$$\widehat{bcd}\ \widetilde{efg}\ \dot{A}\ \dot{R}\ \dot{\boldsymbol{A}}\check{\boldsymbol{t}}\ \breve{\mathscr{A}}\breve{a}\ \acute{\imath}$$

$$\langle a \rangle \left\langle \frac{a}{b} \right\rangle \left\langle \frac{\frac{a}{b}}{c} \right\rangle$$

$$(x+a)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} x^k a^{n-k}$$

$$\underbrace{\overline{aaaaaaa}}_{\text{Siédém}}\underbrace{\overset{\frown}{aaaaa}}_{\text{pięć}}$$

$$\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{2}}}}}} = \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{2}}}}}}}}}{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\aleph_0 < 2^{\aleph_0} < 2^{2^{\aleph_0}}$$

$$x^\alpha e^{\beta x^\gamma e^{\delta x^\epsilon}}$$

$$\oint_C \boldsymbol{F} \cdot d\boldsymbol{r} = \int_S \boldsymbol{\nabla} \times \boldsymbol{F} \cdot d\boldsymbol{S} \qquad \oint_C \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_S (\nabla \times \vec{A})\, d\vec{S}$$

$$(1+x)^n = 1 + \frac{nx}{1!} + \frac{n(n-1)x^2}{2!} + \cdots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx &= \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy \right]^{1/2} \\
&= \left[\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-r^2} r\, dr\, d\theta \right]^{1/2} \\
&= \left[\pi \int_0^{\infty} e^{-u} du \right]^{1/2} \\
&= \sqrt{\pi}
\end{aligned}$$