

A SAMPLE PROCEEDINGS DOCUMENT

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Abstract

This is a sample \LaTeX document illustrating how to produce papers for the Proceedings of Groups St Andrews 2009 in Bath. (The abstract is produced using the `abstract` environment.)

1 General Comments

The first two commands in your \LaTeX should be:

```
\input{preamble}
\setcounter{page}{1}
```

The two supplied input files do relatively little. The `preamble.tex` file simply provides a standard preamble for all papers. It causes \LaTeX to automatically input the following standard packages:

- `amsmath`, `amssymb`
- `epsfig`
- `latexsym`
- `theorem`

The latter is used to produce the theorem-like environments, which are discussed in Section 3 below.

In addition, the `preamble.tex` file causes \LaTeX to input the standard Proceedings style file `groups.sty`. This file mainly does page setup and a few stylistic adjustments to various list environments and section headers. These changes should not significantly affect any author who is familiar with using \LaTeX .

One command that may be useful to authors is `\sps`, which causes a blank line to be introduced between paragraphs (as shown above!).

2 Title and Authors

The \LaTeX file for this sample document illustrates how to set up the title, author information and the running head.

The running head is set with a command of the form:

`\markright{Author names: Short version of title}`

Here “*Author names*” should be the authors’ surnames (or family names) given as a comma-separated list. In the case of a large number of authors (typically, three or four or more authors), please use the format “XXXXX et al.”. “*Short version of title*” should be the paper’s title, in a slightly abbreviated form if necessary so that the entire running head fits on a single line.

The title is set with a command of the form:

`\maketitle{TITLE}{AUTHORS}{Address\newline
Email: emailaddress@domain.domain}`

“*TITLE*” is the paper’s title (in capital letters), “*AUTHORS*” is the list of authors (in capital letters), “*Address*” is the authors’ addresses as comma separated lists and the email addresses should be set below these addresses (using the `\newline` command to create this new line).

For multiple author addresses, the following sequence of symbol commands should be used: `\ast` (*), `\dagger` (†), `\S` (§). See the `LATEX` file for this sample document for detailed information as to how this is done.

3 Theorem Environments

The `groups.sty` style file defines a number of theorem-like environments, which are numbered within section. These are as follows:

- `thm`: Theorem
- `lemma`: Lemma
- `co`: Corollary
- `prop`: Proposition

The body of the theorem statement is typeset in italics for the above four environments. The following remaining theorem-like environments are typeset with upright roman fonts:

- `ex`: Example
- `de`: Definition
- `re`: Remark
- `qu`: Question
- `prob`: Problem

As an example, the following was typeset using the `thm` environment.

Theorem 3.1 (Cayley’s Theorem) *Every group is isomorphic to a subgroup of some symmetric group.*

4 References

Please typeset your references according to conventions illustrated below. The bibliography for this document gives an example of a paper [3], an article from a volume of proceedings [1], a book [2] and a book in a series [4].

References

- [1] Peter J. Cameron, Aspects of infinite permutation groups, in *Groups St Andrews 2005, Vol. 1* (C. M. Campbell et al., eds.), London Math. Soc. Lecture Note Ser. **399** (CUP, Cambridge 2007), 1–35.
- [2] J. H. Conway, R. T. Curtis, S. P. Norton, R. A. Parker and R. A. Wilson, *Atlas of Finite Groups* (OUP, Oxford 1985)
- [3] P. Hall and Graham Higman, On the p -length of p -soluble groups and reduction theorems for Burnside's problem, *Proc. London Math. Soc. (3)* **6** (1956), 1–42.
- [4] Derek J. S. Robinson, *A Course in the Theory of Groups, Second Edition*, Graduate Texts Math. **80** (Springer-Verlag, New York 1996).