The goal of this work is to introduce a mathematical framework for physics where the speed of light is not constant.

$$\partial^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} = \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \nabla^2$$

The d'Alembert operator for space-time, the goal is to turn this into a transformation function based on a new physical dimension.

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E}) - \nabla^2 \boldsymbol{E}$$

$$\nabla^2 \boldsymbol{E} = \mu\epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

The classical Maxwell's Wave equation for defining the speed of light.

$$\frac{\nabla\times\boldsymbol{A}-3\pi\boldsymbol{M}}{\nabla\times\boldsymbol{A}} = \mu\frac{\boldsymbol{E}+3\pi(\chi_{\mu}\oiint_S \boldsymbol{E}\cdot d\boldsymbol{A}+\oiint_S \boldsymbol{P}\cdot d\boldsymbol{A})}{\boldsymbol{E}} = \epsilon$$

After some serious manipulation of electromagnetic identities I achieve the above.

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \int \frac{\nabla' \times \boldsymbol{M}}{r} d^3x'$$

Using the above identity we should be able to correlate the B and E fields and produce a formula that varies the speed of light on a function of the M and P fields.

$$\mu\epsilon(\chi): \mu\epsilon(1\epsilon_0) = \mu_0\epsilon_0$$