Add a squared and b squared to get c squared. Or, using a more mathematical approach: $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

TEX is pronounced as $\tau\epsilon\chi$.

100 m^3 of water

This comes from my ♡

Add a squared and b squared to get c squared. Or, using a more mathematical approach:

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

And just one more line.

1 Reference to Equation

$$\epsilon > 0 \tag{1}$$

From (1), we gather ...

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbf{R}: \qquad x^2 \geq 0 \tag{2}$$

$$x^2 \geq 0 \qquad \text{for all } x \in \mathbf{R} \tag{3}$$

$$a^x + y \neq a^{x+y} \tag{4}$$

$\lambda, \xi, \pi, \mu, \Phi, \Omega$

$a_1 \qquad x^2 \qquad e^{-\alpha t} \qquad a_{ij}^3$
$e^{x^2} \neq e^{x^2}$

$\sqrt{x} \qquad \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{y}} \qquad \sqrt[3]{2}$
$\sqrt{}[x^2 + y^2]$

These are for the overline and underline: $\overline{m+n} \qquad \underline{m+n}$

$\underbrace{a+b+\cdots+z}_{26}\ \overbrace{a+b+\cdots+z}^{26}$

$$y = x^2 \qquad y = 2x \qquad y = 2$$

$$\vec{a} \quad \overrightarrow{AB}$$

$$v = \sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_2 \tau_1 \cdot \tau_2$$

arccos cos csc exp ker lim sup min arcsin cosh deg gcd lg ln Pr arct

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$1\frac{1}{2}$ hours

$$\frac{x^2}{k+1} \qquad x^{\frac{2}{k+1}} \qquad x^{1/2}$$

$$\binom{n}{k} \qquad \genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{x}{y+2}$$

$$\int f_N(x) \stackrel{!}{=} 1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \qquad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \qquad \prod_\epsilon$$

$$a, b, c \neq \{a, b, c\}$$

$$1 + \left(\frac{1}{1-x^2}\right)^3$$

$$\Big((x+1)(x-1)\Big)^2$$

$$(\big(\Big(\bigg(\Bigg(\quad \} \big\} \Big\} \bigg\} \quad \| \big\| \Big\| \bigg\| \Bigg\|$$

$$x_1, \ldots, x_n \qquad x_1 + \cdots + x_n$$

$$\iint_D g(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y$$

instead of

$$\int\int_D g(x,y)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y$$

$$\iint_D \mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y$$

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \ldots \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \ldots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y = \begin{cases} a & \text{if } d > c \\ b + x & \text{in the morning} \\ l & \text{all day long} \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \cos x && (5) \\ f(x) &= -\sin x && (6) \\ \int_0^x f(y)dy &= \sin x && (7) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - {} \\ - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \cdots \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + {} \\ + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \cdots \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

$$ {}^{12}_{6}\mathrm{C} \qquad \text{versus} \qquad {}^{12}_{6}\mathrm{C} $$

$$ \Gamma_{ij}{}^{k} \qquad \text{versus} \qquad \Gamma^{k}_{ij} $$

$$ 2^{\text{nd}} \quad 2^{\text{nd}} \tag{10} $$

$$ \mathrm{corr}(X,Y) = \frac{\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i-\overline{x})(y_i-\overline{y})}{\displaystyle\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i-\overline{x})^2\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i-\overline{y})^2\right]^{1/2}} $$

Law 1 *Don't hide in the witness box*

Jury 2 (The Twelve) *It could be you! So beware and see law 1*

Law 3 *No, No, No*

Murphy 1.1 *If there are two or more ways to do something, and one of those ways can result in a catastrophe, then someone will do it.*

$$ \mu, M \qquad \mathbf{M} \qquad \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{M} $$

$$ \mu, M \qquad \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{M} $$