$$(a+b)^3 = (a+b)(a+b)^2 \tag{1}$$

$$= (a+b)(a^2 + 2ab + b^2)$$
 (2)

$$= a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3 \tag{3}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 (4)$$

$$x = \sqrt{1 - y^2} \tag{5}$$

This example has two column-pairs.

Compare
$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$
 $x^3 + y^3 = 1$ (6)
 $x = \sqrt{1 - y^2}$ $x = \sqrt[3]{1 - y^3}$ (7)

$$x = \sqrt{1 - y^2} \qquad x = \sqrt[3]{1 - y^3} \qquad (7)$$

This example has three column-pairs.

$$x = y X = Y a = b + c (8)$$

$$x = y$$
 $X = Y$ $a = b + c$ (8)
 $x' = y'$ $X' = Y'$ $a' = b$ (9)

$$x + x' = y + y'$$
 $X + X' = Y + Y'$ $a'b = c'b$ (10)

This example has two column-pairs.

Compare
$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$
 $x^3 + y^3 = 1$ (11)

$$x = \sqrt{1 - y^2} \qquad x = \sqrt[3]{1 - y^3} \tag{12}$$

This example has three column-pairs.

$$r = y$$
 $X = Y$ $a = b + c$ (13)

$$x' = y' X' = Y' a' = b (14)$$

$$x = y$$
 $X = Y$ $a = b + c$ (13)
 $x' = y'$ $X' = Y'$ $a' = b$ (14)
 $x + x' = y + y'$ $X + X' = Y + Y'$ $a'b = c'b$ (15)

This example has two column-pairs.

Compare
$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$
 $x^3 + y^3 = 1$ (16)

$$x = \sqrt{1 - y^2} \qquad x = \sqrt[3]{1 - y^3} \quad (17)$$

This example has three column-pairs.

$$x = y X = Y a = b + c (18)$$

$$x' = y' X' = Y' a' = b (19)$$

$$x = y$$
 $X = Y$ $a = b + c$ (18)
 $x' = y'$ $X' = Y'$ $a' = b$ (19)
 $x + x' = y + y'$ $X + X' = Y + Y'$ $a'b = c'b$ (20)

$$x = y$$
 by hypothesis (21)

$$x' = y'$$
 by definition (22)

$$x + x' = y + y'$$
 by Axiom 1 (23)

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$$

$$x = \sqrt{1 - y^{2}}$$
and also $y = \sqrt{1 - x^{2}}$

$$(a + b)^{2} = a^{2} + 2ab + b^{2}$$

$$(a + b) \cdot (a - b) = a^{2} - b^{2}$$
(24)

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$x = \sqrt{1 - y^2}$$
 and also $y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$
$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \quad (25)$$

$$(a + b) \cdot (a - b) = a^2 - b^2$$

$$B' = -\partial \times E$$

$$E' = \partial \times B - 4\pi j$$
Maxwell's equations

$$V_j = v_j$$
 $X_i = x_i - q_i x_j$ $= u_j + \sum_{i \neq j} q_i$ (26)
 $V_i = v_i - q_i v_j$ $X_j = x_j$ $U_i = u_i$

$$A_1 = N_0(\lambda; \Omega') - \phi(\lambda; \Omega') \tag{27}$$

$$A_2 = \phi(\lambda; \Omega')\phi(\lambda; \Omega) \tag{28}$$

and finally

$$A_3 = \mathcal{N}(\lambda; \omega) \tag{29}$$