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 sets A is defined to be $\{1, 2, 3\}$.

The movie ticket costs \$11.05.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 $f(x)$ and $P(x)$

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

Arrays:

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

$$5x^2 - 9 = x + 3$$
$$5x^2 - x - 12 = 0$$
$$= 12 + x - 5x^2$$

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