The distributive property stats 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 $1, 2, 3$.

The movie ticket costs \$11.50.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 and f'

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

Arrays:

$$\begin{aligned} 5x^2 - 9 &= x + 3 && (1)\\ 5x^2 - x - 12 &= 0 && (2) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} 5x^2 - 9 &= x + 3 && (3)\\ 5x^2 - x - 12 &= 0 && (4) \end{aligned}$$