

Note: Levi-Civita symbol

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Contents

1 Definition

In three dimensions, the Levi-Civita symbol is defined by:

$$\varepsilon_{ijk} = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } (i, j, k) \text{ is } (1, 2, 3), (2, 3, 1) \text{ or } (3, 1, 2) \\ -1 & \text{if } (i, j, k) \text{ is } (3, 2, 1), (2, 1, 3) \text{ or } (1, 3, 2) \\ 0 & \text{if } i = j, i = k \text{ or } k = i \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

That is, ε_{ijk} is 1 if (i, j, k) is an even permutation of $(1, 2, 3)$, -1 if it is an odd permutation, and 0 if any index is repeated.

2 Properties

2.1 Product

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{ijk}\varepsilon_{lmn} &= \begin{vmatrix} \delta_{il} & \delta_{im} & \delta_{in} \\ \delta_{jl} & \delta_{jm} & \delta_{jn} \\ \delta_{kl} & \delta_{km} & \delta_{kn} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \delta_{il}(\delta_{jm}\delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn}\delta_{km}) - \delta_{im}(\delta_{jl}\delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn}\delta_{kl}) + \delta_{in}(\delta_{jl}\delta_{km} - \delta_{jm}\delta_{kl}). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

2.2 Special cases

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 \varepsilon_{ijk}\varepsilon_{imn} = \delta_{jm}\delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn}\delta_{km} \quad (3)$$

2.2.1 Proof of special cases (method 1)

Using the properties of product

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^3 \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{imn} &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \begin{vmatrix} \delta_{ii} & \delta_{im} & \delta_{in} \\ \delta_{ji} & \delta_{jm} & \delta_{jn} \\ \delta_{ki} & \delta_{km} & \delta_{kn} \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^3 \left(\delta_{ii} (\delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn} \delta_{km}) - \delta_{im} (\delta_{ji} \delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn} \delta_{ki}) + \delta_{in} (\delta_{ji} \delta_{km} - \delta_{jm} \delta_{ki}) \right) \\
&= (\delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn} \delta_{km}) \sum_{i=1}^3 \delta_{ii} + \sum_{i=1}^3 \left(-\delta_{im} (\delta_{ji} \delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn} \delta_{ki}) + \delta_{in} (\delta_{ji} \delta_{km} - \delta_{jm} \delta_{ki}) \right) \\
&= 3 \cdot (\delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn} \delta_{km}) + \sum_{i=1}^3 (-\delta_{im} \delta_{ji} \delta_{kn} + \delta_{im} \delta_{jn} \delta_{ki} + \delta_{in} \delta_{ji} \delta_{km} - \delta_{in} \delta_{jm} \delta_{ki}) \\
&= 3 \cdot (\delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn} \delta_{km}) - \delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} + \delta_{km} \delta_{jn} + \delta_{jn} \delta_{km} - \delta_{kn} \delta_{jm} \\
&= 3 \cdot (\delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn} \delta_{km}) - 2\delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} + 2\delta_{km} \delta_{jn} \\
&= \delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} - \delta_{km} \delta_{jn}
\end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

2.2.2 Proof of special cases (method 2)

Claim $\varepsilon_{i,j,k} \varepsilon_{i,m,n} = \delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn} \delta_{km}$, where $i, j, k, m, n \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. WLOG, we may assume $\{i, j, k\}$ are all distinct and $\{i, m, n\}$ are all distinct.

1. If $j = m$ then $k = n$ and $j \neq k$, and we can rewrite

$$\varepsilon_{i,j,k} \varepsilon_{i,m,n} = \varepsilon_{i,j,k} \varepsilon_{i,j,k} = 1 = \delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn} \delta_{km}. \tag{5}$$

2. If $j = n$ then $k = m$ and $j \neq k$, and we can rewrite

$$\varepsilon_{i,j,k} \varepsilon_{i,m,n} = \varepsilon_{i,j,k} \varepsilon_{i,k,j} = -\varepsilon_{i,j,k} \varepsilon_{i,j,k} = -1 = \delta_{jm} \delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn} \delta_{km}. \tag{6}$$

2.2.3 Proof of special cases (method 3)

Consider $\varepsilon_{i,j,k}\varepsilon_{i,m,n}$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$, we have

1. When $i = 1$, the indices (j, k) and (m, n) can only be $(2, 3)$ or $(3, 2)$, otherwise this term will be zero.

$$\varepsilon_{1,j,k}\varepsilon_{1,m,n} : \begin{cases} \varepsilon_{1,2,3}\varepsilon_{1,2,3} &= 1, \\ \varepsilon_{1,2,3}\varepsilon_{1,3,2} &= -1, \\ \varepsilon_{1,3,2}\varepsilon_{1,2,3} &= -1, \\ \varepsilon_{1,3,2}\varepsilon_{1,3,2} &= 1. \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

Above result shows that: $\varepsilon_{1,j,k}\varepsilon_{1,m,n} = 1$ if $j = m$ and $k = n$; $\varepsilon_{1,j,k}\varepsilon_{1,m,n} = -1$ if $j = n$ and $k = m$. So we can write this term to be

$$\varepsilon_{1,j,k}\varepsilon_{1,m,n} = \delta_{jm}\delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn}\delta_{km}. \quad (8)$$

2. When $i = 2$, the indices (j, k) and (m, n) can only be $(1, 3)$ or $(3, 1)$, otherwise this term will be zero.

$$\varepsilon_{2,j,k}\varepsilon_{2,m,n} : \begin{cases} \varepsilon_{2,1,3}\varepsilon_{2,1,3} &= 1, \\ \varepsilon_{2,1,3}\varepsilon_{2,3,1} &= -1, \\ \varepsilon_{2,3,1}\varepsilon_{2,1,3} &= -1, \\ \varepsilon_{2,3,1}\varepsilon_{2,3,1} &= 1. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

Above result shows that: $\varepsilon_{2,j,k}\varepsilon_{2,m,n} = 1$ if $j = m$ and $k = n$; $\varepsilon_{2,j,k}\varepsilon_{2,m,n} = -1$ if $j = n$ and $k = m$. So we can write this term to be

$$\varepsilon_{2,j,k}\varepsilon_{2,m,n} = \delta_{jm}\delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn}\delta_{km}. \quad (10)$$

3. When $i = 3$, the indices (j, k) and (m, n) can only be $(1, 2)$ or $(2, 1)$, otherwise this term will be zero.

$$\varepsilon_{3,j,k}\varepsilon_{3,m,n} : \begin{cases} \varepsilon_{3,1,2}\varepsilon_{3,1,2} &= 1, \\ \varepsilon_{3,1,2}\varepsilon_{3,2,1} &= -1, \\ \varepsilon_{3,2,1}\varepsilon_{3,1,2} &= -1, \\ \varepsilon_{3,2,1}\varepsilon_{3,2,1} &= 1. \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

Above result shows that: $\varepsilon_{3,j,k}\varepsilon_{3,m,n} = 1$ if $j = m$ and $k = n$; $\varepsilon_{3,j,k}\varepsilon_{3,m,n} = -1$ if $j = n$ and $k = m$. So we can write this term to be

$$\varepsilon_{3,j,k}\varepsilon_{3,m,n} = \delta_{jm}\delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn}\delta_{km}. \quad (12)$$

Then summing over i , we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 \varepsilon_{i,j,k}\varepsilon_{i,m,n} = \varepsilon_{1,j,k}\varepsilon_{1,m,n} + \varepsilon_{2,j,k}\varepsilon_{2,m,n} + \varepsilon_{3,j,k}\varepsilon_{3,m,n}. \quad (13)$$

We can observe that, at most one of the three terms will be different from zero. Using the above conclusion, we can write

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 \varepsilon_{i,j,k}\varepsilon_{i,m,n} = \delta_{jm}\delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn}\delta_{km}. \quad (14)$$

3 Application

3.1 Cross Product

For $\hat{e}_1 = (1, 0, 0)$, $\hat{e}_2 = (0, 1, 0)$ and $\hat{e}_3 = (0, 0, 1)$, we have

$$\hat{e}_j \times \hat{e}_k = \sum_{i=1}^3 \varepsilon_{ijk} \hat{e}_i \quad (16)$$

proof:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{e}_1 \times \hat{e}_1 &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \varepsilon_{i,1,1} \hat{e}_i = \varepsilon_{1,1,1} \hat{e}_1 + \varepsilon_{2,1,1} \hat{e}_2 + \varepsilon_{3,1,1} \hat{e}_3 = 0 \\ \hat{e}_1 \times \hat{e}_2 &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \varepsilon_{i,1,2} \hat{e}_i = \varepsilon_{1,1,2} \hat{e}_1 + \varepsilon_{2,1,2} \hat{e}_2 + \varepsilon_{3,1,2} \hat{e}_3 = \hat{e}_3 \\ \hat{e}_1 \times \hat{e}_3 &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \varepsilon_{i,1,3} \hat{e}_i = \varepsilon_{1,1,3} \hat{e}_1 + \varepsilon_{2,1,3} \hat{e}_2 + \varepsilon_{3,1,3} \hat{e}_3 = -\hat{e}_2 \\ \hat{e}_2 \times \hat{e}_1 &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \varepsilon_{i,2,1} \hat{e}_i = \varepsilon_{1,2,1} \hat{e}_1 + \varepsilon_{2,2,1} \hat{e}_2 + \varepsilon_{3,2,1} \hat{e}_3 = -\hat{e}_3 \\ \hat{e}_2 \times \hat{e}_2 &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \varepsilon_{i,2,2} \hat{e}_i = \varepsilon_{1,2,2} \hat{e}_1 + \varepsilon_{2,2,2} \hat{e}_2 + \varepsilon_{3,2,2} \hat{e}_3 = 0 \\ \hat{e}_2 \times \hat{e}_3 &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \varepsilon_{i,2,3} \hat{e}_i = \varepsilon_{1,2,3} \hat{e}_1 + \varepsilon_{2,2,3} \hat{e}_2 + \varepsilon_{3,2,3} \hat{e}_3 = \hat{e}_1 \\ \hat{e}_3 \times \hat{e}_1 &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \varepsilon_{i,3,1} \hat{e}_i = \varepsilon_{1,3,1} \hat{e}_1 + \varepsilon_{2,3,1} \hat{e}_2 + \varepsilon_{3,3,1} \hat{e}_3 = \hat{e}_2 \\ \hat{e}_3 \times \hat{e}_2 &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \varepsilon_{i,3,2} \hat{e}_i = \varepsilon_{1,3,2} \hat{e}_1 + \varepsilon_{2,3,2} \hat{e}_2 + \varepsilon_{3,3,2} \hat{e}_3 = -\hat{e}_1 \\ \hat{e}_3 \times \hat{e}_3 &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \varepsilon_{i,3,3} \hat{e}_i = \varepsilon_{1,3,3} \hat{e}_1 + \varepsilon_{2,3,3} \hat{e}_2 + \varepsilon_{3,3,3} \hat{e}_3 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

Then, for vectors \vec{a} and \vec{b} , if we write $\vec{a} = \sum_{i=1}^3 a_i \hat{e}_i$ and $\vec{b} = \sum_{i=1}^3 b_i \hat{e}_i$. The cross product can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} \times \vec{b} &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 a_i \hat{e}_i \right) \times \left(\sum_{j=1}^3 b_j \hat{e}_j \right) \\ &= \sum_{i,j=1}^3 a_i b_j (\hat{e}_i \times \hat{e}_j) \\ &= \sum_{i,j=1}^3 a_i b_j \sum_{k=1}^3 \varepsilon_{i,j,k} \hat{e}_k, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

denoted as

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \sum_{i,j,k=1}^3 a_i b_j \varepsilon_{i,j,k} \hat{e}_k \quad \text{or} \quad \left(\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \right)_k = \sum_{i,j=1}^3 a_i b_j \varepsilon_{i,j,k}. \quad (19)$$

3.2 Vector Triple Product

For vectors \vec{a} , \vec{b} and \vec{c} , if we write $\vec{a} = \sum_{i=1}^3 a_i \hat{e}_i$, $\vec{b} = \sum_{i=1}^3 b_i \hat{e}_i$ and $\vec{c} = \sum_{i=1}^3 c_i \hat{e}_i$, the product

$$\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \sum_{ijk=1}^3 \hat{e}_i \left(\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) \right)_i \quad (20)$$

$$= \sum_{i,j,k=1}^3 \hat{e}_i \varepsilon_{i,j,k} a_j \left(\vec{b} \times \vec{c} \right)_k \quad (21)$$

$$= \sum_{i,j,k=1}^3 \hat{e}_i \varepsilon_{i,j,k} a_j \sum_{\ell m=1}^3 \varepsilon_{k,\ell,m} b_\ell c_m \quad (22)$$

$$= \sum_{i,j,k,\ell,m=1}^3 \hat{e}_i \varepsilon_{i,j,k} \varepsilon_{k,\ell,m} a_j b_\ell c_m \quad (23)$$

$$= \sum_{i,j,k,\ell,m=1}^3 \hat{e}_i \varepsilon_{k,i,j} \varepsilon_{k,\ell,m} a_j b_\ell c_m \quad (24)$$

$$= \sum_{i,j,\ell,m=1}^3 \hat{e}_i (\delta_{i\ell} \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \delta_{j\ell}) a_j b_\ell c_m \quad (25)$$

$$= \sum_{i,j=1}^3 (a_j b_i c_j - a_j b_j c_i) \hat{e}_i \quad (26)$$

$$= \left(\sum_{j=1}^3 a_j c_j \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \hat{e}_i b_j \right) - \left(\sum_{j=1}^3 a_j b_j \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \hat{e}_i c_j \right) \quad (27)$$

$$= (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) \vec{b} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{c} \quad (28)$$

Using above result, the proof in class can be reduced to

$$\mathbf{u} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{u}) = \sum_{i,j=1}^3 (u_j \partial_i u_j - u_j \partial_j u_i) \hat{e}_i \quad (29)$$

$$= \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \partial_i \hat{e}_i \left(\frac{1}{2} u_j^2 \right) - \sum_{i,j=1}^3 u_j \partial_j u_i \hat{e}_i \quad (30)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^3 \partial_i \hat{e}_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{1}{2} u_j^2 \right) - \sum_{j=1}^3 u_j \partial_j \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 u_i \hat{e}_i \right) \quad (31)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \nabla \|\mathbf{u}\| - \sum_{j=1}^3 u_j \partial_j \mathbf{u} \quad (32)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \nabla \|\mathbf{u}\| - (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u}. \quad (33)$$

Last, rearranging the equation, we get $(\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{u} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{u}) = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \|\mathbf{u}\|$.