Title

Author(s) Name(s)

***Abstract*—Toggle the LaTeX variable `editmode` in the main source file to show/hide the bullets and labels. If switching the edit mode results in a compilation error, just delete the .aux file.**

If the LaTeX variable `singlenarrowcol` is 1, then each page contains a single column whose size equals the size of each of the columns in a double-column layout. This is convenient for editing and reviewing the document in a laptop screen. The number of pages when `singlenarrowcol` is 1 is roughly twice the number of pages when `singlenarrowcol` is 0.

***Index Terms*—One, two, three, four, five**

I. Introduction

[test citation [1]] Sec. II introduces the system model and formulates the problem...

II. Model and Problem Formulation

The following equation illustrates the usage of `salign`, `\hc` and `\newcommandoa`:

$$\mathcal{T} = 1 \tag{1a}$$

$$x \in \{x^{(0)}, \ldots, x^{(N-1)}\} \tag{1b}$$

For an enumeration that should be visible when not in edit mode, use `\cmt`:

1) This goes first.
2) This goes second.

III. Proposed Solution

Intermediate steps are shown in purple if `\intermediatesteps` is set to 1.

$$(x+1)^2 + (x-1)^2 = x^2 + 2x + 1 + x^2 - 2x + 1 \tag{2}$$

$$= 2x^2 + 2 \tag{3}$$

Use `\jumpline` instead of `\\` and `\alignchar` instead of `&`. A short form for `\jumpline\alignchar` is `\jlac`.

IV. Analysis

Set the variable `journal` to 0, 1, or 2 to show only the conference content, only the journal content, or both in different colors, respectively. This is the journal-only content. This is the conference-only content.

Use `\label{prop:XXXX}` to label any proposition, which includes theorems, lemmas, and corollaries. To refer to it, use `\Cref{prop:XXXX}`. Replace `XXXX` with the label of the proposition. For example, next result is Theorem 1.

Theorem 1 *If it rains, it is cloudy.*

Identify applicable funding agency here. If none, delete this.
Thanks to XYZ agency for funding.

Proof: The proof is omitted due to lack of space. The proof is in Appendix A. ■

Now a consequence of Theorem 1:

Corollary 1 *If it rains, it is cloudy.*

We refer to it as Corollary 1.

V. Numerical Experiments

VI. Conclusions

Appendix A
Proof of theorem 1

This is the proof of theorem 1

References

[1] S. M. Kay, *Fundamentals of Statistical Signal Processing, Vol. I: Estimation Theory*, Prentice-Hall, 1993.