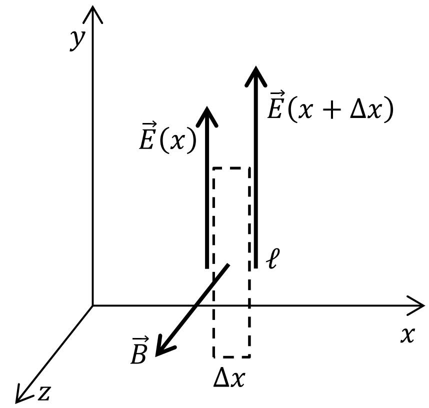
First, let's see how a change in $\vec{B}$ will affect $\vec{E}$.

We'll make a rectangular loop Δx wide by ℓ high, and evaluate Faraday's law:



$$\oint \vec{E}\cdot\overrightarrow{ds} = -\frac{\partial \Phi_B}{\partial t}$$

Go around counter-clockwise, starting on left leg:

$$-E(x)\ell + 0\Delta x \;+ \underbrace{E(x+\Delta x)}\,\ell + 0\Delta x \;=\; -\frac{\partial(B\Delta x\ell)}{\partial t}$$

$$\boxed{E(x+\Delta x) = E(x) + \frac{\partial E}{\partial x}\Delta x \;\; \text{(from your calc class)}}$$

$$-E(x)\ell \qquad + \overbrace{\left(E(x) + \frac{\partial E}{\partial x}\Delta x\right)}\ell \quad = -\frac{\partial(B\Delta x\ell)}{\partial t}$$

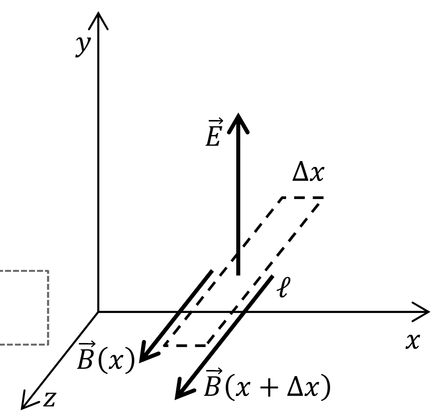
$$-E(x)\ell \qquad + E(x)\ell \;+\; \frac{\partial E}{\partial x}\Delta x\ell \quad = -\Delta x\ell\frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial E}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t}}$$

Call this equation (1)

Now you try it! Let's see how a change in $\vec{E}$ will affect $\vec{B}$.

We'll make a rectangular loop Δx wide by ℓ deep, and evaluate Ampère's law:



$$\oint \vec{B}\cdot\overrightarrow{ds} = \mu_0 I_{ENC} + \mu_0\epsilon_0\frac{\partial \Phi_E}{\partial t}$$

Go around counter-clockwise, starting on left leg:

$$B(x)\ell + 0\Delta x + \boxed{} \;=\; 0 + \mu_0\epsilon_0\frac{\partial\,\boxed{}}{\partial t}$$

$$\boxed{B(x+\Delta x) = \boxed{}}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial B}{\partial x} = \boxed{}}$$

Call this equation (2)