

# Time Series Analysis Basics

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ABSTRACT: Abstract...

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x	y	x and y
a	b	a and b
1	2	1 and 2
$\alpha$	$\beta$	$\alpha$ and $\beta$

**Table 1.** We prefer to have borders around the tables.

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## Contents

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### 1 Some examples and best-practices

For internal references use label-refs: see section ???. Bibliographic citations can be done with cite: refs. [? ? ? ]. When possible, align equations on the equal sign. The package `amsmath` is already loaded. See (??).

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 1, & y &= 2, \\ z &= 3. \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

Also, watch out for the punctuation at the end of the equations.

If you want some equations without the tag (number), please use the available starred-environments. For example:

$$x = 1$$

The `amsmath` package has many features. For example, you can use use `subequations` environment:

$$a = 1 \tag{1.2a}$$

$$b = 2 \tag{1.2b}$$

and it will continue to operate across the text also.

$$c = 3 \tag{1.2c}$$

The references will work as you’d expect: (??), (??) and (??) are all part of (??).

A similar solution is available for figures via the `subfigure` package (not loaded by default and not shown here). All figures and tables should be referenced in the text and should be placed at the top of the page where they are first cited or in subsequent pages. Positioning them in the source file after the paragraph where you first reference them usually yield good results. See figure ?? and table ??.

We discourage the use of inline figures (`wrapfigure`), as they may be difficult to position if the page layout changes.

We suggest not to abbreviate: “section”, “appendix”, “figure” and “table”, but “eq.” and “ref.” are welcome. Also, please do not use `\emph` or `\it` for latin abbreviaitons: i.e., et al., e.g., vs., etc.

