Exemplary equation with fraction in round brackets (Libertinus Math):

$$\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{K}}{\eta} \nabla p \right) = 0$$

The same equation with fraction in round brackets (Cambria Math – default math font in MS Word):

$$\boldsymbol{\nabla} \cdot \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{K}}{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nabla} p \right) = 0$$

Other equations which give visual problems with Libertinus Math in MS Word (integral symbols, double integral symbols, fractions within square root symbol, summation symbol, slash, linear fractions of two fractions, etc.:

$$\mathbf{x_s} = \sqrt{\frac{2|\mathbf{\Delta p}|}{\boldsymbol{\eta\varphi}} \mathbf{K_s t_s}}$$

$$r_f\ t\ = \sqrt{r_s^2 - \frac{2K_s}{\eta\varphi \ln\ r_s \diagup r_{in}} \int_{t_s}^{t} (p_s\ \tau\ - p_{in}\ \tau\ \ d\tau}$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} p_s\ \tau\ - p_{in}\ \tau\ \ d\tau = 0$$

$$Q = \iint_S \boldsymbol{v} \cdot d\boldsymbol{S}$$

$$W_s = \frac{\int_{x_{in}}^{x_s} W(x) dx}{x_s - x_{in}}$$

$$K_{eq} = \frac{x_{i-1} - x_s}{W_{eq} \int_{x_s}^{x_{i-1}} \frac{dx}{W\ x\ K\ x}}$$

$$\boldsymbol{K} = \begin{vmatrix} K_{xx} & K_{xy} \\ K_{xy} & K_{yy} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \diagup \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = -\frac{K_{xy}}{K_{yy}}$$

$$\Delta p = \Delta p_1 + \Delta p_2 + \cdots = \sum\nolimits_j \Delta p_j = \sum\nolimits_j -\frac{\eta Q_j}{WH} \frac{l_j}{K_j} = -\frac{\eta Q}{WH} \sum\nolimits_j \frac{l_j}{K_j}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{K_2}{\sin\vartheta} \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2\vartheta + \beta\cos^2\vartheta}{K_1\beta}}$$