

INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS *

Marija P. Stanić and Aleksandar S. Cvetković

Abstract. This file contains a user's guide for preparation of articles accepted for printing in the journal *Facta Universitatis, Series Mathematics and Informatics*, using class `factaMI.cls`. The corresponding `tex` file can be used also as a template file.

1. Introduction

For initializing the class and formatting the article header this file can be used as a template file. At the end of the paper the full names (with official title, institute or company affiliation, etc.) of authors with exact address should appear.

Option `draft` is used to make overfull boxes visible. In final version this option must be omitted in order to make figures visible.

Text should be typed as usual. Emphasized text is obtained with the command `\em`. This will result in italic text representing emphasis. Italic text should be terminated by an italic correction `\/`, e.g., `{\em italic text\}` unless the text in italics is immediately followed by a full stop (.) or comma (,). For often used abbreviations i.e. and e.g. use commands `\ie` and `\eg` respectively.

Lists of items are produced with the usual `itemize` and `enumerate` environments.

1.1. Sectional units

Sectional units are obtained in the usual way, i.e., with the L^AT_EX instructions `\section`, `\subsection`, `\subsubsection`, `\paragraph` and `\subparagraph`.

Received June 20, 2007.

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification*. Primary xxxxx; Secondary xxxxx, xxxxx

*The authors were supported in part by ...

1.2. Cross-references

Please always give a `\label` where possible (e.g., for equations, figures, tables, sections, subsections, all theorem-like environments etc.) and use `\ref` for cross-referencing. Also, the `\bibitem` and `\cite` mechanism for bibliographic references is obligatory (see Section 5.).

2. Mathematical Formulas

For in-line formulas use `$... $` and for unnumbered displayed one-line formulas use `\[... \]`. For numbered displayed one-line formulas use the `equation` environment.

For example:

For $i^2 = -1$ the following equality holds:

$$(2.1) \quad e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x.$$

Using equation (2.1) we obtain

$$e^{i\pi} = \cos \pi + i \sin \pi = -1.$$

For displayed multi-line formulas use the `eqnarray` (for numbered formulas) or `eqnarray*` (for unnumbered formulas) environment. For example:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_E p_m(x) w_m(x) dx &= \int_E [q(x)s_m(x) + r(x)] w_m(x) dx \\ &= \int_E q(x)s_m(x) w_m(x) dx + \int_E r(x) w_m(x) dx, \end{aligned}$$

or

$$(2.2) \quad \alpha_{n,0} = \frac{(x\pi_n, \pi_{[(n-2)/2]})_{\nu+1}}{(\pi_{n-2}, \pi_{[(n-2)/2]})_{\nu+1}},$$

$$\alpha_{n,1} = \frac{(x\pi_n - \alpha_{n,0}\pi_{n-2}, \pi_{[(n-1)/2]})_{\nu}}{(\pi_{n-1}, \pi_{[(n-1)/2]})_{\nu}},$$

$$(2.3) \quad \alpha_{n,2} = \frac{(x\pi_n - \alpha_{n,0}\pi_{n-2} - \alpha_{n,1}\pi_{n-1}, \pi_{[n/2]})_{\nu-1}}{(\pi_n, \pi_{[n/2]})_{\nu-1}}.$$

For text in mathematical formulas use `\mbox` command.

To produce the following symbols \mathbb{N} , \mathbb{Z} , \mathbb{Q} , \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{C} , \mathcal{P} , \mathcal{T} use `\NN`, `\ZZ`, `\QQ`, `\RR`, `\CC`, `\PP`, `\TT`, respectively.

For binomial expressions such as $\binom{n}{k}$ use `\n\choose k`.

The following operators or log-like functions are defined: `\span`, `\diag`, `\det`, `\sgn`, `\Si`, `\Log`, `\Int`, `\supp`, `\Co`, `\Pc`, `\Re`, `\Im`, `\res` to produce span, diag, det, sgn, Si, Log, Int, supp, Co, Pc, Re, Im, Res, respectively.

3. Theorem-like Environments

The following environments are defined:

Environment name	Heading	Environment name	Heading
<code>theorem</code>	Theorem	<code>lemma</code>	Lemma
<code>corollary</code>	Corollary	<code>proposition</code>	Proposition
<code>definition</code>	Definition	<code>remark</code>	Remark
<code>exercise</code>	Exercise	<code>claim</code>	Claim
<code>example</code>	Example	<code>examples</code>	Examples
<code>problem</code>	Problem	<code>problems</code>	Problems
<code>algorithm</code>	Algorithm	<code>conjecture</code>	Conjecture

To add new theorem-type environments to an article, use the `\newtheorem` command.

For Proofs use `\Proof. ... \qed`.

4. Tables and Figures

Put the tables and figures in the text with the table and figure environments, and position them near the first reference of the table or figure in the text.

For example see Figure 4.1 and Table 4.1.

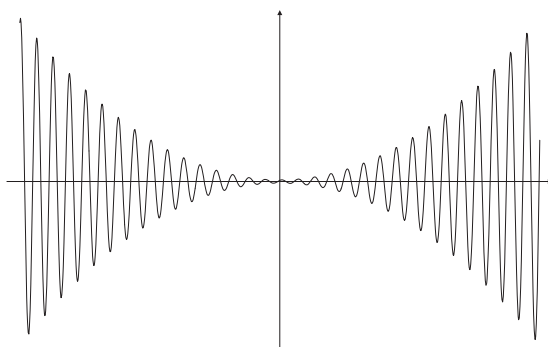


FIG. 4.1: Function $f(x) = (x^2 + 1)(\cos 10x + \sin 10x)$, $x \in (-10, 10)$

Table 4.1: Nodes x_ν , $\nu = 0, 1, \dots, 6$

ν	x_ν
0	-3.141592653589793
1	-2.142289082021412
2	-1.166433858435203
3	-0.260517323294647
4	0.575836178683751
5	1.408529709542752
6	2.242866498580637

5. References

References should be listed alphabetically at the end of the manuscript, in the same way as in this file (for a book [3], a paper in a journal [4], paper in a contributed volume [2] and for an unpublished paper [1]).

REFERENCES

1. D. ALLEN: *Relations between the local and global structure of finite semigroups*. Ph. D. Thesis, University of California, Berkeley, 1968.
2. P. ERDŐS: *On the distribution of the roots of orthogonal polynomials*. In: Proceedings of a Conference on Constructive Theory of Functions (G. Alexits, S. B. Steckhin, eds.), Akademiai Kiado, Budapest, 1972, pp. 145–150.
3. A. OSTROWSKI: *Solution of Equations and Systems of Equations*. Academic Press, New York, 1966.
4. E. B. SAFF and R. S. VARGA: *On incomplete polynomials II*. Pacific J. Math. **92** (1981), 161–172.

Marija P. Stanić
Faculty of Science
Department of Mathematics and Informatics
P. O. Box 60
34000 Kragujevac, Serbia
stanicm@kg.ac.yu

Aleksandar S. Cvetković
Faculty of Electronic Engineering
Department of Mathematics
P.O. Box 73
18000 Niš, Serbia
aca@elfak.ni.ac.yu