

Subject: Re: Math Question #1

Posted by [Nukelt15](#) on Sun, 09 Nov 2008 22:18:38 GMT

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...because it just had to be posted.

## File Attachments

1) [halcyon\\_discontinue.jpg](#), downloaded 337 times

$$c = a + b + d$$
$$c = (\pi \cdot 8 \cdot (2 \cdot 10^\circ) + 3a + 2 \cdot 3 \ln 11)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$c = (\pi \cdot 8 \cdot \log \frac{8}{5+2} + 3a + 6 \ln 11)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$c = \left[ \sqrt{\sum_{x_1}^{x_2} \alpha_i dx + \frac{3[(3+7x)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 6 + 3\pi]}{(5+y)(8+z)+1} + 6 \ln 11} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$c = \left[ \sqrt{\sum_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{(3+7x)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 6 + 3\pi}{(5+y)(8+z)+1} dx + \frac{3[(3+7)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 6 + 3\pi]}{(5+y)(8+z)+1} + 6 \ln 11} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$c = \left[ \sqrt{\sum_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{(3+7x)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (\beta - 180^\circ) + 3\pi}{(5+y)(8+z)+1} dx + \frac{3[(3+7x)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (\beta - 180^\circ) + 3\pi]}{(5+y)(8+z)+1} + 6 \ln 11} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$c = \left[ \sqrt{\sum_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{\sqrt{3+7x} + (\beta - 180^\circ) + 3\pi}{(5+y)(8+z)+1} dx + \frac{3\sqrt{3+7x} + (\beta - 180^\circ) + 3\pi}{(5+y)(8+z)+1} + 6 \ln 11} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$c = \sqrt{\left[ \sqrt{\sum_{x_1}^{x_2} \alpha_i dx + \frac{3\sqrt{3+7x} + (\beta - 180^\circ) + 3\pi}{(5+y)(8+z)} + 6 \ln 11} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\log 8}{10\pi \cdot 61^\circ - 1} + \log 8}$$
$$c = \sqrt{\left[ \sqrt{\sum_{x_1}^{x_2} \alpha_i dx + \frac{3\sqrt{3+7x} + (\beta - 180^\circ) + 3\pi}{(5+y)(8+z)} + 6 \ln 11} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\log 8}{10\pi \cdot 61^\circ - 1} + \log 8}$$
$$c =$$