

A table of figures matching Figure K-26 has been created

Table of Figures

<i>Equation 1</i>	_____	2
<i>Equation 2</i>	_____	2
<i>Equation 3</i>	_____	2

Common Equations

Math 101

Following are equations you will encounter as you progress in this class.

Area of a Circle

The first equation is displayed using 18-point text with a 1-point border

Following is the equation you use to calculate the area of a circle.

$$A = \pi r^2$$

The equation shown in Figure K-25 has been created and entered in the file Common Formulas

Equation 1

The plus minus sign is entered after -b in equation 2

Quadratic Equation

The Quadratic Formula uses the "a", "b", and "c" from " $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ ", where "a", "b", and "c" are just numbers. Solving for x gives:

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Equation 2

The third equation uses the Linear style

Binomial Theorem

In mathematics, the binomial theorem gives the expansion of powers of sums:

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

Equation 3

Pythagorean Theorem

The Pythagorean theorem is a relation in Euclidean geometry among the three sides of a right triangle. The Greek mathematician Pythagoras is credited with discovering this theorem, although it is likely to have existed even earlier. The theorem also has counterparts in India and China.

Your Name