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 $(\nabla \times F) \bullet k = z + 1$ in this abstract.

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1. 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.

1.1 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 $n \to \infty$, $a_{n,k} \to 0$ for each k, and $\gamma_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_{n,k+1} - a_{n,k})^+ \to 0$. 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 .

Two sets of LaTeX 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.

1.2 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.

[1] LaTeX automatically selects the spacing depending on the surrounding line lengths.

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

$$a_1 = -\lim z^2 f'(z),\ z \to \infty,\ z \in \Gamma_\varepsilon. \qquad (2)$$

PROOF. Change z for $1/z$. Then $\Gamma_\varepsilon \to \overline{\Gamma}_\varepsilon = \{z \in \mathbb{C}_- : \overline{z} \in \Gamma_\varepsilon\}$ and

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

Fix $z \in \overline{\Gamma}_\varepsilon$, 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. SECTION HEADINGS

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

2.1 Subsection Heading

This text appears under a subsection heading.

2.1.1. Subsubsection Heading

This text appears under a subsubsection heading.

2.1.1.1. Subsubsubsection Heading

This text appears under a subsubsubsection heading.

2.1.1.1.1. Subsubsubsubsection Heading

This text appears under a subsubsubsubsection heading.

3. 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.

4. 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 , and . You can also have multiple citations appear together. Here is an example: ; ; .

Appendix A. TITLE OF THE APPENDIX

The appendix should not contain material that is essential to the main text, but rather it should

contain text that is helpful to a reader seeking further clarification. It can also contain explanations and elaborations that are too long for footnotes. The appendix or appendices should not be a depository for odds and ends that the author was unable to work into the body of his text.

Equations are sometimes numbered differently in an appendix, but his may not always be true.

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \tag{A.1}$$

The quadratic equation shown as equation A.1 is used to see how equations are numbered in the appendix.

(Chapter head:)*

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