

A SAMPLE ARTICLE TITLE

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The abstract should summarize the contents of the paper. It should be clear, descriptive, self-explanatory and not longer than 200 words. It should also be suitable for publication in abstracting services. Formulas should be used as sparingly as possible within the abstract. The abstract should not make reference to results, bibliography or formulas in the body of the paper—it should be self-contained.

This is a sample input file. Comparing it with the output it generates can show you how to produce a simple document of your own.

1. Introduction. This template helps you to create a properly formatted $\text{\LaTeX 2}_{\epsilon}$ manuscript. Prepare your paper in the same style as used in this sample .pdf file. Try to avoid excessive use of italics and bold face. Please do not use any $\text{\LaTeX 2}_{\epsilon}$ or \TeX commands that affect the layout or formatting of your document (i.e., commands like `\textheight`, `\textwidth`, etc.).

2. Section headings. Here are some sub-sections:

2.1. *A sub-section.* Regular text.

2.1.1. *A sub-sub-section.* Regular text.

3. Text.

3.1. *Lists.* The following is an example of an *itemized* list, two levels deep.

- This is the first item of an itemized list. Each item in the list is marked with a “tick.” The document style determines what kind of tick mark is used.
 - This is the second item of the list. It contains another list nested inside it.
 - This is the first item of an itemized list that is nested within the itemized list.
 - This is the second item of the inner list. \LaTeX allows you to nest lists deeper than you really should.
- This is the rest of the second item of the outer list.
- This is the third item of the list.

The following is an example of an *enumerated* list of one level.

- (i) This is the first item of an enumerated list.
- (ii) This is the second item of an enumerated list.

The following is an example of an *enumerated* list, two levels deep.

1. This is the first item of an enumerated list. Each item in the list is marked with a “tick.” The document style determines what kind of tick mark is used.

MSC2020 subject classifications: Primary 00X00, 00X00; secondary 00X00.

Keywords and phrases: First keyword, second keyword.

2. This is the second item of the list. It contains another list nested inside of it.
 - (i) This is the first item of an enumerated list that is nested within.
 - (ii) This is the second item of the inner list. \LaTeX allows you to nest lists deeper than you really should.

This is the rest of the second item of the outer list.

3. This is the third item of the list.

3.2. *Punctuation.* Dashes come in three sizes: a hyphen, an intra-word dash like “U-statistics” or “the time-homogeneous model”; a medium dash (also called an “en-dash”) for number ranges or between two equal entities like “1–2” or “Cauchy–Schwarz inequality”; and a punctuation dash (also called an “em-dash”) in place of a comma, semicolon, colon or parentheses—like this.

Generating an ellipsis ... with the right spacing around the periods requires a special command.

4. Fonts. Please use text fonts in text mode, e.g.:

Roman
Italic
Bold
 SMALL CAPS
 Sans serif
 Typewriter

Please use mathematical fonts in mathematical mode, e.g.:

ABCabc123
ABCabc123
ABCabc123
ABCabc123 $\alpha\beta\gamma$
 \mathcal{ABC}
 \mathbb{ABC}
 ABCabc123
 ABCabc123
 $\mathfrak{ABCabc123}$

Note that `\mathcal`, `\mathbb` belongs to capital letters-only font typefaces.

5. Notes. Footnotes¹ pose no problem.²

6. Quotations. Text is displayed by indenting it from the left margin. There are short quotations

This is a short quotation. It consists of a single paragraph of text. There is no paragraph indentation. and longer ones.

This is a longer quotation. It consists of two paragraphs of text. The beginning of each paragraph is indicated by an extra indentation.

This is the second paragraph of the quotation. It is just as dull as the first paragraph.

¹This is an example of a footnote.

²Note that footnote number is after punctuation.

TABLE 1
The spherical case ($I_1 = 0$, $I_2 = 0$)

Equil. points	x	y	z	C	S
L_1	-2.485252241	0.000000000	0.017100631	8.230711648	U
L_2	0.000000000	0.000000000	3.068883732	0.000000000	S
L_3	0.009869059	0.000000000	4.756386544	-0.000057922	U
L_4	0.210589855	0.000000000	-0.007021459	9.440510897	U
L_5	0.455926604	0.000000000	-0.212446624	7.586126667	U
L_6	0.667031314	0.000000000	0.529879957	3.497660052	U
L_7	2.164386674	0.000000000	-0.169308438	6.866562449	U
L_8	0.560414471	0.421735658	-0.093667445	9.241525367	U
L_9	0.560414471	-0.421735658	-0.093667445	9.241525367	U
L_{10}	1.472523232	1.393484549	-0.083801333	6.733436505	U
L_{11}	1.472523232	-1.393484549	-0.083801333	6.733436505	U

7. Environments.

7.1. Examples for plain-style environments.

AXIOM 1. *This is the body of Axiom 1.*

PROOF. This is the body of the proof of the axiom above. □

CLAIM 2. *This is the body of Claim 2. Claim 2 is numbered after Axiom 1 because we used [axiom] in \newtheorem.*

THEOREM 7.1. *This is the body of Theorem 7.1. Theorem 7.1 numbering is dependent on section because we used [section] after \newtheorem.*

THEOREM 7.2 (Title of the theorem). *This is the body of Theorem 7.2. Theorem 7.2 has additional title.*

LEMMA 7.3. *This is the body of Lemma 7.3. Lemma 7.3 is numbered after Theorem 7.2 because we used [theorem] in \newtheorem.*

PROOF OF LEMMA 7.3. This is the body of the proof of Lemma 7.3. □

7.2. Examples for remark-style environments.

DEFINITION 7.4. This is the body of Definition 7.4. Definition 7.4 is numbered after Lemma 7.3 because we used [theorem] in \newtheorem.

EXAMPLE. This is the body of the example. Example is unnumbered because we used \newtheorem* instead of \newtheorem.

FACT. This is the body of the fact. Fact is unnumbered because we used \newtheorem* instead of \newtheorem.

8. Tables and figures. Cross-references to labeled tables: As you can see in Table 1 and also in Table 2.

Sample of cross-reference to figure. Figure 1 shows that it is not easy to get something on paper.

TABLE 2
Sample posterior estimates for each model

Model	Parameter	Mean	Std. dev.	Quantile		
				2.5%	50%	97.5%
Model 0	β_0	-12.29	2.29	-18.04	-11.99	-8.56
	β_1	0.10	0.07	-0.05	0.10	0.26
	β_2	0.01	0.09	-0.22	0.02	0.16
Model 1	β_0	-4.58	3.04	-11.00	-4.44	1.06
	β_1	0.79	0.21	0.38	0.78	1.20
	β_2	-0.28	0.10	-0.48	-0.28	-0.07
Model 2	β_0	-11.85	2.24	-17.34	-11.60	-7.85
	β_1	0.73	0.21	0.32	0.73	1.16
	β_2	-0.60	0.14	-0.88	-0.60	-0.34
	β_3	0.22	0.17	-0.10	0.22	0.55

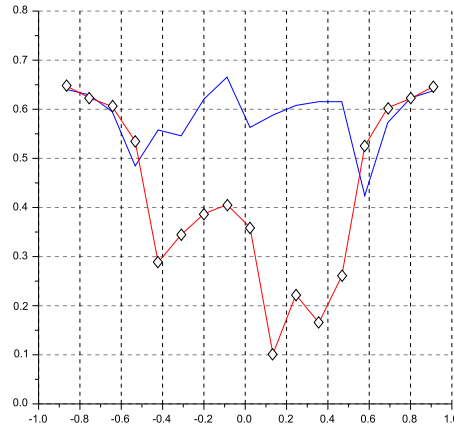


FIG 1. Pathway of the penicillin G biosynthesis.

9. Equations and the like. Two equations:

$$(1) \quad C_s = K_M \frac{\mu/\mu_x}{1 - \mu/\mu_x}$$

and

$$(2) \quad G = \frac{P_{\text{opt}} - P_{\text{ref}}}{P_{\text{ref}}} 100(\%).$$

Equation arrays:

$$(3) \quad \frac{dS}{dt} = -\sigma X + s_F F,$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{dX}{dt} = \mu X,$$

$$(5) \quad \frac{dP}{dt} = \pi X - k_h P,$$

$$(6) \quad \frac{dV}{dt} = F.$$

One long equation:

$$\mu_{\text{normal}} = \mu_x \frac{C_s}{K_x C_x + C_s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \quad &= \mu_{\text{normal}} - Y_{x/s} (1 - H(C_s)) (m_s + \pi/Y_{p/s}) \\
 &= \mu_{\text{normal}}/Y_{x/s} + H(C_s) (m_s + \pi/Y_{p/s}).
 \end{aligned}$$

APPENDIX: TITLE

Appendices should be provided in `{appendix}` environment, before Acknowledgements.

If there is only one appendix, then please refer to it in text as ... in the [Appendix](#).

APPENDIX A: TITLE OF THE FIRST APPENDIX

If there are more than one appendix, then please refer to it as ... in [Appendix A](#), [Appendix B](#), etc.

APPENDIX B: TITLE OF THE SECOND APPENDIX

B.1. First subsection of Appendix B. Use the standard \LaTeX commands for headings in `{appendix}`. Headings and other objects will be numbered automatically.

$$(8) \quad \mathcal{P} = (j_{k,1}, j_{k,2}, \dots, j_{k,m(k)}).$$

Sample of cross-reference to the formula (8) in [Appendix B](#).

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Title of Supplement A

Short description of Supplement A.

Title of Supplement B

Short description of Supplement B.

REFERENCES

- [1] BILLINGSLEY, P. (1999). *Convergence of Probability Measures*, 2nd ed. Wiley, New York.
- [2] BOURBAKI, N. (1966). *General Topology* **1**. Addison–Wesley, Reading, MA.
- [3] ETHIER, S. N. and KURTZ, T. G. (1985). *Markov Processes: Characterization and Convergence*. Wiley, New York.
- [4] PROKHOROV, YU. (1956). Convergence of random processes and limit theorems in probability theory. *Theory Probab. Appl.* **1** 157–214.