i. $a_1^2 + b_1^2 = c_1^{21}$

ii. $\sum_{i=0}^{n} \sqrt[3]{\frac{a_i + b_i}{c_i}}^2$

Given a quadratic equation, $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, *then if* $\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} \geq 0$, *roots of the equation are real. Else, the roots are complex.*

The De Morgan's laws in Set Theory are given in Eq. XXX as follows.

1. $\overline{A \cup B} = \bar{A} \cap \bar{B}$
2. $\overline{A \cap B} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$

Where A *and* B *are Sets,* $\bar{A}$ *and* $\bar{B}$ *are the complements of sets* A *and* B, $\cup$ *is the Union and* $\cap$ *is the Intersection operations.*

[1] Pythagoras Equation
[2] Equation involving Sigma