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with Libertinus Math and Gillius ADF

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2 Sample page of mathematical typesetting

First some large operators both in text: $\iiint\limits_{\mathcal{Q}} f(x,y,z)\,dx\,dy\,dz$ and $\prod_{\gamma\in\Gamma_{\widetilde{C}}}\partial(\widetilde{X}_\gamma)$; and also on display:

$$\begin{aligned}
\iiiint\limits_{\mathbf{Q}} f(w,x,y,z)\,dw\,dx\,dy\,dz &\leq \oint_{\partial\mathbf{Q}} f'\left(\max\left\{\frac{\|w\|}{|w^2+x^2|};\frac{\|z\|}{|y^2+z^2|};\frac{\|w\oplus z\|}{\|x\oplus y\|}\right\}\right)\\
&\biguplus_{\mathbb{Q}\bar{\mathbb{Q}}}\left[f^*\left(\frac{\int\mathbb{Q}(t)}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}\right)\right]_{t=\alpha}^{t=\vartheta}
\end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

For x in the open interval $]-1,1[$ the infinite sum in Equation (2) is convergent; however, this does not hold throughout the closed interval $[-1,1]$.

$$(1-x)^{-k} = 1 + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty}(-1)^j\begin{Bmatrix}k\\j\end{Bmatrix}x^j \quad \text{for } k\in\mathbb{N};\ k\neq 0. \tag{2}$$

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem). Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\operatorname{Res}(f; a_k).$$

Theorem 2 (Maximum Modulus). *Let G be a bounded open set in $\mathbb{C}$ and suppose that f is a continuous function on G^- which is analytic in G. Then*

$$\max\{|f(z)| : z\in G^-\} = \max\{|f(z)| : z\in\partial G\}.$$

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