Basic Mathematics

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1 Introduction

Inline math $f(x) = 5x/3 = \frac{5x}{3}$. Everyone knows than $2 + 2 \neq 5$. The square root $\sqrt[3]{9}$ is 3. A Greek symbol is Π. Another example is Λ. Display math is

$$f(x) = 5x/3 = \frac{5x}{3}$$

More writing.... A second degree polynomial is on the form

$$f(x) = a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_{00}.$$

$\sin(2)$. We also have $\cos(\pi) = -1$. An important trigonometric identity is

$$\cos(x)^2 + \sin(x)^2 = 1.$$

We have that $A \subseteq B$.

2 Exercise - Zeros of Second Degree Polynomial

The (real) zeros of the second degree polynomial $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ is either:

- On the form
$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a},$$
when there are two (real) zeroes.
- On the form
$$\frac{-b}{2a},$$
when there is one (real) zero.
- There are no real zeroes.