Accessing Gemini Guided Learning

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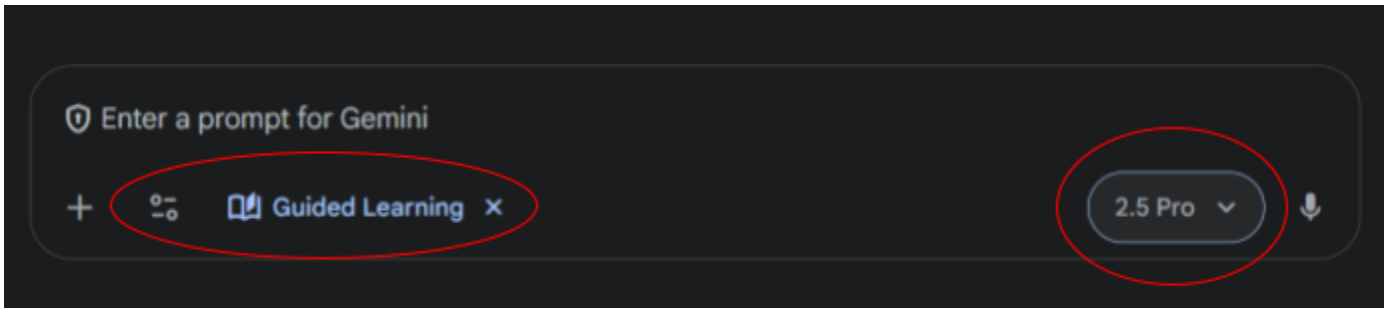
Use the following link to access Gemini Guided Learning:
https://gemini.google.com/guided-learning?authuser=0

If the “Guided Learning” Tool is not selected, click “Tools” > “Guided Learning”
It will also be helpful to have the “2.5 Pro” Version Selected.



Entering Math in Gemini

Basic Arithmetic & Grouping

For everyday math, you can use the standard keys on your keyboard.

- **Addition:** Use the plus sign `+`. (e.g., `3 + 5`)
- **Subtraction:** Use the minus sign/hyphen `-`. (e.g., `10 - 4`)
- **Multiplication:** Use the asterisk `*`. (e.g., `2 * 6`)
- **Division:** Use the forward slash `/`. (e.g., `8 / 2`)
- **Parentheses:** Use `()` to group terms and control the order of operations. (e.g., `(2 + 3) * 4`)

Exponents & Subscripts

Use the caret `^` for exponents (powers) and the underscore `_` for subscripts.

- **Exponents:** To type x^2, write `x^2`. For more complex exponents, use parentheses. For example, to type e^{2x+1}, write `e^(2x+1)`.
- **Subscripts:** To type x_1, write `x_1`. For multiple characters in a subscript, group them. For example, to type H_2O, write `H_20`.

Fractions & Radicals

Fractions use the forward slash, and roots can be written out or typed using `sqrt`.

- **Fractions:** Use the `/` symbol. Use parentheses for the numerator and denominator to avoid confusion. For example, to type $\frac{x+1}{y-2}$, write `(x+1)/(y-2)`.
- **Square Roots:** Type `sqrt()` or use LaTeX `\sqrt{}`. For example, to type $\sqrt{16}$, write `sqrt(16)`. For the square root of a more complex expression, like $\sqrt{x^2 + 4}$, write `sqrt(x^2 + 4)`.
- **Other Roots:** For cube roots or other roots, use fractional exponents. For example, the cube root of 8, $\sqrt[3]{8}$ can be written as `8^(1/3)`.

Absolute Value

Using the Vertical Bar `|`

- To show the absolute value of a number, place a vertical bar on each side of it.
- For the absolute value of -5, you would type `| -5 |`.
- For an expression, like the absolute value of 2x - 3, you would type `| 2x - 3 |`.

Using `abs()`

- As an alternative, you can use `abs()` to denote absolute value, which is common in programming and calculators.
- For the absolute value of -5, you can type `abs(-5)`.
- For the absolute value of 2x - 3, you can type `abs(2x - 3)`.

Common Symbols & Greek Letters

For more advanced symbols, typing the name or using LaTeX is often effective.

- **Pi (π):** Simply type `pi` or `\pi`.
- **Theta (θ):** Type `theta` or `\theta`.
- **Infinity (∞):** Type `infinity` or `\infty`.
- **Not Equal To (≠):** Use `!=` or `/=`.
- **Greater/Less Than or Equal To (≥, ≤):** Use `>=` for "greater than or equal to" and `<=` for "less than or equal to."
- **Degree Symbol (°):** Type `degrees`. For example, "90 degrees."
- **Vectors:** You can denote a vector by typing `vector a` or using `\vec{a}`.