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 ticket costs \$11.50.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tables:

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

Table 1: The relationship between f and f'

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

Arrays:

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

$$enumi5x^2 - 9 = \quad x + 3 \;\; \text{OwO} \tag{3}$$

$$5x^2 - x - 12 \quad = 0 \tag{4}$$

$$= 12 + x - 5x^2 \tag{5}$$