A THEOREM AND AN APPLICATION
A Theorem and an Application
A Theorem and an Application
A Theorem and an Application
A Theorem and an Application
A Theorem and an Application
A Theorem and an Application
A Theorem and an Application

Theorem 1 $1 = 2$.

Proof: Let $a = b$. Then $a^2 = ab = b^2$ which gives us $a^2 - ab = a^2 - b^2$. Dividing both sides by $a - b$, we get $a = a + b$, i.e. $a = a + a$. Thus starting with a non-zero a, we see that $1 = 2$. □

Corollary 2 $0 = 1$.

Proof: By Theorem 1, $1 = 2$. Subtracting 1 from both sides, we get the corollary. □

An Application

Fields do not exist, since we $0 \neq 1$ in a field.

Commutative Diagrams, Tables, Equations and Arrays:

1

$$\begin{tikzcd}
0 \arrow[r] & N \arrow[r, "\varphi"] \arrow[d, "\alpha"] & R^2 \arrow[r, "\psi"] \arrow[d, "\theta"] & M \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\beta"'] & 0 \\
0 \arrow[r] & M^* \arrow[r, "\psi^*"] & (R^2)^* \arrow[r, "\varphi^*"] & N^* &
\end{tikzcd}$$

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathcal{K} \arrow[r, "\iota"] \arrow[dr, "\phi"] & \mathcal{K}[X] \arrow[d, "\pi"] \\
& \mathcal{K}[X]/I
\end{tikzcd}$$

$$x_\alpha(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n (\mathrm{ad}\, X_\alpha)^n}{n!}. \tag{1}$$

$$\bar{\sigma}((x_{ij})) = f^{-1}(\sigma(x_{ji}))^{-1} f, \quad \text{where} \quad f = \begin{pmatrix} & & 1 \\ & \ddots & \\ 1 & & \end{pmatrix},$$

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix},$$

$${}^6D_4 < \left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]$$

$$g(z) = \begin{cases} \overline{f(\bar{z})} & z \in G_- \\ f(z) & z \in G_+ \cup G_0 \end{cases}$$

Book Store			
Year	Price		Comments
	low	high	
1971	97–245		Not Bad.
72	245–2001		Not so good this year.

$$if\ a\ normal\ subgroup\ N \subset \mathbf{G}(K)\ is\ \mathcal{A}-adically\ open, \tag{2}$$

Symbols:

$$\psi \quad \chi \quad \xi \quad l \quad \mp \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \div \quad ß \quad \S$$

$n \geq 5$, $n \geqslant 5$,

Self-defined Macros:

Consider the vectors $X_1, \ldots, X_n$ and $f_i, \ldots, f_j$.

We get a short exact sequence $0 \to K \xrightarrow{f} M \xrightarrow{g} N \to 0$

Other Stuff:

The Page Number is: 3

$$z \mapsto \frac{\alpha z + \beta}{\gamma z + \delta}, \quad \alpha\delta - \beta\gamma \neq 0,$$

$\mathbb{P}^1(F_p)$, $\pi\colon \tilde{\mathbf{G}} \to \mathbf{G}$ [1]

$\mid F(K) \mid$ $\tilde{G}$

in Dickson's own words [5], ...

$\delta(\mathrm{diag}(1, \ldots, 1, d)) = d[D^*, D^*]$ $SL^+_m(D)$;

It is ....

E. Cartan (1936)[2]

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus (\oplus_{\alpha \in R} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha)\mathcal{L}$$

the sum (1) End $\mathfrak{g} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[[t]]$ But as we pointed out in §1, $\bar{\sigma}$ $^-$ ${}^2A_n$

§§2.2B-C. $\mid K \mid \geqslant 4$,

${}^{3,6}D_4$ and ${}^2E_6$.

2

current equation number is : 10

$$\Gamma_l = \{X \in GL_m(\mathbb{Z}_p) \mid X \equiv E_3 (\mathrm{mod}\, p^l)\}$$

$\Delta(\mathcal{G})$ $(3\dfrac{1}{2})$, $\left(3\dfrac{1}{2}\right)$, $(3\frac{1}{2})$

[1] We will use bold face to denote algebraic groups.

[2] Quoted after L. Solomon's review in MR of [C]

Bibliography

[C] R.W. Carter, *Simple groups of Lie type,* John Wiley & Sons, London-New York-Sydney, 1972.

[5] L.E. Dickson, *Linear Groups,* Dover Publications, New York, 1958; 1^{st} edition – 1901.