Here is the Title

First Author\textsuperscript{1,*} and Co-Author(s)\textsuperscript{2}

\textsuperscript{1} address of First Author
\textsuperscript{2} address of Co-Author(s)

Abstract. The abstract should provide the application context and briefly summarise the main findings. It should not be too long — normally no longer than half a page.

AMS subject classifications: 65M10, 78A48
Key words: At least 3 items and at most 5 items.

1. Preparation of Manuscript

The Title Page should contain the article title, authors’ names and complete affiliations, footnotes to the title, and the postal address for manuscript correspondence (including e-mail address). The Abstract should provide a brief summary of the main findings of the paper.

2. Introduction

The Introduction should provide details of the application context and previous relevant publications, leading to a brief summary of the direction of the research undertaken and the following structure of the article (Sections).

2.1. Equations

For preparation of the manuscript we strongly recommend using \texttt{EAJAM-template.tex} file and examples provided there.

Thus equations should be typewritten by using \texttt{equation}, \texttt{align}, \texttt{multiline} environments. For example, for numbered one-line formulas use the construction

\begin{verbatim}
\begin{equation}\label{eq2.1} 
\text{This is a sample equation:} \quad ax=c. 
\end{equation}
\end{verbatim}
to obtain

This is a sample equation: \[ ax = c. \] (2.1)

Please avoid the obsolete \texttt{eqnarray} environment, which has several bugs.

2.2. Numbered multi-line equations

Example 2.1. The equation

\[ v_h(x, y) = V_1(x, y), \] (2.2)
\[ v_h^+(x, y) = v_h^-(x, y). \] (2.3)

can be written as

\begin{align}
  v_h(x, y) &= V_1(x, y), \quad \text{\texttt{\label{eq2.2}}} \\
  v_h^+(x, y) &= v_h^-(x, y). \quad \text{\texttt{\label{eq2.3}}} \\
\end{align}

Example 2.2. The equation

\[ v_h(x, y) = V_1(x, y), \] (2.4)
\[ v_h^+(x, y) = v_h^-(x, y). \]

can be written as

\begin{align}
  v_h(x, y) &= V_1(x, y), \\
  v_h^+(x, y) &= v_h^-(x, y). \\
\end{align}

Example 2.3. The equation

\[ v_h(x, y) = V_1(x, y) + v_h^-(x, y) \\
+ V_2(x, y) + v_h^+(x, y). \] (2.5)

can be written as

\begin{align}
  v_h(x, y) &= V_1(x, y) + v_h^-(x, y) \\
  + V_2(x, y) + v_h^+(x, y). \quad \text{\texttt{\label{eq2.5}}} \\
\end{align}
Equations should be cited by using the \texttt{\textbackslash eqref} command and the form \texttt{\textbackslash eqref\{eq\textunderscore 2.1\}} or simply \texttt{\textbackslash eqref\{eq\textunderscore 2.1\}}. In the text they appear as Eq. (2.1) or (2.1).

### 2.3. Non-numbered equations

For non-numbered equations, please use the commands \texttt{equation*}, \texttt{align*}, \texttt{multiline*} rather than $\$$ $ and \texttt{\[ ... \]}. For example, the equation

\[ a \neq b \]

should be written as

\begin{align*}
    & a \neq b \\
\end{align*}

### 2.4. Theorems, corollaries, lemmas, definitions

Definitions should be written by using the \texttt{definition} command:

**Definition 2.1.** A matrix $A$ is called invertible if there exists a matrix $B$ such that $AB = BA = E$, where $E$ is the identity matrix.

On the other hand, theorems, corollaries and lemmas are typeset in italics.

**Lemma 2.1.** If $A \geq 2 - \varepsilon$, then the Galerkin method is stable.

Results from other sources can be written in the form

**Theorem 2.1** (cf. Author & Co-Author [1]). If $a \neq 0$, then the Eq. (2.1) has a unique solution.

**Proof.** A special environment is predefined: the \texttt{proof} environment. Please use

\begin{proof}
    proof of the statement
\end{proof}

for typesetting your proofs.

### 2.5. References

References should be listed at the end of the paper in alphabetical order according to the surnames of the first author, and should be cited in the text using \texttt{\cite} command as \texttt{\cite{firstauthor,Berger,deBoor,coutsias1996}}. In the text the citations will appear as [1–3, 5].

Abbreviations of titles of periodicals/books should be given by using Math. Reviews, see e.g. \url{https://mathscinet.ams.org/msnhtml/serials.pdf}
2.6. Figures

Figures should be in a finished form suitable for publication (preferably in eps format). Number figures consecutively with Arabic numerals. Lettering on drawings should be generated by high-resolution computer graphics and large enough to withstand appropriate reduction for publication.

Here are some templates for figures:

\begin{figure}![tbh]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=1in,height=2in]{filename}
\caption{Example 1.}
\label{fig1}
\end{figure}

![Figure 1: Example 1.](CUSTOM IMAGES)

\begin{figure}![tbh]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=1in,height=2in]{filename}
\caption{Example 2.}
\label{fig2}
\end{figure}

![Figure 2: Example 2.](CUSTOM IMAGES)
\begin{figure}[!tbh]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=40mm]{filename}
\caption{Example 3.}
\label{fig3}
\end{figure}

Figure 3: Example 3.

\begin{figure}[!tbh]
\centering
\includegraphics[height=2cm]{filename}
\caption{Example 4.}
\label{fig4}
\end{figure}

Figure 4: Example 4.

\begin{figure}[!tbh]
\centering
\begin{minipage}{0.47\textwidth}
\centering
\includegraphics[height=3.5cm]{filename}
\end{minipage}
\begin{minipage}{0.47\textwidth}
\centering
\includegraphics[height=3.5cm]{filename}
\end{minipage}
\caption{Example 5.}
\label{fig5}
\end{figure}
\begin{figure} ![tbh]
\centering
\begin{minipage}{0.45\textwidth}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=4cm, height=6cm]{filename}\\
\scriptsize\text{a)}
\end{minipage}
\begin{minipage}{0.45\textwidth}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=4cm, height=6cm]{filename}\\
\scriptsize\text{b)}
\end{minipage}
\caption{Example 6.}
\label{fig6}
\end{figure}

Figure 6: Example 6.
2.7. Tables

Here are some templates for tables:
\begin{table}[!t]
\centering
\medskip\small\renewcommand{\arraystretch}{1.15}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
\textbf{N} & \textbf{L_{\infty} Error} & \textbf{L_{\infty} Error} \\
\hline
8 & 6.3603e-01 & 5.2903e-02 \\
16 & 2.1078e-01 & 1.59 & 1.0824e-02 & 2.29 \\
32 & 7.9903e-02 & 1.40 & 2.6661e-03 & 2.02 \\
64 & 3.5422e-02 & 1.17 & 6.7627e-04 & 1.98 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Example 1.}
\end{table}

$N_t$ & $L_{\infty}$ Error & CR & $L_{\infty}$ Error & CR}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
1 & 6.3603e-01 & - & 5.2903e-02 & - \\
2 & 2.1078e-01 & 1.59 & 1.0824e-02 & 2.29 \\
3 & 7.9903e-02 & 1.40 & 2.6661e-03 & 2.02 \\
4 & 3.5422e-02 & 1.17 & 6.7627e-04 & 1.98 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Example 2.}

\end{table}
Table 2: Example 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( N_t )</th>
<th>( L_\infty ) Error</th>
<th>CR</th>
<th>( L_\infty ) Error</th>
<th>CR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6.3603e-01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.2903e-02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>3.5422e-02</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>6.7627e-04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\begin{table}[!tbh]
\begin{centering}
\textbf{Example 3.}
\end{centering}
\begin{multicolumn}{10}{c}{Accuracy of time discretisation} \\
\\
\begin{tabular}{c|cccc}
\hline
\( N_t \) & \( L_\infty \) Error & CR & \( L_\infty \) Error & CR \\
\hline
8 & 6.3603e-01 & - & 5.2903e-02 & - \\
16 & 2.1078e-01 & 1.59 & 1.0824e-02 & 2.29 \\
32 & 7.9903e-02 & 1.40 & 2.6661e-03 & 2.02 \\
64 & 3.5422e-02 & 1.17 & 6.7627e-04 & 1.98 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
\begin{table}[t!bh]
\caption{Example 4.}
\begin{tabular}{|l|ccc|}
\hline
\multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Table 4: Example 4.} \\
\hline
$N_t$ & $L_{\infty}$ Error & CR & $L_{\infty}$ Error & CR \\
\hline
1 & 8 & 6.3603e-01 & - & 5.2903e-02 & - \\
2 & 16 & 2.1078e-01 & 1.59 & 1.0824e-02 & 2.29 \\
3 & 32 & 7.9903e-02 & 1.40 & 2.6661e-03 & 2.02 \\
4 & 64 & 3.5422e-02 & 1.17 & 6.7627e-04 & 1.98 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

For big tables you can change font size
\medskip\small\renewcommand{\arraystretch}{1.15}
to
\footnotesize\renewcommand{\arraystretch}{1.15}
and/or reduce space between columns
\addtolength{\tabcolsep}{-0.9mm}
and/or reduce space between rows
\medskip\small\renewcommand{\arraystretch}{1.02}

\textbf{Acknowledgments}

At the end of paper but preceding the References.
References