Thanks for reading.

Rendered by MarkPoint.

The Maxwell's Equations

Here's the start of the page, feel free to use !!! In the content.

Ampère's Law with Maxwell's Addition

Integral Form:

$$\oint_{\partial C} \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 I_{\text{enc}} + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{d}{dt} \iint_S \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A}$$

Differential Form:

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{J} + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$$

These equations form the foundation of classical electromagnetism, unify the behavior of electric and magnetic fields, and predict the existence of electromagnetic waves.

line break here
Bold italic and **bold** *is fine*. And flat styles are fine

The Maxwell's Equations

Faraday's Law of Induction

Integral Form:

$$\oint_{\partial C} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = -\frac{d}{dt} \iint_{S} \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{A}$$

Differential Form:

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

The Maxwell's Equations

Gauss's Law for Electric Fields

Integral Form:

$$\oint_{\partial S} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \frac{Q_{\text{enc}}}{\varepsilon_0}$$

Differential Form:

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$$

Gauss's Law for Magnetic Fields

Integral Form:

$$\oint_{\partial S} \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = 0$$

Differential Form:

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

The Art of MarkPoint

Nejiwwkr