

simplifying exponents worksheet

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original link: <https://functor.network/user/403/entry/125>

This is a minimal working example of a post written in L^AT_EX. Use the shortcut *Ctrl + Enter* to update the preview.

1 Formula

For inline formulas, enclose the formula in $\dots$. For displayed formulas, use $\displaystyle\dots$. Here is an example of an inline formula: $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$.

2 Numbering and referencing

For any real number x , we have

$$\exp(ix) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(ix)^k}{k!} \tag{1}$$

$$= \cos x + i \sin x. \tag{2}$$

The equation (1) is the power series definition of the exponential function, and the equation (2) is known as Euler's formula.

3 Theorem environment

Theorem 1 (Fermat's Last Theorem). *No three positive integers a , b , and c satisfy the equation $a^n + b^n = c^n$ for any integer value of n greater than 2.*

Fermat's lost proof. I have a proof of this theorem, but there is not enough space. $\square$

4 Citation

Einstein's journal paper [2] and Dirac's book [1] are physics-related items.

References

- [1] Paul Adrien Maurice Dirac. *The Principles of Quantum Mechanics*. International series of monographs on physics. Clarendon Press, 1981. ISBN: 9780198520115.

- [2] Albert Einstein. “Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper. (German) [On the electrodynamics of moving bodies]”. In: *Annalen der Physik* 322.10 (1905), pp. 891–921.