Title

Author

Hello world!

Theorem 1. This is a great result. It has an equation:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \tag{1}$$

The equation number is (1).

PROOF SKETCH. This is the proof sketch of Theorem 1.

1. SinSECTION WITHOUT THEOREMS. it will not appear in the appendix. [1]

SECTION WITH SOME APPENDIX CON-

Example 2.1. Examples are numbered within a section.

Not much in the main text.

SECTION WITH THEOREMS (LONG)

Theorem 2. Another great result.

PROOF SKETCH. Proof sketch of Theorem 2.

Theorem 3. Another great result, without any proof sketch.

Theorem 4. A regular theorem, not repeated.

PROOF. This regular theorem is naturally followed with an inline proof.

Theorem 5. A repeated theorem, but with two proofs, one in Appendix and one in main text.

PROOF. Main text proof of Theorem 5.

LAST SECTION

4. LAST SECTION Theorem 6 (with note). Another theorem.

Theorem 7. Last theorem, not repeated.

PROOF. Proof, inlined.

REFERENCES

Permission to make digital or hard copies of all or part of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies bear this notice and the full citation on the first page. To copy otherwise, to republish, to post on servers or to redistribute to lists, requires prior specific permission and/or a fee. Copyright 20XX ACM X-XXXXX-XX-X/XX/XX ...\$15.00.

- [5] Sergey Erin and Cawrence Page. The anatomy of a large-scale hypertextual Web search engine. Computer Networks, 30(1-7):107-117, April 1998.
- [2] sitemaps.org. Sitemaps XML format. http://www.sitemaps.org/protocol.php, February

APPENDIX

Theorem 1. This is a great result. It has an equation:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \tag{1}$$

PROOF. This is the proof of Theorem 1. \Box

A_{Hell}Material for SECTION WITH SOME APPENDIX CONTENT (Section 2)

B. Material for SECTION WITH THEOREMS (LONG) (Section 3)

Theorem 2. Another great result.

PROOF. Proof of Theorem 2.

For some reason, this proof has an inline Lemma:

Lemma 8. This is the lemma (numbered following the theorem numbering).

PROOF. And this lemma has a proof as well!

Theorem 3. Another great result, without any proof sketch.

PROOF. Proof of Theorem 3. It has two references [2, 1].

Theorem 5. A repeated theorem, but with two proofs, one in Appendix and one in main text.

Proof. Appendix proof of Theorem 5.

And now for no particular reason, two isolated proofs in the appendix, written in two different ways:

Proof Proof of a non-existing result. First with a regular proof environment inside a toappendix environment. \Box

Proof. Second, with the specific appendix proof environment (but then, cannot change the proof name). \Box

C. Material for LAST SECTION (Section 4)

Theorem 6 (with note). Another theorem.

This theorem does not have a proof, but a discussion in the appendix. apxproof can figure, because of the theorem environment that follows, that the proof of the following theorem is not a proof of this theorem.