

1122

qwer tyui

October 24, 2017

Contents

1 sec1 2

1.1 sec1.1 2

2 sec2 2

1 sec1

hello, world

1.1 sec1.1

2 sec2

... when

$$e = m \cdot c^2 \tag{1}$$

...end

October 24, 2017I think it is supercalifragilisticexpialidocious
“‘asdaslfgakasda’”

0 - 2 = 4

13–6

13—6

13–6

is:

$$13 - 6$$

−30 °C .c

the the *that that text* text

1

¹this

• qwerty

one sadsag

1. qwerty

2. sadsag

qwerty

sadsag

asdf

fgh

asdf
fgh

asdf
fgh

1	2	3
4	5	6

$\frac{1\ 3}{c^2=b^2+a^2}$ qwertyu

$c^2=b^2+a^2$

$\epsilon>0$ (2)

From 2, we can get ... $\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty}\sum_{k=1}^n\frac{1}{k^2}=\frac{\pi^2}{6}$

$\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty}\sum_{k=1}^n\frac{1}{k^2}=\frac{\pi^2}{6}$ in all

$\alpha\Delta\ a_1b^2\sqrt[3]{x}\ \ a\cdot b\ \ \overline{m+n}\overline{m+n}\overline{n}\overbrace{a+b+\ldots}^{26}\underbrace{a+b+\ldots}_{26}\overline{abc}\ \ \overrightarrow{a+b+c}$

$\binom{n}{k}\qquad \frac{x}{y+2}\qquad \int a+b\stackrel{!}{=}c\int_{-2}^5$

$1+\left(\frac{1}{1-x^2}\right)^3\qquad 1+(\frac{1}{1-x^2})^3$

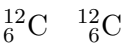
$\mathbf{X}=\begin{pmatrix}x_{11}&x_{12}&\cdots\\x_{21}&x_{22}&\cdots\\ \vdots&\vdots&\ddots\end{pmatrix}$

$$\mathbf{y} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 & \text{if } x > b \\ 2 & \text{if } x < b \end{array} \right.$$

$$1 + 1 = 2 \tag{3}$$

$$1 + 2 = 3 \tag{4}$$

$$1 + 3 = 4 \tag{5}$$



Law 2.1 *QWERTY*

Jury 1 *ASDFG*

$$\mu, M \qquad \mu, \mathbf{M}$$

μ, M Part1 [1] has proposed that ...

References

[1] H. P