



Figure 1: How USIS sucks

Let's examine the function  $y = \frac{x}{3x^2 + x + 1}$

This is the symbol for all real numbers  $\mathbb{R}$

This is the symbol for all integers  $\mathbb{Z}$

This is the symbol for all rational numbers  $\mathbb{Q}$

### Parenthesis

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  $\{1, 2, 3\}$ .

The movie tickets cost \$11.50

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx}\bigg|_x = 1$$

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

Tables:

$x$	1	2	3	4	5
$f(x)$	10	11	12	13	14

$x$	1	2	3	4	5
$f(x)$	$\frac{1}{3}$	11	12	13	14

Table 1: Data of the  $f(x)$

Table 2: The relation ship between  $f(x)$  and  $f'(x)$

$f(x)$	$f'(x)$
$x > 0$	The function $f(x)$ is not increasing.

*Arrays*

solving an eqn

(1)

$5x^2-9=x+3$

(2)

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

(3)

(4)

solving an eqn

$$5x^2-9=x+3$$

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

solving an eqn

(5)

$5x^2-9=x+3$

(6)

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

(7)

(8)