

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 ??

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.

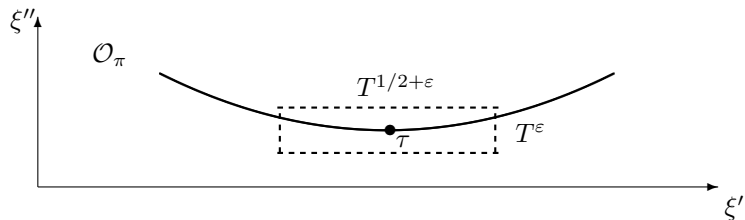


FIGURE 1. The coadjoint orbit \mathcal{O}_π near τ . The dotted rectangle indicates the support of a .