1 Brackets

The distributive 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 $1, 2, 3$. Here the curly brackets are not shown. Curly bracket is a reserved word. So if you want to show the curly brackets, just type a slash in front of it. Like $\{1, 2, 3\}$

The movie ticket costs \$11.50.

$2(\frac{1}{x^2-1})$

$$2\left(\frac{1}{x^2-1}\right)$$

$$2\left\{\frac{1}{x^2-1}\right\}$$

$$2\left[\frac{1}{x^2-1}\right]$$

$$2\left\langle\frac{1}{x^2-1}\right\rangle$$

$$2\left|\frac{1}{x^2-1}\right|$$

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

$$\left(\frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)}\right)$$

2 Tables

x	1	2	3	4	5
$f(x)$	10	11	12	13	14

x	1	2	3	4	5
$f(x)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	11	12	13	14

Table 1: These values represent the function $f(x)$

Table 2: The relationship between and f and f'

$f(x)$	$f'(x)$
$x > 0$	The function $f(x)$ is increasing

Table 3: The relationship between and f and f'

$f(x)$	$f'(x)$
$x > 0$	The function $f(x)$ is increasing. The function $f(x)$ is increasing. The function $f(x)$ is increasing. The function $f(x)$ is increasing. The function $f(x)$ is increasing.

3 Equation arrays

$$5x^2 \text{ place your words here.} \tag{1}$$

$$5x^2 \text{ place your words here.} \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5x^2 - 9 &= x + 3 \\ 5x^2 - x - 12 &= 0 \\ &= 12 + x - 5x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$5x^2 - 9 = x + 3 \tag{3}$$

$$5x^2 - x - 12 = 0 \tag{4}$$

$$= 12 + x - 5x^2 \tag{5}$$