FULL TITLE OF PAPER

NAME OF FIRST AUTHOR AND NAME OF SECOND AUTHOR

ABSTRACT. A brief abstract of about 150 words or less must be included. The abstract should be self-contained and not make any reference to the bibliography.

1. INTRODUCTION

Also acceptable is an untitled introduction (omit section header) or an introduction without section number (use `\section*{Introduction}`).

You should use symbolic labels for your cross references. For example, at the beginning of this section we wrote `\label{intro}`. Later, when we want to refer to this section, we type

$$\texttt{Section~\ref\{intro\}},$$

which appears as Section 1.

The same thing can be done with examples, theorems and equations.

2. SOME EXAMPLES

In this section we look at the preferred numbering of subsections, theorems, examples and so on.

Example 2.1. This is our first example. Inside this example we have the equation

$$e = mc^2. \tag{2-1}$$

This equation is numbered because it is important and will be referred to later; this is also done with `\label` and `\ref`. However, an equation that won't be referred to later doesn't need a number, even if it is displayed (within double dollar signs). Too many numbered equations clutter the page for no good reason.

Theorem 2.2 (Pythagoras). *In a right triangle, the square on the hypotenuse equals the sum of the squares on the perpendicular sides.*

Example 2.3. This is our second example; it comes after Example 2.1 and Theorem 2.2, so it gets a higher number than both. We prefer to have examples, theorems and other important statements all in a single sequence; this helps the reader by providing plenty of guideposts. (If Lemma 1 comes after Theorem 2 and so on, the only way to find results is to look through the whole paper.)

2A. **About subsections.** We also like to identify subsections with a letter to distinguish their numbers from those of examples and theorems.

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3. Lists and enumerations

Lists can be either numbered (enumerations) or unnumbered. The default numbering for top-level, second-level and third-levels lists is this:

(1) an entry
(2) another entry
    (a) a subentry
    (b) another subentry
        (i) a subsubentry
        (ii) another subsubentry

It there is good reason to change the numbering method, you can do so; consult any LaTeX book.

4. Figures

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