

The distributive property states that, $a(b + c) = ab + ac$, where $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$.

The equivalent class of a is $[a]$.

The set A represents $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

The movie tickets costs \$11.5

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

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

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

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

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

$$\left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right|_{x=1}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)}\right)$$

Tables:

x	1	2	3	4	5
$f(x)$	11	12	13	14	15

x	1	2	3	4	5
$f(x)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	13	14	15

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

Arrays:

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

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

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

$$5x^2 - 9 = x + 3$$

$$5x^2 + x - 12 = 0$$

$$= 12 - 5x^2 - 5x^2$$

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

$$5x^2 + x - 12 = 0 \tag{4}$$

$$= 12 - 5x^2 - 5x^2 \tag{5}$$