$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in \mathbf{R}, 0 < |x-a| < \delta \to |f(x)-b| < \varepsilon$$

$$x^{(n+1)} = x^{(n)} + \frac{(r^{(n)}, r^{(n)})}{(p^{(n)}, Ap^{(n)})} p^{(n)}, \quad r^{(n+1)} = b - Ax^{(n+1)}, \quad p^{(n+1)} = r^{(n+1)} + p^{(n)} (r^{(n+1)}, r^{(n+1)})/(r^{(n)}, r^{(n)})$$

$$\int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1-xy} dx \right) dy = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$(1+u_x^2)u_{yy} - 2u_x u_y u_{xy} + (1+u_y^2)u_{xx} = 0$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v} \right) = -\nabla p + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{T} + \mathbf{f}$$

数学

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2\psi(x)}{\partial x^2}+V(x)\psi(x)=E\psi(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial P(x,t)}{\partial t}=-\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\alpha_1(x,t)P(x,t)+\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\alpha_2(x,t)P(x,t)$$

$$ds^2=-c^2\left(1-\frac{2GM}{c^2r}\right)dt^2+\left(1-\frac{2GM}{c^2r}\right)^{-1}dr^2+r^2d\Omega^2$$

$$\left(i\gamma^\mu\partial_\mu-m\right)\psi=0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}d'\\s'\\b'\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}V_{ud}&V_{us}&V_{ub}\\V_{cd}&V_{cs}&V_{cb}\\V_{td}&V_{ts}&V_{tb}\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}d\\s\\b\end{bmatrix}$$

$$S=-\frac{T}{2}\int d^2\sigma\left(\partial_aX^\mu\partial^aX_\mu-i\bar{\psi}^\mu\rho^a\partial_a\psi_\mu\right)$$

物理学