Using LaTeX for Typesetting Wiley Books

Wileysix and Wileysev

Sample Pages: Code with results on the following page

To see LaTeX code next to the results,
go to the task bar on top of your Acrobat Reader and set

`View==>Page Display==>Two up continuous`

You may want to also set the size to 'Fit Width', `(control-2)`

by Amy Hendrickson, TeXnology Inc.
www.texnology.com / amyh@texnology.com

LaTeX Code for Beginning of Book

Comment: Setting `\offprintinfo{}{}` is necessary.
See an example the bottom of this page.

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% 7x10
%\documentclass{wileySev}

% 6x9
\documentclass{wileySix}

% For PostScript text
\usepackage{w-bookps}

% For including graphics files
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage{color}
\definecolor{gray}{cmyk}{0,0,0,0.5}
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%% Change options here if you want:
%%
%% How many levels of section head would you like numbered?
%% 0= no section numbers, 1= section, 2= subsection, 3= subsubsection
%%==>>
\setcounter{secnumdepth}{3}

%% How many levels of section head would you like to appear in the
%% Table of Contents?
%% 0= chapter titles, 1= section titles, 2= subsection titles,
%% 3= subsubsection titles.
%%==>>
\setcounter{tocdepth}{2}
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%
% DRAFT
%
% Uncomment to get double spacing between lines, current date and time
% printed at bottom of page.
% \draft
% (If you want to keep tables from becoming double spaced also uncomment
% this):
% \renewcommand{\arraystretch}{0.6}
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

\offprintinfo{Survey Methodology, Second Edition}{Robert M. Groves}
%% Can use \\ if title, and edition are too wide, ie,
%% \offprintinfo{Survey Methodology,\\ Second Edition}{Robert M. Groves}
```

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

Comment: Authors do not need to enter code needed for the title page, half title page, or copyright pages, since Wiley will supply these pages. However, if you would like to make title pages for your own use, here are the commands necessary.

```
\booktitle{Survey Methodology}
\subtitle{This is the Subtitle}

\authors{Robert M. Groves\\
\affil{Universitat de les Illes Balears}
Floyd J. Fowler, Jr.\\
\affil{University of New Mexico}
}

\halftitlepage

\titlepage

\begin{copyrightpage}{2007}
Survey Methodology / Robert M. Groves . . . [et al.].
\       p. cm.---(Wiley series in survey methodology)
\    ``Wiley-Interscience."
\    Includes bibliographical references and index.
\    ISBN 0-471-48348-6 (pbk.)
\    1. Surveys---Methodology.  2. Social
\  sciences---Research---Statistical methods.  I. Groves, Robert M.  II. %
Series.\\

HA31.2.S873 2007
001.4'33---dc22                                          2004044064
\end{copyrightpage}
```

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY
This is the Subtitle

Robert M. Groves
Universitat de les Illes Balears

Floyd J. Fowler, Jr.
University of New Mexico

A JOHN WILEY & SONS, INC., PUBLICATION

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HA31.2.S873 2007
001.4'33—dc22 2004044064
Printed in the United States of America.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

```
\dedication{To my parents}
```

To my parents

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

Comment: List of Contributors for edited books.

```
\begin{contributors}
\name{Masayki Abe,} Fujitsu Laboratories Ltd., Fujitsu Limited, Atsugi,
Japan

\name{L. A. Akers,} Center for Solid State Electronics Research, Arizona
State University, Tempe, Arizona

\name{G. H. Bernstein,} Department of Electrical and
Computer Engineering, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, South Bend,
Indiana; formerly of
Center for Solid State Electronics Research, Arizona
State University, Tempe, Arizona
\end{contributors}
```

CONTRIBUTORS

MASAYKI ABE, Fujitsu Laboratories Ltd., Fujitsu Limited, Atsugi, Japan

L. A. AKERS, Center for Solid State Electronics Research, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona

G. H. BERNSTEIN, Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana; formerly of Center for Solid State Electronics Research, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

Comment: all are optional except for table of contents.

```
\contentsinbrief
\tableofcontents
\listoffigures
\listoftables
```

CONTENTS IN BRIEF

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

```
\begin{foreword}
This is the foreword to the book.
\end{foreword}
```

FOREWORD

This is the foreword to the book.

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

```
\begin{preface}
This is an example preface.
This is an example preface.
This is an example preface.
This is an example preface.
\section*{This is a preface section}
This is an example of a preface.
This is an example preface.
This is an example preface.
This is an example preface.
This is an example preface.
\prefaceauthor{R. K. Watts}
\where{Durham, North Carolina\\
September, 2007}
\end{preface}
```

PREFACE

This is an example preface. This is an example preface. This is an example preface. This is an example preface.

This is a preface section

This is an example of a preface. This is an example preface. This is an example preface. This is an example preface. This is an example preface.

R. K. WATTS

Durham, North Carolina
September, 2007

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

```
\acknowledgments
From Dr.~Jay Young, consultant from Silver Spring, Maryland, I received
the initial push to even consider writing this book. Jay was a constant
``peer reader'' and very welcome advisor durying this year-long process.

To all these wonderful people I owe a deep sense of gratitude especially now
that this project has been completed.
\authorinitials{G. T. S.}
```

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

From Dr. Jay Young, consultant from Silver Spring, Maryland, I received the initial push to even consider writing this book. Jay was a constant “peer reader” and very welcome advisor durying this year-long process.

To all these wonderful people I owe a deep sense of gratitude especially now that this project has been completed.

G. T. S.

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

```
\begin{acronyms}
\acro{ACGIH}{American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists}
\acro{AEC}{Atomic Energy Commission}
\acro{OSHA}{Occupational Health and Safety Commission}
\acro{SAMA}{Scientific Apparatus Makers Association}
\end{acronyms}
```

ACRONYMS

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
OSHA	Occupational Health and Safety Commission
SAMA	Scientific Apparatus Makers Association

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

```
\begin{glossary}
\term{NormGibbs}Draw a sample from a posterior distribution
of data with an unknown mean and variance using Gibbs sampling.

\term{pNull}Test a one sided hypothesis from a numberically
specified posterior CDF or from a sample from the posterior

\term{sintegral}A numerical integration using Simpson's rule
\end{glossary}
```

GLOSSARY

NormGibbs	Draw a sample from a posterior distribution of data with an unknown mean and variance using Gibbs sampling.
pNull	Test a one sided hypothesis from a numberically specified posterior CDF or from a sample from the posterior
sintegral	A numerical integration using Simpson's rule

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

```
\begin{symbols}
\term{A}Amplitude

\term{\hbox{\&}}Propositional logic symbol

\term{a}Filter Coefficient

\bigskip

\term{\mathcal{B}}Number of Beats
\end{symbols}
```

SYMBOLS

A Amplitude
& Propositional logic symbol
a Filter Coefficient

$\mathcal{B}$ Number of Beats

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

Comment: Optionally, you may list the author and affiliation, with `\introauthor{<author name>}{<affiliation>}`.
This is perhaps most appropriate for an edited book. The name will appear in the Table of Contents underneath 'Introduction.'

```
\begin{introduction}


\introauthor{Catherine Clark, PhD.}
{Harvard School of Public Health\\
Boston, MA, USA}

The era of modern began in 1958 with the invention of the
integrated circuit by J. S. Kilby
 of Texas Instruments.
His first chip is shown in Fig.~I. For comparison,
Fig.~I.2 shows a modern microprocessor chip, \cite{zberen}.


This is the introduction.
This is the introduction.
This is the introduction.
This is the introduction.
This is the introduction.
This is the introduction.

\begin{equation}
ABC {\cal DEF} \alpha\beta\Gamma\Delta\sum^{abc}_{def}
\end{equation}


\begin{chapreferences}{10.}

\bibitem{zhamming}R. W. Hamming, {\it Numerical Methods for Scientists and
Engineers}, Chapter N-1, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1962.

\bibitem{zHu}J. Lee, K. Mayaram, and C. Hu, ``A Theoretical Study of
Gate/Drain Offset in LDD MOSFETs'' {\it IEEE Electron Device Lett.,} {\bf
EDL-7}(3). 152 (1986).

\bibitem{zberen}A. Berenbaum, B. W. Colbry, D.R. Ditzel, R. D Freeman, and
K.J. O'Connor, ``A Pipelined 32b Microprocessor with 13 kb of Cache Memory,''
{it Int. Solid State Circuit Conf., Dig. Tech. Pap.,} p. 34 (1987).

\end{chapreferences}
\end{introduction}
```

INTRODUCTION

CATHERINE CLARK, PHD.

Harvard School of Public Health
Boston, MA, USA

The era of modern began in 1958 with the invention of the integrated circuit by J. S. Kilby of Texas Instruments. His first chip is shown in Fig. I. For comparison, Fig. I.2 shows a modern microprocessor chip, [3].

This is the introduction. This is the introduction. This is the introduction. This is the introduction. This is the introduction. This is the introduction.

$$ABC\mathcal{D}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{F}\alpha\beta\Gamma\Delta\sum_{def}^{abc} \tag{I.1}$$

REFERENCES

1. R. W. Hamming, *Numerical Methods for Scientists and Engineers*, Chapter N-1, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1962.
2. J. Lee, K. Mayaram, and C. Hu, "A Theoretical Study of Gate/Drain Offset in LDD MOSFETs" *IEEE Electron Device Lett.,* **EDL-7**(3). 152 (1986).
3. A. Berenbaum, B. W. Colbry, D.R. Ditzel, R. D Freeman, and K.J. O'Connor, "A Pipelined 32b Microprocessor with 13 kb of Cache Memory," it Int. Solid State Circuit Conf., Dig. Tech. Pap., p. 34 (1987).

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

Comment: The argument in square brackets is sent to the Table of Contents, the one in curly brackets prints on the page.

```
\part[Submicron Semiconductor Manufacture]
{Submicron Semiconductor\\ Manufacture}
```

PART I

SUBMICRON SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURE

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

Comment: This sample shows how to send another version of the chapter title to the table of contents and runningheads;
the prologue; and the theorem and proof environments.

```
\chapter[The Submicrometer Silicon MOSFET]
{The Submicrometer\\ Silicon MOSFET}


\prologue{The sheer volumne of answers can often stifle
insight...The purpose of computing is insight, not numbers.}
{Hamming \cite{xhamming}}



\section{Sample Section}
Here is some sample text.

\begin{theorem}
Here is a sample theorem.
\end{theorem}
\begin{proof}
Here is its proof.
\end{proof}
```

CHAPTER 1

THE SUBMICROMETER SILICON MOSFET

> The sheer volumne of answers can often stifle insight...The purpose of computing is insight, not numbers.
>
> —Hamming [2]

1.1 Sample Section

Here is some sample text.

Theorem 1.1 *Here is a sample theorem.*

Proof: Here is its proof. ■

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

```
\chapter{First Edited Book Sample Chapter Title}
\chapterauthors{
G. Alvarez and R. K. Watts
\chapteraffil{Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania}
}

\section{Here is a normal section}
Here is some text.
```

CHAPTER 2

FIRST EDITED BOOK SAMPLE CHAPTER TITLE

G. Alvarez and R. K. Watts

Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

2.1 Here is a normal section

Here is some text.

2.1.1 Here is a subsection

Subsection here.

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

```
\chapter{Second Edited Book Sample Chapter Title}
\chapterauthors{
George Smeal, Ph.D.\affilmark{1}, Sally Smith,
M.D.\affilmark{2} and Stanley Kubrick\affilmark{1}
\chapteraffil{\affilmark{1}AT\&T Bell Laboratories
Murray Hill, New Jersey\\
\affilmark{2}Harvard Medical School,
Boston, Massachusetts}
}


\section{Here is a normal section}
Here is some text.

\subsection{This is the subsection}
Here is some normal text.
Here is some normal text.
Here is some normal text.

\subsubsection{This is the subsubsection}
Here is some text after the subsubsection.
Here is some text after the subsubsection.

\paragraph{This is the paragraph}
Here is some normal text.
Here is some normal text.
```

CHAPTER 3

SECOND EDITED BOOK SAMPLE CHAPTER TITLE

GEORGE SMEAL, PH.D.[1], SALLY SMITH, M.D.[2] AND STANLEY KUBRICK[1]

[1]AT&T Bell Laboratories Murray Hill, New Jersey
[2]Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts

3.1 Here is a normal section

Here is some text.

3.1.1 This is the subsection

Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text.

3.1.1.1 This is the subsubsection Here is some text after the subsubsection. Here is some text after the subsubsection.

This is the paragraph Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text.

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

```
\section{Sections and Convenient Macros}

\subsection[This Version of Section Head will be sent Contents]
{Break Long Section heads\\ with double backslash}
Here is some normal text.
Here is some normal text.
Here is some normal text.

 \subsection[This show how to explicitly break lines
\string\hfill\string\break\space in Table of Contents]
{Here is a Section Title}
See this section head for information on how to explicitly break lines in
table of contents.

\subsection{How to get \lowercase{lower case} in section head: \lowercase{$p$}$H$}
Here is some normal text.
Here is some normal text.
Here is some normal text.
```

CHAPTER 4

SECTIONS AND CONVENIENT MACROS

4.1 Break Long Section heads with double backslash

Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text.

4.2 Here is a Section Title

See this section head for information on how to explicitly break lines in table of contents.

4.3 How to get lower case in section head: pH

Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text.

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

```
\section{Boxed and Bold Math}
\subsection{Boxed Math}

\begin{equation}
\boxit{\alpha\beta\Gamma\Delta}
\label{boxedEquation}
\end{equation}

\subsection{Bolding Math}
This equation is surrounded with mathbf. Notice only the 't' is bold.
\begin{equation}
\mathbf{
\frac{\partial \varepsilon \rho }{\partial t}=\varepsilon \frac{\partial
\rho }{\partial t}+\rho \frac{\partial \varepsilon }{\partial t}}
\end{equation}%
Compared to this which uses {\tt\string\boldmath}. Now all the equation is bold.
\begin{equation}
\boldmath{
\frac{\partial \varepsilon \rho }{\partial t}=\varepsilon \frac{\partial
\rho }{\partial t}+\rho \frac{\partial \varepsilon }{\partial t}}
\end{equation}%
You can use {\tt\string\mathbold} for a single symbol, which
would not otherwise be made bold with mathbf. For example, mathbf does
not make the omega bold:
\begin{equation}
123 \mathbf{\omega}
\end{equation}
Compared to boldmath, which does make the Greek letter bold,
but also makes the other terms in
the equation bold:
\begin{equation}
123  \boldmath{\omega}
\end{equation}
where, {\tt\string\mathbold\string{<term>\string}} will make only
its argument bold:
\begin{equation}
123  \mathbold{\omega}
\end{equation}
```

4.4 Boxed and Bold Math

4.4.1 Boxed Math

$$\boxed{\alpha\beta\Gamma\Delta} \tag{4.1}$$

4.4.2 Bolding Math

This equation is surrounded with mathbf. Notice only the 't' is bold.

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon \rho}{\partial \mathbf{t}} = \varepsilon \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \mathbf{t}} + \rho \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial \mathbf{t}} \tag{4.2}$$

Compared to this which uses `\boldmath`. Now all the equation is bold.

$$\boldsymbol{\frac{\partial \varepsilon \rho}{\partial t} = \varepsilon \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \rho \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial t}} \tag{4.3}$$

You can use `\mathbold` for a single symbol, which would not otherwise be made bold with mathbf. For example, mathbf does not make the omega bold:

$$123\omega \tag{4.4}$$

Compared to boldmath, which does make the Greek letter bold, but also makes the other terms in the equation bold:

$$\boldsymbol{123\omega} \tag{4.5}$$

where, `\mathbold{<term>}` will make only its argument bold:

$$123\boldsymbol{\omega} \tag{4.6}$$

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

```
\section{Example}

Here is some text.

\begin{example}
Use Black's law [Equation (6.3)] to estimate the reduction in useful product
life if a metal line is initially run at 55$^\circ$C at a maximum line
current density.
\end{example}

\begin{example}[Optional Example Name]
Use Black's law again to estimate an optional reduction in useful product
life in a metal line.
\end{example}
```

4.5 Example

Here is some text.

EXAMPLE 4.1

Use Black's law [Equation (6.3)] to estimate the reduction in useful product life if a metal line is initially run at 55°C at a maximum line current density.

EXAMPLE 4.2 Optional Example Name

Use Black's law again to estimate an optional reduction in useful product life in a metal line.

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

```
\section{Sample figure and table}

\begin{figure}[ht]
\centerline{\includegraphics[width=.5\textwidth]{figsamp}}
\caption{Short figure caption.}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}[ht]
\vskip2pt
\caption{Oscillograph for  memory address access operations,
showing 500 ps address access time and superimposed signals%
of address access in a 1 kbit memory plane.}
\end{figure}

\begin{table}[ht]
\caption{Small Table}
\centering
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
one&two&three&four\\
\hline
C&D&E&F\\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

\begin{table}[ht]
\caption[Effects of the two types of
$\alpha\beta\sum^A_B$ scaling proposed by
Dennard and co-workers$^{a,b}$]
{Effects of the two types of
$\alpha\beta\sum^A_B$ scaling proposed by
Dennard\newline
and co-workers$^{a,b}$}
\begin{tabular*}{\textwidth}{@{\extracolsep{\fill}}lcc}
\hline
Parameter& $\kappa$ Scaling & $\kappa$, $\lambda$ Scaling\cr
\hline
Dimension&$\kappa^{-1}$&$\lambda^{-1}$\cr
Voltage&$\kappa^{-1}$&$\kappa^{-1}$\cr
Currant&$\kappa^{-1}$&$\lambda/\kappa^{2}$\cr
Dopant Concentration&$\kappa$&$\lambda^2/\kappa$\cr
\hline
\end{tabular*}
\begin{tablenotes}
$^a$Refs.~19 and 20.

$^b\kappa, \lambda>1$.
\end{tablenotes}
\end{table}
```

4.6 Sample figure and table

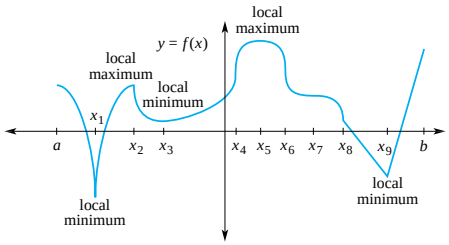

Figure 4.1 Short figure caption.

Figure 4.2 Oscillograph for memory address access operations, showing 500 ps address access time and superimposed signalsof address access in a 1 kbit memory plane.

Table 4.1 Small Table

one	two	three	four
C	D	E	F

Table 4.2 Effects of the two types of $\alpha\beta \sum_{B}^{A}$ scaling proposed by Dennard and co-workers[a,b]

Parameter	κ Scaling	κ, λ Scaling
Dimension	κ^{-1}	λ^{-1}
Voltage	κ^{-1}	κ^{-1}
Currant	κ^{-1}	λ/κ^{2}
Dopant Concentration	κ	λ^{2}/κ

[a] Refs. 19 and 20.

[b] $\kappa, \lambda > 1$.

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

```
\section{Side by Side Tables and Figures}

\begin{figure}[ht]
\sidebyside{
Space for figure...
\caption{This caption will go on the left side of
the page. It is the initial caption of two side-by-side captions.}
}
{
Space for second figure...
\caption{This caption will go on the right side of
the page. It is the second of two side-by-side captions.}
}
\end{figure}

 \begin{table}[ht]
 \sidebyside{
\caption{Table Caption}
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
one&two&three&four\\
a &little&sample&table
\end{tabular}
}
 {
\caption{Table Caption}
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
A&B&C&D\\
a &second little& sample&table
\end{tabular}
}
 \end{table}

Notice that the label goes After caption, when using sidebyside:

 \begin{table}[h]
 \sidebyside{\caption{Table Caption}\label{tab1}
 (first table here)}
 {\caption{Table Caption}\label{tab2} (second table here)}
 \end{table}
```

4.7 Side by Side Tables and Figures

Space for figure...

Figure 4.3 This caption will go on the left side of the page. It is the initial caption of two side-by-side captions.

Space for second figure...

Figure 4.4 This caption will go on the right side of the page. It is the second of two side-by-side captions.

Table 4.3 Table Caption

one	two	three	four
a	little	sample	table

Table 4.4 Table Caption

A	B	C	D
a	second little	sample	table

Notice that the label goes After caption, when using sidebyside:

Table 4.5 Table Caption

(first table here)

Table 4.6 Table Caption

(second table here)

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

Comment: Must use `\usepackage{graphicx}`.
`\rotatebox` will give you an error message if there are any blank lines.

```
\section{Rotated Table}

\begin{table}[ht]
\rotatebox{90}{\vbox{
\caption[Effects of the two types of
$\alpha\beta\sum^A_B$ scaling proposed by
Dennard and co-workers$^{a,b}$]
{Effects of the two types of
$\alpha\beta\sum^A_B$ scaling proposed by
Dennard\newline
and co-workers$^{a,b}$}
\begin{tabular*}{\textwidth}{@{\extracolsep{\fill}}lcc}
\hline
Parameter& $\kappa$ Scaling & $\kappa$, $\lambda$ Scaling\cr
\hline
Dimension&$\kappa^{-1}$&$\lambda^{-1}$\cr
Voltage&$\kappa^{-1}$&$\kappa^{-1}$\cr
Currant&$\kappa^{-1}$&$\lambda/\kappa^{2}$\cr
Dopant Concentration&$\kappa$&$\lambda^2/\kappa$\cr
\hline
\end{tabular*}
\begin{tablenotes}
$^a$Refs.~19 and 20. $^b\kappa, \lambda>1$.
\end{tablenotes}
}}
\end{table}
```

4.8 Rotated Table

Table 4.7 Effects of the two types of $\alpha\beta\sum_{B}^{A}$ scaling proposed by Dennard and co-workers[a,b]

Parameter	κ Scaling	κ, λ Scaling
Dimension	κ^{-1}	λ^{-1}
Voltage	κ^{-1}	κ^{-1}
Currant	κ^{-1}	λ/κ^{2}
Dopant Concentration	κ	λ^{2}/κ

[a] Refs. 19 and 20. [b] $\kappa, \lambda > 1$.

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

```
\section{Algorithm}
This is a sample algorithm.\index{algorithm!State transition}

\begin{algorithm}
{\bf state\_transition algorithm} $\{$
\       for each neuron $j\in\{0,1,\ldots,M-1\}$
\       $\{$
\           calculate the weighted sum $S_j$ using Eq. (6);
\           if ($S_j>t_j$)
\                   $\{$turn ON neuron; $Y_1=+1\}$
\           else if ($S_j<t_j$)
\                   $\{$turn OFF neuron; $Y_1=-1\}$
\           else
\                   $\{$no change in neuron state; $y_j$ remains %
unchanged;$\}$
\       $\}$
$\}$
\end{algorithm}
```

4.9 Algorithm

This is a sample algorithm.

Algorithm 4.1

state_transition algorithm {
for each neuron $j \in \{0, 1, \ldots, M-1\}$
{
calculate the weighted sum S_j using Eq. (6);
if ($S_j > t_j$)
{turn ON neuron; $Y_1 = +1$}
else if ($S_j < t_j$)
{turn OFF neuron; $Y_1 = -1$}
else
{no change in neuron state; y_j remains unchanged;}
}
}

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

```
\section{Listing}

\begin{enumerate}
\item
This is the first item in the numbered list.

\item
This is the second item in the numbered list.
This is the second item in the numbered list.
This is the second item in the numbered list.
\end{enumerate}

\begin{itemize}
\item
This is the first item in the itemized list.

\item
This is the first item in the itemized list.
This is the first item in the itemized list.
This is the first item in the itemized list.
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
\item[]
These items are indented but don't have markers.

\item[]
These items are indented but don't have markers.
These items are indented but don't have markers.
\end{itemize}
```

4.10 Listing

1. This is the first item in the numbered list.
2. This is the second item in the numbered list. This is the second item in the numbered list. This is the second item in the numbered list.

- This is the first item in the itemized list.
- This is the first item in the itemized list. This is the first item in the itemized list. This is the first item in the itemized list.

These items are indented but don't have markers.

These items are indented but don't have markers. These items are indented but don't have markers.

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

```
\begin{problems}
\prob
For Hooker's data, Problem 1.2, use the Box and Cox and Atkinson procedures
to determine a appropriate transformation of PRES in the regression of PRES
on TEMP. find $\hat\lambda$, $\tilde\lambda$, the score test, and the added
variable plot for the score.  Summarize the results.

\prob
The following data were collected in a study of the effect of dissolved
sulfur on the surface tension of liquid copper (Baes and Killogg, 1953).

{\centering
\vskip6pt
\begin{tabular}{rlcc}
\hline
&&\multicolumn2c{$Y$= Decrease in Surface Tension}\\
\multicolumn2c{$x$ = Weight \% sulfur}
&\multicolumn2c{(dynes/cm), two Replicates}\\
\hline
0.&034&301&316\\
0.&093&430&422\\
0.&30&593&586\\
\hline
\end{tabular}\vskip6pt}

\subprob
Find the transformations of $X$ and $Y$ sot that in the transformed scale
the regression is linear.

\subprob
Assuming that $X$ is transformed to $\ln(X)$, which choice of $Y$ gives
better results,
$Y$ or $\ln(Y)$? (Sclove, 1972).

\sidebysidesubprob{In the case of $\alpha_1$?}{In the case of $\alpha_2$?}

\prob
Examine the Longley data, Problem 3.3, for applicability of assumptions of the
linear model.

\sidebysideprob{In the case of $\Gamma_1$?}{In the case of $\Gamma_2$?}
\end{problems}
```

PROBLEMS

4.1 For Hooker's data, Problem 1.2, use the Box and Cox and Atkinson procedures to determine a appropriate transformation of PRES in the regression of PRES on TEMP. find $\hat{\lambda}$, $\tilde{\lambda}$, the score test, and the added variable plot for the score. Summarize the results.

4.2 The following data were collected in a study of the effect of dissolved sulfur on the surface tension of liquid copper (Baes and Killogg, 1953).

x = Weight % sulfur	Y = Decrease in Surface Tension (dynes/cm), two Replicates	
0. 034	301	316
0. 093	430	422
0. 30	593	586

a) Find the transformations of X and Y sot that in the transformed scale the regression is linear.

b) Assuming that X is transformed to $\ln(X)$, which choice of Y gives better results, Y or $\ln(Y)$? (Sclove, 1972).

c) In the case of α_1?

d) In the case of α_2?

4.3 Examine the Longley data, Problem 3.3, for applicability of assumptions of the linear model.

4.4 In the case of Γ_1?

4.5 In the case of Γ_2?

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

```
\begin{exercises}
\exer
For Hooker's data, Exercise 1.2, use the Box and Cox and Atkinson procedures
to determine a appropriate transformation of PRES in the regression of PRES
on TEMP. find $\hat\lambda$, $\tilde\lambda$, the score test, and the added
variable plot for the score.  Summarize the results.

\exer
The following data were collected in a study of the effect of dissolved sulfur
on the surface tension of liquid copper (Baes and Killogg, 1953).

{\centering
\vskip6pt
\begin{tabular}{rlcc}
\hline
&&\multicolumn2c{$Y$= Decrease in Surface Tension}\\
\multicolumn2c{$x$ = Weight \% sulfur}
&\multicolumn2c{(dynes/cm), two Replicates}\\
\hline
0.&034&301&316\\
0.&093&430&422\\
0.&30&593&586\\
\hline
\end{tabular}\vskip6pt}

\subexer
Find the transformations of $X$ and $Y$ sot that in the transformed scale
the regression is linear.

\subexer
Assuming that $X$ is transformed to $\ln(X)$, which choice of $Y$ gives
better results, $Y$ or $\ln(Y)$? (Sclove, 1972).

\sidebysidesubexer{In the case of $\Delta_1$?}{In the case of $\Delta_2$?}

\exer
Examine the Longley data, Problem 3.3, for applicability of assumptions of the
linear model.

\sidebysideexer{In the case of $\Gamma_1$?}{In the case of $\Gamma_2$?}
\end{exercises}
```

EXERCISES

4.1 For Hooker's data, Exercise 1.2, use the Box and Cox and Atkinson procedures to determine a appropriate transformation of PRES in the regression of PRES on TEMP. find $\hat{\lambda}$, $\tilde{\lambda}$, the score test, and the added variable plot for the score. Summarize the results.

4.2 The following data were collected in a study of the effect of dissolved sulfur on the surface tension of liquid copper (Baes and Killogg, 1953).

x = Weight % sulfur	Y = Decrease in Surface Tension (dynes/cm), two Replicates	
0. 034	301	316
0. 093	430	422
0. 30	593	586

a) Find the transformations of X and Y sot that in the transformed scale the regression is linear.

b) Assuming that X is transformed to $\ln(X)$, which choice of Y gives better results, Y or $\ln(Y)$? (Sclove, 1972).

c) In the case of Δ_1?

d) In the case of Δ_2?

4.3 Examine the Longley data, Problem 3.3, for applicability of assumptions of the linear model.

4.4 In the case of Γ_1?

4.5 In the case of Γ_2?

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

Comment: Entering Solutions, and Solution section.

For a solution section at the end of your book, and the ability to enter Solutions within the Problem or Exercise sections, enter `\usepackage{answers}` before `\begin{document}`

Then either in the Problems or the Exercises environment, enter the solution to each or selected problems, or exercise, after either the `\prob` command and problem text, or after the `\exer` command and exercise text.

The problems, or exercises, will be numbered sequentially throughout each chapter.

```
Notice that the solutions are not printed where
they are typed in, between the problems or exercises.
The solutions will be appear the solution section
at the end of the book.

\begin{problems}
\prob
First problem here.

\begin{sol}
Here is the first solution
\end{sol}

\prob
Here is the second problem.

\begin{sol}
Here is the second solution
\end{sol}
\end{problems}
```

Notice that the solutions are not printed where they are typed in, between the problems or exercises. The solutions will be appear the solution section at the end of the book.

PROBLEMS

4.1 First problem here.

4.2 Here is the second problem.

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

Comment: At the end of the book type in `\solutions` and `\solutionchap{}` or `\solutionappendix{}` with the chapter number or appendix letter, for each chapter or appendix where solutions were written.

```
\section{Printing the Solutions}
\solutions
% typically listed like this:
%\solutionchap{1}
%\solutionchap{2}
%\solutionappendix{A}
%\solutionappendix{B}

\solutionchap{4}
```

PROBLEM SOLUTIONS

SOLUTIONS FOR CHAPTER 4

4.1 Here is the first solution

4.2 Here is the second solution

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

Comment: Remember to type in the widest label:
`\begin{chapreferences}{<widest entry>}...`
`\end{chapreferences}`

```
\chapter{Chapter References}
\section{Chapter References: Numbered references}
This is a summary of this chapter.
Here are some references: \cite{xkilby}, \cite{xberen}.

\begin{chapreferences}{10.}

\bibitem{xkilby}J. S. Kilby, ``Invention of the Integrated Circuit,'' {\it
IEEE Trans. Electron Devices,} {\bf ED-23,} 648 (1976).


\bibitem{xhamming}R. W. Hamming, {\it Numerical Methods for Scientists and
Engineers}, Chapter N-1, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1962.

\bibitem{xHu}J. Lee, K. Mayaram, and C. Hu, ``A Theoretical Study of
Gate/Drain Offset in LDD MOSFETs'' {\it IEEE Electron Device Lett.,} {\bf
EDL-7}(3). 152 (1986).

\bibitem{xberen}A. Berenbaum, B. W. Colbry, D.R. Ditzel, R. D Freeman, and
K.J. O'Connor, ``A Pipelined 32b Microprocessor with 13 kb of Cache Memory,''
{it Int. Solid State Circuit Conf., Dig. Tech. Pap.,} p. 34 (1987).

\end{chapreferences}
```

CHAPTER 5

CHAPTER REFERENCES

5.1 Chapter References: Numbered references

This is a summary of this chapter. Here are some references: [1], [4].

REFERENCES

1. J. S. Kilby, "Invention of the Integrated Circuit," *IEEE Trans. Electron Devices,* **ED-23,** 648 (1976).
2. R. W. Hamming, *Numerical Methods for Scientists and Engineers*, Chapter N-1, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1962.
3. J. Lee, K. Mayaram, and C. Hu, "A Theoretical Study of Gate/Drain Offset in LDD MOSFETs" *IEEE Electron Device Lett.,* **EDL-7**(3). 152 (1986).
4. A. Berenbaum, B. W. Colbry, D.R. Ditzel, R. D Freeman, and K.J. O'Connor, "A Pipelined 32b Microprocessor with 13 kb of Cache Memory," it Int. Solid State Circuit Conf., Dig. Tech. Pap., p. 34 (1987).

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

Comment: Remember to type in the widest label:
`\begin{chapreferences}{<widest entry>}...`
`\end{chapreferences}`

```
\section{Chapter References: Named references}

Here are some references: \cite{kil}, \cite{ham}.

\begin{chapreferences}{Ham62}

\bibitem[Kil76]{kil}J. S. Kilby, ``Invention of the Integrated Circuit,''
{\it IEEE Trans. Electron Devices,} {\bf ED-23,} 648 (1976).

\bibitem[Ham62]{ham}R. W. Hamming, {\it Numerical Methods for Scientists and
Engineers}, Chapter N-1, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1962.

\bibitem[Hu86]{c-hu}J. Lee, K. Mayaram, and C. Hu, ``A Theoretical Study of
Gate/Drain Offset in LDD MOSFETs'' {\it IEEE Electron Device Lett.,} {\bf
EDL-7}(3). 152 (1986).
\end{chapreferences}
```

5.2 Chapter References: Named references

Here are some references: [Kil76], [Ham62].

REFERENCES

[Kil76] J. S. Kilby, "Invention of the Integrated Circuit," *IEEE Trans. Electron Devices,* **ED-23,** 648 (1976).

[Ham62] R. W. Hamming, *Numerical Methods for Scientists and Engineers*, Chapter N-1, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1962.

[Hu86] J. Lee, K. Mayaram, and C. Hu, "A Theoretical Study of Gate/Drain Offset in LDD MOSFETs" *IEEE Electron Device Lett.,* **EDL-7**(3). 152 (1986).

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

Comment: Using BibTeX for a chapter bibliography is easy, but you must remember that you need to include
`\usepackage{chapterbib}`.
After you run LaTeX on your file several times, you need to enter
`bibtex <chaptername>` for each chapter.

See BibTeX for more information on the mechanics of using BibTeX.

```
\section{Chapter References: BibTeX}
A chapter bibliography using Bib\TeX\ is optional, but if you do want
to use Bib\TeX\ here are the commands that will make it work in one
chapter of an edited book.

Here are citations that are activated
with the chapbibliography, using chapbblname 'w-bksamp'.
\cite{bm84},
\cite{jb:spectral},
\cite{jb:uncert},
\cite{bhw:blproof},
\cite{cw:cardspline}.

\bibliographystyle{plain}
\bibliography{sampbib}
```

5.3 Chapter References: BibTeX

A chapter bibliography using BibTEX is optional, but if you do want to use BibTEX here are the commands that will make it work in one chapter of an edited book.

Here are citations that are activated with the chapbibliography. [1], [2], [3], [4], [5].

References

1. J. W. Barrett and Karen W. Morton. Approximate symmetrization and Petrov-Galerkin methods for diffusion-convection problems. *Comput. Methods Appl. Mech. Engrg.*, 45:97–122, 1984.
2. John Benedetto. *Spectral Synthesis*. Academic Press, New York, 1975.
3. John Benedetto. Uncertainty principle inequalities and spectrum estimation. In Jefferson S. Byrnes and John L. Byrnes, editors, *Recent Advances in Fourier Analysis*, NATO-ASI Series C, pages 143–182. Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1990.
4. John Benedetto, Charles Heil, and Daniel Walnut. Remarks on the proof of the Balian-Low theorem. *Canad. J. Math.* to appear.
5. C. K. Chui and J. Z. Wang. A cardinal spline approach to wavelets. *Proc. Amer. Math. Soc.* to appear.

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

```
\chapter{Chapter Appendices}
\chapappendix{This is the Chapter Appendix Title}
This is an appendix with a title.

\begin{figure}[ht]
\caption{This is a chapter appendix figure caption.}
\end{figure}

\begin{table}[ht]
\caption{This is a chapter appendix table caption.}
\end{table}

\chapappendix{}
This is a Chapter Appendix without a title.

\begin{equation}
g_i(y|f)=\sum_x P(x|F_n)f_i(y|x){\cal ABC}
\end{equation}
where $g_i(y|F_n)$ is the function specifying the probability an object will
display a value $y$ on a dimension $i$ given $F_n$ the observed feature
structure of all the objects.
```

CHAPTER 6

CHAPTER APPENDICES

Appendix: This is the Chapter Appendix Title

Figure 6-A.1 This is a chapter appendix figure caption.

Table 6-A.1 This is a chapter appendix table caption

Appendix

This is a Chapter Appendix without a title.

$$g_i(y|f) = \sum_x P(x|F_n) f_i(y|x) \mathcal{ABC} \tag{B.1}$$

where $g_i(y|F_n)$ is the function specifying the probability an object will display a value y on a dimension i given F_n the observed feature structure of all the objects.

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

```
\appendix{This is the Appendix Title}
\markboth{Short appendix title}{Short appendix title}
This is an appendix with a title.
\begin{equation}
\alpha\beta\Gamma\Delta
\end{equation}\index{Appendix!Title}

\begin{figure}[ht]
\caption{This is an appendix figure caption.}
\end{figure}

\begin{table}[ht]
\caption{Appendix table caption}
\centering
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
\hline
Alpha&Beta&Gamma&Delta\\
\hline
$\alpha$&$\beta$&$\Gamma$&$\Delta$\\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
```

APPENDIX A

THIS IS THE APPENDIX TITLE

This is an appendix with a title.

$$\alpha\beta\Gamma\Delta \tag{A.1}$$

Figure A.1 This is an appendix figure caption.

Table A.1 Appendix table caption

Alpha	Beta	Gamma	Delta
α	β	Γ	Δ

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

```
\appendix{}
This is an appendix without a title.

\begin{equation}
g_i(y|f)=\sum_x P(x|F_n)f_i(y|x){\cal ABC}
\end{equation}
where $g_i(y|F_n)$ is the function specifying the probability an object will
display a value $y$ on a dimension $i$ given $F_n$ the observed feature
structure of all the objects.
```

APPENDIX B

This is an appendix without a title.

$$g_i(y|f) = \sum_x P(x|F_n) f_i(y|x) \mathcal{ABC} \tag{B.1}$$

where $g_i(y|F_n)$ is the function specifying the probability an object will display a value y on a dimension i given F_n the observed feature structure of all the objects.

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

Comment: This shows numbered references.
Remember to type in the widest label:
`\begin{references}{<widest entry>}...`
`\end{references}`

```
\begin{references}{10.}
\bibitem{akilby}J. S. Kilby, ``Invention of the Integrated Circuit,'' {\it
IEEE Trans. Electron Devices,} {\bf ED-23,} 648 (1976).

\bibitem{ahamming}R. W. Hamming, {\it Numerical Methods for Scientists and
Engineers}, Chapter N-1, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1962.

\bibitem{aHu}J. Lee, K. Mayaram, and C. Hu, ``A Theoretical Study of
Gate/Drain Offset in LDD MOSFETs'' {\it IEEE Electron Device Lett.,} {\bf
EDL-7}(3). 152 (1986).

\bibitem{aberen}A. Berenbaum, B. W. Colbry, D.R. Ditzel, R. D Freeman, and
K.J. O'Connor, ``A Pipelined 32b Microprocessor with 13 kb of Cache Memory,''
{it Int. Solid State Circuit Conf., Dig. Tech. Pap.,} p. 34 (1987).
\end{references}
```

REFERENCES

1. J. S. Kilby, "Invention of the Integrated Circuit," *IEEE Trans. Electron Devices,* **ED-23,** 648 (1976).
2. R. W. Hamming, *Numerical Methods for Scientists and Engineers*, Chapter N-1, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1962.
3. J. Lee, K. Mayaram, and C. Hu, "A Theoretical Study of Gate/Drain Offset in LDD MOSFETs" *IEEE Electron Device Lett.,* **EDL-7**(3). 152 (1986).
4. A. Berenbaum, B. W. Colbry, D.R. Ditzel, R. D Freeman, and K.J. O'Connor, "A Pipelined 32b Microprocessor with 13 kb of Cache Memory," it Int. Solid State Circuit Conf., Dig. Tech. Pap., p. 34 (1987).

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

Comment: This shows named references.
Remember to type in the widest label:
`\begin{references}{<widest entry>}...`
`\end{references}`

```
\begin{references}{Ham62}

\bibitem[Kil76]{kilb}J. S. Kilby, ``Invention of the Integrated Circuit,''
{\it IEEE Trans. Electron Devices,} {\bf ED-23,} 648 (1976).

\bibitem[Ham62]{hamm}R. W. Hamming, {\it Numerical Methods for Scientists and
Engineers}, Chapter N-1, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1962.

\bibitem[Hu86]{lee}J. Lee, K. Mayaram, and C. Hu, ``A Theoretical Study of
Gate/Drain Offset in LDD MOSFETs'' {\it IEEE Electron Device Lett.,} {\bf
EDL-7}(3). 152 (1986).

\bibitem[Ber87]{berm}A. Berenbaum, B. W. Colbry, D.R. Ditzel, R. D Freeman,
and K.J. O'Connor, ``A Pipelined 32b Microprocessor with 13 kb of Cache
Memory,'' {it Int. Solid State Circuit Conf., Dig. Tech. Pap.,} p. 34 (1987).

\end{references}
```

REFERENCES

[Kil76] J. S. Kilby, "Invention of the Integrated Circuit," *IEEE Trans. Electron Devices,* **ED-23,** 648 (1976).

[Ham62] R. W. Hamming, *Numerical Methods for Scientists and Engineers*, Chapter N-1, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1962.

[Hu86] J. Lee, K. Mayaram, and C. Hu, "A Theoretical Study of Gate/Drain Offset in LDD MOSFETs" *IEEE Electron Device Lett.,* **EDL-7**(3). 152 (1986).

[Ber87] A. Berenbaum, B. W. Colbry, D.R. Ditzel, R. D Freeman, and K.J. O'Connor, "A Pipelined 32b Microprocessor with 13 kb of Cache Memory," it Int. Solid State Circuit Conf., Dig. Tech. Pap., p. 34 (1987).

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

Comment: To use BibTeX follow these steps:

1. Make a xxx.bib file, with 'xxx' being any file name you choose. This is the database file including all the references.
2. Now you must choose a bibliography style with `\bibliographystyle{<name of style>}`

   Wiley doesn't require any particular bibliography style, so it is up to you to decide on a bibliography style that you like.

   You must have a matching .bst file for any style you choose. If you don't have the .bst file on your system you should be able to find it online. Download the file and save in the same directory where you are making your book.
3. Next you must write `\bibliography{zzz}`, with 'zzz' being the name of the .bib database file that you have written. You can also use more than one .bib file, in which case you must separate the filenames with a comma: `\bibliography{zzz,yyy}`,
4. Using the label names of entries in the .bib database file, you can now write either `\cite{<label>}` or `\nocite{<label>}` for each reference that you want to appear in the bibliography.

   `\cite` will produce a printed citation, `\nocite` will not print, but in either case the entry in the .bib file matching the label name will appear in the finished bibliography.
5. Run LaTeX on the .tex document, producing the usual .aux file.
6. Run BibTeX on the .tex document, producing a .bbl file,
7. And, finally, run LaTeX on the .tex file, and Voila! your bibliography will appear where you have written `\bibliography{(your bib file name)}`.

```
\bibliographystyle{plain}
\bibliography{sampbib}
```

REFERENCES

1. J. W. Barrett and Karen W. Morton. Approximate symmetrization and Petrov-Galerkin methods for diffusion-convection problems. *Comput. Methods Appl. Mech. Engrg.*, 45:97–122, 1984.
2. John Benedetto. *Spectral Synthesis*. Academic Press, New York, 1975.
3. John Benedetto. Uncertainty principle inequalities and spectrum estimation. In Jefferson S. Byrnes and John L. Byrnes, editors, *Recent Advances in Fourier Analysis*, NATO-ASI Series C, pages 143–182. Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1990.
4. John Benedetto, Charles Heil, and Daniel Walnut. Remarks on the proof of the Balian-Low theorem. *Canad. J. Math.* to appear.
5. C. K. Chui and J. Z. Wang. A cardinal spline approach to wavelets. *Proc. Amer. Math. Soc.* to appear.

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

Comment: Making an index with the Wiley macro sets is the same as standard LaTeX.

```
%%%% Making an index
%%
%% 1. Make index entries, don't leave any spaces so that they
%% will be sorted correctly.
%%
%% \index{term}
%% \index{term!subterm}
%% \index{term!subterm!subsubterm}
%%
%% 2. Run LaTeX several times to produce <filename>.idx
%%
%% 3. On command line, type  makeindx <filename> which
%% will produce <filename>.ind
%%
%% 4. Type \printindex to make the index appear in your book.
%%
%% 5. If you would like to edit <filename>.ind
%% you may do so. See docs.pdf for more information.
%%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

\printindex
```

Index

LaTeX Code for Following Page or Pages

Comment: To make an author index as well as a topic index, you must include `\usepackage{multind}` and enter the commands as you see below.

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% Making Multiple Indices %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%% 1.
%% \usepackage{multind}
%% \makeindex{book}
%% \makeindex{authors}
%% \begin{document}
%%
%% 2.
%% % add index terms to your book, ie,
%% \index{book}{A term to go to the topic index}
%% \index{authors}{Put this author in the author index}

\index{book}{Cows}
\index{book}{Cows!Jersey}
\index{book}{Cows!Jersey!Brown}

\index{author}{Douglas Adams}
\index{author}{Boethius}
\index{author}{Mark Twain}


%% 3. On command line type
%% makeindex topic
%% makeindex authors
%%
%% 4.
%% this is a Wiley command to make the indices print:
\multiprintindex{book}{Topic index}
\multiprintindex{authors}{Author index}
```

Topic Index

Author Index