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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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