The general solution to the quadratic equation

$$
a x^{2}+b x+c=0
$$

is given by the quadratic formula:

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

For two sets $A$ and $B$, the DeMorgan Laws state that:

$$
(A \cup B)^{c}=A^{c} \cap B^{c}
$$

and

$$
(A \cap B)^{c}=A^{c} \cup B^{c}
$$

Two sets $A$ and $B$ are equal if

$$
A \subseteq B \quad \text { and } \quad B \subseteq A
$$

If you don't mind italics you can just use:

$$
A \subseteq B \quad \text { and } \quad B \subseteq A
$$

The most important trigonometric identity is:

$$
\sin ^{2} x+\cos ^{2} x=1
$$

Although LaTeX can be very complicated, you can usually ignore what you don't need.

If you don't remember how to specify a symbol, Google 'LaTeX math symbols'

You can switch to math mode inline by surrounding text with dollar signs: $\sqrt{4-x}$.

