$$(1+2)+3=1+(2+3)$$

$$(1+\int_0^1 e^x dx)(2+\lim_{x\to 0} f(x))=7$$

$$\left(1+\int_0^1 e^x dx\right)\left(2+\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)\right)=7$$

$$\left(1+\int_0^1 e^x dx\right)\left(1+\int_0^{10^{10}} e^x dx\right)$$

El resultado es $\left(1+\int_0^1 e^x dx\right)\left(1+\int_0^{10^{10}} e^x dx\right)$

$$6\left|\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^2}+1\right|=\pi^2$$

$$\|\nabla F\|^2=\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}\right)^2$$

$$\left.\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}\right|_{x=0}$$

$$\left(\prod_{n=2}^{\infty}\frac{n^2-1}{n^2}\right\}$$

$$\left\lceil\frac{x+y}{x^2+2^{11}}\right\rceil+\langle f_2,g_2\rangle$$

$$\left|\int_n^m\right\rangle \mid \int_n^m\rangle$$

$$\left(\left(\left((1+2)^2\right)^3\right)^4\right)^5$$