

Research Article

Insert Your Title Here

First Author ^a, Second Author ^{a,b}, Third Author ^c^aAffiliation 1.^bAffiliation 2.^cAffiliation 3.

Abstract

Provide a concise summary of the manuscript in no more than 300 words. The abstract should include the purpose, methodology, results, and implications.

Keywords: First keyword, second keyword, third keyword

2020 MSC: First MSC, Second MSC, more.

1. Introduction

The introduction provides the necessary context for the study by presenting the background, significance, and motivation behind the research. It includes a brief review of the existing literature, highlighting the relevant studies and their findings. Additionally, the main research question or objective of the paper is clearly stated.

Relevant references can be cited using the format [1–3] or separately as [4], [5], and [6]. Each section and subsection should be properly structured using `\section{title}` and `\subsection{title}`.

2. Main Results




This section presents the key findings and theorems of the study. The primary contributions are highlighted, emphasizing their novelty and significance. Additionally, if new methods or techniques are introduced, they are briefly discussed.

Theorem 2.1. Use `\begin{...}\end{...}` for all Definitions, Lemmas, Theorems.

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \quad (2.1)$$

Theorems, lemmas, and equations should be referenced using `\ref{...}` and `\eqref{...}`. For example, see Theorem 2.1 and Equation (2.1).

*Corresponding author. Email: first-author@example.com

Email addresses: first-author@example.com (First Author ^{*}), second-author@example.com (Second Author ^b), third-author@example.com (Third Author ^c)

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Proof. Proof text goes here. Provide a clear and logical proof of the theorem stated above. \square

Corollary 2.2. A direct consequence of Theorem 2.1 is as follows:

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2, \quad (2.2)$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = w^2. \quad (2.3)$$

Proof. The proof follows directly from Theorem 2.1 by applying the same reasoning under specific conditions. \square

Definition 2.3. Definition text goes here. Clearly define key terms and concepts used in the study.

Remark 2.4. It is worth noting that the result in Theorem 2.1 holds under certain conditions. If these conditions are not met, alternative formulations should be considered.

3. Multiline Equations Example

This section provides an example of using the `align` environment for multiline equations. The use of the `eqnarray` environment is discouraged due to its deprecated formatting.

$$a + b = c, \quad (3.1)$$

$$d + e = f. \quad (3.2)$$

All equations should be properly aligned and numbered for clarity. To reference specific equalities, use `\label{}` and `\eqref{}`. For example, Equality (3.1) defines the first relation, while Equality (3.2) provides another expression.

As an example, the well-known Hermite–Hadamard inequality is written in two lines as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) &\leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \\ &\leq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

Here, the Inequality (3.3) provides an estimate for the integral of a convex function using its values at the endpoints and the midpoint of the interval.

4. Figures and Tables

Figures and tables should be included using the appropriate environments. Each figure and table must have a descriptive caption and a unique label for referencing.

4.1. Figures

The following structure should be used to include figures. Ensure that the `scale` or `width` parameters are adjusted appropriately for clarity.

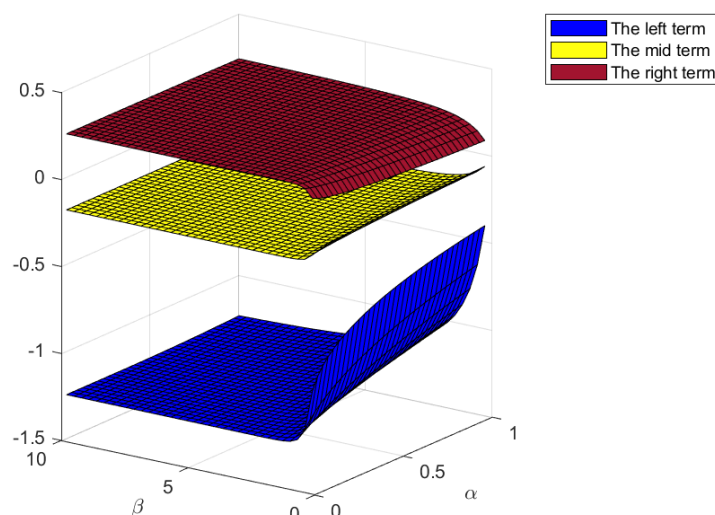


Figure 1: Descriptive caption explaining the figure content.

4.2. Tables

Tables should be formatted properly to enhance readability. The structure below ensures proper alignment of data.

Parameter	Description	Value
a	Coefficient of x in $ax^2 + bx + c$	2
b	Coefficient of x	5
c	Constant term	3
Δ	Discriminant, $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$	1

Table 1: Parameters and their values in a quadratic equation.

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