Remarks on writing manuscripts in Gökova style

Selman Akbulut, Turgut Önder, Ronald Stern

ABSTRACT. In this paper, an example text for the Proceedings of Gökova Geometry-Toplogy Conference is written. Also, we tried to prove a few theorems for perfect and good manuscripts.

1. Introduction

This style guideline is prepared in the hope of speeding up the processing of the manuscripts submitted for publication in *Proceedings of Gökova Geometry-Topology Conference*. If the author knows beforehand, in which form his/her article will appear, there will be less need to contact the author for confirmation of the final form of the article. Also, there will be less time spent on editing the document for publication in our office.

If you have problems in running LATEX with the supplied style files, you can prepare your document in the ordinary article style. But, try to use a format similar to ours. This example file shows the usage of some of the newly defined and some of the commonly used commands. And it is supplied as an example for the general format for the articles. Please note that this is not a manual of LATEX commands.

2. Sections

First of all section numbers start with 1. We suggest that you start with an *Introduction* section. You can start a new section with \section{*sectionname*} command. Also, if you want to include subsections you can do this with \subsection{*name*} command. You can also go one more level down with \subsubsection{*name*} command.

2.1. This is how a subsection appears

2.1.1. This is how a subsubsection appears

3. Theorem environments

The Proceedings will appear with the following theorem environments. It is important that you should use these environments so that you know in which form your manuscript will appear in printed form. Each environment uses the syntax \begin{#}...\end{#} and each have a different numbering scheme.

1

Theorem 3.1. *Writing a perfect manuscript is difficult.*

The environments for Corollary, Lemma, Proposition and Conjecture use the same numbering as the Theorem environment.

Corollary 3.2. *There is no perfect manuscript.*

Lemma 3.3. *One should not try to write the perfect manuscript.*

Proposition 3.4. *Set of perfect manuscripts is empty.*

Conjecture 3.5. *One cannot even come close to writing the perfect one.*

The environments Remark, Construction and Example are three other environments which use common numbers.

Remark 3.1. We are not trying to write the perfect manuscript.

Construction 3.2. But, let us suppose that we start to write one as follows. First, open a file, then start entering LaTeX commands...

Example 3.3. As an example, you can look at this manuscript.

The remaining environments are Definition, Axiom, Notation and Proof.

Definition 3.1. A manuscript which is infinitesimally close to a perfect one is called a good manuscript.

Axiom 1. *There is at least one good manuscript*

Notation. We call the set of good manuscripts M_G.

Proof. The proof is obvious. □

The codes for each environment is shown below.

Table 1.

code	Environment	code	Environment
thm	Theorem	rem	Remark
cor	Corollary	cons	Construction
lem	Lemma	exm	Example
prop	Proposition	defn	Definition
conj	Conjecture	notation	Notation
ax	Axiom	proof	Proof

3.1. Equations

Equation environment is used in the same way:
`\begin{equation}...\end{equation}`. If you write the equations within an environment, equation numbers will be assigned automatically. To write equations without a number we use `$$...$$`. For an expression that should appear inside text we should use `$...$`.

$$\alpha = \Omega(\omega_1) \text{ an equation without a number.}$$

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \text{ an equation with an equation number} \tag{1}$$

4. Figures

Included figures must be `.eps` files. Simple `.ps` files can also be included, but can create small problems. The figure is inserted into the text by the commands

`\begin{figure}[htb]`
`\includegraphics{` *figurename.eps* `}`
`\caption{` *Caption* `}`
`\label{` *label* `}`
`\end{figure}`

The references to this figure can be given by `\ref{`*label*`}`. In Figure 1 we exactly do this.
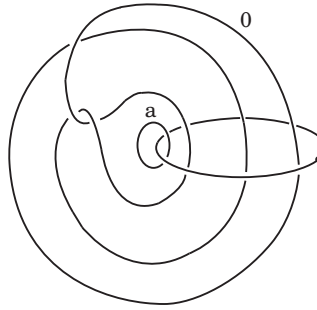

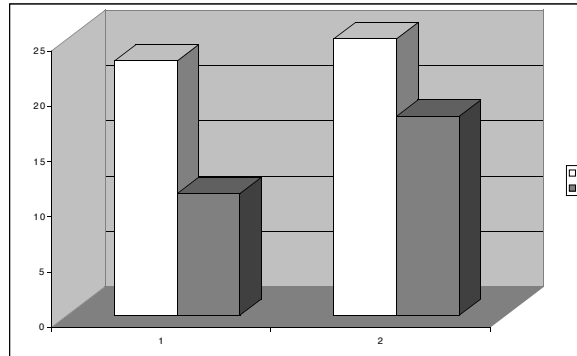FIGURE 1. An example of a figure caption

FIGURE 2. An example of a figure caption

5. The style for references

References should follow the format as shown below. Each reference is given by the command `\bibitem[`*text*`]{`*label*`}` in the `thebibliography` environment where *text* appears in the references list in place of the article number and *label* can be used in citations within the main text by the `\cite{`*label*`}` command.

As shown before, someone wrote a good book [1]. A better article is written by others [2]. All of this shows that, as pointed out in [3], writing a perfect manuscript is impossible, but writing a good one is possible. All of these references [1, 2, 3] are examples of the good ones.

Acknowledgements: We thank you for reading this document.

References

[1]   A. Einstein, *Principles of relativity.* Second edition, Oxford University Press, (1905).
[2]   N. Bohr and W. Pauli, *Why Quantum mechanics is fun.* Phys. Rev. **11** (1920), 2134-7.
[3]   W. Clinton, A. Gore, *et al.*, *On the question of why you should go to Gökova,* preprint.

Gökova Geometry Topology Institute, Muğla, Türkíye
Email address: akbulut.selman@gmail.com

Department of Mathematics, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, 06531, Türkíye
Email address: onder@metu.edu.tr

Department of Mathematics, University of California, Irvine, CA 92697-3875
Email address: rstern@math.uci.edu