We can include in-line math by surrounding it with the dollar-sign (\$). For example, commutative addition may be expressed as $a + b = b + a$. We can express fractions using `frac`, as in $\frac{a}{b}$. Subscripts such as a_b and superscripts like a^b are possible; and subscript expressions a_{n+1} or b^{n-1}.

Following is the equation for the sum of numbers from 1 to n:

$$\sum_{1}^{n} i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}. \tag{1}$$

Following is the power rule for integration. If we place the equation in escaped brackets instead of the **equation** environment, it does not number the equation:

$$\int x^r \, dx = \frac{x^{r+1}}{r+1} + C.$$

Power rule for differentiation, in-line: $\frac{d}{dx} x^r \, dx = r x^{r-1}$. Also, there is a verbatim environment that we can use for code:

```
#include <iostream>

int sum(int n) {
  return n*(n+1)/2;
}

int main() {
  std::cout << sum(100) << std::endl;
}
```

In addition, we can use the Greek alphabet: α, β, θ, Σ, Π, etc. can easily be referred to by name.