

On the Solutions of the Well-Known Equation. A New Sequel Found

Your Full Name*

[illegible]

§1. Title of the 1st paragraph. The text of your 1st paragraph is here. A single citation is here: [1]. Multiple citations are as follows [2–4]. A citation containing a comment is [1, see p. 5]

§2. Title of the 2nd paragraph. The text of your 2nd paragraph is here. 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

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

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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

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

§3. Title of the 3rd paragraph. The text of your 3rd paragraph is here. Take operators in the brackets in the inline formulae, for compact typing: = gives $w = c^2$. Write down ... instead of ...

§4. Title of the 4th paragraph. The text of your 4th paragraph is here. 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. Title of the 5th paragraph. The text of your 5th paragraph is here. If you like to refer a numbered formula in the equation environment, input into the formula, so you will need to type $()$ 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. Title of the 6th paragraph. The text of your 6th paragraph is here. Insert in your text, then you have that page number where your label 233 appeared. For instance:

The general equation, see formula (3) in page 232, is very good.

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

§7. Title of the 7th paragraph. The text of your 7th paragraph is here. The commands “notation” 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 should start from the first line indented.

here is a text in this formula small space big space

§8. Title of the 8th paragraph. The text of your 8th paragraph is here. 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. Title of the 9th paragraph. The text of your 9th paragraph is here. Use “displaystyle” command before every line:

$$R_p(r) = \sqrt{\sqrt{C(r)} \left(\sqrt{C(r)} - \alpha \right)} +$$

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

Compare it with follows

$$R_p(r) = \sqrt{\sqrt{C(r)} \left(\sqrt{C(r)} - \alpha \right)} +$$

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

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1. Eddington A. S. The Mathematical Theory of Relativity. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1924.
 2. Bondi H. Negative mass in General Relativity. *Review of Modern Physics*, 1957, vol. 29 (3), 423–428.
 3. Pezzaglia W. Physical applications of generalized Clifford Calculus: Papatetrou equations and metamorphic curvature. arXiv:gr-qc/9710027.
 4. Lambiase G., Papini G., and Scarpetta G. Maximal acceleration corrections to the Lamb shift of one electron atoms. *Nuovo Cimento B*, 1997, vol. 112, 1003; arXiv:hep-th/9702130.