Writing $x = 2$ is equivalent to $x - 2 = 0$ khgi jskhfguir jkhgur jkhgri jhriu hgeoiru jrhoiuh (1) shows thatabove $x = 2$

Writing
$$x = 2$$
is equivalent to $x - 2 = 0$ a≤x≥b

$$x = 2 \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= x + y \quad (2) \\ 0 = x + y & \quad (3) \\ 2 &= x - y \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= x + y \\ 0 = x + y & \\ 2 &= x - y 2 = x - y \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{x}{y}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^3 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right)^2$$

$$\int \frac{d\theta}{\theta^2 + 1} = \tan^{-1} \theta + c$$

$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a} x = -\frac{c}{a} + \left(\frac{b}{2a} \right)^2$$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 = -\frac{c}{d} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\frac{a}{2}-1} \frac{\prod_{n=0}^{k-1} (6 - 2n)}{\prod_{n=0}}^{k(6-2n+1)} + \frac{1}{a+1}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\frac{a}{2}-1} \frac{\prod\limits_{n=0}^{k-1} (6 - 2n)}{\prod\limits_{n=0}^{k} (6 - 2n + 1)} + \frac{1}{a+1}$$

First, suppose that D is a region of that is, it can be described by inequalities a≤x≥b and where γ and δ are where functions First, we'll show that