

THE TITLE OF YOUR PAPER

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An abstract of no more than 200 words is required. Preferably it should consist of a single paragraph. Avoid formulae and citations in the abstract.

Keywords: list your keywords here.

1. Introduction

All standard \LaTeX commands are OK. Citations are best handled with the use of [1] or [2, 4] commands. Labelling and referencing within the text is also best done using automatic mechanisms of \LaTeX , like

$$E = mc^2. \tag{1}$$

Equation (1) can be now referred to symbolically.

2. The second section

Four environments are predefined: two for typesetting definitions and examples, and another two — for theorems and lemmas. Examples of their use are given below.

DEFINITION 1. Here goes the text of the definition. Definitions and other structures are numbered automatically and can be referred to just like equations, e.g. here is the reference to the Theorem 1 below.

EXAMPLE 1. This is an example of example.

Unlike definitions and examples, theorems and lemmas are automatically typeset in italics.

Supported by ...

THEOREM 1. *The text of the theorem.*

Observe the role of the parameters “Definition”, “Theorem”, etc., which become appropriate captions in the text.

LEMMA 1. *The text of the lemma.*

Proofs of theorems should be clearly separated from the surrounding text, e.g. the end of a proof can be marked with a box. ■

Definitions, examples, theorems and lemmas are numbered separately. Any other user-defined structures (propositions, remarks etc.) should follow this pattern. They should be grammatically independent within the surrounding text, i.e. not parts of preceding sentences.

3. Technical remarks

- In your source file avoid lines exceeding 80 characters. The file will be reformatted by us and short lines make our work easier.
- While typing formulae insert logical breaks (spaces, new lines): do not type a long formula as a single long string. For example,

$$\Phi(\beta, \omega) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^m A_n^m(\omega) e^{-i\beta n}. \quad (2)$$

- Your paper will eventually be processed along with other ones as a single LaTeX job. Therefore, when defining private macros avoid names likely to be repeated in other papers. A typical example is `\be` often used as a replacement for `\beta` but also as an abbreviation for `\begin{equation}`.
- The use of `\quad` and `\qquad` commands is recommended for the horizontal separation of formulae, e.g.

$$x^n + y^n = z^n, \quad n \geq 3.$$

Moreover, observe punctuation rules in formulae just as in ordinary sentences.

- If possible, prepare figures in PostScript (PS or EPS) form.

Finally, an example below shows 4 typical bibliographic entries as used in ROMP.

REFERENCES

- [1] J. Moser: (title optional) *Adv. Math.* **16**, 160–169 (1975).
- [2] V. I. Arnold: *Mathematical Methods of Classical Mechanics*, 2nd ed., Springer, New York 1989.
- [3] Y. Choquet-Bruhat, C. DeWitt-Morette and M. Dillard-Bleick: *Analysis, Manifolds and Physics*, North Holland, Amsterdam 1982.
- [4] A. G. Reyman: *Group Theoretical Methods in the Theory of Finite-Dimensional Integrable Systems*, in *Dynamical Systems VII*, V. I. Arnold and S. P. Novikov eds., EMS vol. 16, Springer, New York 1994.