

Subject: Re: Math Question #1

Posted by [Nuket15](#) on Sun, 09 Nov 2008 22:18:38 GMT

[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

...because it just had to be posted.

File Attachments

1) [halcyon_discontinue.jpg](#), downloaded 455 times

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

$c = \sqrt{\dots}$

ULITA