$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0 \qquad \text{(Euler's Identity)} \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}e^x = e^x \qquad \text{(Derivative of } e^x\text{)} \tag{2}$$

$$\int_0^1 x^2\,dx = \frac{1}{3} \qquad \text{(Integral of } x^2\text{)} \tag{3}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{x^n} = x \qquad \text{(nth Root Property)} \tag{4}$$

$$\sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = 1 \qquad \text{(Pythagorean Trigonometric Identity)} \tag{5}$$

Nulla malesuada porttitor diam. Donec felis erat, congue non, volutpat at, tincidunt tristique, libero. Vivamus viverra fermentum felis. Donec nonummy pellentesque ante. Phasellus adipiscing semper elit. Proin fermentum massa ac quam. Sed diam turpis, molestie vitae, placerat a, molestie nec, leo. Maecenas lacinia. Nam ipsum ligula, eleifend at, accumsan nec, suscipit a, ipsum.

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \quad \text{(Pythagorean Theorem)} \tag{6}$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta) \quad \text{(Euler's Formula)} \tag{7}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(a^x) = a^x \ln(a) \quad \text{(Derivative of Exponential Function)} \tag{8}$$

$$\int e^x\,dx = e^x + C \quad \text{(Integral of } e^x\text{)} \tag{9}$$

$$\frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = \binom{n}{k} \quad \text{(Binomial Coefficient)} \tag{10}$$

Sed bibendum, nulla a faucibus semper, leo velit ultricies tellus, ac venenatis arcu wisi vel nisl. Vestibulum diam. Aliquam pellentesque, augue quis sagittis posuere, turpis lacus congue quam, in hendrerit risus eros eget felis. Maecenas eget erat in sapien mattis porttitor.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^2 + 3x + 5 \\ &= \left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} + 5 \\ &= \left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{19}{4} \quad \text{(Completing the square)} \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$