```
\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) 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 \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\} \quad \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}
                                                                                                                  \phi(n) = n \prod_{p|n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right)\int_{\partial \Omega} \mathbb{E} \omega = \int_{\Omega} d\omega \ \aleph_0
                              \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \chi(n)
                              J_f = \frac{\partial \vec{f}}{\partial \vec{x}} a^2 + b^2 = c^2
                              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)
                              \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
                                \det \exp A = \exp \operatorname{tr} A
                         e^{x} = \sum \frac{x^{n}}{n!} G \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1
p_{A}(A) = 0\pi / f GL_{2}(\mathbb{R})
K_{4} \triangleleft S_{4} / D_{8} < S_{4}
                                                                                                                   \varphi = 1.61803398874
                                                                                                                   x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}
                                                                                                                \sum_{i=1}^{n} i = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{\mathbb{R}}
\sum_{i=1}^{n} e^{\left(\frac{2\pi i k}{n}\right)} = 1
                      57 \ \mathcal{U} \ G/H \xrightarrow{\exists ! \bar{f}} G' \bigcirc = \pi R^2
                   \operatorname{Im}(f_i) = \ker(f_{i+1}) M_p = 2^p - 1
                 |\mathcal{O}(x)| = [G:G_x] FA \cong \bigotimes \mathbb{Z}/p_i^{e_i}\mathbb{Z}
              t_n = n^{n-2}
                                                                   \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0
                                                                                                                 ||fg||_1 \le ||f||_p ||g||_q
                                                                E = mc^2
\omega_1 \times [0, 1) G_\delta = \cap U_i
\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{n} \frac{LDU}{n^s}
                                                                                                          \|\vec{x}\|_p := \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p\right)^{1/p}
                                                                 \sum k^2 = \frac{n(n-1)(2n-1)}{6}
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
                                                                                                                  \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
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 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n = \frac{a}{1-r}$

 $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$

 $a \cdot b = ||a|| \, ||b|| \cos \theta$