A simple LaTeX template

Author1[1], Author2[2], Author3[3]

Abstract

This document presents a number of hints about how to set up your SORT paper in LaTeX. We provide a template file, `SORT.tex`, that you can use to set up the LaTeX source for your article. An example of the style is the special {`abstract`} environment used to set up the abstract you see here.

MSC:

Keywords:

1. Ordinary Text

In this file, we present some tips and sample mark-up to assure your LaTeX file of the smoothest possible journey from review manuscript to published SORT paper. We focus here particularly on issues related to style files, citation, tables, and figures, as those tend to be the biggest sticking points. Please use the source file for this document, `SORT.tex`, as a template for your manuscript, cutting and pasting your content into the file at the appropriate places.

[1] Adress1
[2] Adress2
[3] Adress3

The ends of words and sentences are marked by spaces. It doesn't matter how many spaces you type; one is as good as 100. The end of a line counts as a space.

One or more blank lines denote the end of a paragraph.

Dashes come in three sizes: an intra-word dash, a medium dash for number ranges like 1–2, and a punctuation dash—like this.

TEX interprets some common characters as commands, so you must type special commands to generate them. These characters include the following: & % # { and }.

2. Notes

Footnotes[1] pose no problem[2].

3. Displayed Text

Text is displayed by indenting it from the left margin. Quotations are commonly displayed. There are short quotations

> This is a short a quotation. It consists of a single paragraph of text. There is no paragraph indentation.

and longer ones.

> This is a longer quotation. It consists of two paragraphs of text. The beginning of each paragraph is indicated by an extra indentation.
>
> This is the second paragraph of the quotation. It is just as dull as the first paragraph.

Another frequently-displayed structure is a list. The following is an example of an *itemized* list, four levels deep.

- This is the first item of an itemized list. Each item in the list is marked with a "tick". The document style determines what kind of tick mark is used.
- This is the second item of the list. It contains another list nested inside it. The three inner lists are an *itemized* list.
  - This is the first item of an enumerated list that is nested within the itemized list.

[1] This is an example of a footnote.
[2] And another one

  - This is the second item of the inner list. LaTeX allows you to nest lists deeper than you really should.

  This is the rest of the second item of the outer list. It is no more interesting than any other part of the item.

- This is the third item of the list.

The following is an example of an *enumerated* list, four levels deep.

1. This is the first item of an enumerated list. Each item in the list is marked with a "tick". The document style determines what kind of tick mark is used.

2. This is the second item of the list. It contains another list nested inside it. The three inner lists are an *enumerated* list.

   (a) This is the first item of an enumerated list that is nested within the enumerated list.

   (b) This is the second item of the inner list. LaTeX allows you to nest lists deeper than you really should.

   This is the rest of the second item of the outer list. It is no more interesting than any other part of the item.

3. This is the third item of the list.

The following is an example of a *description* list.

Cow Highly intelligent animal that can produce milk out of grass.

Horse Less intelligent animal renowned for its legs.

Human being Not so intelligent animal that thinks that it can think.

You can even display poetry.

There is an environment for verse

Whose features some poets will curse.

For instead of making

Them do *all* line breaking,

It allows them to put too many words on a line when they'd rather be forced

to be terse.

Mathematical formulas may also be displayed. A displayed formula is one-line long; multiline formulas require special formatting instructions.

$$x' + y^2 = z_i^2$$

Don't start a paragraph with a displayed equation, nor make one a paragraph by itself.

Example of a theorem:

Theorem 3.1. *All conjectures are interesting, but some conjectures are more interesting than others.*

Theorem 3.2 (Pythagorean theorem)**.** *This is a theorema about right triangles and can be summarised in the next equation*

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$

And a consequence of theorem 3.2 is the statement in the next corollary.

Corollary 3.2.1. *There's no right rectangle whose sides measure 3cm, 4cm, and 6cm.*

You can reference theorems such as 3.2 when a label is assigned.

Lemma 3.3. *Given two line segments whose lengths are a and b respectively there is a real number r such that $b = ra$.*

Proof. To prove it by contradiction try and assume that the statemenet is false, proceed from there and at some point you will arrive to a contradiction. ■

4. Tables

Example of a Table 1:

Table 1. *Example of a table.*

Highest Level of Compliance Burden	Moderate Levels of Compliance Burden
• Research-Related Financial Management • Grant Proposal Process • Progress and Outcome Reporting • Human Subjects Review (IRB) • Time and Effort Reporting • Animal Care and Use Review and Reporting • Personnel Management	• Subcontracting • Financial conflict-of-interest (COI) • Training • Laboratory Safety and Security.

5. Equations

Two equations:

$$C_s = K_M \frac{\mu/\mu_x}{1-\mu/\mu_x} \tag{1}$$

and

$$G = \frac{P_{\text{opt}} - P_{\text{ref}}}{P_{\text{ref}}}\ 100\ (\%) \tag{2}$$

Equation arrays:

$$\mu_{\text{substr}} = \mu_x \frac{C_s}{K_x C_x + C_s} \tag{3}$$

$$\mu = \mu_{\text{substr}} - Y_{x/s}(1 - H(C_s))(m_s + \pi/Y_{p/s}) \tag{4}$$

$$\sigma = \mu_{\text{substr}}/Y_{x/s} + H(C_s)(m_s + \pi/Y_{p/s}) \tag{5}$$

$$C_s = K_M \frac{\mu/\mu_x}{1-\mu/\mu_x} \tag{6}$$

Pirt & Rhigelato determined π for μ between 0.023 and 0.086 h^{-1}. They also reported a value $\mu_x \approx 0.095$ h^{-1}, so that for their experiments μ/μ_x is in the range of 0.24 to 0.9. Substituting K_M in Eq. (6) by the value $K_M = 1$ g/L as used by...

6. Figures

Example of a Figure 1:

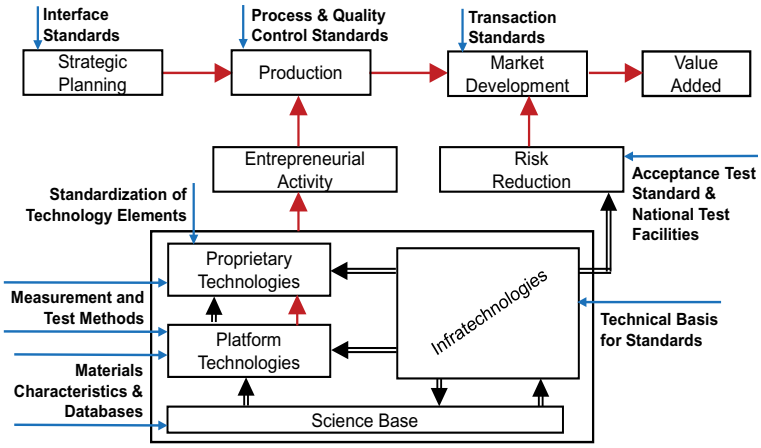

Figure 1. *Example of a figure.*

6.1. Example of subsection

Example of subsection. See the Section 2.

7. Citations

Example of citations:

In recent decades, organic agriculture has grown rapidly in comparison with other agricultural systems. The adoption of these new agricultural practices has brought about the need to compare low-input and conventional systems to verify whether agroecosystem sustainability can be achieved (Bettiol et al. (2004)). Despite the emergence of

organic agriculture systems, the literature on their effects and interactions is scarce and insufficient, above all in the field of virology (Tomlinson, 1987). Diseases caused by viruses constitute a major threat to the large-scale production of crops worldwide, causing serious economic losses and undermining sustainability (Gallitelli, 2000). Assessing the risk of infection should therefore be a priority in the study of the epidemiology of such virus diseases.

A. Appendix section

We consider a sequence of queueing systems indexed by n. It is assumed that each system is composed of J stations, indexed by 1 through J, and K customer classes, indexed by 1 through K. Each customer class has a fixed route through the network of stations. Customers in class k, $k = 1, \ldots, K$, arrive to the system according to a renewal process, independently of the arrivals of the other customer classes. These customers move through the network, never visiting a station more than once, until they eventually exit the system.

A.1. Appendix subsection

However, different customer classes may visit stations in different orders; the system is not necessarily "feed-forward." We define the *path of class k customers* in as the sequence of servers they encounter along their way through the network and denote it by

$$\mathcal{P} = \left(j_{k,1}, j_{k,2}, \ldots, j_{k,m(k)}\right). \tag{7}$$

Sample of cross-reference to the formula 7 in Appendix A.

References

Bettiol, W., Ghini, R., Galvão, J. A. H., and Siloto, R. C. (2004). Organic and conventional tomato cropping systems. *Scientia Agricola* 61(3), 253–259.

Gallitelli, D. (2000). The ecology of Cucumber mosaic virus and sustainable agriculture. *Virus Research* 71(1), 9–21.

Tomlinson, J. A. (1987). Epidemiology and control of virus diseases of vegetables. *Annals of Applied Biology* 110(3), 661–681.