

The distributive property states that  $a(b + c) = ab + ac, \forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ .

The equivalence class of  $a$  is  $[a]$

Set  $A$  is defined to be  $\{1, 2, 3\}$

The movie tickets costs \$11.50

$$\begin{array}{c} 2\left(\frac{1}{x^2-1}\right) \\ 2\left[\frac{1}{x^2-1}\right] \\ 2\left\{\frac{1}{x^2-1}\right\} \\ 2\left|\frac{1}{x^2-1}\right| \\ \frac{dy}{dx}\bigg|_{x=1} \\ \left[\frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)}\right] \end{array}$$

Tables:

$x$	1	2	3	4	5
$f(x)$	10	11	12	13	14

$x$	1	2	3	4	5
$f(x)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	11	12	13	14

Table 1: Table of entries

Table 2: Table of entries

$f(x)$	$f'(x)$
$x > 0$	The function $f(x)$ is increasing The function $f(x)$ is increasing The function $f(x)$ is increasing The function $f(x)$ is increasing The function $f(x)$ is increasing

Arrays:

$$5x^2 - 9 = x + 3 \tag{1}$$

$$5x^2 - x - 12 = 0 \tag{2}$$

$$5x^2 - 9 = x + 3 \tag{3}$$

$$5x^2 - x - 12 = 0 \tag{4}$$

$$= 12 + x - 5x^2 \tag{5}$$

$$5x^2 - 9 = x + 3$$

$$5x^2 - x - 12 = 0$$

$$= 12 + x - 5x^2$$