

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRODUCING A CAMERA-READY
MANUSCRIPT USING LATEX FOR PUBLICATION IN
CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**

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This is where the abstract should be placed. It should consist of one paragraph giving a concise summary of the material in the article below. Replace the title, authors, and addresses within the curly brackets with your own title, authors, and addresses. You may have as many authors and addresses as you like. Do not use footnotes in the abstract or the title. The acknowledgments for funding bodies, etc., are to be placed in a separate section at the end of the text. Please see the instructions for appendices too.

1. Guidelines

1.1. Files

You should have four files:

- (1) *ws-cpt07.tex* — the main tex file, containing the instructions for contributors and sample text. To prepare your proceedings, you can delete the sample text and replace it with your own contribution to the volume. However, we recommend that you keep an initial version of the file for reference. Strip off any mail headers and then latex the tex file. The command for latexing is `latex ws-cpt07`; do this twice to sort out the cross-referencing.

- (2) *ws-procs9x6.cls* — the class file that provides the higher level latex commands for the proceedings. Don't change these parameters.
- (3) *ws-fig1.eps* — a sample eps figure file.
- (4) *ws-cpt07.pdf* — a pdf output of the above.

These files will work with standard latex2e. Note that page numbers are included for your guidance. Do not worry about the final pagination of the volume, which will be done after you submit the paper.

1.2. Packages and Macros

The class file loads the packages `amsmath`, `amssymb`, `rotating`, `epsf` at startup. Please limit the use of additional packages as they often introduce incompatibilities. If you must use additional packages, please send them along with the paper. Any user-defined macros must be placed in the preamble of the article rather than elsewhere in the document. Please do not change the existing environments, commands and other standard parts of L^AT_EX.

1.3. Headings, Text and Equations

Please preserve the style of the headings, text font and line spacing in order to provide a uniform style for the proceedings volume.

Equations should be centered and numbered consecutively, as in Eq. (1) below, and the `eqnarray` environment may be used to split equations into several lines, for example in Eq. (2) below, or to align several equations. An alternative method is given in Eq. (3) for long sets of equations where only one referencing equation number is wanted.

In latex, it is simplest to give the equation a label, as in Eq. (1) where we have used `\label{eq:murn}` to identify the equation. You can then use the reference `\ref{eq:murn}` when citing the equation in the text which will avoid the need to manually renumber equations due to later changes. (Look at the source file for some examples of this.)

The same method can be used for referring to sections and subsections.

For functions such as `exp`, `sin`, `cos`, `tan`, etc., please use the macros `\exp`, `\sin`, `\cos`, `\tan`, which give proper spacing in mathematical formulas.

Table 1. Sample statistics for A-share premia for Shanghai companies that issued A- and B-shares before April 1994 (sample period: April 1, 1994–October 31, 1998).

Year	Taiwan Index	Dow Jones Index	Nikkei Index	South Korea's Kospi Index	London's FTSE Index	Hong Kong Index	Thailand's Set Index	Singapore's Strait Times
1988	5,119.11	2,168.57	30,159.00	907.20	1,455.30	2,687.44	386.73	1,038.62
1989	9,624.18	2,753.20	38,915.87	909.72	1,916.60	2,836.57	879.19	1,481.33
1990	4,530.16	2,633.70	23,848.71	696.11	1,673.40	3,243.30	612.86	1,154.48
1991	4,600.67	3,168.83	22,983.77	610.92	1,891.30	4,297.33	711.36	1,490.70
1992	3,377.06	3,301.11	16,924.95	678.44	2,185.20	5,512.39	893.42	1,524.40
1993	6,070.56	3,754.09	17,417.24	866.18	2,559.50	11,888.39	1,565.12	2,425.68
1994	7,124.66	3,834.44	19,723.06	1,027.37	3,065.50	8,191.04	1,360.09	2,239.56
1995	5,173.73	5,117.12	19,868.15	882.94	3,689.30	10,073.39	1,280.81	2,266.54
1996	6,933.94	6,448.27	19,361.35	651.22	4,118.50	13,451.45	831.57	2,216.79
1997	8,187.27	7,905.25	15,258.74	376.31	5,135.50	10,722.76	372.69	1,529.84
1998	6,418.43	9,181.43	13,842.17	562.46	5,882.60	10,048.58	355.81	1,392.73
1999	8,448.84	11,497.12	18,934.34	1,028.07	6,930.20	16,962.10	481.92	2,479.58
2000	5,544.18	10,971.14	14,539.60	514.48	6,438.40	14,895.34	271.84	1,976.54
1	9,744.89	10,940.53	19,539.70	943.88	6,268.50	15,532.34	477.57	2,230.28
2	9,435.94	10,128.31	19,959.52	828.38	6,232.60	17,169.44	374.32	2,120.50
3	9,854.95	10,921.92	20,337.32	860.94	6,540.20	17,406.54	400.32	2,132.59
4	8,777.35	10,733.91	17,973.70	725.39	6,327.40	15,519.30	390.40	2,164.11
5	8,939.52	10,522.33	16,332.45	731.88	6,359.30	14,713.86	323.29	1,795.13
6	8,265.09	10,447.89	17,411.05	821.22	6,312.70	16,155.78	325.69	2,037.97
7	8,114.92	10,521.98	15,727.49	705.97	6,365.30	16,840.98	284.67	2,051.21

Note: The state-budget funds as a dominant financial source of investment of SOEs, regardless of investment decisions being made by governments or enterprises. The retained profits and non-bank debts are also used by SOEs to finance their investment and operation.

1.4. Tables

The tables are designed to have a uniform style throughout the paper. It does not matter how you choose to place the inner lines of the table, but we would prefer the border lines to be of the style shown in Table 1. The inner parts of tables look better if the lines are kept to a minimum.

Landscape tables (if any) can be created as shown by example in the source file, using the `sidewaystable` command. Note: the ‘rotation’ to landscape format may not be visible in the dvi file but will appear in the postscript or pdf files.

The caption heading for a table should be placed at the top of the table. Please keep it short.

Table 2. First five normalized natural frequencies.

	$A = 0.56$	$B = 0.69$	$C = 0.75$	$D = 0.100$
AB_1	14.0640	18.5620	22.0817	18.90732
AC_2	61.6728	44.7844	44.5884	60.17496
AD_3	88.1380	118.1564	101.2240	120.72693
DB_4	199.8594	173.1269	194.4907	188.75258
DA_5	246.7889	255.9483	284.6633	262.24264

1.5. Figures/Illustrations/Images

Please prepare all figures in black and white or grayscale. Color figures cannot be reproduced in these proceedings, and we have found that color figures fail to display properly when reproduced directly in grayscale format. Please prepare the figures in high resolution (300 dpi) for half-tone illustrations or images. Half-tone pictures must be sharp enough for reproduction.

It is best to embed the figures in the text where they are first cited, e.g., see Fig. 1. Please ensure that all labels in the figures are legible.

The sample figure commands in the source file show how to embed the figure. The `epsfxsize` command specifies the required width of the figure.

The caption heading for a figure should be placed below that figure.

Very large figures should be placed on a separate page. Landscape figures can be typeset using `sidewaysfigure`.

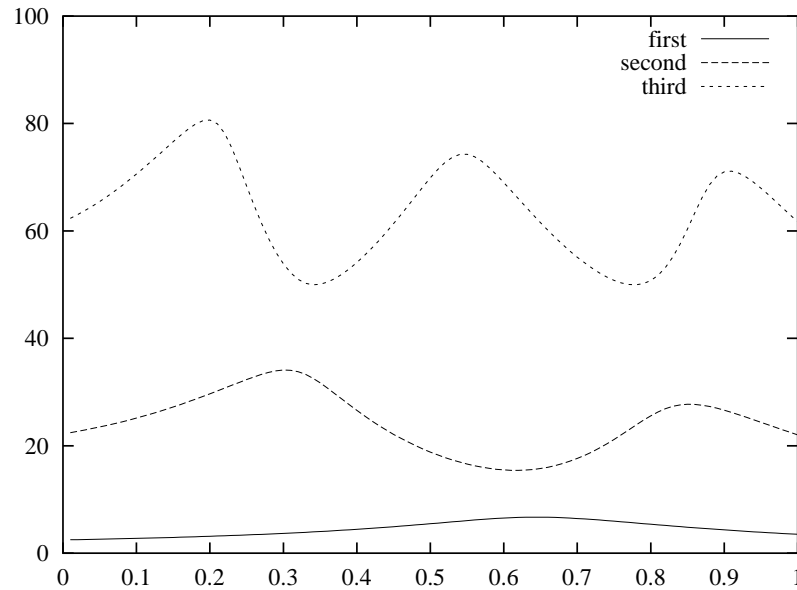


Figure 1. First 3 normalized frequencies versus release location for clamped simply supported beam with internal slide release.

1.6. Acknowledgments, Appendices and the Bibliography

If you wish to acknowledge funding bodies etc., the acknowledgments should be placed in a separate section at the end of the text, before the Appendices. This should not be numbered, so use `\section*{Acknowledgments}`.

It is preferable to have no Appendices in a brief article, but if more than one Appendix is necessary then set headings as Appendix A, Appendix B, etc., typed as `\section*{Appendix A}`.

1.6.1. Footnotes and citations

Footnotes are denoted by a character superscript in the text,^a and references are denoted by a number superscript. Footnotes should be numbered sequentially in superscript lowercase roman letters.^b

Please use `\bibitem` to produce the bibliography. Citations in the text use the labels defined in the `\bibitem` declaration, for example, the first reference is cited using the command `\cite{cpt04}`, which produces a number

^aJust like this one.

^bFootnotes should be typeset in 8 pt Times roman at the bottom of the page.

of the type at the end of this sentence.¹

Citations are generated as superscripts for these proceedings. If you normally use the method of square brackets for citations, please note that for these proceedings you will need to adjust your punctuation so that the citation command appears *after* the punctuation mark. Please don't leave a blank space between the punctuation mark or word and the citation command.

Citations in the text are to be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals, in the order of first appearance. They are to be typed in superscripts immediately *after* punctuation marks, e.g.,

- (1) "... in the statement.[?]"
- (2) "... have proven^{?-?} that this equation ..."

This is done using the command: "`\cite{name}`".

When the reference forms part of the sentence it should not be superscripted, e.g.,

- (1) "One can deduce from Ref. ? that ..."
- (2) "See Refs. ?-? for more details."

This is done using the command "`Ref.\ \refcite{name}`".

2. Sample Mathematical Text

To begin with let us write down the covariant Dirac equation in a curved spacetime, for a massless spinor field Ψ , which is given by

$$[i\gamma^\mu(x)\partial_\mu + i\gamma^\mu(x)\Gamma_\mu(x)]\Psi(x) = 0, \quad (1)$$

where $\gamma^\mu(x)$ are the generalized Dirac matrices and are given in terms of the standard flat space Dirac matrices $\gamma^{(a)}$ as

$$\gamma^\mu(x) = e_{(a)}^\mu(x)\gamma^{(a)}, \quad (2)$$

where $e_{(a)}^\mu(x)$ are tetrad components defined by

$$e_{(a)}^\mu e_{(b)}^\nu \eta^{(a)(b)} = g^{\mu\nu}. \quad (3)$$

Here and in what follows Greek indices are connected with tensor world indices (coordinate basis system) and Latin indices denote Lorentz indices which are connected with a local Minkowski coordinate system (tetrads).

We can bring down powers of $q(t)$ as follows:

$$e^{\int dtq(t)} = 1 + \int_0^a dt' q(t') + \int_0^a dt' \int_0^{t'} dt'' q(t')q(t'') \\ + \int_0^a dt' \int_0^{t'} dt''' \int_0^{t''} dt'''' q(t')q(t'')q(t'''). \quad (4)$$

The leading “1” will be assumed not to contribute anything. This is equivalent to setting $\langle kn \cdots \rangle = 0$ when there are no q 's. Also the order of the $J^A(t)$'s has to be preserved after making contractions of $q^A(t)$ with kn 's.

Theorem 2.1. *Let V be a closed complex analytic subvariety of a complex hyperbolic space form of finite volume. Then the Gauss mapping for V is non-degenerate unless V is totally geodesic.*

Let V be a k -dimensional complex submanifold of \mathbb{P}^n and $\gamma : V \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(k, n)$ be the Gauss mapping. At a point $x \in V$, Lemma 2.1 let $\hat{T}_x(V)$ be the $(k+1)$ -dimensional affine tangent space of V at x so that the tangent space of V .

Lemma 2.1. *There exists a point $(a; b) \in \Delta^m \times \mathbb{C}^l$ and an open neighborhood W of $(a; b)$ such that $F(a; b) \in \partial \mathbb{B}^n$. A closed complex analytic subvariety of a complex torus has degenerate Gauss mapping if and only if it is invariant under the translation by a complex subtorus.*

Let F be a symmetric and reflexive Borel relation on the standard Borel space X . F is *locally finite* if for all $x \in X$, $F(x) = \{y \in X : yFx\}$ is finite.

Acknowledgments

This is where one acknowledges funding bodies, etc. Note that there are no section numbers for the Acknowledgments or References.

Appendix A. First Appendix

Appendices should be used only when absolutely necessary. They should come before the References. If there is more than one appendix, label them alphabetically. Number displayed equations occurring in the Appendix as in the following example:

$$\mu(n, t) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 1(d_i < t, N(d_i) = n)}{\int_{\sigma=0}^t 1(N(\sigma) = n) d\sigma}. \quad (\text{A.1})$$

Appendix B. Standard Abbreviations

- (a) Do not abbreviate the first word of any sentence:

“Figure 2 shows us . . .”

- (b) Some abbreviations:

‘ figure ’ = ‘ Fig. ’

‘ figures ’ = ‘ Figs. ’

‘ equation ’ = ‘ Eq. ’

‘ equations ’ = ‘ Eqs. ’

‘ Section 5 ’ = ‘ Sec. 5 ’

‘ Sections 5 and 6 ’ = ‘ Secs. 5 and 6 ’

‘ ..., for example, ’ = ‘ ..., e.g., ’

Note that the first letter is capitalized. There is also a period.

- (c) When it isn’t appropriate, don’t abbreviate. The word ‘Table’ is not abbreviated. We also don’t write ‘Eq. of motion.’
- (d) This last example also shows that punctuation is *inside* a closing quotation mark. Open-quotation ‘ is located at the top left-hand corner of the keyboard. Close-quotation ’ is near the ENTER-key of the keyboard.

References

1. See, for example, V.A. Kostelecký, ed., *CPT and Lorentz Symmetry III*, World Scientific, Singapore, 2005.
2. J. Lipa *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **90**, 060403 (2003); P.L. Stanwix *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D **74**, 081101 (2006); M.E. Tobar *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D **71**, 025004 (2005); M. Hohensee *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D **75**, 049902 (2007); J.P. Cotter and B. Varcoe, physics/0603111; H. Müller *et al.*, arXiv:0706.2031.
3. T. Katori and R. Tayloe, in Ref. 1; LSND Collaboration, L.B. Auerbach *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D **72**, 076004 (2005); V.A. Kostelecký and M. Mewes, Phys. Rev. D **69**, 016005 (2004).