

**For proceedings contributors: Using World Scientific's
ws-procs11x85 document class with L^AT_EX2e***

First Author[†] and Second Author

*University Department, University Name,
City, State ZIP/Zone, Country*

[†]*E-mail: ab_author@university.com
www.university_name.edu*

Third Author

*Group, Laboratory, Street,
City, State ZIP/Zone, Country
E-mail: an_author@laboratory.com*

This article explains how to use World Scientific's ws-procs11x85 document class written in L^AT_EX2e. This article was typeset using ws-procs11x85.cls and may be used as a template for your contribution.

Keywords: Style file; L^AT_EX; Proceedings; World Scientific Publishing.

1. Using Other Packages

The class file loads the packages `amsfonts`, `amsmath`, `amssymb`, `chapterbib`, `cite`, `dccolumn`, `rotating` and `url` at startup. Please try to limit your use of additional packages as they often introduce incompatibilities. This problem is not specific to the WSPC styles; it is a general L^AT_EX problem. Check this article to see whether the required functionality is already provided by the WSPC class file. If you do need additional packages, send them along with the paper. In general, you should use standard L^AT_EX commands as much as possible.

2. Layout

In order to facilitate our processing of your article, please give easily identifiable structure to the various parts of the text by making use of the usual L^AT_EX commands or by using your own commands defined in the preamble, rather than by using explicit layout commands, such as `\hspace`, `\vspace`, `\large`, `\centering`, etc. Also, do not redefine the page-layout parameters.

3. User Defined Macros

User defined macros should be placed in the preamble of the article, and not at any other place in the document. Such private definitions, i.e. definitions made using the commands

*Type the title of the paper, authors' names with the first letter of important words capitalized.

`\newcommand`, `\renewcommand`, `\newenvironment` or `\renewenvironment`, should be used with great care. Sensible, restricted usage of private definitions is encouraged. Large macro packages and definitions that are not used in this example article should be avoided. Please do not change the existing environments, commands and other standard parts of \LaTeX .

4. Using WS-procs11x85

4.1. *Input used to produce this paper*

```
\documentclass{ws-procs11x85}
\begin{document}
\title{For proceedings ...}
\author{First Author$^{*}$ ...}
\address{University ...}
\author{Second Author}
\address{Group, Laboratory, ...}
\begin{abstract}
This article...
\end{abstract}
\keywords{Style file; ...}
\bodymatter
\section{Using Other Packages}
The class file has...
\appendix{About the Appendix}
Appendices should be...
\bibliographystyle{ws-procs11x85}
\bibliography{ws-pro-sample}
\end{document}
```

5. Sectional Units

Sectional units are obtained in the usual way, i.e. with the \LaTeX commands `\section`, `\subsection`, `\subsubsection` and `\paragraph`.

6. Section

This is just an example.

6.1. *Subsection*

This is just an example.

6.1.1. *Subsubsection*

This is just an example.

Paragraph This is just an example.

Unnumbered Section

Unnumbered sections can be obtained by using `\section*`.

7. Lists of Items

Lists are broadly classified into four major categories that can randomly be used as desired by the author:

- (a) Numbered list.
- (b) Lettered list.
- (c) Unnumbered list.
- (d) Bulleted list.

7.1. *Numbered and lettered list*

- (1) The `\begin{arabiclist}[]` command is used for the arabic number list (arabic numbers appearing within parenthesis), e.g., (1), (2), etc.
- (2) The `\begin{romanlist}[]` command is used for the roman number list (roman numbers appearing within parenthesis), e.g., (i), (ii), etc.
- (3) The `\begin{Romanlist}[]` command is used for the cap roman number list (cap roman numbers appearing within parenthesis), e.g., (I), (II), etc.
- (4) The `\begin{alphalist}[]` command is used for the alphabetic list (alphabets appearing within parenthesis), e.g., (a), (b), etc.
- (5) The `\begin{Alphalist}[]` command is used for the cap alphabetic list (cap alphabets appearing within parenthesis), e.g., (A), (B), etc.

Note: For all the above mentioned lists (with the exception of alphabetic list), it is obligatory to enter the last entry's number in the list within the square bracket, to enable unit alignment.

7.2. *Bulleled and unnumbered list*

The `\begin{itemlist}` command is used for the bulleted list. The `\begin{unnumlist}` command is used for creating the unnumbered list with the turnovers hangindent by 1 pica.

Lists may be laid out with each item marked by a dot:

- item one
- item two
- item three
- item four.

Items may also be numbered with lowercase Roman numerals:

- (i) item one
- (ii) item two
 - (a) lists within lists can be numbered with lowercase alphabets
 - (b) second item.
- (iii) item three.

8. Theorems and Definitions

The following environments are available by default with WSPC document styles:

Environment	Heading
<code>algorithm</code>	Algorithm
<code>answer</code>	Answer
<code>assertion</code>	Assertion
<code>assumption</code>	Assumption
<code>case</code>	Case
<code>claim</code>	Claim
<code>comment</code>	Comment
<code>condition</code>	Condition
<code>conjecture</code>	Conjecture
<code>convention</code>	Convention
<code>corollary</code>	Corollary
<code>criterion</code>	Criterion
<code>definition</code>	Definition
<code>example</code>	Example
<code>lemma</code>	Lemma
<code>notation</code>	Notation
<code>note</code>	Note
<code>observation</code>	Observation
<code>problem</code>	Problem
<code>proposition</code>	Proposition
<code>question</code>	Question
<code>remark</code>	Remark
<code>solution</code>	Solution
<code>step</code>	Step
<code>summary</code>	Summary
<code>theorem</code>	Theorem

Input:

```
\begin{theorem}
We have  $\# H^2(M \supset N) < \dots$ 
\label{aba:the1}
\end{theorem}
```

Output:

Theorem 1. *We have $\# H^2(M \supset N) < \infty$ for an inclusion $M \supset N$ of factors of finite index.*

Input:

```
\begin{theorem}[Longo, 1998]
For a given  $Q$ -system ...
\[\mathcal{N} = \{x \in N; \dots\}, \mathcal{N}\]
```

```
and $E_{\Xi}(\cdot) = T^* \dots \label{aba:the2}
\end{theorem}
```

Output:

Theorem 2 (Longo, 1998). *For a given Q -system...*

$$N = \{x \in N; Tx = \gamma(x)T, Tx^* = \gamma(x^*)T\},$$

and $E_{\Xi}(\cdot) = T^* \gamma(\cdot) T$ gives a conditional expectation onto N .

L^AT_EX provides `\newtheorem` to create new theorem environments. To add theorem-type environments to an article, use

```
\newtheorem{example}{Example}[section]
\let\Examplefont\upshape
\def\Exampleheadfont{\bfseries}
\begin{example}
We have  $\# H^2(M \supset N) < \dots$ 
\end{example}
```

For details see the L^AT_EX user manual.^{1,2}

8.1. *Proofs*

The WSPC document styles also provide a predefined proof environment for proofs. The proof environment produces the heading ‘Proof’ with appropriate spacing and punctuation. It also appends a ‘Q.E.D.’ symbol, □, at the end of a proof, e.g.

```
\begin{proof}
This is just an example.
\end{proof}
```

to produce

Proof. This is just an example. □

The proof environment takes an argument in curly braces, which allows you to substitute a different name for the standard ‘Proof’. If you want to display, ‘Proof of Lemma’, then write e.g.

```
\begin{proof}[Proof of Lemma]
This is just an example.
\end{proof}
```

produces

Proof of Lemma. This is just an example. □

9. Programs and Algorithms

Fragments of computer programs and descriptions of algorithms should be prepared as if they were normal text. Use the same fonts for keywords, variables, etc., as in the text; do not use small typeface sizes to make program fragments and algorithms fit within the margins set by the document style. An example with only the tabbing environment and one new definition:

```
\newcommand{\keyw}[1]{\bf #1}
\begin{tabbing}
\quad \=\quad \=\quad \kill
\keyw{for} each $x$ \keyw{do} \\\
\> \keyw{if} extension$(p, x)$ \\\
\> \> \keyw{then} $E:=E\cup\{x\}$\\
\keyw{return} $E$
\end{tabbing}
```

```
for each  $x$  do
  if extension( $p, x$ )
    then  $E := E \cup \{x\}$ 
return  $E$ 
```

10. Mathematical Formulas

Inline: For in-line formulas use `\(... \)` or `$... $`. Avoid built-up constructions, for example fractions and matrices, in in-line formulas. Fractions in inline can be typed with a solidus, e.g. $x+y/z=0$.

Display: For numbered display formulas, use the `displaymath` environment:

```
\begin{equation}...\end{equation}.
```

And for unnumbered display formulas, use `\[... \]`. For numbered displayed, one-line formulas always use the `equation` environment. Do not use `$$... $$`.

For example, the input for:

$$\mu(n, t) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 1(d_i < t, N(d_i) = n)}{\int_{\sigma=0}^t 1(N(\sigma) = n) d\sigma}. \quad (1)$$

is:

```
\begin{equation}
\mu(n, t) = \frac{\sum \dots}{\int \dots}.
\label{aba:eq1}
\end{equation}
```

For displayed multi-line formulas, use the `eqnarray` environment. For example,

```
\begin{eqnarray}
\zeta \mapsto \hat{\zeta} \& =
```

```

&a\zeta+b\eta\label{aba:appeq2}\\
\eta\mapsto\hat{\eta}&=
&c\zeta+d\eta\label{aba:appeq3}
\end{eqnarray}

```

produces:

$$\zeta \mapsto \hat{\zeta} = a\zeta + b\eta \quad (2)$$

$$\eta \mapsto \hat{\eta} = c\zeta + d\eta \quad (3)$$

L^AT_EX does not break long equations to make them fit within the margins as it does with normal text. It is therefore up to you to format the equation appropriately (if they overrun the margin.) This typically requires some creative use of an eqnarray to get elements shifted to a new line and to align nicely, e.g.,

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1+x)^n &= 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 \\
 &\quad + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}x^3 \\
 &\quad + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{4!}x^4 \\
 &\quad + \dots nth.
 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Superscripts and subscripts that are words or abbreviations, as in σ_{low} , should be typed as roman letters; this is done as `\(\sigma_{\mathrm{low}} \)` instead of σ_{low} done with `\(\sigma_{low} \)`.

For geometric functions, e.g. exp, sin, cos, tan, etc., please use the macros `\sin`, `\cos`, `\tan`. These macros give proper spacing in mathematical formulas.

It is also possible to use the $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ -L^AT_EX package,² which can be obtained from the $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ and various T_EX archives.

11. Floats

11.1. Tables

Put tables and figures in text using the table and figure environments, and position them near the first reference of the table or figure in the text. Please avoid long captions in figures and tables.

Input:

```

\begin{table}[h]
\tbl{... table caption ...}
{\begin{tabular}{@{}lcccr@{}}\toprule
ID & $m$ & $R^2$ & $x_2$ & Times\\ \colrule
11 & 100 & 3135 & 1138 & $<98$ sec\\
11 & 100 & 3135 & 1138 & $<98$ sec\\
12 & 100 & 3135 & 1138 & $<99$ sec

```

```

13 & 100 & 3135 & 1138 & $<100$ sec\\
14 & 100 & 3135 & 1138 & $<101$ sec\\
15 & 100 & 3135 & 1138 & $<102$ sec\\ \botrule
\end{tabular}}\label{aba:tbl1}
\end{table}

```

Output:

Table 1. ... table caption ...

ID	m	R^2	x_2	Times
11	100	3135	1138	< 98 sec
12	100	3135	1138	< 99 sec
13	100	3135	1138	< 100 sec
14	100	3135	1138	< 101 sec
15	100	3135	1138	< 102 sec

By using `\tbl` command in table environment, long captions will be justified to the table width while the short or single line captions are centered.

```

\begin{table}[h]
\tbl{table caption}
{tabular environment}
\label{tblabel}
\end{table}

```

For most tables, the horizontal rules are obtained by:

- toprule** one rule at the top
- colrule** one rule separating column heads from data cells
- botrule** one bottom rule
- Hline** one thick rule at the top and bottom of the tables with multiple column heads

To avoid the rules sticking out at either end of the table, add `@{}` before the first and after the last descriptors, e.g. `@llll@`. Please avoid vertical rules in tables. But if you think the vertical rule is a must, you can use the standard L^AT_EX `tabular` environment.

Headings which span for more than one column should be set using `\multicolumn{#1}{#2}{#3}` where **#1** is the number of columns to be spanned, **#2** is the argument for the alignment of the column head which may be either *c* — for center alignment; *l* — for left alignment; or *r* — for right alignment, as desired by the users. Use *c* for column heads as this is the WS style and **#3** is the heading.

For the footnotes in the table environment the command is

`\begin{tabnote}<text>\end{tabnote}`.

Tables should have a uniform style throughout the proceedings volume. It does not matter how you place the inner lines of the table, but we would prefer the border lines to be of the style as shown in our sample tables. For the inner lines of the table, it looks better if they are kept to a minimum.

11.2. *Figures*

A figure is obtained with the following commands

```
\begin{figure}[h]
\centerline{
\includegraphics[width=4.5cm]{procs-fig1}
}
\caption{...caption here...}
\label{aba:fig1}
\end{figure}
```

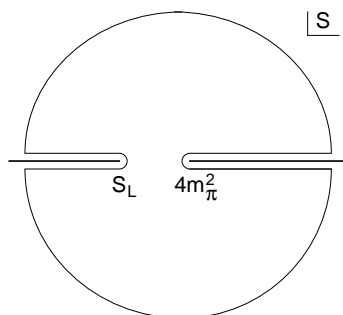


Fig. 1. ... caption here ...

The preferred graphics formats are TIF and Encapsulated PostScript (EPS) for any type of image. Our \TeX installation requires EPS, but we can easily convert TIF to EPS. Many other formats, e.g. PICT (Macintosh), WMF (Windows) and various proprietary formats, are not suitable. Even if we can read such files, there is no guarantee that they will look the same on our systems as on yours.

Adjust the scaling of the figure until it is correctly positioned, and remove the declarations of the lines and any anomalous spacing.

Very large figures and tables should be placed on a separate page by themselves. Landscape tables and figures can be typeset with the following environments:

- `sidewaystable` and
- `sidewaysfigure`.

Example:

```
\begin{sidewaysfigure}
```

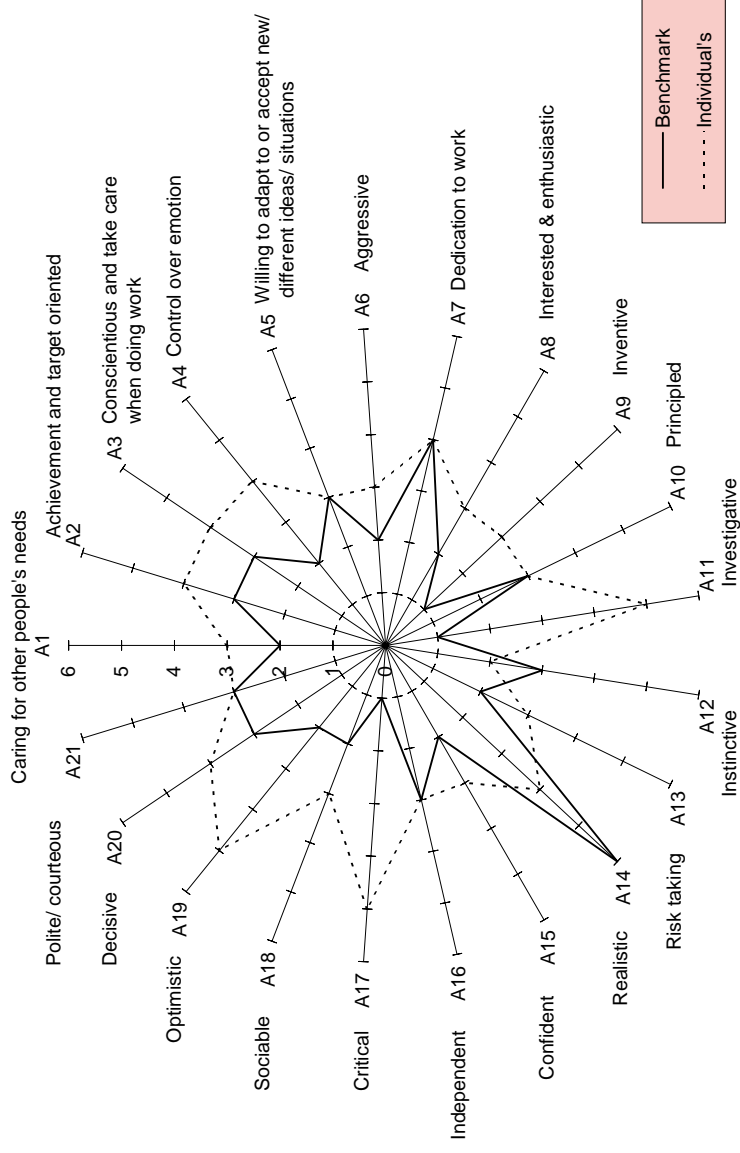


Fig. 2. The bifurcating response curves of system $\alpha = 0.5$, $\beta = 1.8$; $\delta = 0.2$, $\gamma = 0$: (a) $\mu = -1.3$; and (b) $\mu = 0.3$.

Table 2. Positive values of X_0 by eliminating Q_0 from Eqs. (15) and (16) for different values of the parameters f_0 , λ_0 and α_0 in various dimension.

f_0	λ_0	α_0	Positive roots (X_0)									
			4D	5D	6D	7D	8D	10D	12D	16D		
-0.033	0.034	0.1	6.75507, 1.14476	4.32936, 1.16321	3.15991, 1.1879	2.44524, 1.22434	1.92883, 1.29065	0.669541, 0.415056	—	—		
-0.1	0.333	0.2	3.15662, 1.24003	1.72737, 1.48602	—	—	—	—	—	—		
-0.301	0.302	0.001	2.07773, 1.65625	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
-0.5	0.51	0.001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
0.1	0.1	2	1.667, 0.806578	1.1946 0.858211	—	—	—	—	—	—		
0.1	0.1	10	0.463679	0.465426	0.466489	0.466499	0.464947	0.45438	0.429651	0.35278		
0.1	1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
0.1	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1	0.001	2	0.996033, 0.414324	0.968869, 0.41436	0.91379, 0.414412	0.848544, 0.414489	0.783787, 0.414605	0.669541, 0.415056	0.577489, 0.416214	—		
	0.001	0.2	0.316014, 0.275327	0.309739, 0.275856	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	0.1	5	0.089435	0.089441	0.089435	0.089409	0.08935	0.089061	0.088347	0.084352		
	1	3	0.128192	0.128966	0.19718, 0.41436	0.169063, 0.414412	0.142103, 0.414489	—	—	—		

```

\begin{center}
\includegraphics[width=6in]{procs-fig2}
\end{center}
\caption{Caption ...}
\label{aba:fig2}
\end{sidewaysfigure}

\begin{sidewaystable}
\tbl{Positive values of ...}
{\begin{tabular}{@{}cccccccccc@{}}
...
\end{tabular}}
\label{aba:tbl3}
\end{sidewaystable}

```

12. Cross-references

Use `\label` and `\ref` for cross-references to equations, figures, tables, sections, subsections, etc., instead of plain numbers. Every numbered part to which one wants to refer, should be labeled with the instruction `\label`. For example:

```

\begin{equation}
\mu(n, t) = \frac{\sum \dots}{\int \dots}.
\label{aba:eq1}
\end{equation}

```

With the instruction `\ref` one can refer to a numbered part that has been labeled:

..., see also Eq. (`\ref{aba:eq1}`)

The `\label` instruction should be typed

- immediately after (or one line below), but not inside the argument of a number-generating instruction such as `\section` or `\caption`, e.g.: `\caption{Caption}\label{aba:fig1}`.
- roughly in the position where the number appears, in environments such as an equation,
- labels should be unique, e.g., equation 1 can be labeled as `\label{aba:eq1}`, where ‘aba’ is author’s initial and ‘eq1’ the equation number.

13. Citations

We have used `\bibitem` to produce the bibliography. Citations in the text use the labels defined in the `\bibitem` declaration, e.g., the first paper by Jarlskog³ is cited using the command `\cite{jarl88}`. Bibitem labels should be unique.

For multiple citations, do not use `\cite{1}`, `\cite{2}`, but use `\cite{1,2}` instead.

When the reference forms part of the sentence, it should not be typed in superscripts, e.g.: “One can show from Ref. 3 that ...”, “See Refs. 1 and 2 for more details.” This is done using the L^AT_EX command: “Ref.~`\refcite{name}`”.

14. Footnotes

Footnotes are denoted by a Roman letter superscript in the text. Footnotes can be used as

Input:

```
... total.\footnote{Sample footnote.}
```

Output: ... in total.^b

15. Acknowledgments and Appendices

Acknowledgments to funding bodies etc. may be placed in a separate section at the end of the text, before the Appendices. This should not be numbered, so use `\section*{Acknowledgments}`.

It is preferable to have no appendices in a short article, but if it is necessary, then simply use as

```
\appendix{About the Appendix}
Appendices should be...
\begin{equation}
\mu(n, t) = ...
\label{app:a1}
\end{equation}
\subappendix{Appendix Sectional Units}
Sectional units are...
```

16. References

References are to be listed in the order cited in the text in Arabic numerals. BIB_{TEX} users, please use our bibliography style file `ws-procs11x85.bst` for references. Non BIB_{TEX} users can list down their references in the following pattern.

```
\begin{thebibliography}{9}

\bibitem{jarl88} C. Jarlskog, in {\it CP Violation} (World Scientific,
    Singapore, 1988).

\bibitem{lamp94} L. Lamport, {\it \LaTeX, A Document Preparation System},
    2nd edition (Addison-Wesley, Reading, Massachusetts, 1994).

\bibitem{ams04} \AmS-\LaTeX{} Version 2 User's Guide (American Mathematical
    Society, Providence, 2004).
```

^bSample footnote text.

```
\bibitem{best03} B.~W. Bestbury, {\em J. Phys. A} {\bf 36}, 1947 (2003).

\end{thebibliography}
```

17. BIB_TE_Xing

If you use the BIB_TE_X program to maintain your bibliography, you do not use the `thebibliography` environment. Instead, you should include

```
\bibliographystyle{ws-procs11x85}
\bibliography{ws-pro-sample}
```

where `ws-procs11x85` refers to a file `ws-procs11x85.bst`, which defines how your references will look. The argument to `\bibliography` refers to the file `ws-pro-sample.bib`, which should contain your database in BIB_TE_X format. Only the entries referred to via `\cite` will be listed in the bibliography.

Sample output using `ws-procs11x85` bibliography style file:

BIB _T E _X database entry type	Sample citation
article	... text. ⁴⁻⁶
proceedings	... text. ⁷
inproceedings	... text. ⁸
book	... text. ^{3,9}
edition	... text. ¹⁰
editor	... text. ¹¹
series	... text. ¹²
tech report	See Refs. 13 and 14 for more details
unpublished	... text. ¹⁵
phd thesis	... text. ¹⁶
masters thesis	... text. ¹⁷
incollection	... text. ¹⁸
misc	... text. ¹⁹

Appendix A. About the Appendix

Appendices should be used only when absolutely necessary. They should come before the References.

Unnumbered appendix sections can be obtained using `\section*`.

$$\zeta \mapsto \hat{\zeta} = a\zeta + b\eta \quad (\text{A.1})$$

$$\eta \mapsto \hat{\eta} = c\zeta + d\eta \quad (\text{A.2})$$

Number displayed equations occurring in the appendix in this way, e.g. (A.1), (A.2), etc. The numbered citations can appear in two ways:

- (1) Superscript¹ (default) - `\usepackage{ws-procs11x85}`
(2) Bracketed [1] - `\usepackage[square]{ws-procs11x85}`

Table A1. Macros available for use.

Macro name	Purpose
<code>\title{#1}</code>	Article Title
<code>\author{#1}</code>	List of all Authors
<code>\address{#1}</code>	Address of Author
<code>\maketitle</code>	Formats title page
<code>\begin{abstract}</code>	Start Abstract
<code>\end{abstract}</code>	End Abstract
<code>\keywords{#1}</code>	Keywords
<code>\bodymatter</code>	Start body text
<code>\section{#1}</code>	Section heading
<code>\subsection{#1}</code>	Subsection heading
<code>\subsubsection{#1}</code>	Subsubsection heading
<code>\section*{#1}</code>	Unnumbered Section head
<code>\begin{itemlist}</code>	Start unnumbered lists
<code>\end{itemlist}</code>	End unnumbered lists
<code>\begin{romanlist}</code>	Start roman lists
<code>\end{romanlist}</code>	End roman lists
<code>\begin{alphalist}</code>	Start alpha lists
<code>\end{alphalist}</code>	End alpha lists
<code>\begin{proof}</code>	Start of Proof
<code>\end{proof}</code>	End of Proof
<code>\begin{theorem}</code>	Start of Theorem
<code>\end{theorem}</code>	End of Theorem
	See Page for detailed list
<code>\appendix{#1}</code>	Appendix heading
<code>\begin{thebibliography}</code>	Start of numbered reference list
<code>\end{thebibliography}</code>	End of numbered reference list
Macros available for Table/Figures	
<code>figure</code>	Single column figures
<code>sidewaysfigure</code>	landscape figures
<code>table</code>	Single column tables
<code>sidewaystable</code>	landscape tables
Horizontal rules for tables	
<code>\toprule</code>	one rule at the top
<code>\colrule</code>	one rule separating column heads from data cells
<code>\botrule</code>	one bottom rule
<code>\Hline</code>	one thick rule at the top and bottom of the tables with multiple column heads

The contributors are advised to consult the proceedings editor before choosing the citation style **square**.

References

1. L. Lamport, *LaTeX, A Document Preparation System*, 2nd edn. (Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, 1994).
2. $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$, *$\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ -LaTeX Version 2 User's Guide* (American Mathematical Society, Providence, 2004). <http://www.ams.org/tex/amslatex.html>.
3. C. Jarlskog, *CP Violation* (World Scientific, Singapore, 1988).
4. B. W. Bestbury, *J. Phys. A* **36**, 1947 (2003).
5. P. X. Deligne and B. H. Gross, *C. R. Math. Acad. Sci. Paris* **335**, 877 (2002).
6. J. M. Landsberg and L. Manivel, *Adv. Math.* **171**, 59 (2002), <http://www.url.com/triality.html>.
7. G. H. Weiss (ed.), *Contemporary Problems in Statistical Physics* (SIAM, Philadelphia, 1994).
8. R. K. Gupta and S. D. Senturia, Pull-in time dynamics as a measure of absolute pressure, in *Proc. IEEE Int. Workshop on Microelectromechanical Systems (MEMS'97)*, (Nagoya, Japan, 1997).
9. L. F. Richardson, *Arms and Insecurity* (Boxwood, Pittsburg, 1960).
10. R. V. Churchill and J. W. Brown, *Complex Variables and Applications*, 5th edn. (McGraw-Hill, 1990).
11. F. Benhamou and A. Colmerauer (eds.), *Constraint Logic Programming, Selected Research* (MIT Press, 1993).
12. D. W. Baker and N. L. Carter, *Seismic Velocity Anisotropy Calculated for Ultramafic Minerals and Aggregates*, in *Flow and Fracture of Rocks*, eds. H. C. Heard, I. V. Borg, N. L. Carter and C. B. Raleigh, Geophys. Mono., Vol. 16 (Am. Geophys. Union, 1972), pp. 157–166.
13. J. D. Hobby, *A User's Manual for MetaPost*, Tech. Rep. 162, AT&T Bell Laboratories (Murray Hill, New Jersey, 1992).
14. B. W. Kernighan, *PIC—A Graphics Language for Typesetting*, Computing Science Technical Report 116, AT&T Bell Laboratories (Murray Hill, New Jersey, 1984).
15. H. C. Heard, I. V. Borg, N. L. Carter and C. B. Raleigh, VoQS: Voice Quality Symbols, Revised to 1994, (1994).
16. M. E. Brown, An interactive environment for literate programming, PhD thesis, Texas A&M University, (TX, USA, 1988), pp. ix + 102.
17. G. S. Lodha, Quantitative interpretation of airborne electromagnetic response for a spherical model, Master's thesis, University of Toronto (1974).
18. D. Jones, The term 'phoneme', in *Phonetics in Linguistics: A Book of Reading*, eds. W. E. Jones and J. Laver (Longman, London, 1973) pp. 187–204.
19. B. Davidsen, Netpbm (1993), <ftp://ftp.wustl.edu/graphics/graphics/packages/NetPBM>.