$\text{text}a_3^3 + b = c\text{text}$

text

$$a + b = c$$

text

text

$$a + b = c$$

text

$$a + b = c \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2^5 &= (1+1)^5 \\ &= \binom{5}{0} \cdot 1^5 + \binom{5}{1} \cdot 1^4 \cdot 1 + \binom{5}{2} \cdot 1^3 \cdot 1^2 \\ &\quad + \binom{5}{3} \cdot 1^2 \cdot 1^3 + \binom{5}{4} \cdot 1 \cdot 1^4 + \binom{5}{5} \cdot 1^5 \\ &= \binom{5}{0} + \binom{5}{1} + \binom{5}{2} + \binom{5}{3} + \binom{5}{4} + \binom{5}{5} \end{aligned}$$

-1.235×10^{96}

$299\,792\,458\,\mathrm{m/s}$

$2\,\mathrm{m} \times 7\,\mathrm{m} \times 3.5\,\mathrm{m}$

$-234\,532$
13.55
$0.9 \times 10^{37}\mathrm{km}$

1. aaa
2. aaa
3. aaa
4. aaa
5. aaa
6. aaa

```
#include <stdio>
int main(){
    puts("hello world.");
}
```

-2	4
0	0
2	4

a[1]

References

[1] Hu Chen, Yi Zhang, Mannudeep K. Kalra, Feng Lin, Yang Chen, Peixi Liao, Jiliu Zhou, and Ge Wang. Low-dose ct with a residual encoder-decoder convolutional neural network. *IEEE Transactions on Medical Imaging*, 36(12):2524–2535, 2017.