Sample Article Title

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Abstract. Abstracts for articles or notes should entice the prospective reader into exploring the subject of the paper and should make it clear to the reader why this paper is interesting and important. The abstract should highlight the concepts of the paper rather than summarize the mechanics. The abstract is the first impression of the paper, not a technical summary of the paper. Be brief and avoid using mathematical notation except where absolutely necessary, since this brief synopsis will be used by search engines to identify your article!

The *American Mathematical Monthly* style incorporates the following LaTeX packages. These styles should *not* be included in the document header.

- times
- pifont
- graphicx (this package is included in the MONTHLY TeX style file and might cause errors or conflicts when compiling your document. If you remove it, it should compile just fine.)
- color
- AMS styles: amsmath, amsthm, amsfonts, amssymb
- url

Use of other LaTeX packages should be minimized as much as possible. Math notation, like $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$, can be left in TeX's default Computer Modern typefaces for manuscript preparation; or, if you have the appropriate fonts installed, the `mathtime` or `mtpro` packages may be used, which will better approximate the finished article.

Web links can be embedded using the `\url{...}` command, which will result in something like `http://www.maa.org`. These links will be active and stylized in the online publication.

1. FIRST-LEVEL SECTION HEADING. Section headings are numbered on the left and use capital letters throughout. Consult the journal editor if you wish to depart from this and other conventions.

Second-level heading. The same goes for second-level headings. It is not necessary to add font commands to make the math within heads bold and sans serif; this change will occur automatically when the production style is applied.

2. GRAPHICS. Figures for the MONTHLY can be submitted as either color or black & white graphics. If color graphics are included with the submission, they will be used for the online publication, and converted to black & white images for the print journal. We recommend using whatever graphics program you are most comfortable with, so long as the submitted graphic is provided as a separate file using a standard file format.

For best results, please follow the following guidelines:

1. Bitmapped file formats—preferably TIFF or JPEG, but not BMP—are appropriate for photographs, using a resolution of at least 300 dpi at the final scaled size of the image.

2. Line art will reproduce best if provided in vector form, preferably EPS or SV.

3. Lines in line art should be between 0.5pt and 1pt in width and fonts should be in Times New Roman no larger than 9pt size.

4. Alternatively, both photographs and line art can be provided as PDF files. Note that creating a PDF does not affect whether the graphic is a bitmap or vector; saving a scanned piece of line art as PDF does not convert it to scalable line art.

5. If you generating graphics using a TeX package, please be sure to provide a PDF of the manuscript with the TeX file of the graphic. In the production process, TeX-generated graphics will eventually be converted to more conventional graphics so the MONTHLY can be delivered in e-reader formats.

3. THEOREMS, DEFINITIONS, PROOFS, AND ALL THAT.

Following the defaults of the `amsthm` package, styling is provided for `theorem`, `definition`, and `remark` styles, although the latter two use the same styling.

Theorem 1 (Pythagorean Theorem). *Theorems, lemmas, axioms, and the like are stylized using italicized text. These environments can be numbered or unnumbered, at the author's discretion.*

Proof. Proofs set in roman (upright) text, and conclude with an "end of proof" (q.e.d.) symbol that is set automatically when you end the proof environment. When the proof ends with an equation or other non-text element, you need to add `\qedhere` to the element to set the end of proof symbol; see the `amsthm` package documentation for more details. ∎

Definition (Secant Line). Definitions, remarks, and notation are stylized as roman text. They are typically unnumbered, but there are no hard-and-fast rules about numbering.

Remark. Remarks stylize the same as definitions.

REFERENCES

1. Hopkins, B. ed. (2009). *Resources for Teaching Discrete Mathematics*. Washington DC: Mathematical Association of America.
2. Parker, A. (2013). Who solved the Bernoulli equation and how did they do it? *Coll. Math. J.* 44(2): 89–97. doi.org/10.4169/college.math.j.44.2.089.

DIANA PRINCE received her Ph.D. in mathematics and political science from Johns Hopkins University. She joined the military as a United States intelligence officer before beginning her career as a mathematician. After leaving the United States military, she joined the faculty at Princeton University to teach mathematics and continue her research in topology.
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