Inline Maths embedded inside a line . like I am going to show you.

If s function f is continuous at $\mathbf{x_0}$, then for every $\varepsilon > 0$ $\exists$ $\delta > 0$ such that $||x - x_o|| < \delta$ implies $|f(x) - f(\mathbf{x_a b})| < \varepsilon$

Θ and

$$\theta$$

ω $\boldsymbol{\omega}$

heheheheuhf $p \in \mathbb{C}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ is a complex numbeer z z_i. Now consider $z_i^{n^2} = Z$. We claim $Z \in \mathbb{C}$.

$S := \{x|\ x \equiv 1 \pmod 9\}$. $T := \{x|\ x \equiv 1 \pmod 5\}$ $S \subset T$

A well known expression of $\binom{n}{k}$ is $\frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$. $n!$ denotes the factorial func for non neg integers and is recursively defined as $0! := 1, n! := n \cdot (n-1)!$

$$n! = \prod_{j=1}^{n} j.$$

A common extension of the factorial function is the Gamma function. For positive integere n,

$$(n-1)! = \Gamma(n) = \int_0^\infty x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx$$

it follows from the binomial theorem that $\sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} = 2^n$. The binomial theorem is incredibly powerful, and can be used to approximate $\sqrt{1+x}$, or even $\sqrt[1+x]{71}$.

$P \subseteq NP$. P $\subseteq$ NP. P $\subseteq$ NP. However, we know that testing the positivity of the term residue(n) is decidable in $coNO^{RP}$.

$$pV = nRT \tag{1}$$

Being a scientist as he was Vanderwaal proposed the *Real* gas equation as a more accurate model.

$$\left(p + \frac{an^2}{V^2}\right)(V - nb) = nRT$$

introducing a variable copressibility factor Z , this can be expressed as

$$pV = ZnRT$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} &= \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} \\
\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} &= 0 \\
\nabla \times \mathbf{E} &= -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \\
\nabla \times \mathbf{B} &= \mu_0 \mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}
\end{aligned}
$$

the companion matrix

$$M$$

is given by:

$$
\begin{bmatrix}
f & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\
0 & 43 & \phi & \dots & 1 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1
\end{bmatrix}
$$

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
f & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\
0 & 43 & \phi & \dots & 1 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1
\end{pmatrix}
$$

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
f & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\
0 & 43 & \phi & \dots & 1 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1
\end{pmatrix}
$$

$$
\left\langle
\begin{matrix}
f & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\
0 & 43 & \phi & \dots & 1 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1
\end{matrix}
\right\langle
$$