

LATEX TEMPLATE FOR GITHUB

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ABSTRACT. Your abstract here.

1. INTRODUCTION

Your introduction here. Include some references [1, 2, 3]. Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.

Figure example

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2010 Mathematics Subject Classification. 26E70, 05A30.

Key words and phrases. Polynomial identities, Finite differences, Binomial coefficients, Faulhaber's formula, Power sums, Bernoulli numbers, Combinatorics, Pascal's triangle, OEIS.

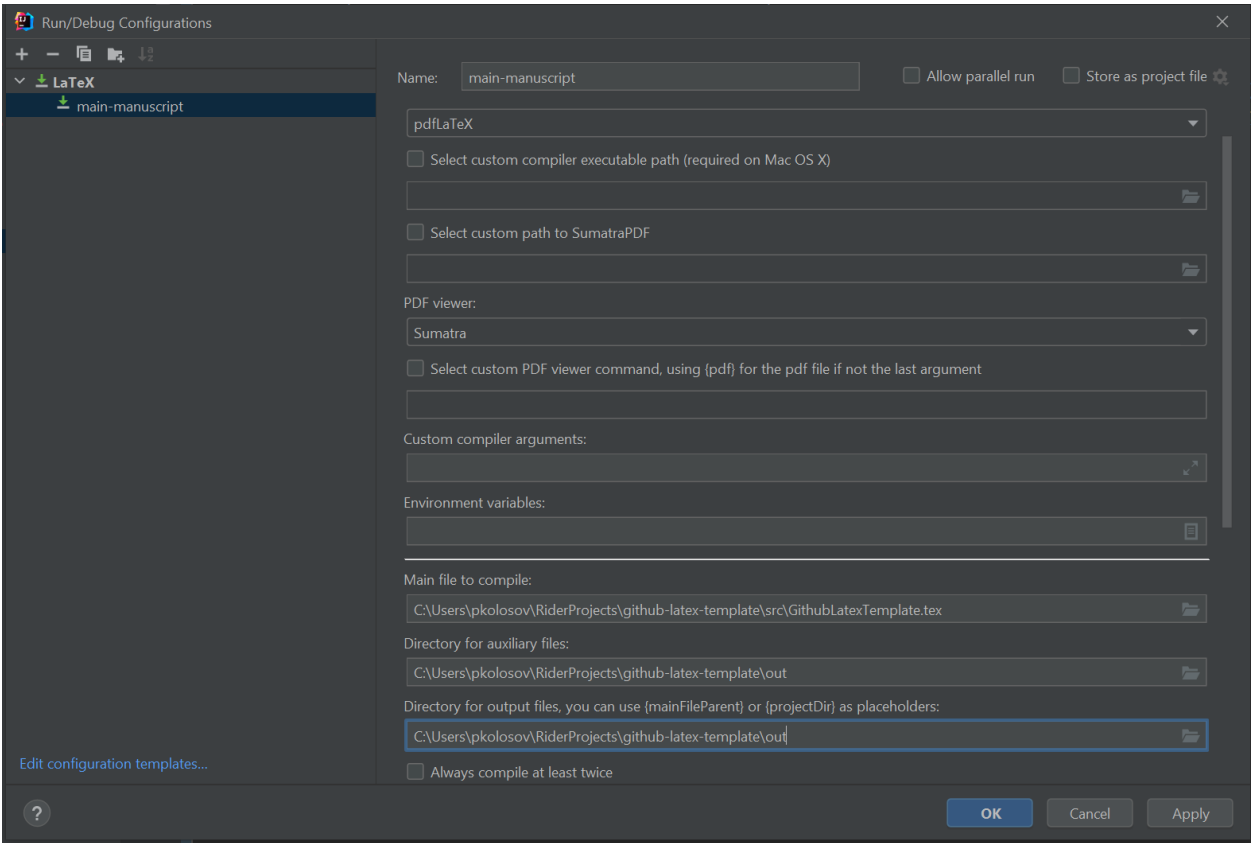


Figure 1. Figure example.

m/r	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	1							
1	1	6						
2	1	0	30					
3	1	-14	0	140				
4	1	-120	0	0	630			
5	1	-1386	660	0	0	2772		
6	1	-21840	18018	0	0	0	12012	
7	1	-450054	491400	-60060	0	0	0	51480

Table 1. Coefficients $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}$. See OEIS sequences [\[4, 5\]](#).

$$\left\| \begin{smallmatrix} a \\ b \end{smallmatrix} \right\|_m$$

$$\left\| \begin{matrix} a \\ b \end{matrix} \right\|_m$$

And for any natural m we have polynomial identity

$$x^m = \sum_{k=1}^m T(m, k) x^{[k]} \quad (1)$$

where $x^{[k]}$ denotes central factorial defined by

$$x^{[n]} = x \left(x + \frac{n}{2} - 1 \right)^{\overline{n-1}}$$

where $(n)^{\overline{k}} = n(n-1)(n-2) \cdots (n-k+1)$ denotes falling factorial in Knuth's notation. In particular,

$$x^{[n]} = x \left(x + \frac{n}{2} - 1 \right) \left(x + \frac{n}{2} - 1 \right) \cdots \left(x + \frac{n}{2} - n + 1 \right) = x \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(x + \frac{n}{2} - k \right) \quad (2)$$

2. CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions of your manuscript.

Here is an itemize list with adjusted margins

- Conclusion 1
- Conclusion 2
- Conclusion 3

Total derivative: $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

Partial derivative: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$

Second total derivative: $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$

Mixed partial: $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$

REFERENCES

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