The set of quantum states analyzed by numerical range and numerical shadow of an operator

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The set Ω_N of density matrices - positive hermitian matrices of order N with trace equal to unity - plays a key role in the theory of quantum information processing. It is a convex set embedded in \mathbb{R}^{N^2-1} with an involved structure, which for N = 2 reduces to the 3-ball.

Numerical range W(X) (also called field of values) of an operator X of size N can be considered as a projection of Ω_N into a 2-plane. Further structure of the set Ω_N of quantum states is revealed by the numerical shadow of an operator - a probability measure on the complex plane, $P_X(z)$, supported by the numerical range W(X). The shadow of X at point z is defined as the probability that the inner product (Xu, u) is equal to z, where u stands for a normalized N-dimensional random complex vector. In the case of N = 2 the numerical shadow of a non-normal operator can be interpreted as a shadow of a hollow sphere projected on a plane.

Studying joint numerical range of three hermitian operators, $W(H_1, H_2, H_3)$, one can analyze projections of Ω_N into a 3-space. A classification of possible shapes of 3D numerical ranges of three hermitian operators of order three is presented.

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