

The title of your article

Author One^{1,*}, Author Two², and Author Three³

¹Department XX, University XX, City XX, Country XX,

²Department XX, University XX, City XX, Country XX,

³Department XX, University XX, City XX, Country XX

(Received: 00 Month 200x · Accepted in final form: 00 Month 200x)

Abstract

Place your abstract here. Place your abstract here. Place your abstract here. Place your abstract here. Place your abstract here. Place your abstract here. Place your abstract here. Place your abstract here.

Keywords: Keyword1 · Keyword2 · Keyword3 · Keyword4 · Keyword5.

Mathematics Subject Classification: Primary XXX · Secondary XXX.

1. INTRODUCTION

Introduction goes here. General aspects of topic, the bibliographic review, the aim and the description of the paper must go here.

2. SECTION TWO

In this section, I will describe how to typeset equations and how to label them so that you can refer them later in the discussion. Also, I will how to write examples and theorems.

2.1 TYPESETTING EQUATIONS

Here is an example of how to type equations and label it. In this equation, I have labeled the equation as `\label{eq:1}`. Note that, it will not appear in your final output. When you will refer this equation later, use `\ref{eq:eq1}`.

$$\hat{\mu}_j = \frac{1}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} Y_{ji}, \quad \hat{\sigma}_j^2 = \frac{1}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} [Y_{ji} - \hat{\mu}_j]^2. \quad (1)$$

*Corresponding author. Email: xxx.xxx@xxxxx.xx

2.2 HOW TO REFER TO AN EQUATION

See how I am referring the above equation in the following: In Equation (??), we have estimated μ_j . Please note that, I have put the full stop just inside the end \$ sign, NOT outside the \$ sign. This is IMPORTANT. Why? It will prevent you from an unexpected line-break just before the full stop. If it happens, the full stop will not be with the μ_j .

2.3 EXAMPLE OF AN EXAMPLE

Here I will show how to typeset an example.

Example 2.1 Here goes your example. Just typeset your example within the `\begin{example}` and `\end{example}` command. It will then be automatically numbered.

2.4 WRITING THEOREMS: AN EXAMPLE

THEOREM 2.2 Optional name of the theorem Let $X_j \sim \Lambda(\theta, \tau_j^2)$, for $j = 1, \dots, m$, and suppose that observations from a sample of size n_j are available for each population. Then a combined sample estimate of θ which has minimum variance among the class of the unbiased estimators of θ which are linear functions of $\hat{\theta}_1, \dots, \hat{\theta}_m$ is given by

$$\tilde{\theta} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^m \frac{n_j}{\hat{\nu}_j} \hat{\theta}_j}{\sum_{j=1}^m \frac{n_j}{\hat{\nu}_j}},$$

where

$$\hat{\nu}_j = \hat{\sigma}_j^2 \left[1 + \frac{\hat{\sigma}_j^2}{2} \right] \exp(2\hat{\mu}_j + \hat{\sigma}_j^2).$$

THEOREM 2.3 Yet another example Let $n \rightarrow \infty$ and also n_j/n approaches to a constant for any $j = 1, \dots, m$. Then under the null hypothesis in Equation (2.1), the test statistic T_1 follows a chi-square distribution with m degrees of freedom.

PROOF You may use `\paragraph*{Proof}` command to start the proof of your theorem, Lemma etc.

2.5 ADDING A TABLE

Please use the following style to add a table in your document. Thanks!

Table 1. caption of your Table

Statistics	H F		G F	
	F	Log-F	F	Log-F
Mean	1275.00	7.01	1275.00	6.99
St. deviation	730.30	0.56	728.00	0.59
Coeff. variation	0.57	0.08	0.57	0.08
Coeff. skewness	1.50	-0.08	1.52	-0.06
Serial corr.	0.06	-0.01	0.07	0.07

2.6 ADDING FIGURES TO YOUR DOCUMENT

Here is an example of adding figures to your document.

```
\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=8cm]{filename.ps}
%filename.eps if it is an EPS file
\caption{caption of your figure}
\label{fig:label}
\end{figure}
```

2.7 LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST

Please do not use any `\vspace` command to make paragraphs. use `\paragraph` or `\para` commands instead. Should you need to use commands to make space, use the `\smallskip` or `\bigskip` command. However, we encourage you NOT to use any of these commands if you are not forced to.

2.8 CITATION BY EXAMPLE

Suppose I want to cite Birnbaum and Saunders (1969). We can do it by `\cite{bs:69}` where `bs:69` is the label that I gave in the `\bibitem` for this entry. The result looks like ?.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS, IF ANY

REFERENCES

- Rukhin, A.L., 2009. Identities for negative moments of quadratic forms in normal variables. *Statistics and Probability Letters*, 79, 1004-1007.
- Stein, M.L., 1999. *Statistical Interpolation of Spatial Data: Some Theory for Kriging*. Springer, New York.
- Tsay, R. S., Peña, D., Pankratz, A. E., 2000. Outliers in multivariate time series. *Biometrics*, 87, 789-804