$$\langle a \rangle \left\langle \frac{a}{b} \right\rangle \left\langle \frac{a}{b} \right\rangle$$

$$(x+a)^n = \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \binom{n}{k} f(x)^k a^{n-k} dx$$

$$\bigcup_{a}^{b} \bigcap_{c}^{d} E \xrightarrow{abcd} F'$$

aaaaaaa aaaaa Siedém pięć

$$\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{2}}}}} = \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{2}}}}}}}{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\aleph_0 < 2^{\aleph_0} < 2^{2^{\aleph_0}}$$

$$x^{\alpha}e^{\beta x^{\gamma}e^{\delta x^{\epsilon}}}$$

$$\oint_{C} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{S} \mathbf{\nabla} \times \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} \qquad \oint_{C} \vec{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{dr} = \iint_{S} (\mathbf{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) \ \overrightarrow{dS}$$

$$(1+x)^n = 1 + \frac{nx}{1!} + \frac{n(n-1)x^2}{2!} + \cdots$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy \right]^{1/2}$$
$$= \left[\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-r^2} r \, dr \, d\theta \right]^{1/2}$$
$$= \left[\pi \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-u} du \right]^{1/2}$$
$$= \sqrt{\pi}$$