This statement is true:	$\sqrt{5} \neq \sqrt{2}$
This statement is false:	$\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{2}$
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This statement is false:	$\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{2}$

That is it!

What happens when we have long equations in inline math? Here is an example: a = b = c = d = e = f = g = h = i = j = k = l = m = n = o = p = q = r = s = t = u = v = w = x = y = z.

Here is the same in display math?

This statement is true:

$$\sqrt{5} \neq \sqrt{2} \tag{1}$$

This statement is false:

$$\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{2} \tag{2}$$

This is a displayed equation:

$$a = \sqrt{b+c} / \sqrt[3]{\alpha+\beta+\gamma}$$

We continue our remarks in the same paragraph.

Here is an example of the align environment from the amsmath package:

$$a = b \tag{3}$$

$$= c + d \tag{4}$$

$$= e + f + g \tag{5}$$

Here is its unnumbered companion:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= b \\ &= c + d \\ &= e + f + g \end{aligned}$$

Here is an example of multiple alignment points:

$$\begin{array}{ll} a=b & < A & \ll B \\ = c+d & > C+D & \gg \gamma+\delta \\ = e+f+g & \end{array}$$

Conjecture:

$$\aleph_0 \equiv \aleph_1 \equiv \aleph_2 \equiv \cdots \equiv \aleph_\infty$$

Another conjecture:

$$\mho^0\equiv\mho^1\equiv\mho^2\equiv\cdots\equiv\mho^\infty$$

This is how multiple equations should be punctuated:

$$\begin{split} a &= b, \\ c &= d, \\ e &= f, \\ g &= h. \end{split}$$

Here is another example that shows the absence of commas in continued right-hand sides:

$$a = b$$
$$= c$$
$$= d,$$
$$e = f,$$
$$g = h.$$

Here is a display decorated with right-aligned comments:

a = b	same as b
= c	also same as c
= d,	and d too
e = f,	same as f
g = h.	same as g

Here is the same display, but decorated with left-aligned comments:

a = b	same as b
= c	also same as c
= d,	and d too
e = f,	same as f
g = h.	same as g