# Submitted to *Econometrica*

1	A SAMPLE ARTICLE TITLE	1
2		2
3	FIRST AUTHOR	3
4	First Department of the First Author, University and Second Department of the First Author, University	4
5		5
6	SECOND AUTHOR	6
7	Department of the Second and Third Authors, University	7
8		8
9	THIRD AUTHOR	9
10	Department of the Second and Third Authors, University	10
11		11
	The abstract should summarize the contents of the paper. It should be clear,	
12	descriptive, self-explanatory and not longer than 150 words. It should also be	12
13	suitable for publication in abstracting services. Please avoid using math formulas	13
14	as much as possible. We recommend 3–8 keywords	14
15	KEYWORDS: First keyword, second keyword, third keyword.	15
16	1121 words. I not key word, second key word, ama key word.	16
17		17
18	1. INTRODUCTION	18
19	This template helps you to create a properly formatted LATEX $2_{\mathcal{E}}$ manuscript. Prepare	19
20	your paper in the same style as used in this sample .pdf file. Try to avoid excessive use	20
21	of italics and bold face; underlining is generally banned (except for exceptional cases).	21
22	Please do not use any LATEX $2\varepsilon$ or TEX commands that affect the layout or formatting of	22
23	your document (i.e., commands like \textheight, \textwidth, etc.). Note that the	23
24	Introduction should be Section 1 it should not imediately follow the abstract without a	24
25	heading.	25
26		26
27		27
28	First Author: first@somewhere.com	28
29	Second Author: second@somewhere.com	29
	Third Author: third@somewhere.com	30
30	We thank four anonymous referees. The Editor should not be thanked anonymously or by name in this footnote,	
31	or elsewhere in the paper. The first author gratefully acknowledges financial support from the National Science	31
32	Foundation through Grant XXX-000000	3.2

1	2. SECTION HEADINGS	1
2	Here are some subsections:	2
3		3
4	2.1. A Subsection	4
5	Regular text.	5
6	regular term	6
7	2.1.1. A Subsubsection	7
8	Regular text.	8
9		9
10	Paragraph heading If you want to add mini-headings for paragraphs without numbers	10
11	<pre>please use \paragraph*{}.</pre>	11
12	3. TEXT	12
13	3.1. <i>Lists</i>	13
14	5.1. Lists	14
15	The following is an example of an <i>itemized</i> list, two levels deep.	15
16	• This is the first item of an itemized list. Each item in the list is marked with a "tick."	16
17	The document style determines what kind of tick mark is used.	17
18	• This is the second item of the list. It contains another list nested inside of it.	18
19	<ul> <li>This is the first item of an itemized list that is nested within the itemized list.</li> </ul>	19
20	– This is the second item of the inner list. LATEX allows you to nest lists deeper than	20
21	you really should.	21
22	This is the rest of the second item of the outer list.	22
23	• This is the third item of the list.	23
24	The following is an example of an <i>enumerated</i> list, two levels deep.	24
25	(i) This is the first item of an enumerated list. Each item in the list is marked with a	25
26	"tick." The document style determines what kind of tick mark is used.	26
27	(ii) This is the second item of the list. It contains another list nested inside of it.	27
28	(a) This is the first item of an enumerated list that is nested within.	28
29	(b) This is the second item of the inner list. LATEX allows you to nest lists deeper	29
30	than you really should.	30
31	This is the rest of the second item of the outer list.	31
32	(iii) This is the third item of the list.	32

1	Do not use (1), (2), etc. for items in order to avoid confusion with numbered equations.	1
2		2
3	3.2. Punctuation	3
4	Avoid unnecessary hyphenation; many hyphenated words can be treated as one or two	4
5	words. Dashes come in three sizes: a hyphen, an intra-word dash like " $U$ -statistics" or "the	5
6	time-homogeneous model"; a medium dash (also called an "en-dash") for number ranges or	6
7	between two equal entities like "1-2" or "Cauchy-Schwarz inequality"; and a punctuation	7
8	dash (also called an "em-dash") in place of a comma, semicolon, colon or parentheses—	8
9	like this.	9
10	Generating an ellipsis with the right spacing around the periods requires using	10
11	\ldots.	11
12		12
13	3.3. Citation	13
14	Only include in the reference list entries for which there are text citations, and make sure	14
15	all citations are included in the reference list. Simple author and year cite: Aumann (1987).	15
16	Multiple bibliography items cite: Peck (1994), Enelow and Hinich (1990), Wittman (1990),	16
17	Cahuc, Postel-Vinay and Robin (2006). Author only cite: Wittman. Year only cite: (1990).	17
18	Citing bibliography with object Aumann (1987, Theorem 1). Citing within brackets is done	18
19	with the same commands (e.g., Peck (1994), Enelow and Hinich (1990), Wittman (1990)).	19
20	4. FONTS	20
21		21
22	Please use text fonts in text mode, e.g.:	22
23	Roman	23
24	<pre>Italic </pre>	24
25	Bold	25
26	SMALL CAPS	26
27	Sans serif	27
28	Typewriter   Places use methometical forts in methometical mode a g.	28
29	Please use mathematical fonts in mathematical mode, e.g.:	29
30	ABCabc123	30
31	ABCabc123	31
32	$ABCabc123 \setminus \{\}$	32

1	$ABCabc123lphaeta\gamma$	1
2	$\mathcal{ABC}$	2
3	$ABC \mathbb{C} $	3
4	ABCabc123	4
5	ABCabc123	5
6	ABCabc123	6
7	Note that \mathcal, \mathbb belongs to capital letters-only font typefaces.	7
8	5. NOTES	8
9		9
. 0	Footnotes <sup>1</sup> pose no problems in text. <sup>2</sup> Please do not add footnotes on math.	10
.1	6. NUMBERS	11
.2	A decimal point always should be preceded by a whole number and never should be left	12
. 3	"naked." Decimal expressions of numbers less than 1 always should be preceded by a zero	13
. 4	(0) to enhance the visibility of the decimal. For example, .3 should be 0.3. This applies to	14
. 5	text, tables, and figures.	15
. 6		16
7	7. QUOTATIONS	17
. 8	Text is displayed by indenting it from the left margin. There are short quotations	18
. 9	This is a short quotation. It consists of a single paragraph of text. There is no paragraph indentation. It	19
20	<pre>should be coded between \begin{quote} and \end{quote}.</pre>	20
21	and longer ones.	21
22	This is a longer quotation. It consists of two paragraphs of text. The beginning of each paragraph is	22
23	indicated by an extra indentation.	23
24	This is the second paragraph of the quotation. It is just as dull as the first paragraph. It should be coded	24
25	<pre>between \begin{quotation} and \end{quotation}.</pre>	25
26	8. environments	26
27	Please use regular counters (Theorem 1) as opposed to counters belonging on sections	27
28	(Theorem 3.1). Results (Lemmas, Propositions, Theorems, Claims) can be on the same or	28
29	different counters.	29
30		3(
31	<sup>1</sup> This is an example of a footnote.	31
32	<sup>2</sup> Note that footnote number is after punctuation.	32

# A SAMPLE RUNNING HEAD TITLE

1	8.1. Examples for plain-Style Environments	1
2	THEOREM 1: This is the body of Theorem 1.	2
3	PROOF: This is the body of the proof of the theorem above. Q.E.D.	3
5	CLAIM 1: This is the body of Claim 1.	5
6 7 8	AXIOM 1: This is the body of Axiom 1. Axioms should be on a different counter from results (e.g. Theorems, Propositions, Lemmas).	6 7 8
9	THEOREM 2—Title of the Theorem: <i>This is the body of Theorem</i> 2. <i>Theorem</i> 2 has additional title.	9
11 12 13	LEMMA 3: This is the body of Lemma 3. Lemma 3 is numbered after Theorem 2 because we used [theorem] in $\mbox{newtheorem}$ .	11 12 13
14 15	$\label{prop:theorem} FACT: \begin{tabular}{ll} \textit{This is the body of the fact. Fact is unnumbered because we used $\newtheorem.$\\ \hline \textit{instead of } \newtheorem. \\ \hline \end{tabular}$	14 15
16 17	PROOF OF THEOREM 2: This is the body of the proof of Theorem 2. Q.E.D.	16 17
18	8.2. Examples for remark-Style Environments	18 19
19 20 21	The following environments can be numbered or not; if numbered, they should be on different counters from results.	20
22	DEFINITION 1: This is the body of Definition 1. Definitions should be on a different counter from results (e.g. Theorems, Propositions, Lemmas).	22 23
<ul><li>24</li><li>25</li><li>26</li></ul>	EXAMPLE: This is the body of the example. Example is unnumbered because we used \newtheorem* instead of \newtheorem.	<ul><li>24</li><li>25</li><li>26</li></ul>
27	REMARK 1: This is the body of the remark.	27
29	9. EQUATIONS AND THE LIKE	29
30	Only number equations to which there is a subsequent reference. See equations below	30
31	(1)–(7). Please punctuate equations as you would punctuate a sentence, that is add a comma	31
32	between two equations and add a period if it ends a sentence.	32

2.4

2.7

Two equations: 

$$C_s = K_M \frac{\mu/\mu_x}{1 - \mu/\mu_x} \tag{1}$$

and 

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

**Equation arrays:** 

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

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = \mu X,\tag{4}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \pi X - k_h P,\tag{5}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = F. \tag{6}$$

One long equation, note that the equation number is on the last line: 

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

$$= \mu_{\text{normal}} - Y_{x/s} (1 - H(C_s)) (m_s + \pi/Y_{p/s})$$
<sup>20</sup>

$$= \mu_{\text{normal}} / Y_{x/s} + H(C_s)(m_s + \pi / Y_{p/s}).$$
 (7)

Note that variables made of more than one letter should use command \mathit, e.g., sov = 550, where sov is sum of votes. Abbreviations used in subscripts or superscripts should use \mathrm, e.g.,  $t_{\rm max}-t_{\rm min}=10$ . Operator names should use \operatorname, e.g. AR(1). Also, note that  $\emptyset$  symbol is preferred to  $\emptyset$ .

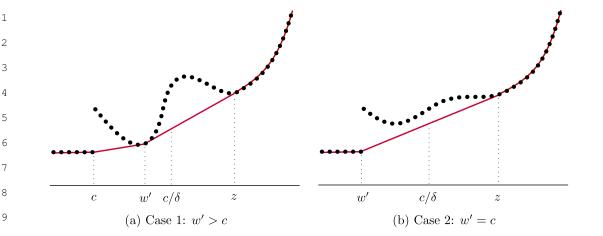
#### 10. TABLES AND FIGURES

Cross-references to labeled tables: As you can see in Table I and also in Table II. 

Sample of cross-reference to figure: Figure 1 shows that it is not easy to get something on paper. Note that figures will be in grayscale in the printed version.

		A SA							
TABLE I									
2		THE S	PHERICAL	L CASE ( $I_1$	$=0, I_2=0$	).			
3	Equil. Points	x	:	y	z		C	S	
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5	$L_2$	0.000000000	0.000	0000000	3.0688837	732 0.0	000000000	S	
6	$L_3$	0.009869059	0.000	0000000	4.7563865	544 -0.	000057922	U	
	$L_4$	0.210589855	0.000	0000000	-0.0070214	159 9.	440510897	U	
3	$L_5$	0.455926604	0.000	0000000	-0.2124466	524 7	586126667	U	
	$L_6$	0.667031314	0.000	0000000	0.5298799	957 3.	497660052	U	
	$L_7$	2.164386674	0.000	0000000	-0.1693084	138 6.	866562449	U	
	$L_8$	0.560414471	0.421	1735658	-0.0936674	145 9.	241525367	U	
L	$L_9$	0.560414471	-0.421	1735658	-0.0936674	145 9.	241525367	U	
2	$L_{10}$	1.472523232	1.393	3484549	-0.0838013	333 6.	733436505	U	
3	$L_{11}$	1.472523232	-1.393	3484549	-0.0838013	333 6.	733436505	U	
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11 55 77 33 99 90 11 12 22 33	Model 1	e should be presented and ard errors and of some state of the state o	Mean -12.29 0.10 0.01 -4.58 0.79 -0.28	do not use as its or confident states are confident states.  Std. Dev.  2.29  0.07  0.09  3.04  0.21  0.10	2.5%  -18.04 -0.05 -0.22 -11.00 0.38 -0.48	MODEL.  Quantile 50% -11.99 0.10 0.02 -4.44 0.78 -0.28	97.5%  -8.56 0.26 0.16 1.06 1.20 -0.07		W

1.3



2.4

FIGURE 1.—The dotted lines show the values of u(x) for x in the discrete support of F. The solid lines show  $u_{\text{conv}}(x)$ .

#### APPENDIX: TITLE

Appendices should be provided in {appendix} environment. 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

If your appendix is long, make sure to divide it into subsections and refer to them in text. Use the standard LATEX commands for headings in {appendix}. Headings and other objects will be numbered automatically.

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

Sample of cross-reference to formula (8) in Appendix B.1. Note that it is better to refer to Appendix B.1 as opposed to Appendix B, because it is easier for the reader to locate the necessary place.

1	REFERENCES	1
2	AUMANN, ROBERT (1987): "Correlated Equilibrium as an Expression of Bayesian Rationality," Econometrica,	2
3	55 (1), 1–18. [3]	3
4	PECK, JAMES (1994): "Competition in Transactions Mechanisms: The Emergence of Competition," Unpublished	4
5	Manuscript, Ohio State University. [3]	5
6	ENELOW, JAMES, AND MELVIN HINICH, eds. (1990): Advances in the Spatial Theory of Voting. Cambridge,	6
7	U.K.: Cambridge University Press. [3] WITTMAN, DONALD (1990): "Spatial Strategies when Candidates Have Policy Preferences," in <i>Advances in the</i>	7
8	Spatial Theory of Voting, ed. by M. Hinich and J. Enelow. Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 66–	8
9	98. [3]	9
-	CAHUC, PIERRE, FABIEN POSTEL-VINAY, AND JEAN-MARC ROBIN (2006): "Supplement to 'Wage Bargaining	
10	with On-the-Job Search: Theory and Evidence'," Econometrica Supplementary Material, 74. [3]	10
11	<del></del>	11
12	Co-editor [Name Surname; will be inserted later] handled this manuscript.	12
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