

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

I have a money of 100\$

$$2(\frac{1}{X^2-1})$$

$$2(\frac{1}{X^2-1})$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right|_{x=10}$$

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

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 values of $f(x)$

Table 2: The relationship between f & f'

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

Table 3: The relationship between f & f'

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

Equation Arrays:

$5x^{21}$ Place Your Text Here

(1)

$5x^{21} - 9 = x + 3$

(2)

$5x^2 - x - 12 = 0$

(3)

(4)

$5x^{21} - 9 = x + 3$

(5)

$5x^2 - x - 12 = 0$

(6)

$= 12x - 6 - x^2$

(7)

$5x^{21} - 9 = x + 3$

$5x^2 - x - 12 = 0$

$= 12x - 6 - x^2$

$5x^{21} - 9 = x + 3$

(8)

$5x^2 - x - 12 = 0$

(9)

$= 12x - 6 - x^2$

(10)