

Jackson 6.4(a)

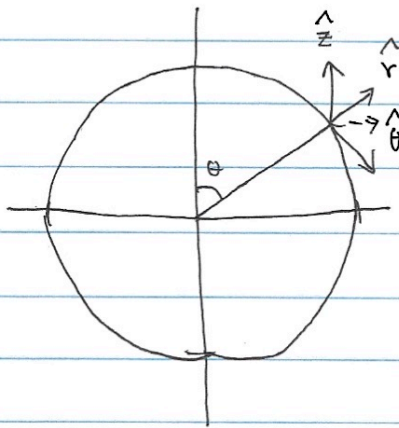
Ohm's law reads: $\vec{J} = \sigma(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$

For $\vec{J} = 0$, we have $-\vec{E} = \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$

Inside a uniformly polarized sphere with polarization density $\vec{M} = M\hat{z}$,
The magnetic field inside the sphere is given by $\vec{B} = \frac{2}{3}\mu_0\vec{M}$

$$\vec{v}(r, \theta) = r\sin\theta\omega\hat{\phi}$$

$$\vec{v} \times \vec{B} = r\sin\theta\omega\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\mu_0 M(\hat{\phi} \times \hat{z})$$



$$\hat{\phi} \times \hat{z} = \sin\theta\hat{r} + \cos\theta\hat{\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{2}{3}\mu_0 M\omega r\sin\theta(-1)(\sin\theta\hat{r} + \cos\theta\hat{\theta})$$

This is the induced electric field.

To find the induced charge density, do $\epsilon_0 \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}$:

$$E_r = -\frac{2}{3} \mu_0 M r w \sin^2 \theta$$

$$E_\theta = -\frac{2}{3} \mu_0 M r w \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} (r^2 E_r)}_{-2 \mu_0 M r w \sin^2 \theta} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} (\sin \theta E_\theta)}_{-2 \mu_0 M r w \sin \theta \cos \theta}$$

$$\left[-\frac{2}{3} \mu_0 M r w \right] \left[\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \right] \left[\frac{d}{d\theta} (\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \mu_0 M w \frac{1}{\sin \theta} [2 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta - \sin^3 \theta]$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \mu_0 M w [2 \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta]$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = -\mu_0 M w \left[\frac{4}{3} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{2}{3} \sin^2 \theta + \frac{6}{3} \sin^2 \theta \right]$$

$$= -\mu_0 M w \left[\frac{4}{3} \right]$$

$$\epsilon_0 \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = -\epsilon_0 \mu_0 M w \left(\frac{4}{3} \right) = -\frac{4}{3} \frac{M w}{c^2} = \rho$$

Substitute $M = \frac{m^3 R}{4 \pi R^3}$, $\rho = -\frac{4}{3} \frac{w}{c^2} \frac{m}{4 \pi R^3}$

$$= \boxed{-w m / c^2 \pi R^3}$$