

# Insert your title here

*First author* First author<sup>1,3,\*</sup>, *Second author* Second author<sup>2,\*\*</sup>, and *Third author* Third author<sup>3,\*\*\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Insert the first address here

<sup>2</sup>the second here

<sup>3</sup>Last address

**Abstract.** Insert your English abstract here.

## 1 Introduction

Your text comes here. Separate text with sections.

## 2 Section title

For bibliography use [1] or [2].

### 2.1 Subsection title

Don't forget to give each section, subsection, subsubsection, and paragraph a unique label (see Sect. 2).

For tables use syntax in table 1.

**Table 1.** Please write your table caption here

first	second	third
number	number	number
number	number	number

**Definition 2.1** *This is the statement of Definition 2.1.*

**Example 2.1** *This is the statement of Example 2.1.*

**Theorem 2.1** *This is the statement of Theorem 2.1.*

*Proof.* This is the proof of Theorem 2.1. The proof of Theorem 2.1 ends here. □

**Lemma 2.1** *This is the statement of Lemma 2.1.*

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\*e-mail: Mailaddressforfirstauthor

\*\*e-mail: Mailaddressforsecondauthorifnecessary

\*\*\*e-mail: Mailaddressforlastauthorifnecessary

*Proof.* This is the proof of Lemma 2.1. The proof of Lemma 2.1 ends here. □

**Proposition 2.1** *This is the statement of Proposition 2.1.*

*Proof.* This is the proof of Proposition 2.1. The proof of Proposition 2.1 ends here. □

**Corollary 2.1** *This is the statement of Corollary 2.1.*

*Proof.* This is the proof of Corollary 2.1. The proof of Theorem 2.1 ends here. □

**Remark 2.1** *This is the statement of Remark 2.1.*

For one-column wide figures use syntax of Figure 1.

The image shows a vertical strip of a chalkboard with several mathematical equations written in white chalk. The equations include:
 
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} \ln f_{a, \sigma^2}(\xi_1) = \frac{(\xi_1 - a)}{\sigma^2} f_{a, \sigma^2}(\xi_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} \exp\left\{-\frac{(\xi_1 - a)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\}$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}_n} T(x) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x, \theta) dx = M\left(T(\xi) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(\xi, \theta)\right) \int_{\mathbb{R}_n} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x, \theta) dx$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}_n} T(x) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(x, \theta)\right) \cdot f(x, \theta) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}_n} T(x) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x, \theta)\right) dx$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int_{\mathbb{R}_n} T(x) f(x, \theta) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}_n} T(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x, \theta) dx$$

**Figure 1.** Caption here

For two-column wide figures use, e.g., the following syntax.

This image is a wider version of the chalkboard strip shown in Figure 1, containing the same set of mathematical equations.

**Figure 2.** Caption here

This image is another wider version of the chalkboard strip, containing the same set of mathematical equations as Figure 2.

**Figure 3.** Caption here

## References

- [1] I. Yu-Hua Gu, and E. Styvaktakis, *Electric Power Systems Research* **66**, 83-96 (2003).
- [2] H. Brezis, *Opérateurs maximaux monotones et semi-groupes de contractions dans les espaces de Hilbert*, North Holland, Amsterdam-London, 1973.