

Answer to Electromagnetism Example Question 9

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Now } \nabla \times \underline{B} &= \underline{\mu J} + \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial \underline{E}}{\partial t} \\ &= \mu \sigma \underline{E} + \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial \underline{E}}{\partial t} \\ &= \mu \sigma \underline{E} + i\omega \mu \epsilon \underline{E}\end{aligned}$$

Although \underline{k} is now complex we still have the result that $\nabla \times \underline{B} = -i\underline{k} \times \underline{B}$.

Therefore, $-i\underline{k} \times \underline{B} = (\mu \sigma + i\omega \mu \epsilon) \underline{E}$

$$\text{or } \underline{E} = \frac{-i\underline{k} \times \underline{B}}{(\mu \sigma + i\omega \mu \epsilon)}$$

Multiplying top and bottom with $-i$ we get

$$\begin{aligned}\underline{E} &= \frac{-\underline{k} \times \underline{B}}{(\omega \mu \epsilon - i\mu \sigma)} \\ &= \frac{-\omega \underline{k} \times \underline{B}}{(\omega^2 \mu \epsilon - i\mu \sigma \omega)} \\ \Rightarrow \underline{E} &= \frac{\omega}{k^2} \underline{B} \times \underline{k} \quad \text{as required because } k^2 = \omega^2 \mu \epsilon - i\mu \sigma \omega.\end{aligned}$$

The proof is thus more involved but the final appearance of this result is exactly the same as we had for free space.