Arrays and table
Epsilon in — $\in$
$\mathbb{R}$ for the set of real numbers

$[a]$ for square brackets

{} for curly brackets — use ‘before both

$50 to display a dollar symbol

Always wrap big expressions with ‘left‘ and ‘right‘ for auto-sized brackets

$$\left(\frac{a+b}{c+d}\right)$$

We use ‘left.‘ or ‘right.‘ if we don’t want the other one to be shown

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

Table 1: Hell yeah table

x	o hell nah	23	25
x	o hell nah	23	25
x	o hell nah	23	25
x	o hell nah o hell nah o hell nah o hell nah o hell nah o hell nah o hell nah o hell nah o hell nah o hell nah o hell nah o hell nah o hell nah o hell nah o hell nah o hell nah o hell nah o hell nah o hell nah o hell nah	23	25

Arrays:

$$5x^2 - 9 = x + 3 \tag{1}$$
$$5x^2 - x - 12 = 0 \tag{2}$$

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

$$5x^2 - 9 = x + 3 \tag{3}$$
$$5x^2 - x - 12 = 0 \tag{4}$$