Rend. Sem. Mat. Univ. Padova 1xx (201x) **Rendiconti del Seminario Matematico della Università di Padova**

Title of paper

First author's name* – Second author's name**

Abstract – This file explains how to prepare a contribution for publication in *Rendiconti del Seminario Matematico della Università di Padova.*

Mathematics Subject Classification (2010). 11M32; 14F20, 19F27.

Keywords. L-function, Selmer group.

1. Introduction

Authors are requested to use standard LaTeX and the class file

`RSMUP.cls`

This style file is very similar to the standard article style file, and it loads amsmath, amsfonts, amssymb, latexsym, and with amsthm.sty included. It sets the page size to

```
\textheight=192mm
\textwidth=125mm
```

so you should not change the page size. We suggest you use this sample TeX file as a model, modifying it where appropriate.

The TeX source file should begin with

```
\documentclass{RSMUP}
```

Enter the name(s) of the author(s) using the tag

*The author is grateful to the Max Planck Institute (Bonn) for hospitality during the writing of this paper.

**The author is grateful to IHES (Bures-sur-Yvette) for hospitality during the writing of this paper.

Author's name, Department, University, PO Box or Street, City, Country
E-mail: e-mail address

Author's name, Department, University, PO Box or Street, City, Country
E-mail: e-mail address

`\address[e-mail address]{Author's address}`

Each author's name should be entered with a separate `\address` command. No personal style files should be used. Each paper should contain the 2000 Mathematics Subject Classification. Please avoid one-letter lower case newly defined commands like

`\def\e{\varepsilon} or \newcommand{\e}{\varepsilon}`

since this can interfere with conversion of your article to Times fonts later. Use instead something like:

`\newcommand{\eps}{\varepsilon}`

2. Some rules

In order to achieve a uniform appearance of all the contributions, we encourage you to observe the following rules when preparing your article.

2.1 – *Section and subsections*

Sections and paragraphs are obtained using the commands

`\section{title of section} \subsection{...} \subsubsection{...}`

and unnumbered sections and paragraphs are obtained using their starred forms:

`\section*{title of section} \subsection*{...} \subsubsection*{...}`

2.2 – *Displayed formulas*

If you have displayed formulas consisting of more than one line we recommend to you use

`\begin{align}...\end{align}`

instead of

`\begin{eqnarray}...\end{eqnarray}`

(respectively the starred forms) since the former yields a better spacing. Compare:

$$A = f(x_i) = F'(x), \tag{1}$$
$$B = g(x_i) = G'(x), \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= f(x_i) = F'(x), \quad (3)\\ B &= g(x_i) = G'(x). \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

In case you do not want the numbering for every line, type

`\nonumber`

at the end of the line where you do not want a number.

$$\begin{aligned} A &= f(x_i) = F'(x), \\ B &= g(x_i) = G'(x). \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

If you want a number for the complete block, this works:

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

$$\begin{aligned} A &= f(x_i) = F'(x), \\ B &= g(x_i) = G'(x). \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

If you prefer to number equations in the form (2.1), (2.2), ..., add the line

```
\numberwithin{equation}{section}
```

to the preamble of your document.

2.3 – *Theorems and alike*

For theorems, lemmas, definitions, etc. use the standard syntax.

```
\begin{theorem}...\end{theorem}, \begin{lemma}...\end{lemma}, etc.
```

Put optional arguments into square brackets ("Theorem, [3]" in the example below).

THEOREM 2.1 (Theorem 13.14, [3]). *Let L be an oriented link and let $\alpha \in B_{2m}$ be such that $\tilde{\alpha} = L$ as unoriented links. Then there is a $k \in \mathbb{R}$, $2k \in \mathbb{Z}$, with $V_L(t) = t^k(-(t+1))^{m-1}\phi(\pi_0(\alpha))$.*

DEFINITION 2.2. A *preference order* (or *preference relation*) on $\mathcal{X}$ is a binary relation $\succ$ with the following two properties.

(1) *Asymmetry:* If $x \succ y$, then $y \not\succ x$.
(2) *Negative transitivity*: If $x \succ y$ and $z \in \mathcal{X}$, then either $x \succ z$ or $z \succ y$ or both must hold.

In this example file, enumerations of theorems, lemmas definitions, etc. appear consecutively. If you want separate numbering (Theorem 2.1, Definition 2.1) change e.g.

```
\newtheorem[theorem]{definition}
```

to

```
\newtheorem{definition}{Definition}[section]
```

If you want a statement unnumbered, just define

```
\newtheorem*{coro}{Corollary}
```

to obtain

COROLLARY. *If L and L' are two oriented links which are isotopic as unoriented links, then there is a $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that*

$$V_L(t) = t^k V_{L'}(t).$$

For a proof, use

```
\begin{proof}...\end{proof}
```

An end-of-proof sign □ is set automatically.

PROOF. This finishes the proof of the corollary. □

You can also make remarks and give examples with the commands

```
\begin{remark}...\end{remark}
\begin{example}...\end{example}
```

which will produce:

REMARK 2.3. This is an example of a 'remark' element.

EXAMPLE 2.4. This is an example of an 'example' element.

2.4 – *Operator names*

There are several TEX-commands setting things automatically upright like det, sin,... . If you need operators not predefined, simply define e.g.

```
\DeclareMathOperator{\Hom}{Hom}
\DeclareMathOperator{\Ker}{Ker}
```

and then use

```
\Hom, \Ker
```

to obtain

$$\varphi \in \operatorname{Hom}(G/H) \Longrightarrow \operatorname{Ker}(\varphi) \neq \{0\}.$$

It is accepted typographical standard that abbreviated mathematical expressions standing for "words" appear in roman (upright) typeface.

3. Lists

3.1 – *Numbered lists*

For numbered lists, you should use the LATEX command

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item First item
\item Second item
\end{enumerate}
```

in a nested form, and this will produce:

(1) First item.
(2) Second item.
    (a) First subitem.
    (b) Second subitem.
        (i) First subsubitem.
        (ii) Second subsubitem.
    (c) Third subitem.
(3) Third item.

3.2 – *Bulleted lists*

For a bulleted list, you can use the command

```
\begin{itemize}
\item First item
\item Second item
\end{itemize}
```

which will produce:

- First item
- Second item
- Third item

4. References

Citations should always be made with the TEX command

```
\cite{}
```

Also, when citing several works at the same time, you should use

```
\cite{paper1}, \cite{paper2}, \cite{paper3}
```

as, for example, in [1], [2], [3].

It follows a list of references showing you the style in which books and journal articles should be listed.

References

[1] S. Bloch – K. Kato, *L-functions and Tamagawa numbers of motives*, in: *The Grothendieck Festschrift*, Vol. I, Progr. Math. 86, Birkhäuser, Boston 1990, P. Cartier, et al., eds., pp. 333–400.

[2] J. S. Milne, *Etale cohomology*, Princeton University Press, 1980.

[3] F. Cafiero, *Sui problemi ai limiti relativi ad un'equazione differenziale ordinaria del primo ordine e dipendente da un parametro*, Rend. Sem. Mat. Univ. Padova, **18** (1949), pp. 239–257.

[4] M. A. Seveso, *Stark–Hegner points and Selmer groups of abelian varieties*, PhD thesis, University of Milan, Federigo Enriques Department of Mathematics, 2009.