Argomento Lezione

sottotitolo

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increase the nearer we get to the goal.

— *Johann Wolfgang von Goethe*

Markdown Demo

External 1.1

Content 1.1

External 1.2

Content: inline math: $x^2 - 2x - 1$
$x^2 - 2x - 1$
External 1.2.3

External 2

Content 2.1

External 3.1

Content 3.1

External 3.2

Content 3.2

External 3.3

An Identity of Ramanujan

$$\frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{\phi\sqrt{5}}-\phi\right)e^{\frac{2}{5}\pi}} = 1+\frac{e^{-2\pi}}{1+\dfrac{e^{-4\pi}}{1+\dfrac{e^{-6\pi}}{1+\dfrac{e^{-8\pi}}{1+\ldots}}}}$$

A Rogers-Ramanujan Identity

$$1 + \frac{q^2}{(1-q)} + \frac{q^6}{(1-q)(1-q^2)} + \cdots = \prod_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1-q^{5j+2})(1-q^{5j+3})}$$

Maxwell's Equations

$$\nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{B}} - \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial \vec{\mathbf{E}}}{\partial t} = \frac{4\pi}{c}\vec{\mathbf{j}}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{\mathbf{E}} = 4\pi\rho$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{E}} + \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial \vec{\mathbf{B}}}{\partial t} = \vec{\mathbf{0}}$$

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

Here is a common vector space:

$$L^2(\mathbb{R}) = \left\{ u : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \; ; \; \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u|^2 < +\infty \right\}$$

used in functional analysis.