

THE TITLE OF AN ARTICLE

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ABSTRACT

This article illustrates many features of a mathematics article, but we do not explain the spurious appearance of the formula $(\nabla \times F) \cdot k = z + 1$ in this abstract.

SAMPLE MATHEMATICS AND TEXT

This short sample document illustrates the typeset appearance of in-line and displayed mathematics in documents. It also illustrates five levels of section headings and three kinds of lists. Finally, the document includes entries for a manual bibliography and an appendix.

In-line and Displayed Mathematics

The expression $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i$ is in-line mathematics, while the numbered equation

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i \tag{1}$$

is displayed and automatically numbered as equation 1.

Let H be a Hilbert space, C be a closed bounded convex subset of H , T a nonexpansive self map of C . Suppose that as $n \rightarrow \infty$, $a_{n,k} \rightarrow 0$ for each k , and $\gamma_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_{n,k+1} - a_{n,k})^+ \rightarrow 0$. Then for each x in C , $A_n x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{n,k} T^k x$ converges weakly to a fixed point of T [1].

Two sets of L^AT_EX parameters govern mathematical displays.¹ The spacing above and below a display depends on whether the lines above or below are short or long, as shown in the following examples.

A short line above:

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$

and a short line below.

A long line above may depend on your margins

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

as will a long line below. This line is long enough to illustrate the spacing for mathematical displays, regardless of the margins.

Mathematics in section heads $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \ln t dt$

Mathematics can appear in section heads. Note that mathematics in section heads may cause difficulties in typesetting styles with running headers or table of contents entries.

¹L^AT_EX automatically selects the spacing depending on the surrounding line lengths.

Theorems, Lemmata, and Other Theorem-like Environments

A number of theorem-like environments is available. The following lemma is a well-known fact on differentiation of asymptotic expansions of analytic functions.

Lemma 1 *Let $f(z)$ be an analytic function in \mathbb{C}_+ . If $f(z)$ admits the representation*

$$f(z) = a_0 + \frac{a_1}{z} + o\left(\frac{1}{z}\right),$$

for $z \rightarrow \infty$ inside a cone $\Gamma_\varepsilon = \{z \in \mathbb{C}_+ : 0 < \varepsilon \leq \arg z \leq \pi - \varepsilon\}$ then

$$a_1 = -\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z^2 f'(z), \quad z \in \Gamma_\varepsilon. \quad (2)$$

Proof. Change z for $1/z$. Then $\Gamma_\varepsilon \rightarrow \bar{\Gamma}_\varepsilon = \{z \in \mathbb{C}_- : \bar{z} \in \Gamma_\varepsilon\}$ and

$$f(1/z) = a_0 + a_1 z + o(z). \quad (3)$$

Fix $z \in \bar{\Gamma}_\varepsilon$, and let $C_r(z) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C}_- : |\lambda - z| = r\}$ be a circle with radius $r = |z| \sin \varepsilon/2$. It follows from (3) that

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_r(z)} \frac{f(\lambda) d\lambda}{(\lambda - z)^2} = \sum_{m=0}^1 a_m \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_r(z)} \frac{(\lambda - z_0)^m d\lambda}{(\lambda - z)^2} + R(z), \quad (4)$$

where for the remainder $R(z)$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} |R(z)| &\leq r^{-1} \max_{\lambda \in C_r(z)} o(|z|) = r^{-1} \max_{\lambda \in C_r(z)} |\lambda| \cdot O(|z| + r) \\ &= \frac{|z| + r}{r} \cdot O(|z| + r) = \frac{1 + \sin \varepsilon}{\sin \varepsilon} \cdot O(|z|). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $R(z) \rightarrow 0$ as $z \rightarrow \infty$, $z \in \bar{\Gamma}_{\varepsilon/2}$, and hence by the Cauchy theorem (4) implies

$$\frac{d}{dz} f(1/z) = a_1 + R(z) \rightarrow a_1, \quad \text{as } z \rightarrow \infty, \quad z \in \bar{\Gamma}_{\varepsilon/2},$$

that implies (2) by substituting $1/z$ back for z . ■

SECTION HEADINGS

Use the Section tag for major sections, such as the one just above. Four additional heading levels are available, as described below.

Subsection Heading

This text appears under a subsection heading.

Subsubsection Heading This text appears under a subsubsection heading.

Subsubsubsection Heading This text appears under a subsubsubsection heading.

Subsubsubsection Heading This text appears under a subsubsubsubsection heading.

LISTS

Bullet, numbered and description list environments are available. Lists, which can extend four levels deep, look like this:

1. Numbered list item 1.
2. Numbered list item 2.
 - (a) A numbered list item under a list item.

The typeset appearance for this level is often different from the screen appearance. The typeset appearance often uses parentheses around the level indicator.
 - (b) Another numbered list item under a list item.
 - i. Third level numbered list item under a list item.
 - A. Fourth and final level of numbered list items allowed.
- Bullet item 1.
- Bullet item 2.
 - Second level bullet item.
 - * Third level bullet item.
 - Fourth and final level bullet item.

Description List Each description list item has a lead-in followed by the item. Double-click the lead-in box to enter or customize the text of the lead-in.

Bunyip Mythical beast of Australian Aboriginal legends.

ABOUT THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Following the text of this article is a short manual bibliography. This sample bibliography has no relationship to the previous text, but it shows sample citations such as [4], [5] and [6]. You can also have multiple citations appear together. Here is an example: [2, 3, 4].

REFERENCES

- N. Dunford and J. Schwartz, *Functional Analysis*, v. 2, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1963.
- Harstad, K. and Bellan, J., “Isolated fluid oxygen drop behavior in fluid hydrogen at rocket chamber pressures”, *Int. J. Heat Mass Transfer*, 1998a, **41**, 3537-3550
- Harstad, K. and Bellan, J., “The Lewis number under supercritical conditions”, *Int. J. Heat Mass Transfer*, in print

Hirshfelder, J. O., Curtis, C. F. and Bird, R. B., *Molecular Theory of Gases and Liquids*, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1964

Prausnitz, J., Lichtenthaler, R. and de Azevedo, E., *Molecular thermodynamics for fluid-phase equilibrium*, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1986

Reid, R. C., Prausnitz, J. M. and Polling, B. E., *The Properties of Gases and Liquids*, 4th Edition, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1987

AN APPENDIX

Because appendices may contain material that is supplementary rather than integral to the main text , many styles use a different numbering system for equations that appear in the appendices.

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad (5)$$

The quadratic equation shown as equation 5 is used to demonstrate how equations are numbered in the appendix.