

1. This is the first entry in our list
2. The list numbers increase with each entry we add

In physics, the mass-energy equivalence is started by the equation $E = mc^2$, discovered in 1905 by Albert Einstein. The mass-energy equivalence is described by the famous equation

$$E = mc^2$$

discovered in 1905 by Albert Einstein. In natural units ($c = 1$), the formula expresses the identity

$$E = m$$

Subscripts in math mode are written as a_b and superscripts are written as a^b . These can be combined and nested to write expressions such as

$$T_{j_1 j_2 \dots j_q}^{i_1 i_2 \dots i_p} = T(x^{i_1}, \dots, x^{i_p}, e_{j_1}, \dots, e_{j_q})$$

We write integrals using \int and fractions using $\frac{a}{b}$. Limits are placed on integrals using superscripts and subscripts:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{e^x} = \frac{e-1}{e}$$

Lower case Greek letters are written as ω δ etc. while upper case Greek letters are written as Ω Δ . Mathematical operators are prefixed with a backslash as $\sin(\beta)$, $\cos(\alpha)$, $\log(x)$ etc.