

# Proof that Mixed State has Density Operator property

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## Abstract

This document presents the Proof that property of density operators holds for density operator of mixed state.

## The Density Operator for a Mixed State

The density operator for the entire system is

$$\rho = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \rho_i = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i |\psi_i\rangle\langle\psi_i| \quad (1)$$

## Key Properties of a Density Operator

An operator  $\rho$  is a density operator if and only if it satisfies the following three requirements:

- The density operator is Hermitian, meaning  $\rho = \rho^\dagger$ .
- $\text{Tr}(\rho) = 1$ .
- $\rho$  is a positive operator, meaning  $\langle u|\rho|u\rangle \geq 0$  for any state vector  $|u\rangle$ .

We know that an operator is positive if and only if it is Hermitian and has nonnegative eigenvalues.

## Proof

To show second property, we have

$$\text{Tr}(\rho) = \text{Tr} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n p_i |\psi_i\rangle\langle\psi_i| \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \text{Tr}(|\psi_i\rangle\langle\psi_i|) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \langle\psi_i|\psi_i\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i = 1$$

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to get this result, we made the reasonable assumption that the states are normalized so that  $\langle \psi_i | \psi_i \rangle = 1$ .

Now let's show that in the general case the density operator is a positive operator. We consider an arbitrary state vector  $|\phi\rangle$  and consider  $\langle \phi | \rho | \phi \rangle$ . Using 1, we obtain

$$\langle \phi | \rho | \phi \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \langle \phi | \psi_i \rangle \langle \psi_i | \phi \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i |\langle \phi | \psi_i \rangle|^2$$

Note that the numbers  $p_i$  are probabilities—so they all satisfy  $0 \leq p_i \leq 1$ . Recall that the inner product satisfies  $|\langle \phi | \psi_i \rangle|^2 \geq 0$ . Therefore we have found that  $\langle \phi | \rho | \phi \rangle \geq 0$  for an arbitrary state vector  $|\phi\rangle$ . We conclude that  $\rho$  is a positive operator.

Since  $\rho$  is a positive operator, the first property we stated for density operators—that  $\rho$  is Hermitian—follows automatically.