The distributed property states that $a(b + c) = ab + ac$, for all $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$.
The equivalence class of a is $[a]$.
The set A is defined to be as $\{1, 2, 3\}$.
The movie ticket is \$11.50.

$$2 \left(\frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \right)$$

$$2 \left[\frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \right]$$

$$2 \left(\frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \right)$$

$$2 \left| \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \right|$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}\big|_{x=1}|$$

Tables:

x	1	2	3	4	5
$f(x)$	10	11	12	13	14

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Table 1: These values represent the function $f(x)$

$f(x)$	$f'(x)$
$x > 0$	The function $f(x)$ is increasing

Table 2: These values represent the function $f(x)$

Arrays:

$$5x^2 - 9 = x + 3 \tag{1}$$
$$5x^2 - x - 12 = 0 \tag{2}$$

$$5x^2 - 9 = x + 3$$
$$5x^2 - x - 12 = 0$$
$$= 12 + 4x^3 + 5$$