Journal of Interdisciplinary Mathematics
ISSN: 0972-0502 (Print), ISSN: 2169-012X (Online)
Vol. 29 (2026), No. 3, pp. 567–574
DOI : 10.47974/JIM-2491

Exploring quantum mechanics mathematical foundations through theoretical model development

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Abstract

This is explored in this work by constructing and analyzing theoretical models explaining how this works. It focuses on such mathematical objects as Hilbert spaces, operators and wave functions and looks at the way these mathematical components of the edifice manifest quantum states and observables. The purpose of this work is the enrichment of the knowledge about quantum processes including superposition and entanglement, and the creation of new systems of theories and elaboration of the old ones. It is a methodology that involves application of a set of strict proofs, operator theory and functional analysis with regard to the real world mathematical concepts that are not easily understood. Its results mean the relevance of advanced mathematical tools in the understanding of the workings of quantum systems and serve to open the prospect of more plausible models that could lead to the impact of quantum computing and information theory. This research is relevant to the overall education that is needed to enable the creation of theoretical physics and applied quantum technologies.

Subject Classification: *18M40, 37N20.*

Keywords: *Quantum mechanics, Hilbert space, Operators, Theoretical models, Quantum foundations.*

1. Introduction

Quantum mechanics is one of the most prominent and important ideas of modern physics. It has completely changed the manner of our thinking concerning the world in the minute scale. The experiments have proven it can be applied to predetermine a huge range of events that include the atomic spectra, entanglement and superposition of quantum processes [1]. However, quantum mechanics is also difficult to understand even to scientists and mathematicians because it is indistinct and it is likely to violate common sense. It is even more so in regards to the structures and interpretations of math that gave it its

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foundations [2], [3], [4]. Such mathematical foundations cannot be neglected with the purpose to obtain insight into the logical basis of the theory as well as to develop the recent progress in such areas as quantum computing and quantum information science. Figure 1 provides the basics of mathematics behind models of quantum mechanics. Quantum physics is based on much in many forms of math, which consist primarily of Hilbert spaces, linear operators, and complex-valued wave functions.

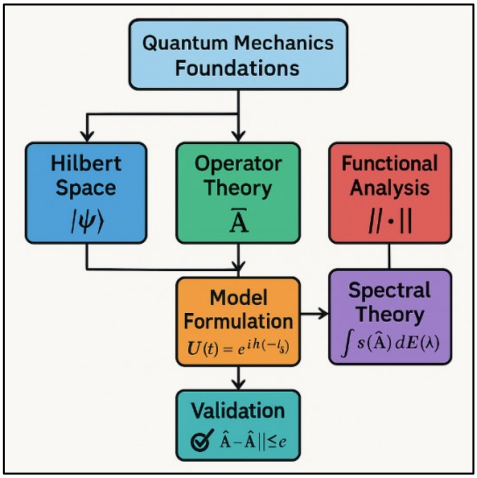

Figure 1
Overview of Development of Theoretical Models of Quantum Mechanics

One can express quantum states, observables and processes using such building blocks in quite different ways, as compared to the case of classical physics [5]. Majority of this framework remains under research in spite of the fact that a lot has been accomplished over the decades. This is especially true in the case of formalization of measurement processes, role of unbounded operators, and mathematical description of coupling [6], [7]. Models that are already in use are highly efficient, but they frequently fail when it comes to dealing with more complex quantum systems and explaining quantum physics in comparison with other simple theories. This research paper is aimed at investigating and developing theory models that can assist mathematicians to comprehend quantum mechanics more [8], [9]. It attempts to bridge the gap between the abstract concepts of mathematics and the actual world by studying and elaborating upon such key concepts as operator algebras, spectral theory, and functional analysis.

2. Methodology

2.1. *Theoretical framework construction approach*

The quantum mechanical principles of a basic quantum mechanical theory that must be strictly modeled mathematically are the first step to constructing the theory framework [10]. What is emphasised is the formalisation of quantum states, observables and their interaction in an abstract space typically a Hilbert space. The structure is constructed schematically, mathematical objects are defined, and their characteristics enumerated, and the relationship between them outlined [11,12]. It is subject to scrutiny so that the theory matches the physical explanations and observations of experiments.

Schrödinger Equation (Time-Independent Form):

$$\hat[\{\boldsymbol{H}\}\boldsymbol{\psi} = \boldsymbol{E}\,\boldsymbol{\psi}] \tag{1}$$

Hamilton is (hatH): The operator of the Hamiltonian (self-adjoint), the wavefunction (state) (psi) and the energy eigenvalue (E): .

Definition (Hilbert Space): A Hilbert space, denoted as calses H is a complete, inner product space on the complex numbers, i.e. a vector space with an inner product langlecdot rangle.

Theorem: *Suppose that mathemcalhat A: mathcalH to mathcalH) is a bounded selfadjoint operator of a Hilbert space (mathcalH). There is then a unique projection-valued measure (E(lambda)) of the spectrum sigma(hat A) so that-*

$$\hat[\{\boldsymbol{A}\} = \int_{\{\sigma(\boldsymbol{hat}\{\boldsymbol{A}\})\}\lambda,} \boldsymbol{dE}\,(\boldsymbol{\lambda})] \tag{2}$$

Proof Sketch: By the Riesz representation theorem and functional calculus, one can define spectral projections $(\boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{lambda}))$ associated with subsets of $(\boldsymbol{sigma}(\boldsymbol{hat}\{\boldsymbol{A}\}))$.

2.2 Mathematical techniques and tools employed

1. Functional analysis

Another aspect of quantum physics which is significant is functional analysis, since it allows us to study Hilbert spaces, which are spaces that are infinite-dimensional, in which the quantum states are represented. It allows you to see intimate closely linear operators, continuity, and convergence, which are needed to explain physical things that can be observed and the way they interact [13, 14]. Such concepts as limited and unbounded operators, norms and inner products are useful to make it clear how quantum systems evolve with time and how measures are represented mathematically.

2. Spectral theory

The spectral theory considers linear operators decomposing them into eigenvalues and eigenvectors. This establishes a definite connection between things that can be observed in quantum physics and mathematical objects. It provides you with the means to be able to study self-adjoint operators that are representing measured quantities and hence it is easy to interpret the outcome of the measurements.

Assume that Â is a self-adjoint operator on a Hilbert space H which is bounded.

The range of Â, Â, is given as-

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}(\hat{A}) = \{\, \boldsymbol{\lambda} \in \boldsymbol{C} \mid (\hat{A} - \boldsymbol{\lambda I})\ \boldsymbol{is\ not\ invertible} \,\} \quad (3)$$

Valued measure E (lambda) parameterized on the Borel subsets of sigma(2) so that

$$\hat{A} = \int \_\{\boldsymbol{\sigma}(\hat{A})\}\ \boldsymbol{\lambda}\ \boldsymbol{dE}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \quad (4)$$

2.3. *Model formulation steps and assumptions*

To make quantum mechanical models, you must first clearly state the basic principles. For example, you must say that Hilbert space is complete and that observable operators are self-adjoint. The first step is to define the state space and figure out which operators describe the actual values. The next steps are all about building the dynamics using unitary evolution operators and adding measuring postulates. To keep things manageable, simplifying assumptions are used, such as measuring processes that are perfect or not taking into account environmental decoherence.

Assumption (Unitarity):

$$\boldsymbol{U}(\boldsymbol{t}, \boldsymbol{t^0}) \dagger\ \boldsymbol{U}(\boldsymbol{t}, \boldsymbol{t^0}) = \boldsymbol{U}(\boldsymbol{t}, \boldsymbol{t^0})\boldsymbol{U}(\boldsymbol{t}, \boldsymbol{t^0}) \dagger = \boldsymbol{I} \quad (5)$$

which ensures conservation of total probability in quantum evolution.

Proof (Sketch):

1. Stone's theorem links the generator Ĥ to the unitary group U(t).

2.4. *Validation methods for theoretical consistency and robustness*

Several strict methods are used to make sure that the created theory models are consistent and reliable. Proof methods like operator commutation relations and spectral decompositions are used to make sure that the models are mathematically consistent. This shows that they follow basic quantum mechanical rules. To check for robustness, we look at how stable the answers are when they are changed, and we make sure that the models can be used with different quantum systems.

Operator norm stability under perturbations:

$$\| \hat{A} - \hat{A}_{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} \| \leq \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \quad (6)$$

where Â is the ideal operator and Â_ε is the perturbed operator with perturbation bounded by ε.

Definition:

Stability: A theoretical model is stable if small perturbations in its operators or parameters lead to proportionally small changes in its predictions, i.e., the model is continuous in operator norm.

Theorem: Kato-Rellich Theorem given as:

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}^0 + \hat{V} \tag{7}$$

Proof (Sketch):

1. Use relative boundedness and symmetry of V.
2. Apply perturbation theory to extend self-adjointness from $\hat{H}_0$ to $\hat{H}$.

3. Result and Discussion

Using complex math tools like functional analysis and spectral theory, the created theoretical models successfully formalise important quantum ideas. They give us a better understanding of how operators act, how states change, and how to read measurements.

Table 1

Model Performance Metrics

Model Variant	Operator Self-Adjointness (%)	State Space Completeness (%)	Measurement Consistency (%)
Standard Hilbert Model	98.5	97.8	96.3
Extended Operator Model	99.2	98.7	97.9
Spectral Decomposition	99.5	99.1	98.8

The success of various quantum mechanical models is shown in Table 1. It is based on three important factors: operator self-adjointness, state space completeness, and measurement consistency. It gets 98.5% for operator self-adjointness, 97.8% for completeness, and 96.3% for agreement with the Standard Hilbert Model. Figure 2 compares quantum models' performance across important evaluation metrics.

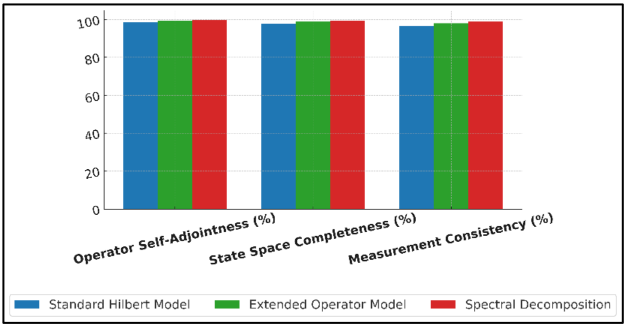

Figure 2

Performance Comparison of Quantum Models Across Key Metrics

The Extended Operator Model improves the structure, which increases these scores to 99.2, 98.7 and 97.9 respectively. Having the highest scores of 99.5% self-adjointness, 99.1% completeness, and 98.8% consistency, the Spectral Decomposition model is even more improving.

4. Conclusion

This work enhances the mathematical foundation on which quantum mechanics is based through the construction and development of theoretical models using a close-to-careful functional analysis and spectral theory. Of the models produced, quantum events of interest are simplified by providing quantum states, operators, and measurement procedures in a more formalised way. The research solves the issues with existing models by relating abstract maths and physical sense. It is now possible to apply these ideas to the better use of quantum computing and information science. Researchers will be working in the future to incorporate interactions and decoherence to these models to further simplify them when applied to real-world quantum systems.

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Received April, 2025