

Since I'm using Linux OS, there are some compatibility problems with my LibreOffice viewer, which require a lot of time to solve, I change the method and re-type the article by \LaTeX , therefore I can use "changes" package to achieve the same function. By the way, I check this article through the QQ Docs.

I What is a mathematical article?

Mathematical article including: 1. research paper, 2. survey article or review paper, 3. referee report, 4. research proposal, 5. book review, 6. paper review, 7. reading notes and so on. Normally, a mathematical article consists of **title, abstract, introduction, main body of the article, conclusions, acknowledgments, references and appendix**. The following things we need to know, before writing an article:

- **First of all**, we should **think about who** ^{lydon} **will read** the article to make sure our readers understand the article.
- **Secondly**, we ought to **search for** ^{lydon} **writing materials about what we are going to write, which may help us understand** academic terminology.
- **Thirdly**, we need to write ^{an} ^{lydon} article **briefly, precisely and logically**.
- **Fourthly**, we should **revise** our article repeatedly.
- **Fifthly**, we need to **take** ^{advice} ^{lydon} **advise** from people who have experience in article writing.

2 Title

A good title is not only **brief and precise** to tell the **main contributions or innovations** of the article but also **interesting** enough to attract readers who would read the article.

[lydon 1] Not from the original

[lydon 2] Some words of the section title needs to be capitalized, say "Introduction".

[lydon 3] Normally the first line of a paragraph is indented.

[lydon 4] Please pay attention to the articles and the verb forms.

[lydon 5] An article is missing.

[lydon 6] The colon is unnecessary.

- Firstly, avoid meaningless words or **avoid** to talk in general.
- Secondly, be specific to reflect works in the article.
- Thirdly, using **an** interesting title if we writing a review or expository article.

[lydon 7] An article is missing.

3 Abstract

An abstract is the heart of the article, it not only is written in **brief and precise** words, but also tell readers the **purpose, method and result of the article and make sure most of the readers understand the abstract**. We should write the abstract after finishing the first edition of the article, avoid using sentences from the introduction and conclusions. Normally, an abstract only contains 100 to 300 words.

[lydon 8] The comma appears to be unnecessary.

4 introduction

An introduction should give **an** accurate background of the study problem objectively, including **history of the study, motivation and purpose** of the article and the **results** of the article.

In the beginning, we should mention the problem we meet in the study.

In the middle, we should define the problem and explain what attempts to do, not only summarize the results, progress achieved and problem left, but also mention our plan for the unsolved problem.

In the end, we give **an** outline of the article structure.

5 The main body of the article

If **the** article focuses on theoretic math, the main body consists of **preliminaries, main result, the outline of proofs and**

extensions. In ^{lydon}the preliminaries part, we talk about notation and lemma. In main results part, conclusion is mentioned and discussed.

If ^{lydon}the article focuses on computational math or applied math, the main body consists of **the problem or governing equations, the numerical method or experimental method, theoretical analysis, numerical results and conclusions.**

When we doing numerical ^{lydon}experiment~~experiment~~, we should **explain details** such as parameters and ^{lydon}method~~method~~ we use firstly. Next, using **moderate figures and tables** to contract may explain the results better. Thirdly, using **good examples**, which is widely used, may be persuasive. At last, **explanations about innovations** of the numerical results is necessary.

6 Conclusions

In the conclusions part, the following information we should concern.

1. Provide a **summary of the main contribution** briefly, emphasize the ^{lydon}importance~~important~~ of the results and try not to use repeated words.
2. Explain the questions mentioned in introduction.
3. Discuss the **general problems** which not mentioned in the article.
4. Explain the **implications** of our research.
5. Identify the next step or look to ^{lydon}the future.

7 Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments ^{lydon}are~~is~~ the part where we thank ^{lydon}to~~to~~ **people and institutions** who helped us to finish the article. We also need to mention **reviewers** if they give us significant advice which ^{lydon}help~~help~~ us revise the article.

8 Reference

Reference is the part where we put the **papers or books** which are used in the article. The paper in reference contains the following information: authors, article title, journal title, volume number, issue number, publication year and page numbers. The book in reference contains the following information: author, book title, publisher, edition information, publication city. Conference paper in reference also ~~needs~~^{need} to mention editors. Dissertation in reference ~~has~~^{have} to show the institution information.

9 Appendix

Appendix is the part where we put **long and complex mathematical formulas of proof** and some **relevant lemmas** but not concerned in the paper.

10 Others

1. Name: take the responsibility of the article
2. Date: get the data when we revise our article
3. Keywords and subject classification: make your article easy to get found.
4. Chapter title: interested readers and make the article logical.

11 Conclusion

We not only acquire the basic knowledge of writing but also need to **read western mathematician papers** to enlarge our English mathematical vocabulary.