a. Surface defined by \( \hat{\mathbf{N}} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \) \( \forall \hat{\mathbf{N}} \in \mathcal{S} \).
Surfaces which \( \hat{\mathbf{B}} \) vectors lie tangent to.

b. Small externally applied perturbation to \( \mathbf{B} \) field, intended
Resonant - same behavior as background \( \mathbf{B} \) field \( \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{A} \) \( \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} \)

c. On a external surface, the fields are special in that the field lines are closed. For \( \mathcal{S} \& \mathcal{Q} \), the field lines are ergodic and space-filling.
So a RMP can very easily perturb the surface from a rational to irrational one, leading to very different transport properties. (expand)