

On the Solutions of the Well-Known Equation. New Verifications of the Theory by Experiments

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1 Citations

A single citation is here: [1]. Multiple citations are as follows [2–4]. A citation containing a comment is [1, see p. 5]

2 Equations

Here is a manual-numbered equation

$$r = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2}. \quad (1.1)$$

Here is an automatic-numbered equation

$$r = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2}. \quad (1)$$

Here is an unnumbered equation

$$r = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2}.$$

Here is a double-line equation, typeset to the left side

$$ds^2 = L(r)dt^2 - M(r)(dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2) - N(r)(xdx + ydy + zdz)^2,$$

Here are automatic-designed brackets

$$\left(\frac{DN^\alpha}{ds}\right), \quad \left[\frac{DN^\alpha}{ds}\right], \quad \left\{\frac{DN^\alpha}{ds}\right\}, \quad (2)$$

where you need in an “empty” bracket, if you feel to insert one-side brackets. For instance: (.

Here are hand-designed brackets

$$\left(\frac{DN^\alpha}{ds}\right), \quad \left(\frac{DN^\alpha}{ds}\right), \quad \left(\frac{DN^\alpha}{ds}\right), \quad (3)$$

where is no need to insert an “empty” bracket, so you can mere type

$$\frac{DN^\alpha}{ds} = \left\{K^\alpha; 0. \quad (4)\right.$$

3 Formulae in text

Take operators in the brackets in the inline formulae, for compact typing: = gives $w = c^2$. Write down ... instead of ...

4 Items

An unnumbered item containing bullets is:

- The most general metric
- The most general metric
- The most general metric

Here is an unnumbered item:

- The most general metric
- The most general metric
- The most general metric

An Arabic-numbered item:

1. The most general metric
2. The most general metric
3. The most general metric

A your-style numbered item:

- A1 The most general metric
- A2 The most general metric
- A3 The most general metric

A double-level item (it is numbered, a sample):

1. The most general metric
 - (a) The most general metric
 - (b) The most general metric
 - (c) The most general metric
2. The most general metric
3. The most general metric
4. The most general metric

5 References to text pages

If you like to refer a numbered formula in the equation environment, input into the formula, so you will need to type (5) in the text instead of (12), for instance. Such reference will automatically be changed keeping the real number of the reference, if you reorder/remove/add formulae.

It works in only the equation environment — auto numbered formulae.

6 Cross-references

Insert in your text, then you have that page number where your label 2 appeared. For instance:

The general equation, see formula (3) in page 1, is very good.

Don't use two or more same labels in the same document!

7 Brackets, dividing paragraphs, etc.

The commands “ and ” produce open-closed brackets: “notation”.

Instead of

one uses empty space(s) between paragraphs, because it is more visible.

Any sequence following a formula starts new paragraph.

If a paragraph ends by a formula, the next paragraph starts from the first line indented.

Text and space in formulae:

here is a text in this formula small space big space

8 Spaces and dashes

Einstein-Infeld, space-like, Bohr-like include single dash.

Page numbers 3–27 include double dash.

Thin spaces in text: v. 13, no. 24.

American long dash is—like this case.

British long dash is — like this one.

We assumed the British case in our Journal.

9 Normal size inside fractions

Use “displaystyle” command before every line:

$$R_p(r) = \sqrt{\sqrt{C(r)}(\sqrt{C(r)} - \alpha)} + \alpha \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{C(r)} + \sqrt{\sqrt{C(r)} - \alpha}}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \right|. \quad (5)$$

Compare it with follows

$$R_p(r) = \sqrt{\sqrt{C(r)}(\sqrt{C(r)} - \alpha)} + \alpha \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{C(r)} + \sqrt{\sqrt{C(r)} - \alpha}}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \right|. \quad (6)$$

Acknowledgements

Here are your acknowledgements.

Submitted on Month Day, Year / Accepted on Month Day, Year

References

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3. Pezzaglia W. Physical applications of generalized Clifford Calculus: Papatetrou equations and metamorphic curvature. arXiv: gr-qc/9710027.
4. Lambiase G., Papini G., Scarpetta G. Maximal acceleration corrections to the Lamb shift of one electron atoms. *Nuovo Cimento*, v. B112, 1997, 1003. arXiv: hep-th/9702130.