TITLE HERE

TEXT HERE

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0.1 newpxtext has been used in this template for regular text.

We denote the set of real numbers as $\mathbb{R}$ and that of complex numbers as $\mathbb{C}$.

A map is written as $f : X \to Y$ where **im** $f = f(X)$ and **codom** $f = Y$.

These are large brackets:

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)(a+b)$$

A simple set:

$$\left\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{\pi^2}{6}\right\}$$

A set with a predicate:

$$\{z : \zeta(z) = 0\}$$

Here is a matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Equivalence class of a sequence:

$$\left[\frac{1}{n}\right]$$

This is an aligned equation:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 1 \\ B &= 2 \\ C &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

This is a limit:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{i^2}$$

Limits of functions $f : \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^n$ are defined as follows:

$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = p \iff \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, |x - a| < \delta \implies |f(x) - f(a)| < \varepsilon$$

Here are some derivatives:

$$\frac{dn}{dx} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^x} \right)$$

Proof. Q.E.D square looks like this... $\blacksquare$