$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f' x \, dx = f(\beta) - f(\alpha) \tag{1}$$

We can use the fundamental theorem of calculus to say that $\int_2^3 x^2 \, dx = \frac{3^3}{3} - \frac{2^3}{3} = \frac{19}{3}$. Also note that $\displaystyle\int_2^3 x^2 \, dx = \frac{3^3}{3} - \frac{2^3}{3} = \frac{19}{3}$.

We can also give this equation its own line

$$\int_2^3 dx = \frac{3^3}{3} - \frac{2^3}{3} = \frac{19}{3}.$$

That was how to write integrals and exponents

This is now how to write summations and for my calc 3 (Series and Sequences) class

Also note that $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$