Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle Extended to *n-plets* FLO-
RENTIN SMARANDACHE, University of New Mexico — All measurable properties
of a physical system come in n-plets; as one measures a member of the *n-plets* very
accurately, consequently the other left *n-1* members of the *n-plets* are measured
very inaccurately. If there is a minimum uncertainty in a member's measurement,
there is a maximum uncertainty in the other *n-1* members' measurements. The
product of the n uncertainties corresponding respectively to the measurements of
the n members is constant: $u_1 \bullet u_2 \bullet \ldots \bullet u_n = h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34}$ *kg* $m^2 s^{-1}$ where h
is Planck's constant.

- Open Question: If possible to simultaneously measure m members of the *n-plets* very accurately, for *2* $\leq m \leq$ *n-1* would consequently result that the other left $n - m$ members of the *n-plets* are measured very inaccurately?

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