

MathJax Stress Test

This document combines baseline and hard-mode math coverage for fidelity validation.

Inline Math

The Gaussian integral is $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$.

The value of $\zeta(2) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$.

Baseline check: $f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(\xi) e^{2\pi i \xi x} d\xi$.

Symbol density: $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ s.t. $0 < |x - c| < \delta \implies |f(x) - L| < \epsilon$.

Large operators: $\prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) = n + 1$.

Display Math

Standard Identities

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_a^x f(t) dt \right) = f(x)$$

Maxwell's Equations

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \left(\mathbf{J} + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \right)$$

Matrices and Arrays

The Jacobian matrix:

$$\mathbf{J} = \frac{d\mathbf{f}}{d\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

Rectangular matrix stress case:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

Nested and Continued Fractions

$$x = a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{1}{a_3 + \frac{1}{a_4}}}}$$

Kitchen Sink Equation

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}} \geq \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_x^{x+h} \sin(t^2) dt}{h} \cdot \left(\bigcup_{j \in J} \mathcal{A}_j\right)$$

Escaped Dollars

I have 100*and*50, which is not math.

But $x = 5$ is math.