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.*

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

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:

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

$$A \;=\; f(x_i) = F'(x), \tag{3}$$
$$B \;=\; g(x_i) = G'(x). \tag{4}$$

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.

$$A = f(x_i) = F'(x),$$
(5)
$$B = g(x_i) = G'(x).$$

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

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

$$A = f(x_i) = F'(x),$$
(6)
$$B = g(x_i) = G'(x).$$

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 $y \nsucc x$.

(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.