The distribute 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 $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. The movie ticket costs \$10.52.

$$\left[\left(\frac{1}{x-1} \right) \left(\frac{1}{x+1} \right) + \frac{3}{\frac{1}{(x-1)^2}} \right]$$

$$\left\langle \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{e^x} \right\rangle$$

$$\left| e^{x^{x^{x^{x}}}} \right|$$

$$\left. \frac{dx}{dy} \right|_{x=1}$$

Tables:

x	1	2	3
f(x)	$\frac{4}{3}$	3	2

Table 1: These values represent the table above.

Table 2: The relationship between $f(x)$ and $f'(x)$

$f(x)$	$f'(x)$
$x > 0$	The function $f(x)$ is increasing, which means that as the value of x increases, the corresponding values of $f(x)$ also increase, indicating a positive trend in the relationship between x and $f(x)$.

Arrays:

$$2x + 3y = 7 \tag{1}$$
$$4x - y = 1 \tag{2}$$

Equation 1 represents the first equation, and equation 2 represents the second equation.

$$\begin{aligned} 4x - y &= 1 \\ y &= 1 - 4x \end{aligned}$$