

**THE TITLE OF YOUR PAPER**

First Author  
 Postal Address  
 e-mail:

Second Author\*  
 Postal Address  
 e-mail:

*(Received 2004)*

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.