

$$33) a) \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow ik_0 \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{A}_0 - \frac{i\omega}{c^2} \psi_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{A}_0 = \psi_0 / c \quad \checkmark$$

We have used the relation  $k_0 = \omega/c$  in arriving at the above formula.

$$b) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = -\vec{\nabla} \psi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = -(ik_0 \psi_0 \vec{\sigma} - i\omega \vec{A}_0) e^{i(k_0 \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = i\omega (\vec{A}_0 - \frac{\psi_0}{c} \vec{\sigma}) \exp[i(k_0 \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)] \quad \checkmark$$

$$\vec{H}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} ik_0 \vec{\sigma} \times \vec{A}_0 \exp[i(k_0 \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)] \quad \checkmark$$

$$c) \textcircled{1} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_{free} \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{\sigma} \cdot (\vec{A}_0 - \frac{\psi_0}{c} \vec{\sigma}) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{A}_0 = \frac{\psi_0}{c} \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{\sigma} \Rightarrow \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{A}_0 = \frac{\psi_0}{c} \quad \checkmark \text{ This is satisfied because of the Lorentz gauge.}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \vec{J}_{free} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{\mu_0}) (ik_0)^2 \vec{\sigma} \times (\vec{\sigma} \times \vec{A}_0) = -i\omega \epsilon_0 [i\omega (\vec{A}_0 - \frac{\psi_0}{c} \vec{\sigma})] \Rightarrow$$

$$-\frac{k_0^2}{\mu_0} [(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{A}_0) \vec{\sigma} - (\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{\sigma}) \vec{A}_0] = \omega^2 \epsilon_0 (\vec{A}_0 - \frac{\psi_0}{c} \vec{\sigma}) \xrightarrow[\substack{\mu_0 \epsilon_0 = 1/c^2 \\ k_0 = \omega/c}]{\quad} (\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{\sigma}) \vec{A}_0 - (\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{A}_0) \vec{\sigma} = \vec{A}_0 - \frac{\psi_0}{c} \vec{\sigma}$$

But  $\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{\sigma} = 1$  and  $\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{A}_0 = \psi_0/c$  (Lorentz gauge). Therefore Maxwell's 2nd is satisfied.

$$\textcircled{3} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow ik_0 \vec{\sigma} \times [i\omega (\vec{A}_0 - \frac{\psi_0}{c} \vec{\sigma})] = i\omega \mu_0 [\frac{1}{\mu_0} ik_0 \vec{\sigma} \times \vec{A}_0] \Rightarrow$$

$$i^2 k_0 \omega (\vec{\sigma} \times \vec{A}_0 - \frac{\psi_0}{c} \vec{\sigma} \times \vec{\sigma}) = i^2 k_0 \omega \vec{\sigma} \times \vec{A}_0 \Rightarrow \vec{\sigma} \times \vec{A}_0 = \vec{\sigma} \times \vec{A}_0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{4} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \Rightarrow ik_0 \vec{\sigma} \cdot (ik_0 \vec{\sigma} \times \vec{A}_0) = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{\sigma} \cdot (\vec{\sigma} \times \vec{A}_0) = (\vec{\sigma} \times \vec{\sigma}) \cdot \vec{A}_0 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$