



Dipartimento di scienze economiche,
aziendali, matematiche e statistiche
“Bruno de Finetti”

Research Paper Series, N. 1, 2013

A Sample DEAMS L^AT_EX Document

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Dipartimento di Scienze Economiche, Aziendali, Matematiche e Statistiche
“Bruno de Finetti”

Piazzale Europa 1

34127, Trieste

Tel. +390405587927

Fax +390405587033

<http://www.deams.units.it>

EUT Edizioni Università di Trieste

Via E.Weiss, 21 - 34128 Trieste

Tel. +390405586183

Fax +390405586185

<http://eut.units.it>

eut@units.it

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ABSTRACT¹

Enter the text of your abstract here. This is a sample DEAMS L^AT_EX template. This document provides authors with both a L^AT_EX template and basic DEAMS formatting guidelines to be used when writing a paper. Authors should refer to the file DEAMStemplate.tex to review the actual L^AT_EX code used to create this document. The DEAMStemplate.tex file can then be modified by authors for their own manuscript.

KEYWORDS: DEAMS, LaTeX

¹**Corresponding author:** Nome Cognome, Dipartimento, indirizzo, email: xxx yyy; tel: 000 000 00; fax: 00 000 00

1. Introduction

This document will provide authors with the basic DEAMS formatting guidelines. This document was created using L^AT_EX and demonstrates how to use the L^AT_EX template when preparing a manuscript for DEAMS research paper collection. The following sections will outline the guidelines and formatting for text, math, figures, and tables while using L^AT_EX.

An attempt to compile DEAMStemplate.tex should be made before using the template. Authors may use the empty template blank_template.tex to begin their paper. A valuable source of L^AT_EX information are the *Tex Frequently Asked Questions* available at numerous Web sites (available online at faq.tug.org).

2. Formatting text and sections

The text should be divided into sections, each with a separate heading and consecutive numbering. Note, however, that single secondary, tertiary, and quaternary sections remain unnumbered. Each section heading should be placed on a separate line using the appropriate L^AT_EX commands.

Secondary headings

Secondary headings labeled with letters are formatted using the `\subsection*` or `\subsection` command for single (as in this case) or multiple secondary sections, respectively.

TERTIARY HEADINGS

Tertiary headings are formatted using the `\subsubsection*` or `\subsubsection` command.

Quaternary headings

Quaternary headings are formatted using the `\paragraph*` or `\paragraph` command.

3. Citations

Citations to standard references in text should consist of the name of the author and the year of publication, for example, Bielecki and Rutkowski (2002) or (Briys and de Varenne, 1994) using the appropriate `\cite` or `\citep` commands, respectively. A variety of citation formats can be used with the natbib package. Refer to documentation on the natbib package for more information on the basic citation commands. References should be entered in the DEAMSreferences.bib file located in the bibliography subdirectory.

4. Formatting math

The following sections will outline the basic formatting rules for mathematical symbols and units. In addition, a review of the DEAMStemplate.tex file will show how this is

done with the use of \LaTeX commands. The DEAMS template provides the American Mathematical Society math, font, symbol, and boldface packages for use in math mode.

a. Mathematical symbols

Symbols must be of the same font style both in text discussion and in displayed equations or terms (and figures should be prepared to match). Scalar single character symbols are set italic, Greek, or script. Examples are u , L , w , x , y , z , f , g , r , indices such as i or j , and constants such as C_D , k , or K . Multiple character scalar variables, abbreviations, nondimensional numbers, and acronyms for variables are set regular nonitalic: LWC, Re, Ro, BT, abs, obs, max, min, Re/Im (real/imaginary), etc. For vectors, use boldface non-italic Times Roman as in \mathbf{V} , \mathbf{v} , or \mathbf{x} , and \mathbf{i} , \mathbf{j} , and \mathbf{k} unit vectors. Do not use the \LaTeX `\vec` command to denote vectors. For matrix notation use nonitalic boldface Arial (or Sans Serif) font as in \mathbf{A} , \mathbf{B} , or \mathbf{M} . All mathematical operator abbreviations/acronyms are set lowercase regular Roman font, except O (on the order of): sin, cos, tan, tanh, cov, Pr (for probability), const (for constant), c.c. (complex conjugate).

b. Units

Units are always set on a single line with a space separating the denominator, which is set with a superscript -1 , -2 , and so on, rather than using a slash for “per.” Examples are g kg^{-1} , $\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$, W m^{-2} , g m^{-3} , and m s^{-1} (note that ms^{-1} is the unit for “per millisecond”).

c. Equations

Brief equations or terms set inline in text must be set as a single line expression because page proofs are not double spaced, for example, $\rho^{-1}p/x$ or $(1/\rho)p/x$ or $(a-b)/(c+d)$; that is, use a superscript -1 for the denominator. In case of a more complicated term or equation, it should be set as an unnumbered display equation, such as

$$x = \frac{2b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2c}.$$

Otherwise, numbered display equations can be entered using the appropriate `\equation` command, such as

$$x = \frac{2b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2c}. \tag{1}$$

Lists of equations are punctuated as written English, and commas, semicolons, and periods are placed where appropriate. Conjunctions such as “and,” “while,” “when,” or “for” are also typically placed before the final element in a mathematical phrase, as befits the intended mathematical meaning.

5. Figures and tables

a. Figures

To insert a figure (Fig. 1) with caption use the code

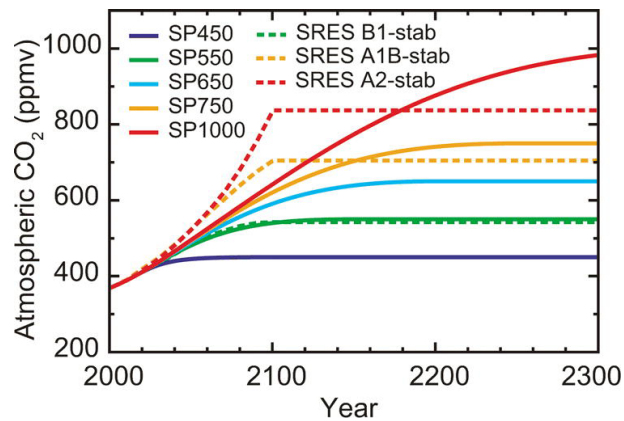


FIG. 1. Enter the caption for your figure here. Repeat as necessary for each of your figures. Create a figures directory and place all figures in that directory. Figure from Houghton et al. (2001).

```
\begin{figure}[t]
  \noindent\center\includegraphics[width=19pc,angle=0]{figure01}\\
  \caption{Enter the caption for your figure here. Repeat as
    necessary for each of your figures. Create a figures directory and
    place all figures in that directory. Figure from Houghton et al. (2001).}\label{f1}
\end{figure}
```

b. Tables

Each table must be numbered, provided with a caption, and mentioned specifically in the text. See below for the formatting of a sample table (Table 1).

```
\begin{table}[t]
\caption{This is a sample table caption and table layout. Enter as many tables as
  necessary at the end of your manuscript. Table from Lorenz (1963).}\label{t1}
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{ccccrrcrc}
\hline\hline
$N$ & $X$ & $Y$ & $Z$\\
\hline
0000 & 0000 & 0010 & 0000 \\
0005 & 0004 & 0012 & 0000 \\
0010 & 0009 & 0020 & 0000 \\
0015 & 0016 & 0036 & 0002 \\
0020 & 0030 & 0066 & 0007 \\
0025 & 0054 & 0115 & 0024 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
```

TABLE 1. This is a sample table caption and table layout. Enter as many tables as necessary at the end of your manuscript. Table from Lorenz (1963).

N	X	Y	Z
0000	0000	0010	0000
0005	0004	0012	0000
0010	0009	0020	0000
0015	0016	0036	0002
0020	0030	0066	0007
0025	0054	0115	0024

`\end{center}`
`\end{table}`

Acknowledgments.

Acknowledgment goes in a separate paragraph to be written among `\begin{acknowledgment}`, `\end{acknowledgment}` tags.

APPENDIX A

Appendix Title Is Entered Here

Appendix section

The DEAMS template allows authors to format an unlimited number of appendixes. To format a single appendix, use the `\appendix` command with no additional argument. Otherwise, add the appropriate one-letter argument to the `\appendix` command (e.g. `\appendix[A]`, `\appendix[B]`, `\appendix[C]`, etc.) corresponding to the appropriate appendix. The title of the appendix can be formatted using the `\section*` command as shown above (which also provides code for centering). The `\subsection`, `\subsubsection`, and `\paragraph` commands are used to create sections within the appendix. Equations are automatically numbered appropriately for each appendix. Here is an example of the first equation in appendix A, automatically labeled (A1),

$$x = \frac{2b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2c}. \quad (\text{A1})$$

APPENDIX B

File structure of the DEAMS L^AT_EX Package

DEAMS L^AT_EX files

You will be provided with a zipped L^AT_EX package containing seven files: DEAMStemplate.tex, blank_template.tex, deams.sty, DEAMStemplate.pdf, figure01.eps, figure01.pdf, DEAMS_bibliography.bib.

You should alter DEAMS_bibliography.bib with your own bibliography information. The file deams.sty is the style file. The file deams.sty generates a PDF that follows all DEAMS guidelines.

Questions and feedback concerning the use of the DEAMS L^AT_EX files should be directed to nicola.torelli@econ.units.it

APPENDIX C

How to Compile the L^AT_EX Files and Create a PDF

a. Compilation

There are a variety of different methods and programs that will create a final PDF from your L^AT_EX document. Here, the basic commands for one method of creating a final PDF are presented. You can compile your L^AT_EX files and build the dvi file with the following commands on a Linux-/Unix-based system:

- i. latex filename.tex (e.g., latex DEAMStemplate.tex)
- ii. bibtex filename (e.g., bibtex DEAMStemplate). Note that the .tex extension is not included in the filename
- iii. latex filename.tex (e.g., latex DEAMStemplate.tex)
- iv. latex filename.tex (e.g., latex DEAMStemplate.tex). This command is repeated twice to clean up any reference dependencies.

This will create a dvi file (e.g., DEAMStemplate.dvi). You can view the dvi file using a dvi file viewer, such as xdvi, kdvi, or some similar program. Your PDF will be created from the dvi file, so do not delete this file.

b. Creating the PDF

The final PDF can be created from the dvi file using the following two commands on a Linux-/Unix-based system:

`dvips filename.dvi -o filename.ps` (e.g., `dvips DEAMStemplate.dvi -o DEAMStemplate.ps`), which converts the dvi file to a postscript file that will be converted to the final PDF; and

`ps2pdf14 filename.ps` (e.g., `ps2pdf14 DEAMStemplate.ps`), which creates the final PDF file (`DEAMStemplate.pdf`). The “14” at the end of the `ps2pdf14` command will generate a PDF compatible with Acrobat Reader, version 5 and later. It may be replaced with `ps2pdf13` or `ps2pdf`, which will generate PDFs compatible with Acrobat Reader, version 4 or 3 and later, respectively.

c. Other software

There is a variety of software that can be used to edit .tex files and build a PDF. The DEAMS does not support L^AT_EX-related WYSIWYG software, such as Scientific Workplace, or WYSIWYM software, such as LyX. T_EX Live (available online at <http://www.tug.org/texlive/>) is recommended for users needing an up-to-date L^AT_EX distribution with software that includes an editor and the ability to automatically generate a PDF.

REFERENCES

- T. R. Bielecki and M. Rutkowski. *Credit Risk: Modeling, Valuation and Hedging*. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 2002.
- E. Briys and F. de Varenne. Life insurance in a contingent claim framework: Pricing and regulatory implications. *Geneva Papers on Risk and Insurance Theory*, 19(1):53–72, 1994.