

Bloch Sphere Representation

MohamadAli Khajeian*

Faculty of Engineering Sciences, University of Tehran, Iran

November 27, 2024

Proof

The density matrix for a two-dimensional system can be expressed in terms of the Pauli matrices

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{I} + \vec{r} \cdot \vec{\sigma}) \quad (1)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r} &= r_x \vec{i} + r_y \vec{j} + r_z \vec{k} \\ \vec{\sigma} &= \sigma_x \vec{i} + \sigma_y \vec{j} + \sigma_z \vec{k} \end{aligned}$$

since

$$\mathbf{I} = |0\rangle\langle 0| + |1\rangle\langle 1| \quad (2)$$

$$\sigma_x = |0\rangle\langle 1| + |1\rangle\langle 0| \quad (3)$$

$$\sigma_y = -i|0\rangle\langle 1| + i|1\rangle\langle 0| \quad (4)$$

$$\sigma_z = |0\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1| \quad (5)$$

to get r_x , using eqs. (1) to (5) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \cdot \sigma_x &= \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{I} \cdot \sigma_x + r_x \cdot \sigma_x \cdot \sigma_x + r_y \cdot \sigma_y \cdot \sigma_x + r_z \cdot \sigma_z \cdot \sigma_x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left((|0\rangle\langle 0| + |1\rangle\langle 1|)(|0\rangle\langle 1| + |1\rangle\langle 0|) \right. \\ &\quad + r_x(|0\rangle\langle 1| + |1\rangle\langle 0|)(|0\rangle\langle 1| + |1\rangle\langle 0|) + r_y(-i|0\rangle\langle 1| + i|1\rangle\langle 0|)(|0\rangle\langle 1| + |1\rangle\langle 0|) \\ &\quad \left. + r_z(|0\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1|)(|0\rangle\langle 1| + |1\rangle\langle 0|) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left((|0\rangle\langle 1| + |1\rangle\langle 0|) + r_x(|0\rangle\langle 0| + |1\rangle\langle 1|) + r_y(-i|0\rangle\langle 0| + i|1\rangle\langle 1|) + r_z(|0\rangle\langle 1| - |1\rangle\langle 0|) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(|0\rangle\langle 1| + |1\rangle\langle 0| + r_x|0\rangle\langle 0| + r_x|1\rangle\langle 1| - r_y \cdot i|0\rangle\langle 0| + r_y \cdot i|1\rangle\langle 1| + r_z|0\rangle\langle 1| - r_z|1\rangle\langle 0| \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left((r_x - r_y \cdot i)|0\rangle\langle 0| + (1 + r_z)|0\rangle\langle 1| + (1 - r_z)|1\rangle\langle 0| + (r_x + r_y \cdot i)|1\rangle\langle 1| \right) \end{aligned}$$

now we get the trace

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}(\rho \cdot \sigma_x) &= \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left((r_x - r_y \cdot i)|0\rangle\langle 0| + (1 + r_z)|0\rangle\langle 1| + (1 - r_z)|1\rangle\langle 0| + (r_x + r_y \cdot i)|1\rangle\langle 1| \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left((r_x - r_y \cdot i) + (r_x + r_y \cdot i) \right) = \frac{1}{2} (2r_x) = r_x \end{aligned}$$

*khajeian@ut.ac.ir

thus

$$\boxed{\text{Tr}(\rho.\sigma_x) = r_x}$$

to get r_y , using eqs. (1) to (5) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \rho.\sigma_y &= \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{I}.\sigma_y + r_x.\sigma_x.\sigma_y + r_y.\sigma_y.\sigma_y + r_z.\sigma_z.\sigma_y) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left((|0\rangle\langle 0| + |1\rangle\langle 1|)(-i|0\rangle\langle 1| + i|1\rangle\langle 0|) \right. \\ &\quad + r_x(|0\rangle\langle 1| + |1\rangle\langle 0|)(-i|0\rangle\langle 1| + i|1\rangle\langle 0|) + r_y(-i|0\rangle\langle 1| + i|1\rangle\langle 0|)(-i|0\rangle\langle 1| + i|1\rangle\langle 0|) \\ &\quad \left. + r_z(|0\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1|)(-i|0\rangle\langle 1| + i|1\rangle\langle 0|)\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left((-i|0\rangle\langle 1| + i|1\rangle\langle 0|) + r_x(i|0\rangle\langle 0| - i|1\rangle\langle 1|) + r_y(|0\rangle\langle 0| + |1\rangle\langle 1|) + r_z(-i|0\rangle\langle 1| - i|1\rangle\langle 0|)\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left(-i|0\rangle\langle 1| + i|1\rangle\langle 0| + r_x.i|0\rangle\langle 0| - r_x.i|1\rangle\langle 1| + r_y|0\rangle\langle 0| + r_y|1\rangle\langle 1| - r_z.i|0\rangle\langle 1| - r_z.i|1\rangle\langle 0|\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left((r_y + r_x.i)|0\rangle\langle 0| + (-i - r_z.i)|0\rangle\langle 1| + (i - r_z.i)|1\rangle\langle 0| + (r_y - r_x.i)|1\rangle\langle 1|\right) \end{aligned}$$

now we get the trace

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}(\rho.\sigma_y) &= \frac{1}{2}\text{Tr}\left((r_y + r_x.i)|0\rangle\langle 0| + (-i - r_z.i)|0\rangle\langle 1| + (i - r_z.i)|1\rangle\langle 0| + (r_y - r_x.i)|1\rangle\langle 1|\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left((r_y - r_x.i) + (r_y + r_x.i)\right) = \frac{1}{2}(2r_y) = r_y \end{aligned}$$

thus

$$\boxed{\text{Tr}(\rho.\sigma_y) = r_y}$$

to get r_z , using eqs. (1) to (5) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \rho.\sigma_z &= \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{I}.\sigma_z + r_x.\sigma_x.\sigma_z + r_y.\sigma_y.\sigma_z + r_z.\sigma_z.\sigma_z) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left((|0\rangle\langle 0| + |1\rangle\langle 1|)(|0\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1|) \right. \\ &\quad + r_x(|0\rangle\langle 1| + |1\rangle\langle 0|)(|0\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1|) + r_y(-i|0\rangle\langle 1| + i|1\rangle\langle 0|)(|0\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1|) \\ &\quad \left. + r_z(|0\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1|)(|0\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1|)\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left((|0\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1|) + r_x(-|0\rangle\langle 1| + |1\rangle\langle 0|) + r_y(i|0\rangle\langle 1| + i|1\rangle\langle 0|) + r_z(|0\rangle\langle 0| + |1\rangle\langle 1|)\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left(|0\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1| - r_x|0\rangle\langle 1| + r_x|1\rangle\langle 0| + r_y.i|0\rangle\langle 1| + r_y.i|1\rangle\langle 0| + r_z|0\rangle\langle 0| + r_z|1\rangle\langle 1|\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left((r_z + 1)|0\rangle\langle 0| + (r_y.i - r_x)|0\rangle\langle 1| + (r_y.i + r_x)|1\rangle\langle 0| + (r_z - 1)|1\rangle\langle 1|\right) \end{aligned}$$

now we get the trace

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}(\rho.\sigma_z) &= \frac{1}{2}\text{Tr}\left((r_z + 1)|0\rangle\langle 0| + (r_y.i - r_x)|0\rangle\langle 1| + (r_y.i + r_x)|1\rangle\langle 0| + (r_z - 1)|1\rangle\langle 1|\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left((r_z + 1) + (r_z - 1)\right) = \frac{1}{2}(2r_z) = r_z \end{aligned}$$

thus

$$\boxed{\text{Tr}(\rho.\sigma_z) = r_z}$$