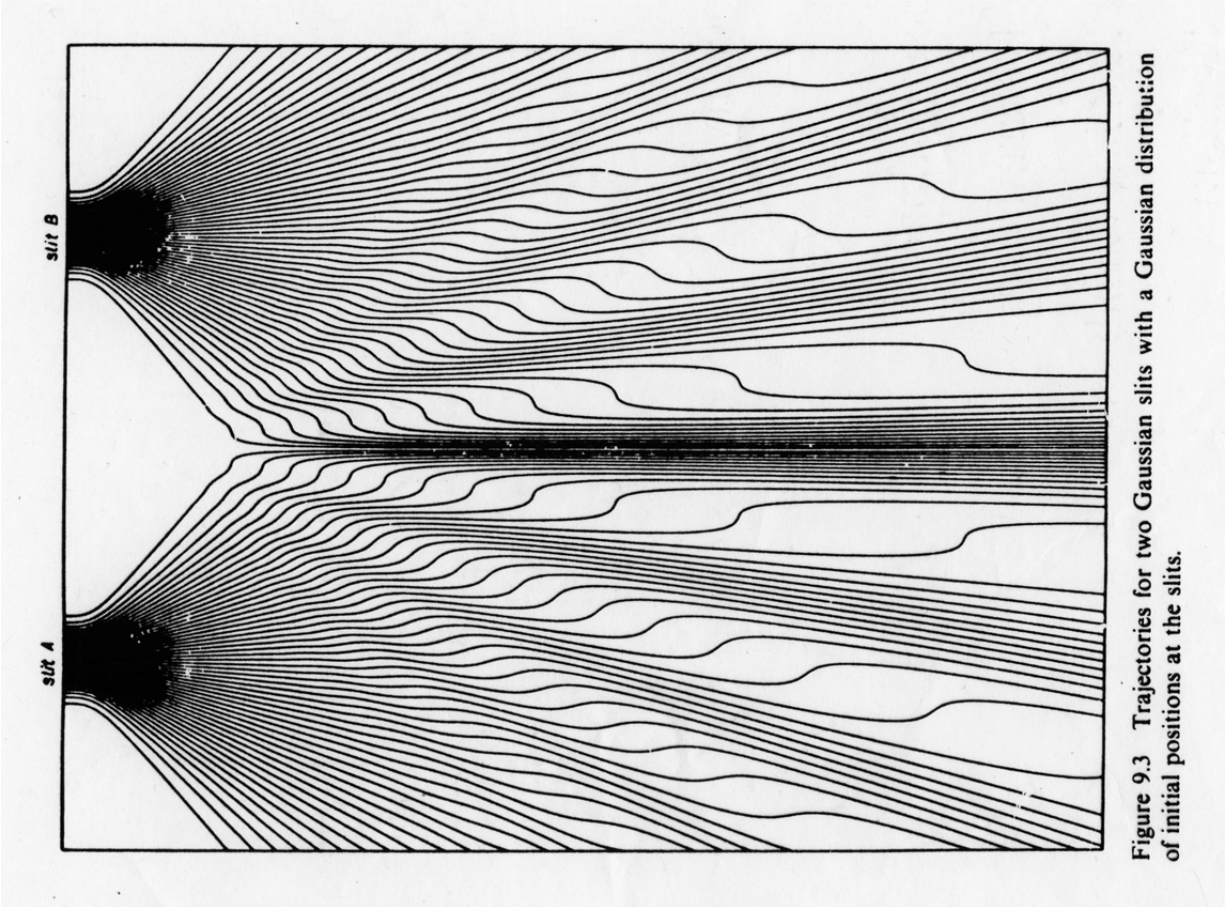


Figure 9.3 Trajectories for two Gaussian slits with a Gaussian distribution of initial positions at the slits.

MOTION *IN VACUUM* HIGHLY *NON CLASSICAL* !! NOTE THAT ONE CAN DETERMINE A POSTERIORI THROUGH WHICH HOLE THAT PARTICLE WENT!

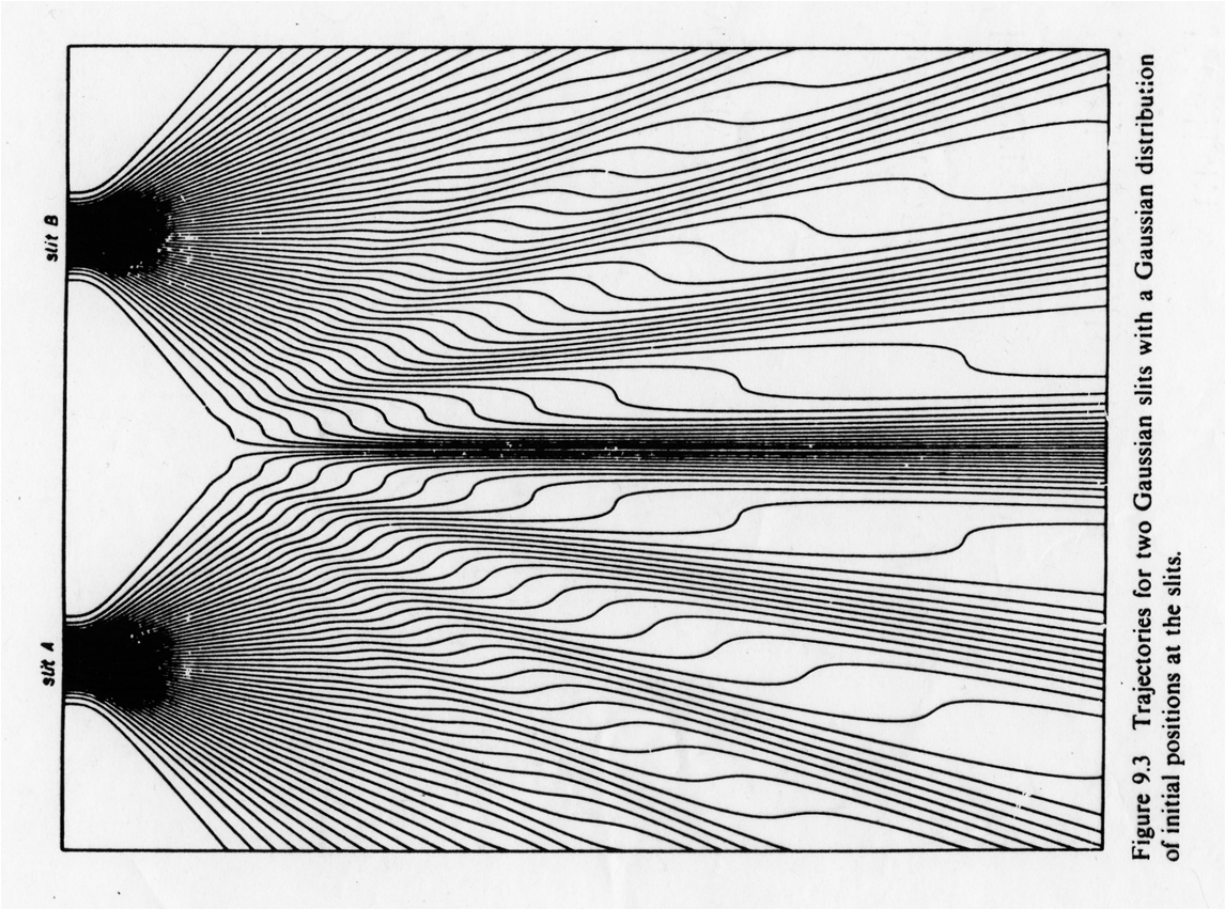
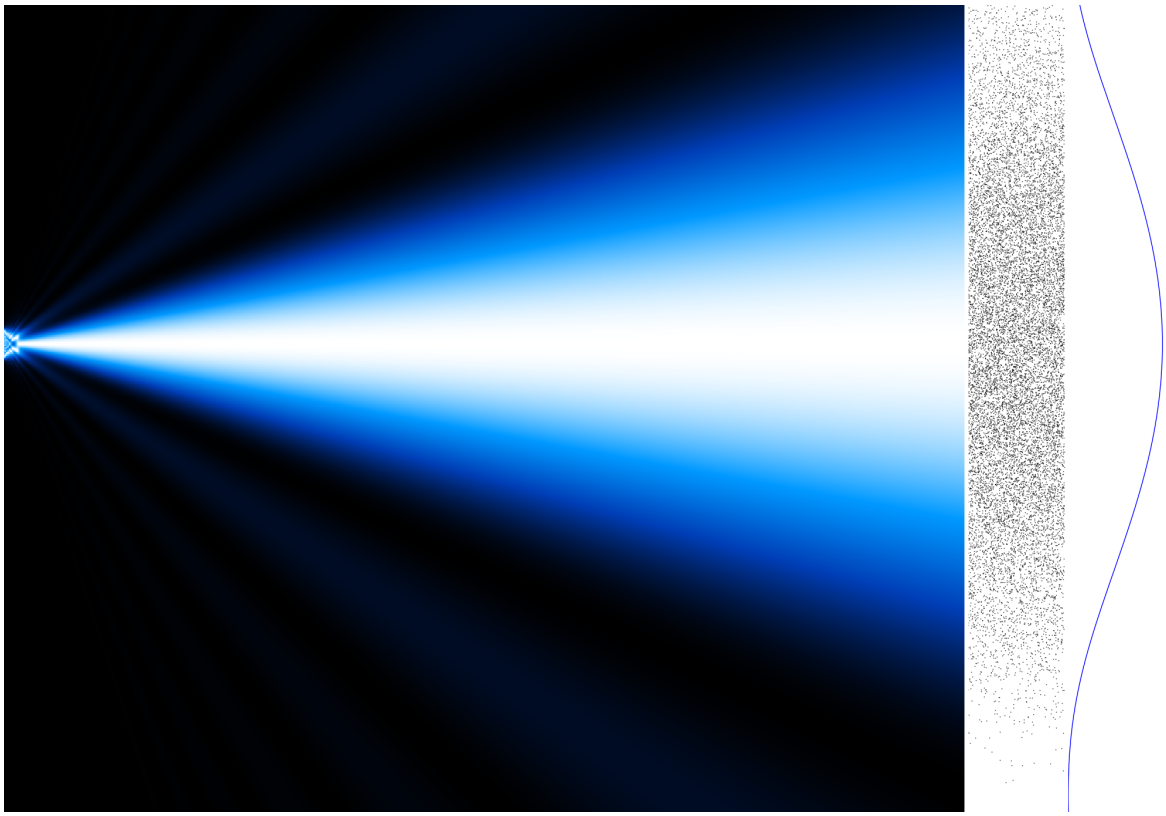


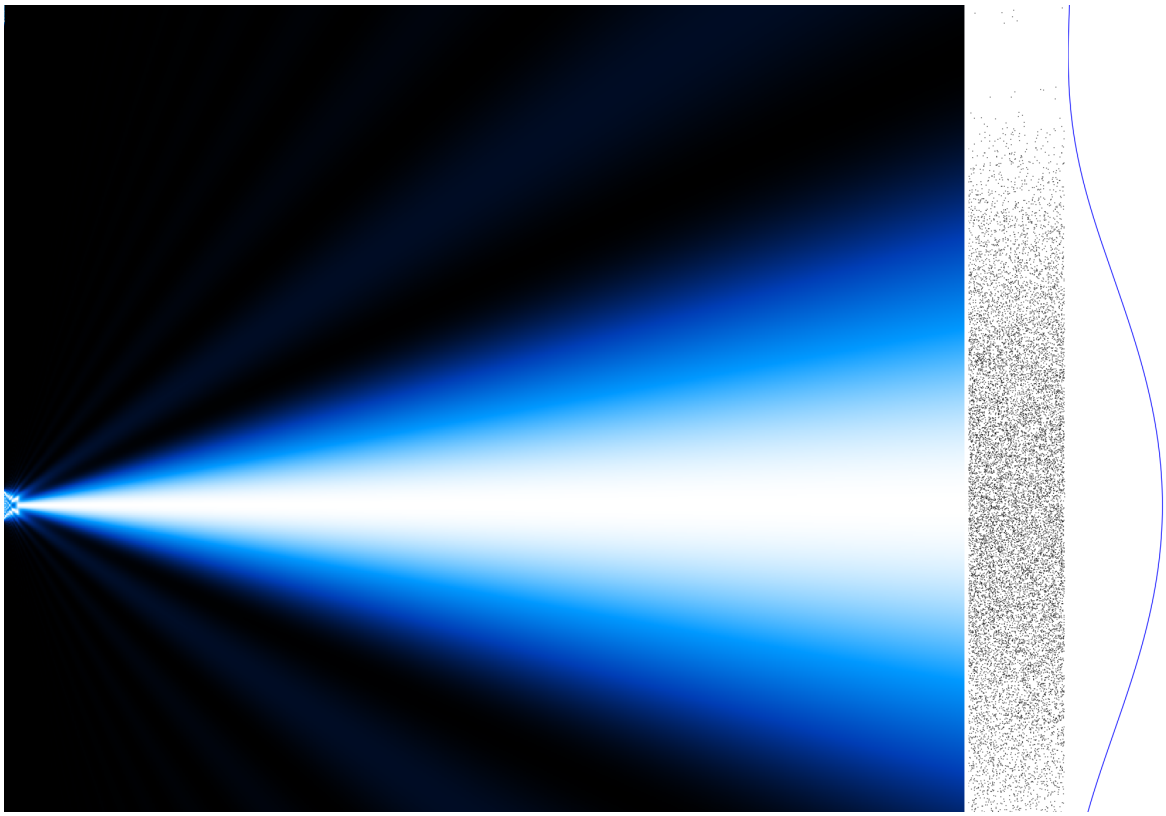
Figure 9.3 Trajectories for two Gaussian slits with a Gaussian distribution of initial positions at the slits.

NOTE ALSO THE PRESENCE OF A NODAL LINE: BY SYMMETRY OF Ψ, THE VELOCITY IS TANGENT TO THE MIDDLE LINE; THUS, PARTICLES CANNOT CROSS IT.

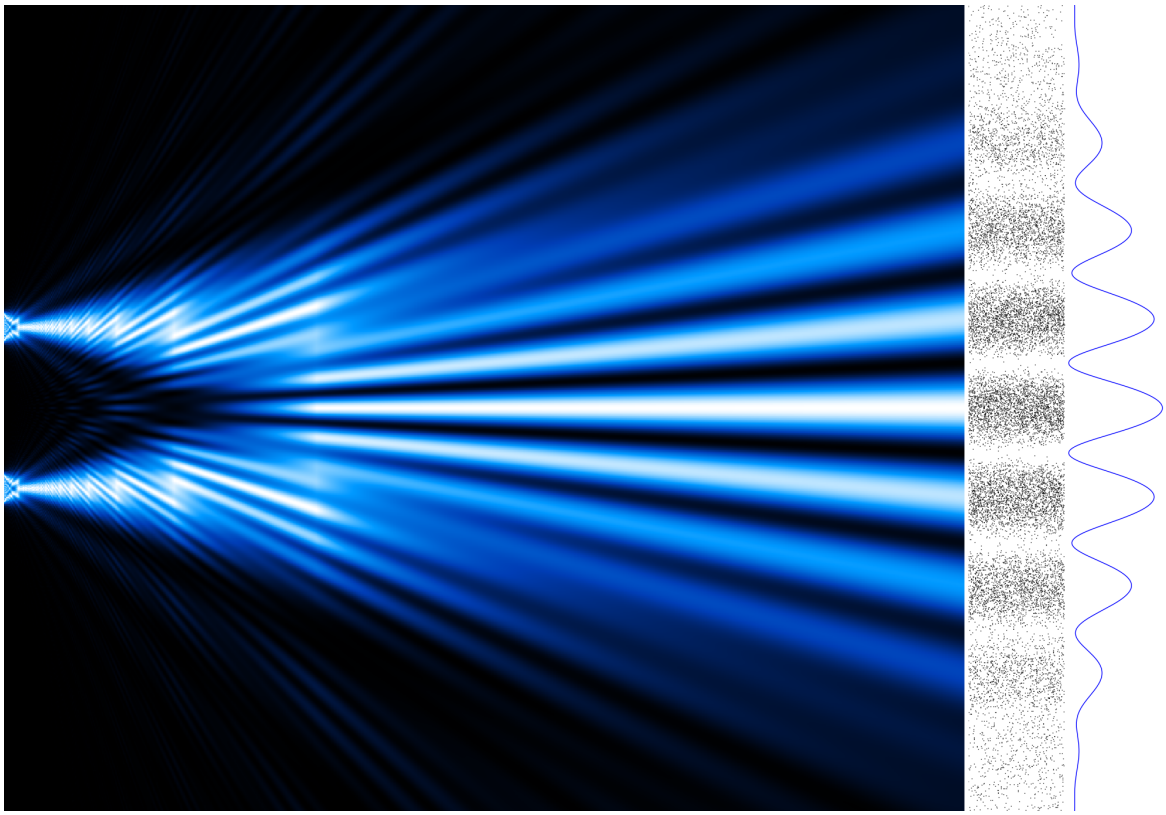
THE INTENSITY OF THE WAVE FUNCTION WHEN ONLY THE UPPER SLIT IS OPEN:



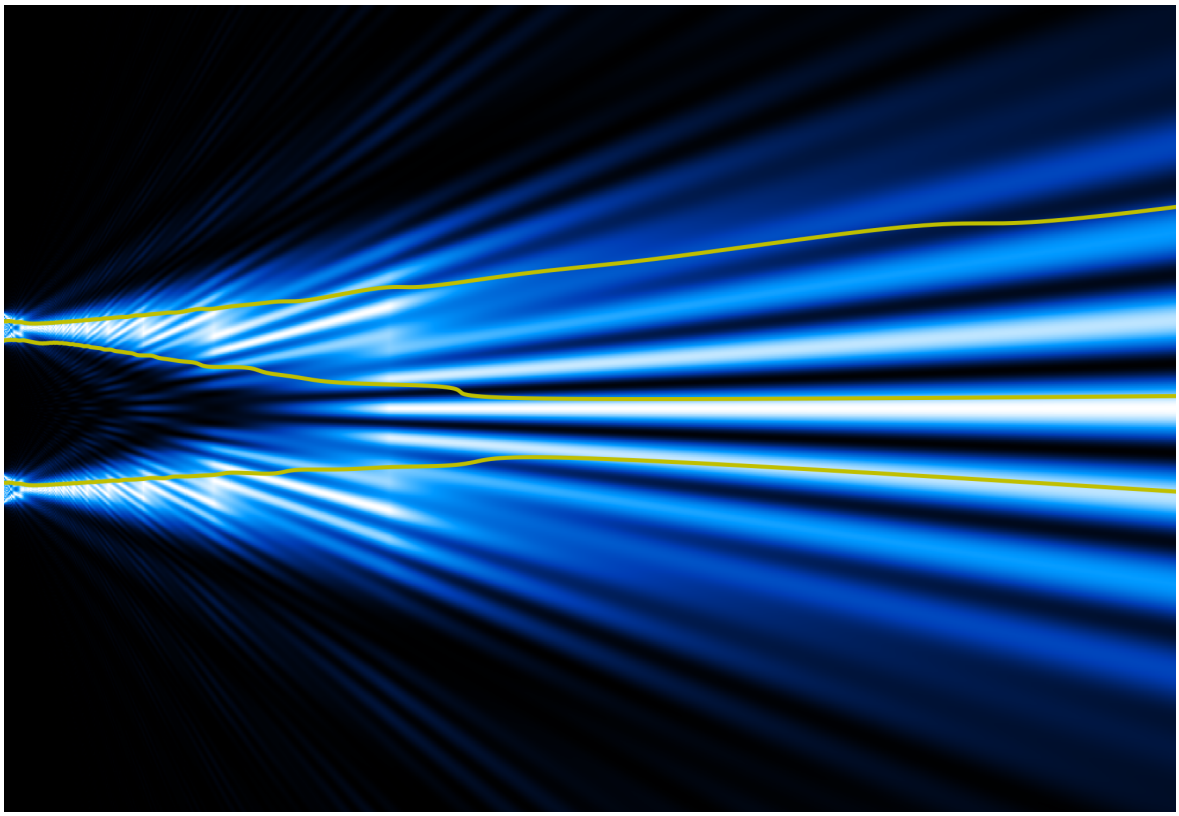
THE INTENSITY OF THE WAVE FUNCTION WHEN ONLY THE LOWER SLIT IS OPEN:



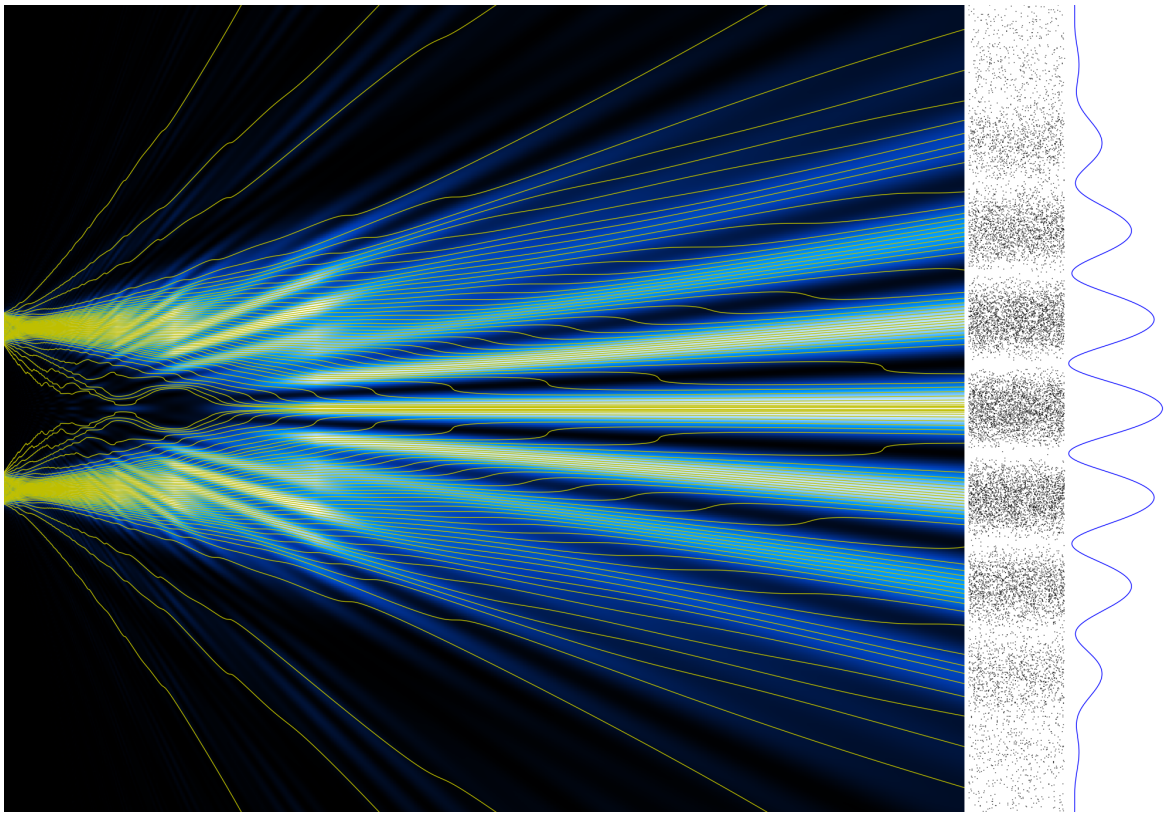
THE INTENSITY OF THE WAVE FUNCTION WHEN BOTH SLITS ARE OPEN:



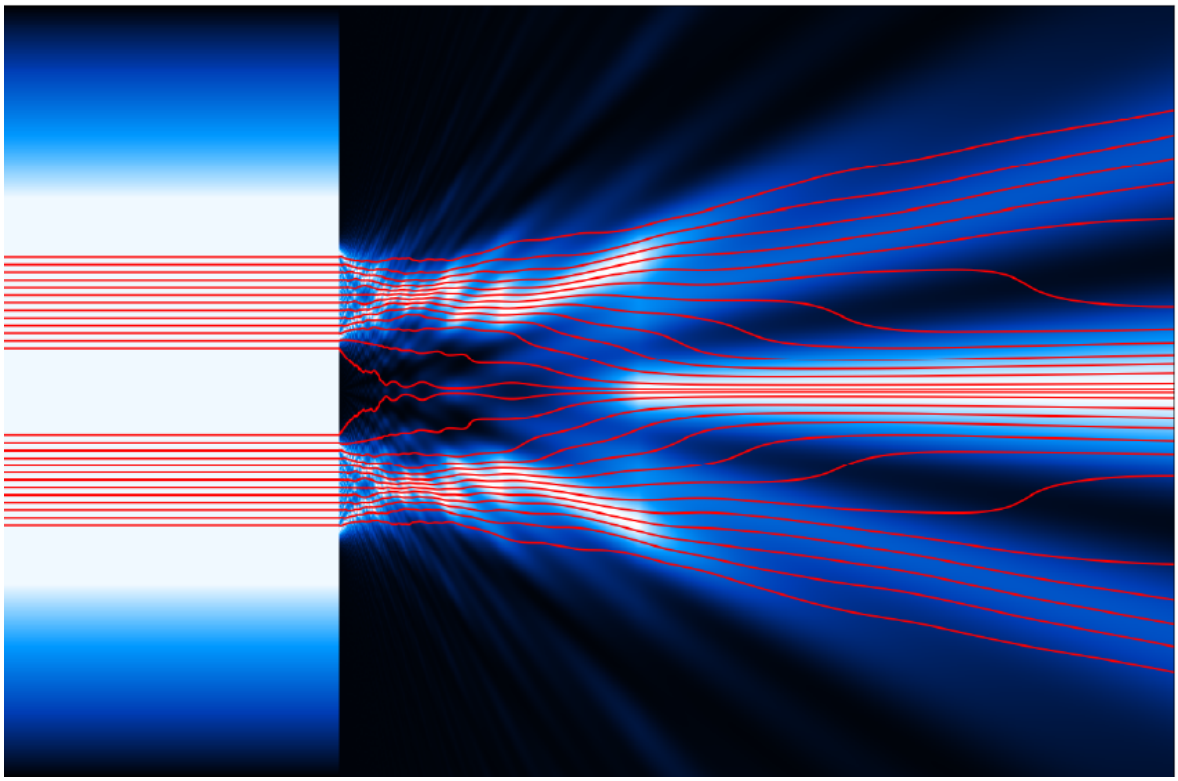
THE INTENSITY OF THE WAVE FUNCTION WHEN BOTH SLITS ARE OPEN AND 3 TRAJECTORIES ARE DRAWN:



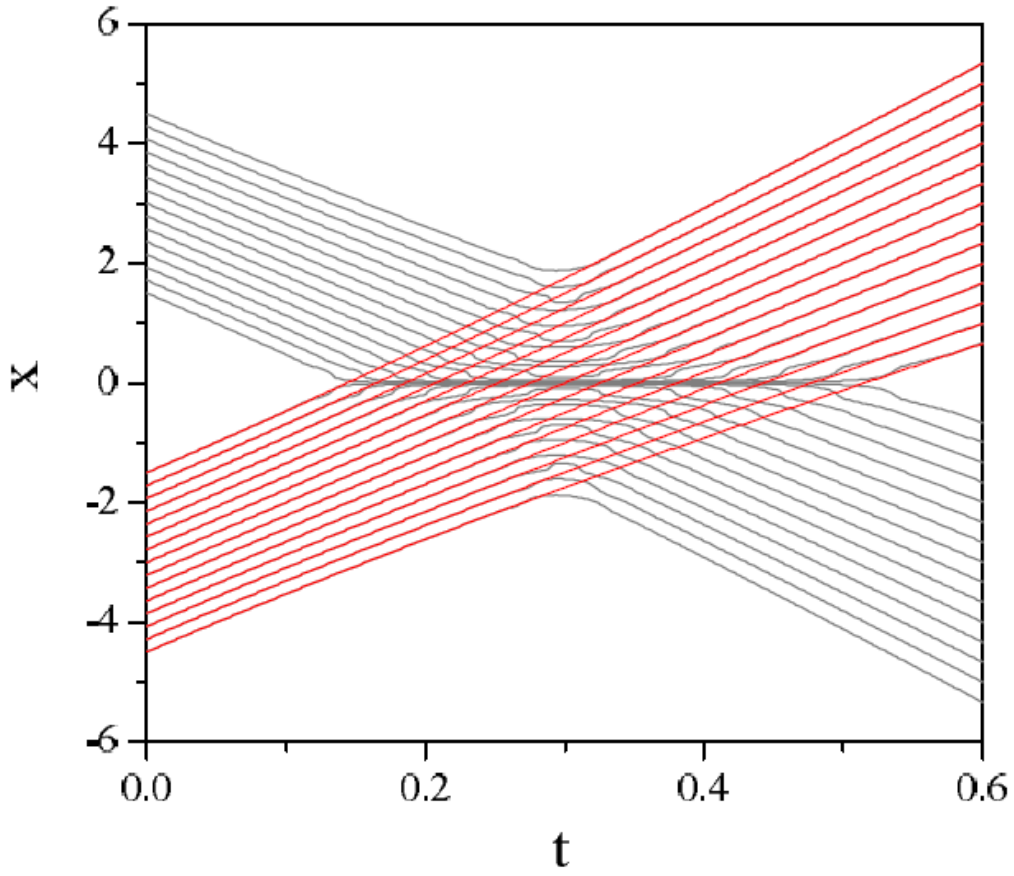
THE INTENSITY OF THE WAVE FUNCTION WHEN BOTH SLITS ARE OPEN AND 100 TRAJECTORIES ARE DRAWN:



ANOTHER PICTURE OF THE INTENSITY OF THE WAVE FUNCTION WHEN BOTH SLITS ARE OPEN AND TRAJECTORIES ARE DRAWN:



PARTICLES "SWITCHING HORSES": THE RED LINES CORRESPOND TO THE TRAJECTORIES WHEN THERE IS A SINGLE WAVE PACKET.



PARTICLES “SWITCHING HORSES”: THE GREY LINES CORRESPOND TO THE TRAJECTORIES WHEN THERE IS A SECOND WAVE PACKET: THE PARTICLES SWITCH HORSES, WHICH MEANS THAT, SINCE THEY CANNOT CROSS THE MIDDLE LINE, THEY ARE GUIDED BY ONE WAVE PACKET BEFORE THE MIDDLE OF THE FIGURE AND BY THE OTHER ONE AFTER IT.