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Keywords: (a series of uncapitalized words, separated with commas)

ABSTRACT

Abstract text here.

SAMPLE SECTION

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Sample Subsection

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Sample Subsubsection Text here. Text here. Text here. Text here. Text here. Text here. Text here. Text here. Text here. Text here. Text here. Text here. Text here. Text here. Text here. Text here.

SAMPLE EQUATIONS

$$\rho^{\pi} = \frac{RI + \mathbb{E}_{\pi([L,\tau_L]|\text{post})}\left[C_L(\tau_{\text{Pav}} + \tau_L)\right] + \int_0^P dw \, \mathbb{E}_{\pi_{w_L}}\left[\sum_{n_{L|[\text{pre},w]}} C_L(\tau_L)\right]}{P + \mathbb{E}_{\pi([L,\tau_L]|\text{post})}\left[\tau_L\right] + \tau_{\text{Pav}} + \int_0^P dw \, \mathbb{E}_{\pi_{w_L}}\left[\sum_{n_{L|[\text{pre},w]}} \tau_L\right]} \tag{1}$$

As long as $RI - K_L P > \frac{1}{\beta}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \rho^{\pi} &= \frac{\beta(RI + K_L \tau_{\text{Pav}}) - 1}{\beta(P + \tau_{\text{Pav}})} \\ \text{and} \quad \mathbb{E}[\tau_L|\text{post}] &= \frac{P + \tau_{\text{Pav}}}{\beta(RI - K_L P) - 1} \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{2}$$

Simple code sample

```
procedure bubbleSort( A : list of sortable items )
    n = length(A)
    repeat
```

[*]Current address: MacMurdo Sound, Antartica

```
          newn = 0
          for i = 1 to n-1 inclusive do
             if A[i-1] > A[i] then
                swap(A[i-1], A[i])
                newn = i
             end if
          end for
          n = newn
       until n = 0
    end procedure
```

Algorithm environment

Algorithm 1 A sample in an algorithm environment.

---
if $i \geq maxval$ **then**
    $i \leftarrow 0$
else
    if $i + k \leq maxval$ **then**
        $i \leftarrow i + k$
    end if
end if

JARGON DEFINITIONS

Symbol	Meaning
Term	Definition
Term	Definition

Symbol	Meaning
Term	Definition
Term	Definition

ITEMIZED LISTS

Roman list:

(i) at high payoffs, subjects work almost continuously, engaging in little leisure in between work bouts;

(ii) at low payoffs, they engage in leisure all at once, in long bouts after working, rather than distributing the same amount of leisure time into multiple short leisure bouts;

(iii) subjects work continuously for the entire price duration, as long as the price is not very long (as shown by an analysis conducted by Y-AB, to be published separately);

(iv) the duration of leisure bouts is variable.

Numbered list:

1. at high payoffs, subjects work almost continuously, engaging in little leisure inbetween work bouts;

2. at low payoffs, they engage in leisure all at once, in long bouts after working, rather than distributing the same amount of leisure time into multiple short leisure bouts;

3. subjects work continuously for the entire price duration, as long as the price is not very long (as shown by an analysis conducted by Y-AB, to be published separately);

4. the duration of leisure bouts is variable.

Bulleted list:

- at high payoffs, subjects work almost continuously, engaging in little leisure inbetween work bouts;
- at low payoffs, they engage in leisure all at once, in long bouts after working, rather than distributing the same amount of leisure time into multiple short leisure bouts;
- subjects work continuously for the entire price duration, as long as the price is not very long (as shown by an analysis conducted by Y-AB, to be published separately);
- the duration of leisure bouts is variable.

SAMPLE CITATIONS

For general information on the correct form for citations using the APA 6 format, see the following sites: APA 6, In-text citations, The Basics and APA 6, In-text citations

NATBIB CITATION MARK UP

Single citations

Type	Results
`\citet{jon90}`	Jones et al. (1990)
`\citet[chap. 2]{jon90}`	Jones et al. (1990, chap. 2)
`\citep{jon90}`	(Jones et al., 1990)
`\citep[chap. 2]{jon90}`	(Jones et al., 1990, chap. 2)
`\citep[see][]{jon90}`	(see Jones et al., 1990)
`\citep[see][chap. 2]{jon90}`	(see Jones et al., 1990, chap. 2)
`\citet*{jon90}`	Jones, Baker, and Williams (1990)
`\citep*{jon90}`	(Jones, Baker, and Williams, 1990)

For example, some citations from the OpenMindSample bibliography: citet:Anderson (1983), citep:(G. Baggio, Stenning, & van Lambalgen, in press), and cite*: Anderson (1983).

*Multiple citations*

Multiple citations may be made by including more than one citation key in the `\cite` command argument.

| Type	Results
`\citet{jon90,jam91}`	Jones et al. (1990); James et al. (1991)
`\citep{jon90,jam91}`	(Jones et al., 1990; James et al. 1991)
`\citep{jon90,jon91}`	(Jones et al., 1990, 1991)
`\citep{jon90a,jon90b}`	(Jones et al., 1990a,b)

For example, multiple citations from the OpenMindSample bibliography: citet:Anderson (1983); G. Baggio et al. (in press), citep:(Anderson, 1983; G. Baggio et al., in press). As you see, the citations are automatically hyperlinked to their reference in the bibliography.

SAMPLE FIGURES
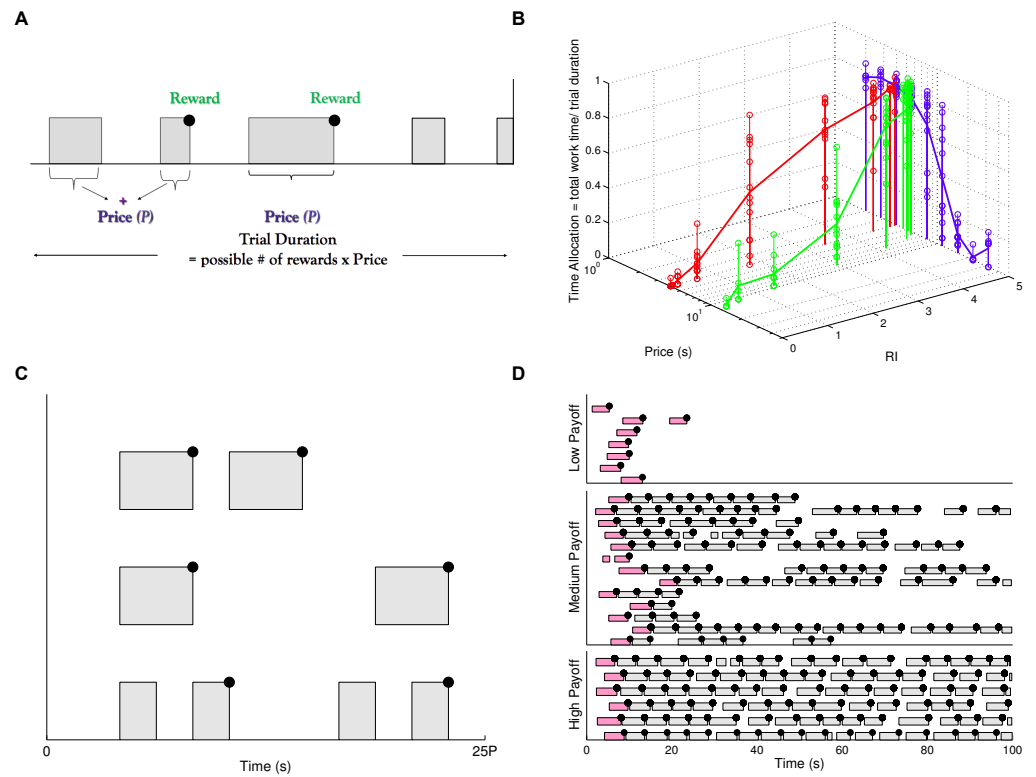
Figure 1. (Colour online) **Task and key features of the data.**
A) Cumulative handling time (CHT) task. Grey bars denote work (depressing a lever), white gaps show leisure. The subject must accumulate work up to a total period of time called the *price* (*P*) in order to obtain a single reward (black dot) of subjective reward intensity *RI*. The trial duration is $25 \times$ price (plus 2s each time the price is attained, during which the lever is retracted so it cannot work; not shown).
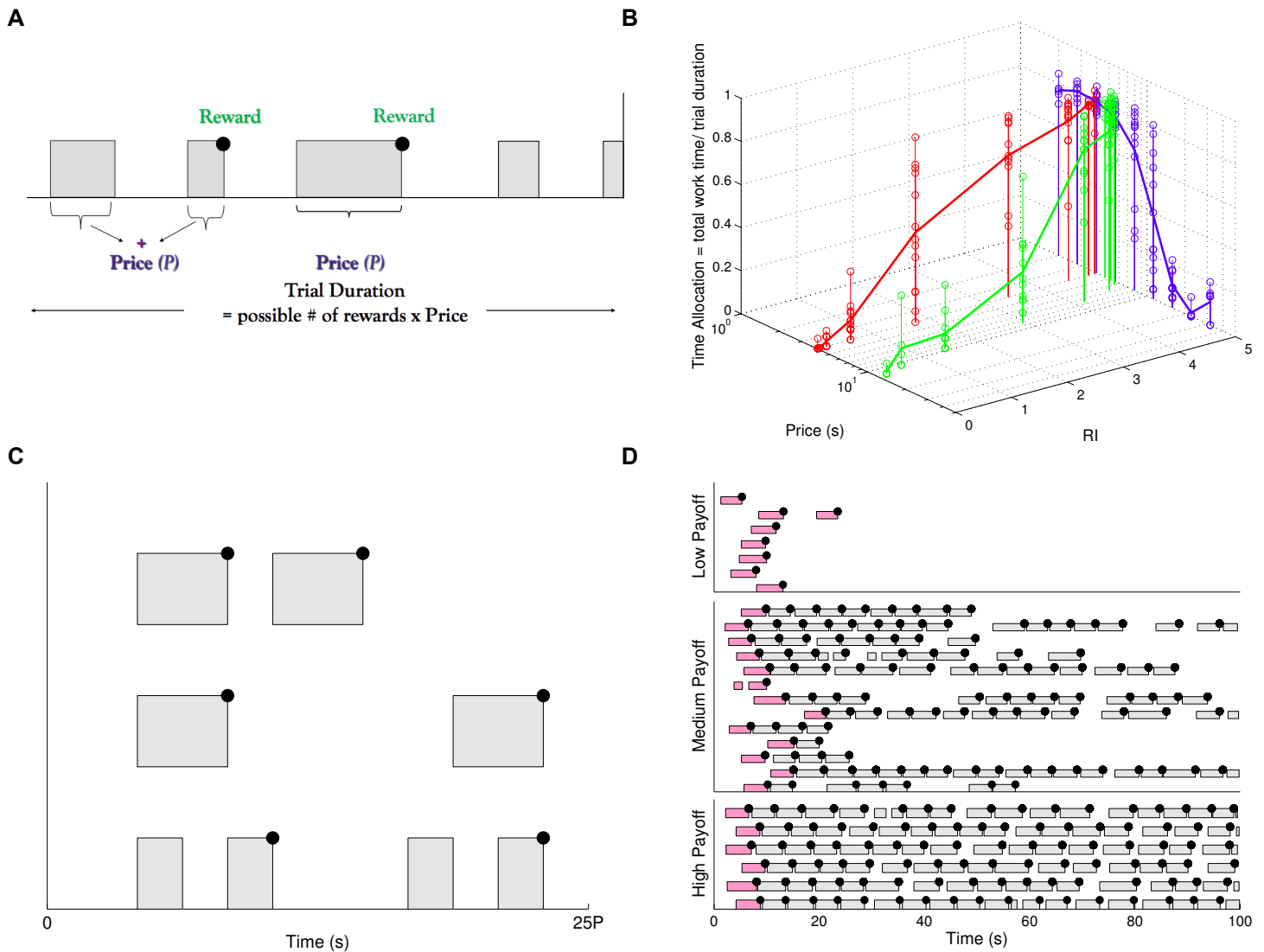
Figure 2. (Colour online) **Task and key features of the data.**
A) Cumulative handling time (CHT) task. Grey bars denote work (depressing a lever), white gaps show leisure. The subject must accumulate work up to a total period of time called the *price* (*P*) in order to obtain a single reward (black dot) of subjective reward intensity *RI*. The trial duration is $25 \times$ price (plus 2s each time the price is attained, during which the lever is retracted so it cannot work; not shown).

SAMPLE TABLES

Table 1.   Time of the Transition Between Phase 1 and Phase 2[a]

Run	Time (min)
*l*1	260
*l*2	300
*l*3	340
*h*1	270
*h*2	250
*h*3	380
*r*1	370
*r*2	390

[a]Table note text here.

Table 2.   Sample table taken from [treu03]

POS	chip	ID	X	Y	RA	DEC	IAU$\pm \delta$ IAU	IAP1$\pm \delta$ IAP1	IAP2 $\pm \delta$ IAP2	star	E	Comment
0	2	1	1370.99	57.35[a]	6.651120	17.131149	21.344±0.006[b]	2 4.385±0.016	23.528±0.013	0.0	9	-
0	2	2	1476.62	8.03	6.651480	17.129572	21.641±0.005	2 3.141±0.007	22.007±0.004	0.0	9	-
0	2	3	1079.62	28.92	6.652430	17.135000	23.953±0.030	2 4.890±0.023	24.240±0.023	0.0	-	-
0	2	4	114.58	21.22	6.655560	17.148020	23.801±0.025	2 5.039±0.026	24.112±0.021	0.0	-	-
0	2	5	46.78	19.46	6.655800	17.148932	23.012±0.012	2 3.924±0.012	23.282±0.011	0.0	-	-
0	2	6	1441.84	16.16	6.651480	17.130072	24.393±0.045	2 6.099±0.062	25.119±0.049	0.0	-	-
0	2	7	205.43	3.96	6.655520	17.146742	24.424±0.032	2 5.028±0.025	24.597±0.027	0.0	-	-
0	2	8	1321.63	9.76	6.651950	17.131672	22.189±0.011	2 4.743±0.021	23.298±0.011	0.0	4	edge

Table 2 is published in its entirety in the electronic edition of the *Astrophysical Journal*.

[a] Sample footnote for table 2.

[b] Another sample footnote for table 2.

Table 3.   Here is a caption for a table that is found in landscape mode.

POS	chip	ID	X	Y	RA	DEC	IAU± δ IAU	IAP1± δ IAP1	IAP2 ± δ IAP2	star	E	Comment
0	2	1	1370.99	57.35^a	6.651120	17.131149	21.344±0.006^b	24.385±0.016	23.528±0.013	0.0	9	-
0	2	2	1476.62	8.03	6.651480	17.129572	21.641±0.005	23.141±0.007	22.007±0.004	0.0	9	-
0	2	3	1079.62	28.92	6.652430	17.135000	23.953±0.030	24.890±0.023	24.240±0.023	0.0	-	-
0	2	4	114.58	21.22	6.655560	17.148020	23.801±0.025	25.039±0.026	24.112±0.021	0.0	-	-
0	2	5	46.78	19.46	6.655800	17.148932	23.012±0.012	23.924±0.012	23.282±0.011	0.0	-	-
0	2	6	1441.84	16.16	6.651480	17.130072	24.393±0.045	26.099±0.062	25.119±0.049	0.0	-	-
0	2	7	205.43	3.96	6.655520	17.146742	24.424±0.032	25.028±0.025	24.597±0.027	0.0	-	-
0	2	8	1321.63	9.76	6.651950	17.131672	22.189±0.011	24.743±0.021	23.298±0.011	0.0	4	edge

Table 2 is published in its entirety in the electronic edition of the *Astrophysical Journal.*

^{a} Sample footnote for table 2.

^{b} Another sample footnote for table 2.

Example of table continuing over pages:

Table 4: ApJ costs from 1991 to 2013

Year	Subscription cost ($)	Publication charges ($/page)
1991	600	100
1992	650	105
1993	550	103
1994	450	110
1995	410	112
1996	400	114
1997	525	115
1998	590	116
1999	575	115
2000	450	103
2001	490	90
2002	500	88
2003	450	90
2004	460	88
2005	440	79
2006	350	77
2007	325	70
2008	320	65
2009	190	68

Table continued on next page

Table 4, *continued from previous page.*

ApJ costs from 1991 to 2013

Year	Subscription cost ($)	Publication charges ($/page)
2010	280	70
2011	275	68
2012	150	56
2013	140	55

SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

Here you enter further sources of information, if desired.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Enter your acknowledgments here.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Who helped formulate the project, who supplied data, analyses and experiments, etc.

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A: SAMPLE APPENDIX SECTION

We derive the result in Eq. (2). We consider a linear $C_L(\tau_L + \tau_{\text{Pav}}) = K_L(\tau_L + \tau_{\text{Pav}})$, and make two further simplifications: (i) the subject does not engage in leisure in the pre-reward state (and so works for the whole price when it works); and (ii) *a priori*, arbitrarily long leisure durations are possible ($\lambda = 0$). Then the reward rate in Eq. (1) becomes

$$\rho^{\pi} = \frac{RI + K_L\{\,\mathbb{E}[\tau_L|\text{post}] + \tau_{\text{Pav}}\,\}}{P + \mathbb{E}[\tau_L|\text{post}] + \tau_{\text{Pav}}} \tag{A.1}$$

As discussed in the *Results* section, the probability of engaging in instrumental leisure in the post-reward state is $\pi([L, \tau_L]\,|\text{post}) = \exp\left[-\{\beta(\rho^{\pi} - K_L)\}\tau_L\right]$, which is an exponential distribution with mean

$$\mathbb{E}[\tau_L|\text{post}] = \frac{1}{\beta(\rho^{\pi} - K_L)} \tag{A.2}$$

Re-arranging terms of this equation,

$$\rho^{\pi} = \frac{1}{\beta\,\mathbb{E}[\tau_L|\text{post}]} + K_L \tag{A.3}$$

Equating Eqs. (A.1) and (A.3) and solving for the mean instrumental leisure duration $\mathbb{E}[\tau_L|\text{post}]$, we derive

$$\mathbb{E}[\tau_L|\text{post}] = \frac{P + \tau_{\text{Pav}}}{\beta(RI - K_LP) - 1} \tag{A.4}$$

which is the second line of Eq.(2). This is the mean instrumental leisure duration as long as $RI - K_LP > 1$, and $\mathbb{E}[\tau_L|\text{post}] \to \infty$ otherwise. When the former condition holds, we may substitute Eq. (A.4) into Eq. (A.1) and solve for ρ^{π}
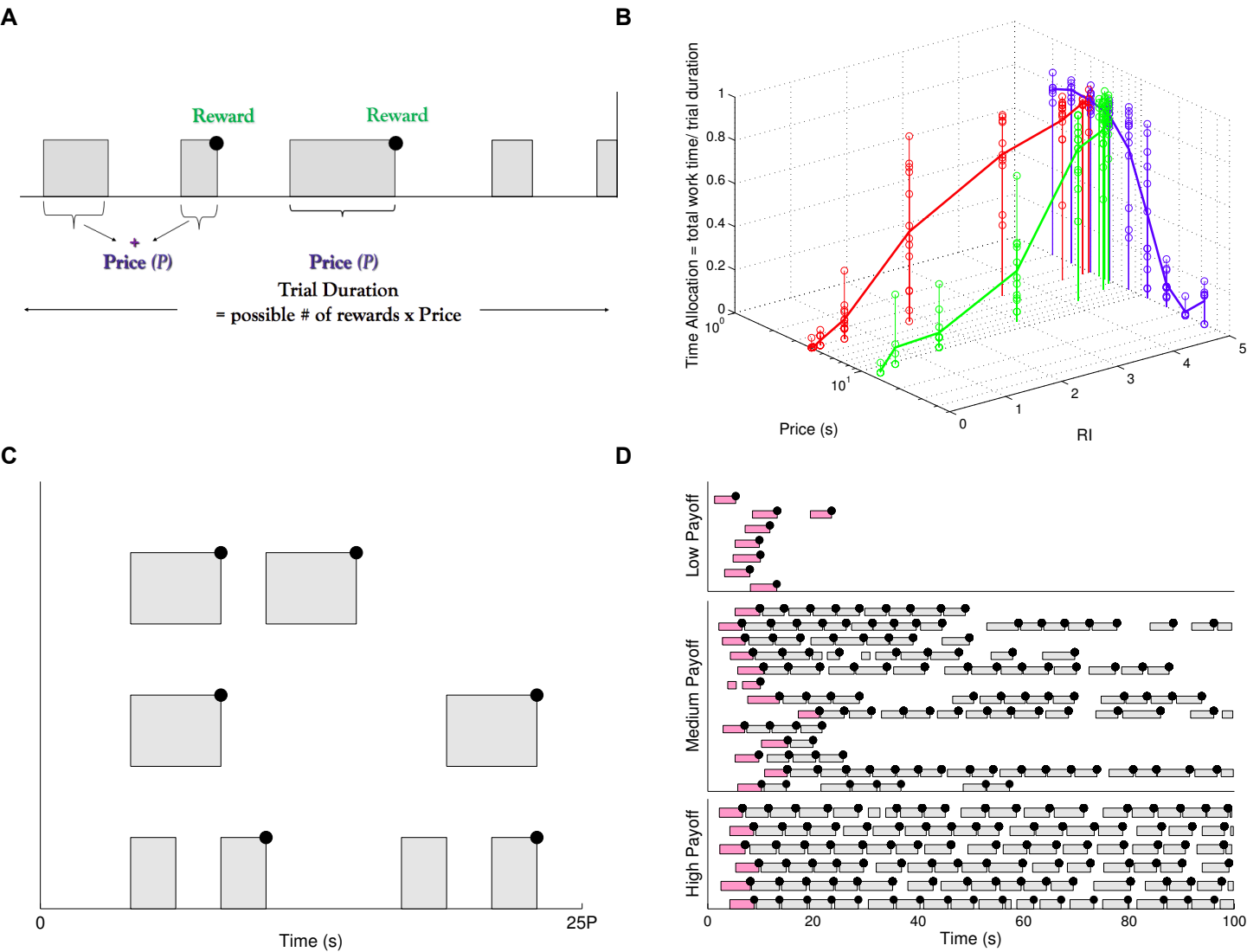
Figure A.1. Sample Appendix Caption. Here is a caption that might appear in an appendix. It is as wide as the full width of the page.

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