1. First press ‘ALT’ then press ‘=’. Keep pressing ‘ALT’ while pressing ‘=’.

2. First press ‘ALT’ then press ‘=’.

3. Back slash: \

4. Press space bar. If you press enter then you will directly jump out of the math mode.

5. Yes. Σ and σ will give you different results.

6-10: α β γ δ θ

11. \matrix(@@&&)<space> Notice that no. of @ = number of rows – 1, and no. of & = number of columns - 1.

12. (\matrix(@@@@@&&&&&&))<space> Notice: first type the right bracket then the left

13. Click the Matrix button and you will see these 3 kinds of dots lying in the third row
    Or : \cdots<space> \vdots<space> \ddots<space>

14.Click the Integral button and choose the corresponding symbol. Then just put other elements n.
    Or: \int<space>^2_1<space>x^2<space>dx

15. Click Accent button and get $\hat{}$ and $\bar{}$ Then just put x in
    Or: x\bar<space><space> x\hat<space><space>

16.-20:

e^i\pi<space><space>+1=0

\sqrt(n+1&a+b)<space>

P(X=k)=\lambda<space>^k<space>/k!<space>e^-\lambda<space><space>

\int<space>udv=uv-\int<space>vdu

1/(\sqrt(2\pi<space>)<space>)<space>e^(-x^2<space>/2)<space>