$$\frac{a_j^i}{x_0}\sqrt{\text{ I }^2-1}$$

 $<\!\!divide\!\!>\!\!a|ssi,\!j|<\!\!by\!\!>\!\!x|v0|<\!\!/divide\!\!>\!\!|-|<\!\!root\!\!>\!\!|lambda||^2||-|1<\!\!/root\!\!>$ 

## Example of MathML file

Given the quadratic equation ax<sup>2</sup>+bx+c

ax|^2|+bx+c

, the roots are given by 
$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

 $x\!\!=\!\!<\!\!divide\!\!>\!\!|-|b|\!\!+\!\!-|<\!\!root\!\!>\!\!b|^2||-|4ac\!\!<\!\!/root\!\!>\!<\!\!by\!\!>\!\!2a\!\!<\!\!/divide\!\!>$ 

•

2. The law of quadratic reciprocity

$$\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)\left(\frac{q}{p}\right) = \frac{p-1}{2} \cdot \frac{q-1}{2}$$