example

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December 2024

1 Introduction

$$\begin{split} \oint_L \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} &= \mu_0 (I + \oint_S J_m \cdot d\vec{S}) = \mu_0 (I + \oint_S (\nabla \times \vec{M}) \cdot d\vec{S}) = \mu_0 (I + \oint_L \vec{M} \cdot d\vec{l}) \\ \vec{B} &= \mu_0 \vec{H} + \mu_0 X_m \vec{H} = \mu_0 (1 + X_m) \vec{H} \\ \oint_L \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} &= \mu_0 (I + I_m) \\ \mathbf{I}_m &= \oint_S J_m \cdot d\vec{S} \\ \vec{M} &= \lim_{\Delta v \to 0} \sum_{\Delta v} \vec{m}_i \end{split}$$

2 Logic is the careful thought that guides an argument. It comes from the Latin root logos, which means "word." In its most basic form, then, logic refers to the way that words connect to make meaning.

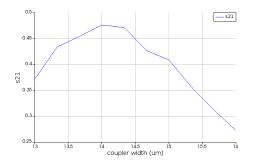


Figure 1: Enter Caption