Nagoya Math. J., (20XX), XX–XX

ARTICLE TITLE

AUTHOR NAME 1 AND AUTHOR NAME 2

Abstract. Abstracts should be 250 words. It must be able to stand alone and so cannot contain citations to the paper's references, equations, etc. An abstract must consist of a single paragraph and be concise. Because of online formatting, abstracts must appear as plain as possible.

§1. This is an A head this is an A head this is an A head this is an A head this is an A head

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2020 Mathematics subject classification: code1, code2, code3.
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§3. Equations

Equations in LaTeX can either be inline or on-a-line by itself. For inline equations use the `$...$` commands. Eg: The equation $H\psi = E\psi$ is written via the command $H\psi = E\psi$.

For on-a-line by itself equations (with auto generated equation numbers) one can use the equation or eqnarray environments *D*.

$$\mathcal{L} = i\psi\gamma^\mu D_\mu\psi - \frac{1}{4}F^a_{\mu\nu}F^{a\mu\nu} - m\psi\psi \tag{3.1}$$

where,

$$\begin{aligned} D_\mu &= \partial_\mu - ig\frac{\lambda^a}{2}A^a_\mu \\ F^a_{\mu\nu} &= \partial_\mu A^a_\nu - \partial_\nu A^a_\mu + gf^{abc}A^b_\mu A^a_\nu \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

Notice the use of `\nonumber` in the align environment at the end of each line, except the last, so as not to produce equation numbers on lines where no equation numbers are required. The `\label{}` command should only be used at the last line of an align environment where `\nonumber` is not used.

$$Y_\infty = \left(\frac{m}{\mathrm{GeV}}\right)^{-3}\left[1 + \frac{3\ln(m/\mathrm{GeV})}{15} + \frac{\ln(c_2/5)}{15}\right] \tag{3.3}$$

The class file also supports the use of `\mathbb{}`, `\mathscr{}` and `\mathcal{}` commands. As such `\mathbb{R}`, `\mathscr{R}` and `\mathcal{R}` produces $\mathbb{R}$, $\mathscr{R}$ and $\mathcal{R}$ respectively.

§4. Figures

As per the LaTeX standards eps images in `latex` and pdf/jpg/png images in `pdflatex` should be used. This is one of the major differences between `latex` and `pdflatex`. The images should be single page documents. The command for inserting images for latex and pdflatex can be generalized. The package that should be used is the graphicx package.

§5. Tables

Tables can be inserted via the normal table and tabular environment. To put footnotes inside tables one has to use the additional "fntable" environment enclosing the tabular environment. The footnote appears just below the table itself.

§6. Cross referencing

Environments such as figure, table, equation, align can have a label declared via the `\label{#label}` command. For figures and table environments one should use the `\label{}` command inside or just below the `\caption{}` command. One can then use the `\ref{#label}` command to cross-reference them. As an example, consider the label declared for Figure 1 which is `\label{fig1}`. To cross-reference it, use the command

[1] This is sample for footnote this is sample for footnote this is sample for footnote this is sample for footnote this is sample for footnote.

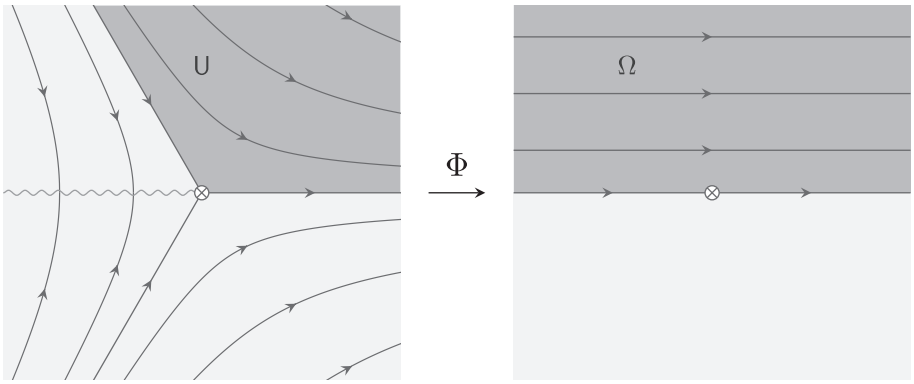

Figure 1.
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Table 1. Tables which are too long to fit, should be written using the "table" environment as shown here*

Level:	1	2	3	4	5
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$a(\mathcal{T}_1(n))$	4	25	214	1,915	17,224
$a(\mathcal{T}_2(n))$	3	24	213	1,914	17,223
$a(\mathcal{T}_3(n))$	3	24	213	1,914	17,223
$\delta_7(\mathcal{T}_1(n))$	4	4	4	4	4
$\delta_7(\mathcal{T}_2(n))$	3	3	3	3	3
$\delta_7(\mathcal{T}_3(n))$	3	3	3	3	3

`Figure \ref{fig1}`, for which it comes up as "Figure 1". The reference citations should used as per the "natbib" packages. Some sample citations: [1, 2].

§7. Lists

List in LaTeX can be of three types: enumerate, itemize and description. In each environments, new entry is added via the `\item` command. Enumerate creates numbered lists, itemize creates bulleted lists and description creates description lists. List in LaTeX can be of three types: enumerate, itemize and description. In each environments, new entry is added via the `\item` command. Enumerate creates numbered lists, itemize creates bulleted lists and description creates description lists.

1. This is the 1st item
2. Enumerate creates numbered lists, itemize creates bulleted lists and description creates description lists.
3. Numbered lists continue.

List in LaTeX can be of three types: enumerate, itemize and description. In each environments, new entry is added via the `\item` command.

- This is the 1st item
- Itemize creates bulleted lists and description creates description lists.
- Bullet lists continue.

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Data Availability Statement. Nulla non mauris vitae wisi posuere convallis. Sed eu nulla nec eros scelerisque pharetra.

References

This is a sample reference list, please use this to style your references.

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