

# DOESN'T MATTER

ABSTRACT. We achieve very little. More specifically, we consider the equations  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$  and

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0,$$

yet manage to say nothing interesting about either.

External reference to Other File, Theorem 1

Oh hey, what's up. We could take  $x = y$ , or we could solve

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^2 = 1. \tag{0.1}$$

Equation (0.1) is standard. See also [1].

Let's add one more equation:

$$\dim \mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathbb{R}) = 3.$$

Just touching.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Paul D. Nelson. Bounds for standard  $L$ -functions. *arXiv e-prints*, page arXiv:2109.15230, September 2021.

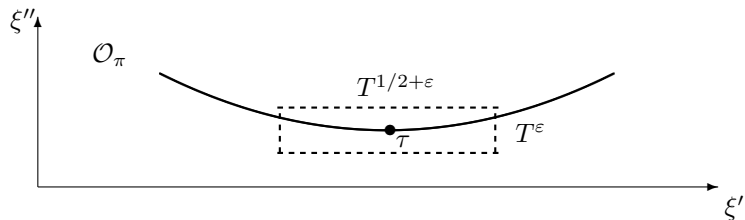


FIGURE 1. The coadjoint orbit  $\mathcal{O}_\pi$  near  $\tau$ . The dotted rectangle indicates the support of  $a$ .