

The examples in this document show how you can typeset different complicated expressions in math mode.

$$d_i e_i \equiv 1 \pmod{\phi(n_i)}$$

$$\psi(\rho_1^{t_1}), \psi(\rho_2^{t_2}), \dots, \psi(\rho_m^{t_m})$$

$$2^{170} \not\equiv \left[\frac{2}{341} \right] \pmod{341}$$

$$b^N \alpha = (a_n a_{n-1} \dots a_2 a_1 \cdot \overline{c_1 c_2 \dots c_r})_b$$

$$\left| \frac{f(z) - f(z_j)}{z - z_j} - f'(z_j) \right| < \varepsilon \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$E\varphi = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2} kx^2 \varphi$$

$$\mu_{i,\text{soln}} = \mu_i^* + RT \ln x_i$$

$$P(c_2|c_1) = \frac{P(c_1 \cap c_2)}{P(c_1)}$$

$$\Pr(\mu c_2 \sigma < X < \mu + 2\sigma) = \sum_{x=1}^5 \binom{9}{x} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{9-x}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^\alpha} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x/\beta}, \quad 0 < x < \infty$$

$$\Pr(R = 2k) = \frac{2 \binom{m-1}{k-1} \binom{n-1}{k-1}}{\binom{m+n}{n}}$$

$$I_2 = \int_{c_2} z^2 dz = \int_{OA} z^2 dz + \int_{AB} z^2 dz$$

$$F(z + \Delta z) - F(z) = \int_{z_0}^{z+\Delta z} f(s) ds - \int_{z_0}^z f(s) ds$$

$$G(y) = \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} e^{-\rho^2/2} \rho^2 \sin \varphi \, d\varphi \, d\theta \, d\rho$$

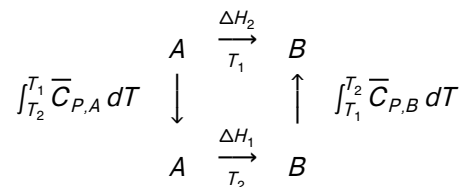
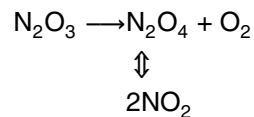
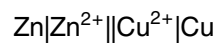
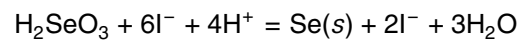
$$\begin{aligned} M(t; n) &= E \left[\exp \left(t \frac{\sum_i X_i - n\mu}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \right) \right] \\ &= \left[m \left(\frac{t}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \right) \right]^n, \quad -h < \frac{t}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} < h \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{m^x e^{-m}}{x!}, & x = 0, 1, 2, \dots; \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere.} \end{cases}$$

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_2} \\ \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial y_2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\nabla \times F = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \varphi} \begin{vmatrix} u_r & ru_\varphi & ru_\theta \sin \varphi \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \\ F_r & rF_\varphi & rF_\theta \sin \varphi \end{vmatrix}$$

$$Q = \iiint_{\mathcal{R}} \kappa \nabla^2 \tau \, d\tau$$



$$P = \sqrt[3]{-q/2 + \sqrt{p^3/27 + q^2/4}}$$

$$nG = \Sigma(n_i G_i^\circ) + RT \Sigma(n_i \ln \frac{f_i}{f_i^\circ})$$

$$G_c(s) = K_c \left(1 + \frac{1}{T_{is}} \right) (1 + T_{ds})$$

$$f_c = 0.08 N_{Re}^{-0.25} + 0.01 \frac{D}{D_c}^{0.5}$$

$$\frac{(d_p^\circ)^3 \rho_c^2 g}{\mu_c^2} = 29.0 \left(\frac{\rho^3 g_c^3}{v^3 \rho_c^2 \mu_c g^4} \right)^{-0.32} \left(\frac{\rho_c \sigma^3 g_c^3}{\mu_c^4 g} \right)^{0.14}$$

$$G(j\omega) = z \frac{\int_0^\infty e^{-j\omega t} y(t) dt}{\int_0^\infty e^{-j\omega t} xy(t) dt}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{a} \ln \frac{\Delta t}{a + b\Delta t} \right]_{\Delta t_1}^{\Delta t_2} = \frac{1}{a} \ln \frac{U_{o1} \Delta t_2}{U_{o2} \Delta t_1}$$