

We wish to prove

$$\varepsilon^{ijk} \varepsilon_{pqk} = (\delta^i_p \delta^j_q - \delta^i_q \delta^j_p)$$

• Start from

$$\varepsilon^{ijk} \varepsilon_{pqr} = \begin{vmatrix} \delta^i_p & \delta^i_q & \delta^i_r \\ \delta^j_p & \delta^j_q & \delta^j_r \\ \delta^k_p & \delta^k_q & \delta^k_r \end{vmatrix}$$

expand the determinant

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta^i_p (\delta^j_q \delta^k_r - \delta^j_r \delta^k_q) + \delta^i_q (\delta^j_r \delta^k_p - \delta^j_p \delta^k_r) \\ & + \delta^i_r (\delta^j_p \delta^k_q - \delta^j_q \delta^k_p) \end{aligned}$$

set $i=p$ ($\delta^i_i = 3$)

$$\begin{aligned} & 3(\delta^j_q \delta^k_r - \delta^j_r \delta^k_q) + \delta^i_q (\delta^j_r \delta^k_i - \delta^j_i \delta^k_r) \\ & + \delta^i_r (\delta^j_p \delta^k_q - \delta^j_q \delta^k_p) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = 3(\delta^j_q \delta^k_r - \delta^j_r \delta^k_q) + (\delta^j_r \delta^k_q - \delta^j_q \delta^k_r) \\ & + (\delta^j_r \delta^k_q - \delta^j_q \delta^k_r) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 3(\delta^j_q \delta^k_r - \delta^j_r \delta^k_q) - 2(\delta^j_q \delta^k_r - \delta^j_r \delta^k_q)$$

$$= \delta^j_q \delta^k_r - \delta^j_r \delta^k_q$$