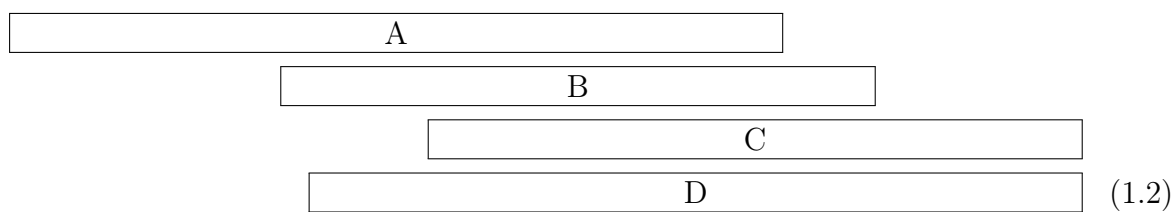


1 aaa

## 1.1 fsdfs

$$a = b$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= b + c - d \\ &\quad + e - f \\ &= g + h \\ &= i \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$



$$H_c = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{l=0}^n (-1)^l (n-l)^{p-2} \sum_{l_1+\dots+l_p=l} \prod_{i=1}^p \binom{n_i}{l_i} \cdot [(n-l) - (n_i - l_i)]^{n_i-l_i} \cdot \left[ (n-l)^2 - \sum_{j=1}^p (n_j - l_j)^2 \right]. \quad (1.3)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.4)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.5)$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{Bmatrix} \quad (1.6)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{vmatrix} \quad (1.7)$$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ a & b & -c \end{pmatrix} \right\| \tag{1.8}$$

$$A \cap B \cup C \Rightarrow \overline{A \cap B \cup C} \in \Omega$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 5 & x \geq 0 \\ 23 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$

$$\overbrace{a^2+b^2}^{\text{Satz 1.9}} = \underbrace{c^2+d^2}_{\text{Beweis 1.10}}$$

**Theorem 1.1** *Let  $f$  be a function whose derivative exists in every point, then  $f$  is a continuous function.*

**Theorem 1.2** *Let  $f$  be a function whose derivative exists in every point, then  $f$  is a continuous function.*

**Theorem 1.3 (Pythagorean theorem)** *This is a theorem about right triangles and can be summarised in the next equation*

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$

And a consequence of theorem 1.3 is the statement in the next corollary.

## 1.2 dsfdsgdfgdfg

**Corollary 1.1** *There's no right rectangle whose sides measure 3cm, 4cm, and 6cm.*

You can reference theorems such as 1.3 when a label is assigned.

**Lemma 1.1** *Given two line segments whose lengths are  $a$  and  $b$  respectively there is a real number  $r$  such that  $b = ra$ .*

**Theorem 1.4** *Let  $f$  be a function whose derivative exists in every point, then  $f$  is a continuous function.*