

A Random Sample of Mathematical Typesetting

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Let α be a variable such that $\alpha \geq \alpha$ and $\alpha \leq \alpha$. There exists some β such that either $\alpha = \beta$ or $\alpha \neq \beta$, that is:

$$\forall \alpha \exists \beta : \alpha = \beta \vee \alpha \neq \beta, x < y \vee x > y$$

Consider vectors $\vec{\nu} = (\alpha, \dots, \beta)$ and $\vec{v} = \nu \times \nu$. We wish to find some value Λ such that:

$$\Lambda = \pm \pi \int_0^{\infty} \nu \cdot v d\theta \setminus a \mid b \equiv c$$

Applying the Γ transformation:

$$\Lambda = \pm \mp \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{\nu}{c\theta} \div 3 \quad \Pi \subseteq \Phi \supseteq \Psi \subset \Upsilon \supset \Omega$$

for some constant $c \notin \emptyset$.

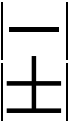
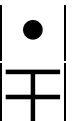
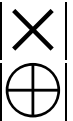
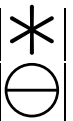




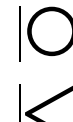

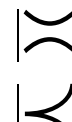
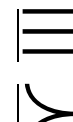
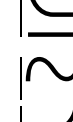





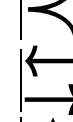

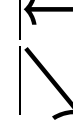













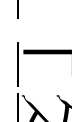

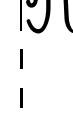
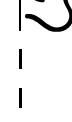
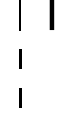
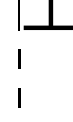
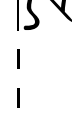
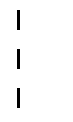
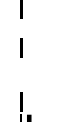





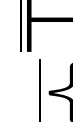
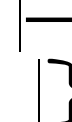




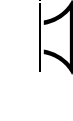
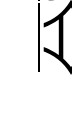

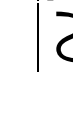
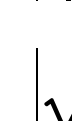

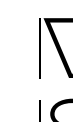
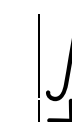



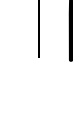
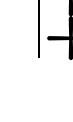
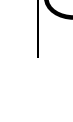



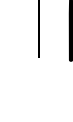
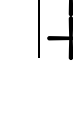
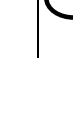




















We know that one of γ and δ is true. Applying a logical reduction:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma \wedge \delta &\Rightarrow \gamma \wedge \delta \wedge \omega. \quad \psi \simeq \sigma \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{\gamma \wedge \delta}{\omega'} \vee \neg \epsilon. \quad \pi \gg \theta \ll \phi \\ &\Rightarrow \perp. \quad \omega \prec \varepsilon \succ \xi \preceq \zeta \succeq \lambda \end{aligned}$$

It then must logically follow that μ reduces to:

$$\ln \left[\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{1}{z} \right)^z \right] + (\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x)) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cosh(y) \sqrt{1 - \tanh^2(y)}}{2^n}$$

revealing that $f^2 = g^2$.

0:		1:		2:		3:		4:		5:	
6:		7:		8:		9:		10:		11:	
12:		13:		14:		15:		16:		17:	
18:		19:		20:		21:		22:		23:	
24:		25:		26:		27:		28:		29:	
30:		31:		32:		33:		34:		35:	
36:		37:		38:		39:		40:		41:	
42:		43:		44:		45:		46:		47:	
48:		49:		50:		51:		52:		53:	
54:		55:		56:		57:		58:		59:	
60:		61:		62:		63:		64:		65:	
66:		67:		68:		69:		70:		71:	
72:		73:		74:		75:		76:		77:	
78:		79:		80:		81:		82:		83:	
84:		85:		86:		87:		88:		89:	
90:		91:		92:		93:		94:		95:	
96:		97:		98:		99:		100:		101:	
102:		103:		104:		105:		106:		107:	
108:		109:		110:		111:		112:		113:	
114:		115:		116:		117:		118:		119:	
120:		121:		122:		123:		124:		125:	

126: |♥|

127: |♠|

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The diagram shows a sequence of 20 vertical arrows. The first 10 arrows point upwards, and the last 10 arrows point downwards. The arrows are arranged in a slightly curved path, starting from the left and ending on the right. The transition from upward to downward arrows occurs in the middle of the sequence.

The diagram shows a sequence of operations represented by arrows and 'x' marks. It begins with a series of upward-pointing arrows of varying heights, followed by a series of downward-pointing arrows of varying heights, and concludes with a series of 'x' marks.

[illegible]