$$\sin^2\phi + \cos^2\phi = 1$$
$$f(\phi) \sim \sin\phi$$

 $x \to f(a_1 + c_1 x, a_2 + c_2 x, ..., a_n + c_n x)$ 

$$\int_{N_0}^{N} \frac{dN}{N} \implies \ln \frac{N}{N_0} = -kt$$

$$E = E^{\circ} - \frac{0.0591}{n} \cdot log\left(\frac{C_{prod}}{C_{react}}\right)$$

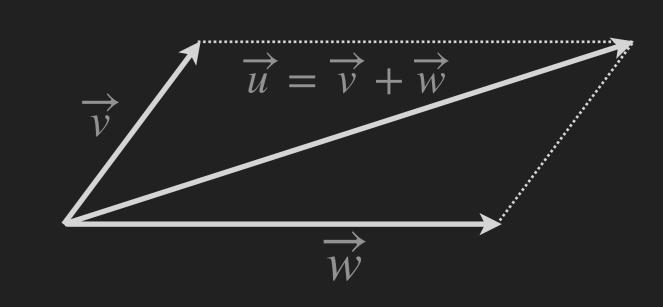
$$kt$$

$$\int_{N_0}^{N} \frac{dN}{N} \implies \ln \frac{N}{N_0} = -kt$$

$$E = E^{\circ} - \frac{0.0591}{n} \cdot \log \left( \frac{C_{prod}}{C_{react}} \right)$$

$$f(t) = \frac{\beta}{\eta^{\beta}} t^{\beta - 1} e^{-\left(\frac{t}{n}\right)^{\beta}}$$

$$\overrightarrow{v} / \overrightarrow{u} = \overrightarrow{v} + \overrightarrow{w}$$



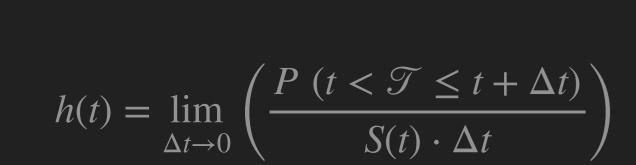
$$CLT_{MCMC} \sim \overline{\omega_n} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{W \cdot X_i}{n}$$

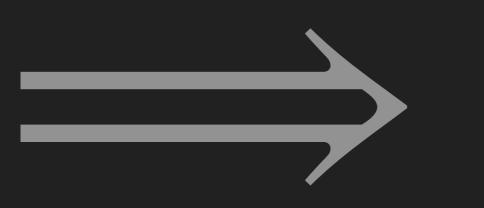
$$N \sim \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2$$

$$A_{Gauss} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{0} & a_{12}^{0} & \cdots & a_{1n}^{0} & | & b_{1}^{0} \\ a_{21}^{0} & a_{22}^{0} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{0} & | & b_{2}^{0} \\ a_{31}^{0} & a_{32}^{0} & \cdots & a_{3n}^{0} & | & b_{3}^{0} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \quad \Delta \phi = \nabla^{2} \phi \quad \rightarrow \quad \nabla \cdot \nabla \phi \quad \therefore \quad div(grad \phi)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{31} & a_{32} & \cdots & a_{3n} & | & b_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & | & \vdots \\ a_{n1}^0 & a_{n2}^0 & \cdots & a_{nn}^0 & | & b_n^0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$lm \longrightarrow \hat{y} \sim \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \cdots + \beta_n x_n + \varepsilon_i$$





$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \cdot F(s)$$

$$P(A \mid B) = \frac{P(B \mid A) \times P(A)}{P(B)}$$

$$P(A \mid B) = \frac{P(B \mid A) \times P(A)}{P(B)} \qquad i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + V\Psi$$

$$\frac{\partial(\rho e)}{\partial t} + \overrightarrow{\nabla} \cdot ((\rho e + p)\overrightarrow{u}) = \overrightarrow{\nabla} \cdot (\overline{\tau} \cdot \overrightarrow{u}) + \rho \overrightarrow{f} \overrightarrow{u} + \overrightarrow{\nabla} \cdot (\overrightarrow{q}) + r$$

$$p = kT \frac{\partial ln(Z)}{\partial V} \sim pV = nRT$$

$$\Phi_{B} = \iint_{\Sigma(t)} \mathbf{B}(t) \cdot d\mathbf{A} \implies \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}} + V\Psi$$

$$\Phi_B = \iint_{\sum (t)} \mathbf{B}(t) \cdot d\mathbf{A} \implies \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \qquad \pi \approx \frac{(a_{n+1} + b_{n+1})^2}{4t_{n+1}} \mid a_0 = 1, \ b_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \ t_0 = \frac{1}{4}, \ p_0 = 1$$

$$e^{\theta i} = \cos \theta - i \cdot \sin \theta$$