Every new engineer must learn early that it's never good taste to designate the sum of two quantities in the form

$$1 + 1 = 2 \qquad (1)$$

Anyone who has made a study of advanced mathematics is aware that $1=\ln(e)$ and that $1 = \sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x)$. Furthermore,

$$2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 1/2^n$$

Therefore, eq. (1) can be expressed more scientifically as

$$\ln(e) + \sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 1/2^n \qquad (2)$$

This may be further simplified by use of the relations $e = \lim_{z\to\infty}(1+1/z)^z$ and $1 = \cosh(y).[1-\tanh^2(y)]^{1/2}$

Equation (2) may therefore be written

$$\ln[\lim_{z\to\infty}(1+1/z)^z] + \sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cosh(y).[1-\tanh^2(y)]^{1/2}}{2^n} \qquad (3)$$

At this point it should be obvious that eq. (3) looks much clearer and more scientific than eq. (1). Other similar methods can be used to clarify eq. (1), but they will be easily found by the reader, once he grasps the underlying concept.