```
\pi = 3.14159265358979323846264338327950288419716939937510582097494459230781640
                                                        \frac{d}{dx}\ln(g(x)) = \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)} |G| = \sum [G:G_{s_i}] \int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + C (A - \lambda I) \, \vec{v} = 0 \quad F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}
                                                       |\langle x,y\rangle|^2 \le \langle x,x\rangle \cdot \langle y,y\rangle \oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum \operatorname{Res}(f(z),z_k) \sum \binom{n}{j} \binom{m}{k-j} = \binom{m+n}{k} P \to Q \equiv \neg Q \to \neg P
                                                       \frac{d}{dx}f(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \quad a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \quad (x+y)^p \equiv x^p + y^p \pmod{p} \quad \frac{d}{dx}\csc x = -\csc x \cot x
                                                       x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + (x^2 - \alpha^2)y = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 f(x,y)}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f(x,y)}{\partial y \partial x} \quad f(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\mathcal{C}} \frac{f(z)}{z - a} \, dz \quad G/H = \{gH \mid g \in G\} \ \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n = \frac{a}{1-r}
                                                                                                                                                                                                               \phi(n) = n \prod_{p|n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right)
                                                       \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \chi(n)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n
                                                       J_f = \frac{\partial \vec{f}}{\partial \vec{x}} a^2 + b^2 = c^2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 \int_{\partial\Omega} \omega = \int_{\Omega}^{p|n} d\omega \ \aleph_0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           a \cdot b = ||a|| \, ||b|| \cos \theta
                                                       V - E + F = 2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 \sum_{n\geq 1}^{\frac{d}{dx}} \tan x = \sec^2 x\sum_{n\geq 1}^{\frac{1}{n^2}} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \delta(x)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      \sum x_n \, e^{\frac{-2\pi i k n}{N}}
                                                        \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  n(\gamma;\zeta) = \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-\zeta}

\overline{\Omega_F} = \sum_{p \in P_F} 2^{-|p|} \\
Pr(\theta) = \sum_{r \in P_F} r^{|n|} e^{in\theta}

                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1
                                                        \lambda x.(\sum n)^2 = \sum n^3
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 \Gamma f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}
\operatorname{rank} T + \ker T = \dim V
                                                                                                                                                                                                                  \phi(gh) = \phi(g)\phi(h)
                                                        e^{\pi i} + 1 = 0 A \cup \overline{A} = U
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 \frac{a+b}{a} = \frac{a}{b} = \varphi
                                                                \Box(\Box P \rightarrow P) \rightarrow P
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  \gcd(\overline{a^{n!}}-1,N) \stackrel{?}{=} p
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              \lim_{x \to c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to c} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \qquad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p(n)x^n = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1-x^k}\right) \\ y(x,t) = A\sin(kx - \omega t) \\ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n = \frac{-1}{12} y = \frac{1}{x}, \pi \infty \quad \nu = \nu^+ - \nu^- \text{LATEX}
\lim_{n=0}^{\infty} y = \frac{1}{x} + \pi \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} y(x,t) = A\sin(kx - \omega t) \\ y(x,t) = A\sin(kx - \omega t) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x
                                                           \det \exp A = \exp \operatorname{tr} A
                                                      e^x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} / \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 \varphi = 1.61803398874
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}
                                             p_A(A) = 0\pi
K_4 \triangleleft S_4 
\downarrow f GL_2(\mathbb{R})
D_8 < S_4
                                                                                                                                                                                                               \sum_{i=1}^{n} i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}
\sum_{i=1}^{n} e^{\left(\frac{2\pi i k}{n}\right)} = 1

\sin^{-1}x + \cos^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{2} \qquad \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1

p_u(v) = \frac{u\langle v, u \rangle}{\langle u, u \rangle} \qquad G \hookrightarrow S_{1C}

                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  BB(3) = 21
p \iff q
                                          57 \ \mathcal{U} \ G/\sim \xrightarrow{\exists !\bar{f}} G'_{\bigcirc} = \pi R^2
                                    \operatorname{Im}(f_i) = \ker(f_{i+1}) \ M_p = 2^p - 1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             \frac{1}{2}(a+b) \ge \sqrt{ab}
1 4 6 4 1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           \sum \frac{1}{n} \to \infty
                               |\mathcal{O}(x)| = [G:G_x] FA \cong \bigotimes \mathbb{Z}/p_i^{e_i}\mathbb{Z}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    \frac{c}{\frac{SN}{N}} \stackrel{a^2}{\cong} \frac{b^2}{S \cap N} 
|x|_p = p^{-a} 
                         t_n = n^{n-2}
                                                                                                                         \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      \frac{|G|}{|H|} = [G:H]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       1\,3\,3\,1
                                                                                                                    E = mc^2
\omega_1 \times [0, 1) G_\delta = \cap U_i
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 ||fg||_1 \le ||f||_p ||g||_q
\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            1 1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     \gcd(a,b) = ax + by
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               \vec{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \vec{y}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 \|\vec{x}\|_p := \left(\sum |x_i|^p\right)^{1/p}
                                                                                                                     \sum k^2 = \frac{n(n-1)(2n-1)}{6}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} {2n \choose n}
0 \rightarrow G \rightarrow H \rightarrow K \rightarrow 0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 \frac{x}{e^x-1} = \sum \frac{B_n x^n}{n!}
\nabla = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}\right)
                                                                                                                     \Gamma(z) = \int t^{z-1} e^{-t} dt
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     x \wedge y = -y \wedge x
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                196884 = 196883 + 1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 x^n + y^n \equiv z^n \pmod{p}
                                                                                                                                                                       \begin{array}{c} a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b) \\ (f * g)(t) := \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) g(t - \tau) \, d\tau \, ^1 \! / _2 \square = \triangle \end{array}
                                                                                                                                                                       \pi(n) \sim \frac{n}{\log n} \quad \mathcal{L}\{f\}(s) = \int_0^\infty f(t)e^{-st} dt
                                                                                                                                                                       \frac{d}{dx}f(g(x)) = f'(g(x))g'(x)
                                                                                                                                                                        \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)\left(\frac{q}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}\frac{q-1}{2}} H = -\sum p(x)\log p(x)
                                                                                                                                                                       (\wp')^2 = \wp^3 - 60G_4\wp - 140G_6 \uparrow = \{0 | *\}
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e = 2.718281828459045235360287471