1 aaa

1.1 fsdfs

$$a = b$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} \boxed{\text{A}} \\ \boxed{\text{B}} \\ \boxed{\text{C}} \\ \boxed{\text{D}} \end{array} \tag{1.2}$$

$$\begin{multlined} H_c = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{l=0}^{n} (-1)^l (n-l)^{p-2} \sum_{l_1+\cdots+l_p=l} \prod_{i=1}^{p} \binom{n_i}{l_i} \\ \cdot [(n-l) - (n_i - l_i)]^{n_i - l_i} \cdot \Bigl[(n-l)^2 - \sum_{j=1}^{p} (n_i - l_i)^2\Bigr]. \end{multlined} \tag{1.3}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.4}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{bmatrix} \tag{1.5}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{Bmatrix} \tag{1.6}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{vmatrix} \tag{1.7}$$

$$\begin{Vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ a & b & -c \end{Vmatrix} \tag{1.8}$$

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

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

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

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.*