

Remarks on writing manuscripts in Gökova style

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ABSTRACT. This document provides an example template for manuscripts prepared for the Proceedings of the Gökova Geometry-Topology Conference. It illustrates basic usage of sectioning, theorem environments, equations, figures, and references.

1. Introduction

This example demonstrates the general format expected for submissions. Authors are encouraged to follow this structure to ensure consistency and to facilitate the publication process.

2. Sections

Sections are created using `\section{...}`. Subsections and subsubsections are also available.

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 most theorem-like environments share a common numbering sequence.

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

Corollary 3.2. *There is no perfect manuscript.*

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

Proposition 3.4. *The set of perfect manuscripts is empty.*

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

Key words and phrases. latex, perfect manuscript, article writing.
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Remark 3.6. We are not trying to write the perfect manuscript.

Construction 3.7. Start by creating a L^AT_EX file and adding content step by step.

Example 3.8. This document itself is an example.

Definition 3.9. A manuscript which is infinitesimally close to a perfect one is called a good manuscript.

Axiom 3.10. *There exists at least one good manuscript.*

Notation. We denote the set of good manuscripts by M_G .

Proof. The proof is straightforward. □

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 `$. . . $`.

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

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

4. Figures

Figures can be included using the `graphicx` package:

```
\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.

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.

A 3D bar chart with two groups of bars. The x-axis has two categories, 1 and 2. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 25. Group 1 has a white bar at height 24 and a gray bar at height 13. Group 2 has a white bar at height 26 and a gray bar at height 20. A legend on the right shows a white square and a gray square.

Group	White Bar	Gray Bar
1	24	13
2	26	20

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