You can include inline math expressions using the standard LaTeX delimiters `\( ... \)` or `$ ... $` :

```
The quadratic formula is given by \(x = \frac{-b \pm
 ↪  \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}\)
or $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$.
```

Rendered as:

> The quadratic formula is given by $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ or $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$.

Block Math

The Schrödinger equation in a non-relativistic case is written as:

$$\imath\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\Psi(\mathbf{r},t) = \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2 + V(\mathbf{r},t)\right]\Psi(\mathbf{r},t)$$

And the set of Maxwell's equations in differential form. The magnetic flux (2) through any closed surface is zero, this implies that there are no magnetic monopoles.

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} \qquad \text{Gauss Law} \tag{1}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \qquad \text{Gauss's law for electricity} \tag{2}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \qquad \text{Faraday's law} \tag{3}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0\vec{J} + \mu_0\varepsilon_0\frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \qquad \text{Ampère-Maxwell law} \tag{4}$$