```
\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) x = 0 \quad F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}
                                   |\langle x,y\rangle|^2 \leq \langle x,x\rangle \cdot \langle y,y\rangle \oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \operatorname{Res}(f(z),z_k) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \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\} \quad \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}
                                                                                                                                   \phi(n) = n \prod_{p|n} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{p} \right)\int_{\partial \Omega} \mathbb{F} \omega = \int_{\Omega} d\omega \ \aleph_0
                                   \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \chi(n)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n = \frac{a}{1-r}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    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
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     a \cdot b = ||a|| \, ||b|| \cos \theta
                                  V - E + F = 2
                                                                                                                                    e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta
                                                                                                                                   \frac{d}{dx}\tan x = \sec^2 x
                                                                                                                                    \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \quad \delta(x)
                                                                                                                                                                                                 \sum_{n} x_n e^{\frac{-i2\pi kN}{n}}
\Omega_F = \sum_{p \in P_F} 2^{-|p|}
Pr(\theta) = \sum_{n} r^{|n|} e^{in\theta}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                n(\gamma;\zeta) = \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{1-\zeta}
x^{n} + y^{n} \neq z^{n} \quad \xi
\Gamma f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}
                                   \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}
                                   \lambda x.(\sum n)^2 = \sum n^3
                                                                                                                                   \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1
                                   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(a^{n!}-1,N) \stackrel{?}{=} p \qquad \qquad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p(n)x^n = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1-x^k}\right)
                                     \det \exp A = \exp \operatorname{tr} A
                                                                                                                                                                                                          \lim_{x \to c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to c} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}
                                  e^x = \sum \frac{x^n}{n!} / G \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}
                                                                                                                                    \varphi = 1.61803398874
                                                                                                                                                                                                         \sum_{x \to c} n = \frac{1}{12} y = \frac{1}{x}, \pi \infty
B(x) = e^{e^{x}-1} V = \pi \int_{-1}^{1} |f^{2}(y) - g^{2}(y)| dy
                            p_A(A) = 0\pi
K_4 \triangleleft S_4 \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow^f GL_2(\mathbb{R}) \\ D_8 < S_4
                                                                                                                                   \sum_{i=1}^{n} i = \frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{\mathbb{Q}}
\sum_{k=0}^{n} e^{\left(\frac{2\pi i k}{n}\right)} = 1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       \sin^{-1}x + \cos^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{2}
                                                                                                                                                                                                         BB(3) = 21
p \iff q
\frac{z}{c} = \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}
                         57 \ \mathcal{U} \ G/H \xrightarrow{\exists ! \bar{f}} G' \bigcirc = \pi R^2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          p_u(v) = \frac{u\langle v, u \rangle}{\langle u, u \rangle}
                      Im(f_i) = ker(f_{i+1}) M_p = 2^p - 1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        \frac{1}{2}(a+b) \ge \sqrt{ab}
                    |\mathcal{O}(x)| = [G:G_x] \ FA \cong \bigotimes \mathbb{Z}/p_i^{e_i}\mathbb{Z}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 1 \ 4 \ 6 \ 4 \ 1
                    n = n^{n-2}
                                                                             \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     1331
                                                                                                                                   ||fg||_1 \le ||f||_p ||g||_q
\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s}
                                                                                E = mc^2
                                                                                                                                                                                                  \gcd(a,b) = ax + by
                                                                         \omega_1 \times [0,1) G_\delta = \cap U_i
                                                                                                                                  \|\vec{x}\|_p := \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p\right)^{1/p}
                                                                          \sum k^2 = \frac{n(n-1)(2n-1)}{6}
                                                                                                                                                                                                  C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n}
0 \rightarrow G \rightarrow H \rightarrow K \rightarrow 0
\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
                                                                                                                                   \frac{x}{e^x - 1} = \sum_{0 \le n} \frac{B_n x^n}{n!}
                                                                                                                                    a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)
                                                                                                         (f*g)(t) := \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)g(t-\tau) d\tau \frac{1}{2} = \triangle
                                                                                                         \pi(n) \sim \frac{n}{\log n} \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 | *\}
```

e = 2.718281828459045235360287471