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

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

The set A is defined to be $\{1, 2, 3\}$.

The movie ticket costs \$11.50.

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx}\bigg|_{x=1}$$

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

Tables:

x	1	2	3	4	5
$f(x)$	10	11	12	13	14

x	1	2	3	4	5
$f(x)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	11	12	13	14

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

Table 2: The relationship between f and f'.

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

Table 3: These values represent the function $f(x)$

Arrays:

$$5x^2 \text{ place your words here} \tag{1}$$

$$5x^2 - 9 = x + 3 \tag{2}$$
$$5x^2 - x - 12 = 0 \tag{3}$$

$$5x^2 - 9 = x + 3$$
$$5x^2 - x - 12 = 0$$
$$= 12 + x - 5x^2$$