

2.1.1. $\text{Curl } \text{Curl}, \text{Curl } \text{grad}, \text{div } \text{grad}$ ✓

2. $\text{Div } \text{grad}, \text{div } \text{Curl}, \text{div } \text{div}$

3. $\text{Grad } \text{div}, \text{Curl } \text{grad}, \text{Curl } \text{Curl}, \text{grad } \text{grad}, \text{div } \text{Curl}$

4. $\text{Div } \text{grad}, \text{div } \text{Curl}, \text{Curl } \text{grad}, \text{div } \text{Curl}$ ✓

2.2. $\delta_{ij} C_j + \epsilon_{kij} a_k b_j = d_i e_n C_n$
 $\hookrightarrow C_i + \underbrace{\epsilon_{kij} a_k b_j}_{a \times b} = C_i \underbrace{b_j d_k}_{b \cdot d} C_n e_n$
 $\hookrightarrow \underline{C}(a \times b) = \underline{C}(b \cdot d)(C \cdot e)$

2.3. $(\underline{a} \times \underline{c} \times \underline{b} \times \underline{a}) \cdot \underline{a}$
 $\hookrightarrow (\epsilon_{ijk} a_j c_k) \cdot \underline{a}$
 $\hookrightarrow (\epsilon_{ijk} a_j c_k) a_i$
 $\hookrightarrow (\epsilon_{ijk} a_j c_k) (\epsilon_{kln} a_l a_n)$
 $\hookrightarrow \epsilon_{ijk} \epsilon_{kln} a_j a_l a_n c_k$
 $\hookrightarrow (\delta_{il} \delta_{jn} - \delta_{in} \delta_{jl}) a_j a_l a_n c_k$
 $\hookrightarrow a_i a_j a_k a_l a_n c_k$
 $\hookrightarrow (\underline{a} \cdot \underline{a})(\underline{a} \cdot \underline{a}) - (\underline{a} \cdot \underline{a})(\underline{a} \cdot \underline{a})$

2.4. $[\underline{a} \times (\nabla \times \underline{v})]_i = \epsilon_{ijk} a_j (\nabla \times \underline{v})_k$
 $= \epsilon_{ijk} a_j \epsilon_{klm} \frac{\partial v_m}{\partial x_l}$
 $= (\delta_{il} \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \delta_{jl}) a_j \frac{\partial v_m}{\partial x_l}$
 $= a_j \frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x_i} - a_j \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_j}$ ①

Hence, $[\underline{a} \times (\nabla \times \underline{v}) + \underline{a} \times (\nabla \times \underline{a})]_i = a_j \frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x_i} - a_j \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_j} + v_j \frac{\partial a_j}{\partial x_i} - v_j \frac{\partial a_i}{\partial x_j}$ ②
 $= a_j \frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x_i} + v_j \frac{\partial a_j}{\partial x_i} - (v \cdot \nabla) a_i + \underline{a} \cdot (\nabla \times \underline{v})$
 $= [\nabla(\underline{a} \cdot \underline{v})]_i - (v \cdot \nabla) a_i + \underline{a} \cdot (\nabla \times \underline{v})$
 $\hookrightarrow \nabla(\underline{a} \cdot \underline{v}) = \underline{a} \times (\nabla \times \underline{v}) + \underline{a} \times (\nabla \times \underline{a}) + \underline{v} \cdot \nabla \underline{a} + \underline{a} \cdot (\nabla \times \underline{v}) \quad \square$

2.5.1. $\epsilon_{123} \epsilon_{312} = \delta_{11} \delta_{22} - \delta_{12} \delta_{21}$
 $\hookrightarrow \text{LHS} = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$
 $\hookrightarrow \text{RHS} = 1 \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 0 = 1$
 $\therefore \text{LHS} = \text{RHS} \quad \square$

2. $\epsilon_{213} \epsilon_{321} = \delta_{22} \delta_{11} - \delta_{21} \delta_{12}$
 $\hookrightarrow \text{LHS} = -1 \cdot -1 = 1$
 $\hookrightarrow \text{RHS} = 1 \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 0 = 1$
 $\therefore \text{LHS} = \text{RHS} \quad \square$

2.6.1. $\delta_{ij} \epsilon_{ijk} = \epsilon_{iik} = 0$
 $2 \epsilon_{ijk} \epsilon_{i2k} = \epsilon_{jki} \epsilon_{i2k} = \delta_{j2} \delta_{kk} - \delta_{jk} \delta_{22}$
 $3. \epsilon_{ijk} \epsilon_{ikj} = \epsilon_{jik} \epsilon_{ikj} = \delta_{ji} \delta_{kk} - \delta_{jk} \delta_{ii} = \delta_{kk} - \delta_{kk} = 2 \delta_{kk}$
 $4. \epsilon_{ijk} \epsilon_{ijk} = \epsilon_{jki} \epsilon_{ijk} = \delta_{jj} \delta_{kk} - \delta_{jk} \delta_{kj} = 9 - \delta_{jj} = 9 - 3 = 6$

2.7.1. $\epsilon_{pqr} \epsilon_{ijk} M_p M_j M_r$
 $= \epsilon_{pqr} \epsilon_{ipr} M_j$
 $= \epsilon_{qri} \epsilon_{ipr} M_j$
 $= (\delta_{qi} \delta_{rr} - \delta_{qr} \delta_{ii}) M_j$
 $= (9 - \delta_{ii}) M_j$
 $= 6 M_j$

2. ... } relabelling
 3. ... }

2.8. $[\nabla f(\underline{r})]_i = \frac{\partial f(\underline{r})}{\partial x_i}$
 $= \frac{\partial f(\underline{r})}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x_i}$
 $= f'(r) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2})$
 $= \dots$
 $\frac{1}{r}$