

Combined instructions and template for articles submitted to the ANZIAM Journal

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Abstract

The abstract is *not* a table of contents. Say what is delivered, the essential qualities of the paper. Use less than 50 words for each of the following questions: What was done? Why do it? What were the results? What do the results mean in theory and/or practise? What is the reader's benefit? How can the readers use your results for themselves? The abstract is probably all most readers read, it must be a complete description in itself, though necessarily sketchy.

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1 Introduction

The Introduction has to show that your story is worth telling in detail. The Introduction is likely to be all an interested reader reads, again it must be complete in itself. Place your work in the context of other research. Summarise your main results, albeit in a suitably simplified form.

Face it: only the dedicated are going to want to wade through the details of the rest of the paper. Give the key points in your Introduction.

2 Write well

Be definite. Be descriptive. Be precise. Cross reference. Use short sentences.

Keep close together nouns and their verbs: that is, write “the cat sat on the mat” not “the cat on the mat sat”.

Structure your writing using the *rule of three*. Each paragraph is to make a point: overview the paragraph in the first sentence; develop the point in the body; and summarise the paragraph in the last sentence. Each section develops a theme: overview a section in its first paragraph; develop the theme in the body; and summarise in its last paragraph. Likewise, overview the paper in its first section and summarise in the last.

3 T_EXnical aspects

Download the style file for drafts `anziamjedraft.sty`. Use this L^AT_EX source file as a template for your article: use the standard article style, without changing any page sizing; use `\title`, `\author`, `\address` and `\maketitle` commands; put the abstract into an `abstract` environment; and use the standard L^AT_EX sectioning commands.

1. When you have a list of points to make, then use a list environment.
2. Do not use `\setcounter...` nor `\renewcommand{\theequation}` as we use the default provided by L^AT_EX.
3. Ensure theorems, proofs, etc use the corresponding *environment* appropriately labelled for cross referencing. Do not use your own abbreviated names. For example, use

```
\begin{theorem}
  \label{thm:athm}
  ...
\end{theorem}
\begin{proof}
  ...
\end{proof}
```

4. Ensure hypertext links will be inserted by using `Section~\ref{sec:2}` instead of `Section_2`, after inserting corresponding labels such as `\label{sec:2}`. Similarly for Table, Figure, Theorem, etc. Note: capitalise the first letter when referring to a particular section, figure, table, etc.

5. Put in non-breaking spaces (except in the middle of lists), in particular, before most cross references: `\cite`; `\eqref`; and `\ref`.
6. Ensure tables and figures are in their floating environment (never use the option `h`). Captions must be placed above tables, but below figures.

```
\begin{figure}
  \centering
  \includegraphics{trig}
  \caption{this is a very simple figure
environment for you to copy.}
  \label{fig:simp}
\end{figure}
```

7. Use the `\includegraphics` command from the `graphicx` package to include postscript figures, *not* any other package.
8. *Never* use any of `\eqno`, `\noindent`, `\vspace`, `\hspace`, `\bigskip`, etc. Instead, use the appropriate environments and mark-up commands of L^AT_EX. For example, some may need to use the `tabular` environment to layout parts of a figure.
Remember, *never* use any of these absolute spacing commands.
9. Use `\quad` to space apart equations on the one line (do not use multiple occurrences of other spacing commands), and generally use a thin space, `\,`, to separate punctuation from a mathematical expression.
10. In general use `\left(...\right)` to get reasonably sized parentheses around mathematical expressions, and similarly for other delimiters.
11. Spell check with British spelling, not American.
12. Acronyms and abbreviations, such as TLA, generally are typeset in small capitals, as in `\textsc{tla}`.
13. `--` to be used for ranges of pages (as in your references) or equations, etc; whereas `---` is to be used in sentences (without surrounding spaces).
14. If you want sub-equation lettering, use the `subequations` environment as provided in the `amsmath` package.

15. To get the 66 quote marks you need to type two back single quotes; to get the 99 quote marks type two single forward quotes. Do not use the " character.
16. Appendices are introduced by one `\appendix` command: thereafter all `\sections`, etc will be numbered automatically as an appendix.
17. Cite actively:
 - `\cite{...}` generates a bracketed pointer as in “Many use the theory [1].” Never utilise such a citation pointer as a noun: the “[1]” must *not* be part of the meaning of the sentence.
 - `\citet{...}` includes the name(s) of the authors for you as in “Knuth [2] wrote a fascinating treatise.”
 - `\cite[info]{...}` include extra information about the citation with brackets as in “is well established [4, e.g.]”
 - `\citet[info]{...}` analogously as in “Mackenzie and Roberts [3, p.22] showed the importance”
18. Please use the modern BibLaTeX package for citations and the bibliography. Enter the interconnected 21st century—*include hypertext links wherever possible in your bibliography*: in your bib file use a field “doi={...}” (preferred), or a field “url={http://...}” (not both).
If using the outdated method of BibTeX to generate the references, then use the `plain` bibliographic style.

Acknowledgements If there are any, introduce a paragraph of acknowledgements with `\paragraph{Acknowledgements}`.

References

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- [4] L. A. Smith. “The maintenance of uncertainty”. In: *Past and present variability in the Solar-terrestrial system: measurement, data analysis and theoretical models*. Ed. by G. Cini Castagnoli and A. Provenzale. Vol. CXXXIII. Proceedings of the International School of Physics “Enrico Fermi”. IOS Press, 1997, pp. 177–246 (cit. on p. 4).

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