



Instructions for authors of LAJM papers*

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Abstract. *This meta-paper describes the style to be used in articles and papers for LAJM. For papers in English, you should add just an abstract while for the papers in Portuguese, we also ask for an abstract in Portuguese (“resumo”). In both cases, abstracts should not have more than 10 lines and must be in the first page of the paper.*

Keywords – one, two, three, four.

MSC2020 – 20A05, 17-02

1. General Information

All full papers submitted to LAJM, including any supporting documents, should be written in English, if original papers. Surveys can be accepted in Portuguese or Spanish.

2. First Page

The first page must display the paper title, the name and address of the authors, the abstract in English and “resumo” in Portuguese or Spanish (“resumos” are required only for papers written in Portuguese or Spanish).

2.1. Mathematical Subject Classification (MSC) codes

Immediately after the abstract, please provide, in addition to keywords, up to 4 standard MSC codes. The available codes may be accessed at

<https://mathscinet.ams.org/msnhtml/msc2020.pdf>

3. Sections and Paragraphs

According to this template.

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3.1. This is an example for second level head—subsection head

3.1.1. This is an example for third level head—subsubsection head

4. Numbering of concepts and results

According to this template.

Definition 4.1. content...

Proposition 4.2. content...

Theorem 4.3. content...

Corollary 4.4. content...

Example 4.5. content...

5. Figures and Captions

Figure and table captions should be centered if less than one line (Figure 1), otherwise justified and indented by 0.8cm on both margins, as shown in Figure 2.



Figure 1. A typical figure

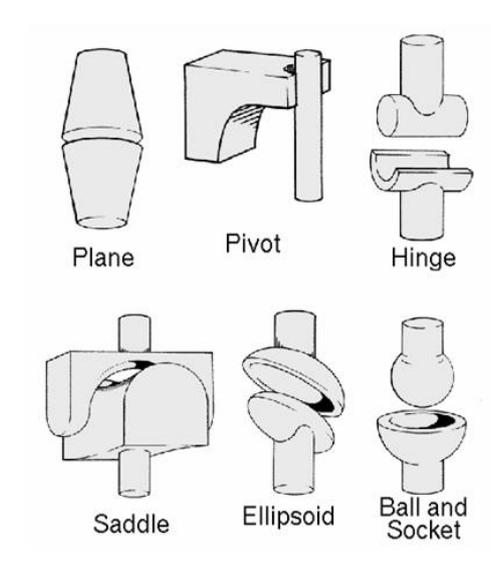


Figure 2. This figure is an example of a figure caption taking more than one line and justified considering margins mentioned in Section 5.



6. Equations

Equations in \LaTeX can either be inline or on-a-line by itself (“display equations”). For inline equations use the $\$ \dots \$$ commands. E.g.: The equation $H\psi = E\psi$ is written via the command $\$H \backslash\psi = E \backslash\psi\$$.

For display equations (with auto generated equation numbers) one can use the $\backslash\text{equation}$ or $\backslash\text{align}$ environments. Use $\backslash\text{nonumber}$ 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 $\backslash\text{label}\{\}$ command should only be used at the last line of an align environment where $\backslash\text{nonumber}$ is not used.

7. Tables

Tables can be inserted via the normal table and tabular environment. To put footnotes inside tables you should use $\backslash\text{footnotetext}[\]\{\dots\}$ tag. The footnote appears just below the table itself (refer Tables 1 and 2). For the corresponding footnotemark use $\backslash\text{footnotemark}[\dots]$

Table 1. Caption text

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
row 1	data 1	data 2	data 3
row 2	data 4	data 5 ¹	data 6
row 3	data 7	data 8	data 9 ²

Source: This is an example of table footnote. This is an example of table footnote.

^aExample for a first table footnote. This is an example of table footnote.

^bExample for a second table footnote. This is an example of table footnote.

The input format for the above table is as follows:

```
\begin{table} [<placement-specifier>]
\begin{center}
\begin{minipage}{<preferred-table-width>}
\caption{<table-caption>}\label{<table-label>}%
\begin{tabular}{@{}l l l l@{}}
\toprule
Column 1 & Column 2 & Column 3 & Column 4\\
\midrule
row 1 & data 1 & data 2 & data 3 \\
row 2 & data 4 & data 5\footnotemark[1] & data 6 \\
row 3 & data 7 & data 8 & data 9\footnotemark[2]\\
\botrule
```





```

\end{tabular}
\footnotetext{Source: This is an example of table footnote.
This is an example of table footnote.}
\footnotetext[1]{Example for a first table footnote.
This is an example of table footnote.}
\footnotetext[2]{Example for a second table footnote.
This is an example of table footnote.}
\end{minipage}
\end{center}
\end{table}
    
```

Table 2. Example of a lengthy table which is set to full textwidth

Project	Element 1 ¹			Element 2 ²		
	Energy	σ_{calc}	σ_{expt}	Energy	σ_{calc}	σ_{expt}
Element 3	990 A	1168	1547 ± 12	780 A	1166	1239 ± 100
Element 4	500 A	961	922 ± 10	900 A	1268	1092 ± 40

Note: This is an example of table footnote. This is an example of table footnote this is an example of table footnote this is an example of table footnote this is an example of table footnote.

^aExample for a first table footnote.

^bExample for a second table footnote.

In case of double column layout, tables which do not fit in single column width should be set to full text width. For this, you need to use `\begin{table*} ... \end{table*}` instead of `\begin{table} ... \end{table}` environment. Lengthy tables which do not fit in textwidth should be set as rotated table. For this, you need to use `\begin{sidewaystable} ... \end{sidewaystable}` instead of `\begin{table*} ... \end{table*}` environment. This environment puts tables rotated to single column width. For tables rotated to double column width, use `\begin{sidewaystable*} ... \end{sidewaystable*}`.

8. Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments of people, grants, funds, etc. should be placed in a separate section on the title page. The names of funding organizations should be written in full.

9. References

The recommended bibliographic style contained in the template is Vancouver. Reference citations should be identified by numbers in square brackets, e.g. [1], [2], and [3]. Use the .bib files to references.

References

[1] Knuth DE. The \TeX Book. 15th ed. Addison-Wesley; 1984.





- [2] Boulic R, Renault O. 3D Hierarchies for Animation. In: Magnenat-Thalmann N, Thalmann D, editors. New Trends in Animation and Visualization. John Wiley & Sons ltd.; 1991. .
- [3] Smith A, Jones B. On the Complexity of Computing. In: Smith-Jones AB, editor. Advances in Computer Science. Publishing Press; 1999. p. 555-66.