$$\begin{cases} \overline{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \overline{A}}{\partial +} - \overline{\nabla} \varphi \\ \overline{B} = \overline{\nabla} \wedge \overline{A} \end{cases} \qquad A'' = (\varphi, \overline{A})$$

Possiano descrivere egg del noto da EeB nonostante non siano aggetti fisici indipendenti

$$\nabla_{\Lambda} \bar{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \nabla_{\Lambda} \frac{\partial \bar{A}}{\partial t} - \nabla_{\Lambda} \nabla_{\varphi} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla_{\Lambda} \bar{A}) = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \bar{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \overline{B} = \nabla \cdot \nabla A = 0$$
 eq di Maxwell

$$F^{\mu\nu} = \partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu}A^{\mu}$$

$$\frac{\partial_{\mu}(\partial_{\rho}A_{\sigma}-\partial_{\sigma}A_{\rho})+\partial_{\rho}(\partial_{\sigma}A_{\mu}-\partial_{\mu}A_{\sigma})+\partial_{\sigma}(\partial_{\mu}A_{\rho}-\partial_{\rho}A_{\mu})=0}{\partial_{\mu}(\partial_{\rho}A_{\sigma}-\partial_{\sigma}A_{\rho})+\partial_{\sigma}(\partial_{\mu}A_{\rho}-\partial_{\rho}A_{\mu})=0}$$

Possiamo riscrivere l'identità di Bianchi come:

$$\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\partial_{\mu}F_{\rho\sigma}=2\partial_{\mu}\widetilde{F}^{\mu\nu}=0$$

Esempio:
$$(\mu, \rho, \sigma) = (0,1,2)$$

$$\frac{\partial_{\mu} F_{\rho\sigma} + \partial_{\rho} F_{\sigma\mu} + \partial_{\sigma} F_{\mu\rho} = \partial_{\sigma} F_{rz} + \partial_{1} F_{z\sigma} + \partial_{z} F_{\sigma 1}}{= \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (-B_{z}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} E_{y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-E_{x})}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} + \nabla_{\Lambda} \overline{E} \right)_{z} = 0$$

$$\partial_{\mu}\widetilde{F}_{\rho\sigma}=0$$
 som 4 egg (quelle senza sorgenti) che corrispondono a $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{1}{C}\frac{\partial\overline{B}}{\partial T}+\overline{\nabla}\Lambda\overline{E}=\overline{0}\\ \overline{\nabla}.\overline{B}=0 \end{array} \right.$