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:

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

Check out my lemma:

Lemma 0.1. *This is my lemma.*

Proof. I said so. □

By Lemma 0.1, whatever.

They say that lunch time only comes once a day. Be prepared.

1. THIS IS A SECTION

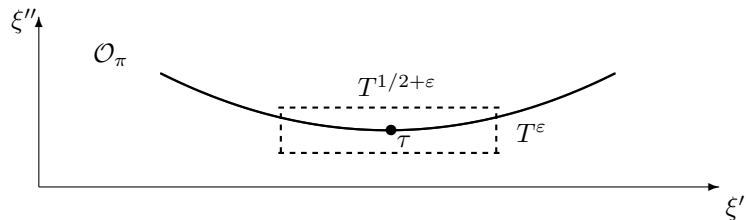**Theorem 1.1.** *This is a theorem in a section.*

Test

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

References

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