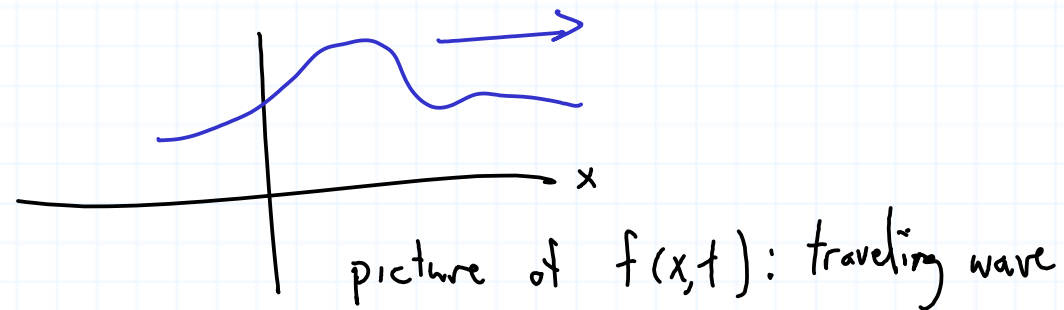
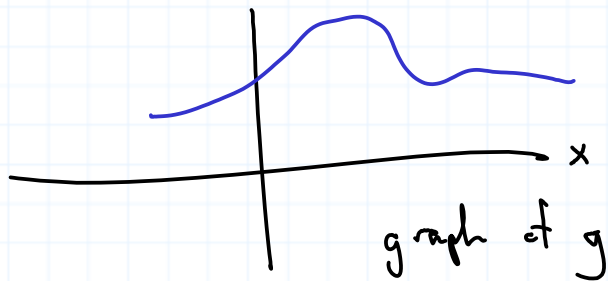


Questions about HW.

Maxwell's equations + electromagnetic waves

Wave equation: Let $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Fix $v \in \mathbb{R}$ and define

$$f(x, t) = g(x - vt),$$



We have $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2}(x, t) = v^2 g''(x - vt) = v^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2}$

The most general solution to $\star$ is $f(x, t) = g(x - vt) + h(x + vt)$

for some functions g and h (waves traveling in opposite directions).

②

Equation $\star$ is the wave equation in one dimension.

Lemma For any vector field $F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$,

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times F) = \nabla (\nabla \cdot F) - \nabla^2 F.$$

$\uparrow$
curl of curl

$\uparrow$
gradient of
divergence

$\uparrow$ Laplacian: $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$

Pf / HW.

Consider Maxwell's equations in empty space ($J = 0$, $\rho = 0$):

$$\nabla \cdot E = 0, \quad \nabla \times E = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0, \quad \nabla \times B = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial E}{\partial t}.$$

(3)

By the lemma,

$$\nabla^2 \mathbb{E} = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbb{E}) - \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbb{E})$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Maxwell}}{=} \nabla(0) - \nabla \times \left(-\frac{\partial \mathbb{B}}{\partial t}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \mathbb{B})$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Maxwell}}{=} \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbb{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

So $\mathbb{E}$ satisfies the wave equation

$$\nabla^2 \mathbb{E} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbb{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

with $v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}$. It turns out that $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} = c$, the speed of light.