

## Exercise 4.1.13

Consider an ensemble  $\{p(j), |\psi_j\rangle\}$  where  $|\psi_j\rangle$  is single-qubit pure state, its corresponding density matrix is given by

$$\rho = \sum_j p(j) |\psi_j\rangle \langle \psi_j| \quad (1)$$

Note that for each single-qubit pure state  $|\psi_j\rangle$ , its Bloch vector  $\mathbf{r}_j = (r_{j,x}, r_{j,y}, r_{j,z})$ , and its density matrix is given by

$$\rho_j = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + r_{j,z} & r_{j,x} - ir_{j,y} \\ r_{j,x} + ir_{j,y} & 1 - r_{j,z} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

Combine eq. (1) and eq. (2), we should have the density matrix for mixed state as

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_j p(j) \begin{pmatrix} 1 + r_{j,z} & r_{j,x} - ir_{j,y} \\ r_{j,x} + ir_{j,y} & 1 - r_{j,z} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \sum_j p(j)(1 + r_{j,z}) & \sum_j p(j)(r_{j,x} - ir_{j,y}) \\ \sum_j p(j)(r_{j,x} + ir_{j,y}) & \sum_j p(j)(1 - r_{j,z}) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \sum_j p(j) + \sum_j p(j)r_{j,z} & \sum_j p(j)r_{j,x} - i \sum_j p(j)r_{j,y} \\ \sum_j p(j)r_{j,x} + i \sum_j p(j)r_{j,y} & \sum_j p(j) - \sum_j p(j)r_{j,z} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \sum_j p(j)r_{j,z} & \sum_j p(j)r_{j,x} - i \sum_j p(j)r_{j,y} \\ \sum_j p(j)r_{j,x} + i \sum_j p(j)r_{j,y} & 1 - \sum_j p(j)r_{j,z} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Following eq. (2), if we define the density matrix of mixed state as

$$\rho_j = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + r_z & r_x - ir_y \\ r_x + ir_y & 1 - r_z \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

where  $\mathbf{r} = (r_x, r_y, r_z)$  is considered as the Bloch vector of mixed state. From eq. (3) we should have for  $\mathbf{r}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r} = (r_x, r_y, r_z) &= \left[ \sum_j p(j)r_{j,x}, \sum_j p(j)r_{j,y}, \sum_j p(j)r_{j,z} \right] \\ &= \sum_j p(j)(r_{j,x}, r_{j,y}, r_{j,z}) = \sum_j p(j)\mathbf{r}_j \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$