See eq. 1. \[ \begin{aligned} \$\nabla \times \{\mathbf{B}} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \{\mathbf{E}}\} \{\partial t} \ &= \frac{4\pi}{c} \{\mathbf{E}}\\ \$\nabla = 4\pi \\ \$\nabla \times \{\mathbf{E}}\\ \$\nabla = 4\pi \\ \$\nabla \times \{\mathbf{E}}\\ \$\nabla \times \{\mathbf{E}}\\ \$\nabla \times \{\mathbf{E}}\\ \$\nabla \times \{\mathbf{B}}\\ \$\nabla \times \{\mathbf{B

 $\label{eq:where higher than the continuous of the form $$ ({\mathbb{B}}),\,{\mathbf{E}}\}:\,\mathbb{A}^{4} \to \mathbb{R}^{3} \to \mathbb{C}^{3} \to \mathbb{C}^{0$ 

```
where \Bar{B}, \Bar{E}, \Bar{j}: \Bar{R}^4 \to \Bar{R}^3, - vector functions of the form \Ar{(t,x,y,z)} \mapsto f(t,x,y,z), \Bar{f} = (f_x, f_y, f_y, f_z, f_z).
```

where  $\ (\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{j}: \mathbb{R}^{4} \to \mathbb{R}^{3} \ )$  – vector functions of the form  $\ ((t,x,y,z) \mapsto \mathbf{f}(t,x,y,z), \mathbf{f} = (f_{\mathrm{x}}), f_{\mathrm{x}}, f_{\mathrm{x}}, f_{\mathrm{x}}).$ 

```
["A] = ["B]" ["C] ["B] ["A] ["C]
```

 $\label{eq:continuous_continuou$ 

 $\Gamma A = B^{\{ \mathbf{A} \in \mathbf{B} \setminus \{T\} \} } C B$ 

 $$$ \left[ \left| \frac{x_{12} &x_{13} &\dots &x_{1n} \\ x_{21} &x_{22} &x_{23} &\dots &x_{2n} \\ &x_{p2} &x_{p3} &\dots &x_{pn} \right] $$$ 

```
|x|_{\circ} = \{ \in x_{\circ} < if > x \ge 0 \mid \\ -x_{\circ} < if > x < 0 \} 
|x|_{\circ} = \{ \in x_{\circ} < if > x \ge 0 \} 
|x|_{\circ} = \{ \in x_{\circ} < if > x \le 0 \} 
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 $$$ \{\operatorname{boole}\}(x) = \operatorname{cases} 1\& {\operatorname{f} x\ is} \} $$ \{\operatorname{MJX-Monospace} {\operatorname{True}}\} \ 0\& {\operatorname{f} x\ is} \} $$ \{\operatorname{MJX-Monospace} {\operatorname{False}}\} \ \ $$$ 

 $$$ \left( \operatorname{sin} \right) \ \left( \left( \operatorname{sin} \right) \right) \ = 1 \ \left( \left( \operatorname{sin} \right) \right) \ \left( \left( \left( \operatorname{sin} \right) \right) \right) \ \left( \left( \operatorname{sin} \right) \right) \ \left( \left( \operatorname{sin} \right) \right) \ \left( \left( \operatorname{sin} \right) \right) \ \left( \operatorname{sin} \right) \ \left( \operatorname{sin} \right) \ \left( \left( \operatorname{sin} \right) \right) \ \left( \operatorname{sin} \right) \ \left( \operatorname{s$ 

```
 (x + y)^{2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (n + k) x^{n-k} y^{k} 
 (n + k) = (n + k),, (n + k), (n + k),
```

 $$$ \left\{ k \left( \text{times} \right) \right\} \left( x + ... + x \right) \right] \left[ \frac{\pi d^{2}}{4} \frac{1}{\left( A+B \right)^{2}} = \frac{\pi d^{2}}{4 \cdot \left( A+B \right)^{2}} \right] \\ \left\{ \frac{\pi d^{2}}{4} \right] \left( \frac{A+B}\right)^{2} \right] \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ \left\{ \frac{A+B}\right)^{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{A+B}\right)^{2} \right] \left( \frac{\pi d^{2}}{2} \right) \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} + \frac{n}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$ 

```
\( \text{'erf'}(x) = 1 / \sqrt{\pi} \int_{-x}^{x} e^{-t^2} dt \\\ \( \text{f(2)}(0) = f''(0) = \text{d^2}f/dx^2|_{x=0} \\\\ \text{Text} \( \text{o.d.} \) \( \text{o.d.} \)
```

 $$$ \left( \mathrm{sqrt}[]_{\pi} \right) \inf_{-x}^{x} e^{-t^{2}} dt \\ \left[ f^{(2)}(0) = f''(0) = \left( \frac{d^{2}f} \left( \frac{2}f} \right) \right] \\ \left[ f^{(2)}(0) = f''(0) = \left( \frac{d^{2}f} \left( \frac{2}f} \right) \right] \\ \left[ f^{(2)}(0) = f''(0) = \left( \frac{d^{2}f} \left( \frac{2}f} \right) \right] \\ \left[ f^{(2)}(0) = f''(0) = \left( \frac{d^{2}f} \left( \frac{2}f} \right) \right) \\ \left[ f^{(2)}(0) = f''(0) = \left( \frac{d^{2}f} \left( \frac{2}f} \right) \right) \\ \left[ f^{(2)}(0) = f''(0) = \left( \frac{d^{2}f} \left( \frac{2}f} \right) \right) \\ \left[ f^{(2)}(0) = f''(0) = \left( \frac{d^{2}f} \left( \frac{2}f} \right) \right) \\ \left[ f^{(2)}(0) = f''(0) = \left( \frac{d^{2}f} \left( \frac{2}f} \right) \right) \\ \left[ f^{(2)}(0) = f''(0) = \left( \frac{d^{2}f} \left( \frac{2}f} \right) \right) \\ \left[ f^{(2)}(0) = f''(0) = \left( \frac{d^{2}f} \left( \frac{2}f} \right) \right) \\ \left[ f^{(2)}(0) = f''(0) = \left( \frac{d^{2}f} \left( \frac{2}f} \right) \right) \\ \left[ f^{(2)}(0) = f''(0) = \left( \frac{d^{2}f} \left( \frac{2}f} \right) \right) \\ \left[ f^{(2)}(0) = f''(0) = \left( \frac{d^{2}f} \left( \frac{2}f} \right) \right) \\ \left[ f^{(2)}(0) = f''(0) = \left( \frac{d^{2}f} \left( \frac{2}f} \right) \right) \\ \left[ f^{(2)}(0) = f''(0) = \left( \frac{d^{2}f} \left( \frac{2}f} \right) \right) \\ \left[ f^{(2)}(0) = f''(0) = \left( \frac{d^{2}f} \left( \frac{2}f} \right) \right) \\ \left[ f^{(2)}(0) = f''(0) = \left( \frac{d^{2}f} \left( \frac{2}f} \right) \right) \\ \left[ f^{(2)}(0) = f''(0) = \left( \frac{d^{2}f} \left( \frac{2}f} \right) \right) \\ \left[ f^{(2)}(0) = f''(0) = \left( \frac{d^{2}f} \left( \frac{d^{2}f$ 

prefix unary operator → :

```
(, f: x \rightarrow \{\langle arrow map \rangle\} _i x^2 (
```

\[ f: x \underset{i} {\xrightarrow{{{\text{arrow map}}}}}  $x^{2} \$  center binary operator  $\Box$ :

```
( f: x \rightarrow \neg \langle arrow map \rangle i x^2 (
```

\[ f: x \underset{i}{\vertagrammap}}}{ $\rightarrow$ } x^{2} \] bug because styles also implemented as prefix unary operators (but by design styles should have priority!):

```
( f: x \rightarrow \neg \langle arrow map \rangle _i x^2 (
```

 $f: x \rightarrow \{arrow\} \rightarrow \{i\} \{map\} x^{2}$