

\par a new paragraph starts a new statement in the algorithm.

\Repeat{cond}{...} typesets a repeat...until condition **cond**.

\For{cond}{...} typesets a for-loop over **cond**. Similarly for other constructs.

A little mathematics

\$\$...\$\$ in-line text formulae and expressions.

\begin{displaymath} ... \end{displaymath} displayed formulae and expressions; avoid **\$\$...\$\$** and avoid **\eqno**.

\begin{equation} ... \end{equation} displayed formulae and expressions with numerical labels.

\begin{eqnarray} ... \end{eqnarray} numbered equations typeset as a three column array; **\nonumber** omits one label; **eqnarray*** omits all.

\begin{matrix} ... \end{matrix} for arrays, separate items by **&** and rows by ****; **bmatrix** and **pmatrix** surrounds by brackets and parentheses, respectively. To save vertical height where appropriate, use (a, b, c, \dots) to denote the corresponding column vector.

\operatorname{...} typeset multicharacter mathematical symbols in upright roman using this operator. For example, Reynolds number $\sim \operatorname{Re}$.

ellipses **\ldots** ... or **\cdots** ... must be the height of the operator they continue.

delimiters Nest brackets in the standard order $\{[(\dots)]\}$. Use **\left** and **\right** followed by delimiters; for example, you *must* use **\left<... \right>** for correct angle brackets.

spaces thin space **\,** separates differentials from integrands and punctuation from equations; quad space **\quad** separates equations.

Text

be definite Avoid wishy-washy conditionals such as “can be”.

write actively Avoid ‘is/was verbed’; instead attribute action to people, methods and sections.

quotes single ‘...’ for ‘funny’ meanings; double “...” for short, inline quotes.

dashes interword **-**, use sparingly; en-dash **--** for numerical ranges and double barrelled names such as **Navier--Stokes**; em-dash **---** for punctuation with *no* surrounding spaces.

special characters **\$ **, **& \&**, **% \%**, **# \#**, **- _**

\emph{...} for emphasising text; do *not* use bold.

\footnote{...} for footnotes.

Theorems et al.

\begin{theorem} ... \end{theorem} for theorems; similarly also for **definition**, **corollary**, **lemma**, **proposition**, **remark**, **claim**, **example** and **conjecture**.

\begin{proof} ... \end{proof} enclose proofs. When proofs are distant, use environment **proofof** with argument being the label of the theorem et al.

Forbidden—do not use

\hspace **\vspace** **\noindent** **\newpage**
\clearpage **\overline** **\linebreak**
\pagebreak **\eqno** **\usepackage{epsfig}**
\usepackage{psfrag} Neither use abbreviations of any of the commands and environments described in this leaflet.

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Prof Tony Roberts*, August 5, 2020

Document style and metadata

\documentclass[12pt,a4paper]{article} Use the standard L^AT_EX 2_ε article style in 12pt Computer Modern font on A4 paper. Do *not* change the width nor the height of the text.

\usepackage[biolatex]{anziamdjedraft} Download this package via <http://dx.doi.org/10.21914/anziamj.v50i0.1554>

\title{...} Specify the title: do *not* use capitals, not even for the initial letter of most words.

\author{...} Specify each author with a separate **\author** command and a **\myorcid**. Optionally follow each by an **\address**, **\mailto** or **\http** for that author.

\address{...} Specifies the address of the immediately preceding author.

\mailto{...} Specifies any e-mail address of the immediately preceding author.

\http{...} Specifies any URL for the immediately preceding author.

\begin{document} ... \end{document} include the document body within this environment.

Title and abstract

\maketitle make the title from the information declared in the **\title** and **\author** commands.

*<mailto:twbaroberts@gmail.com> This leaflet is inspired by the *Common L^AT_EX Commands* leaflet.

The eventual dates will be taken from the submission metadata.

`\begin{abstract} ... \end{abstract}` make the abstract. 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 readers use this information for themselves?

`\tableofcontents` Include a table of contents.

Sectioning

`\section{...}` Main numbered sections: do not capitalise any section heading, not even the initial letter of most words.

`\subsection{...}` Subsidiary numbered sections.

`\paragraph{...}` Helps structure paragraphs.

`\appendix` The start one or more appendices identified by `\section` commands.

Cross-referencing

`\label{...}` assign the most recently changed counter to the key specified in the argument. Label all sections, all subsections, all figures, all tables, all important equations, all theorems, and any enumerated items referred to elsewhere. `\ref{...}` print the counter value associated with the specified key. Use with a non-breaking space as `\ref{figure\ref{fig:one}}` for example. `\eqref{...}` print equation number surrounded by parentheses. Also use non-breaking space.

Bibliography and citation

Please use package `biblatex` with `\bibliography{bibfile}` in the preamble. Include fields `doi` (preferred) or `url` (not both) in the bib entries in the bib file.

`\printbibliography` place the bibliography here when using `biblatex`.

`\cite[...]{...}` cite references by their keys, separated by commas if more than one; ensure you use one `\cite` command for a list of references. The optional argument in brackets is for a note such as “e.g.”. Generally connect citations with a non-breaking space as in `Smith~\cite{Smith2007} described`. Ensure that a `\cite` is *not* part of the sentence meaning; for example, *never* type “in \cite”.

Lists

`\item` ensure lists are placed in one of the following list environments; begin each item with `\item` `\begin{itemize} ... \end{itemize}` create a list of bulleted items.

`\begin{enumerate} ... \end{enumerate}` create a list of numbered/lettered items; cross-reference to specific items using `\label` and `\ref`.

`\begin{description} ... \end{description}` create a list of labelled items; the label is enclosed in brackets following each `\item[...]`

Figures

`\begin{figure} ... \end{figure}` make a figure that floats to a good position. *Never* specify any of `htbp` as optional arguments. `\caption{...}` makes a caption within a figure, table or algorithm. Place captions *below* figures. `\includegraphics{...}` specify a graphics file to be included (pdf, jpeg, eps); do *not* specify the three letter filename extension. Generally use as in

`\begin{figure}`

`\centering`

`\includegraphics{filename}`

`\caption{...} \label{fig:one}`

`\end{figure}`

Generate graphics files at about the size they are to be used; *never* scale up or down by more than about 10%.

Layout multiple graphics within one figure using multiple `\includegraphics` within a tabular environment.

Movies and 3D happy to associate or include.

Tables

`\begin{table} ... \end{table}` make a table that floats to a good position. *Never* specify any of `htbp` as optional arguments. Place captions *above* tables.

`\begin{tabular}[pos]{cols} ... \end{tabular}` displays textual information in a tabular form (similarly use `array` in mathematics); separate items in a row by `&`; separate rows by `“”`; the optional `pos` aligns with top, t, bottom, b, or centre (default). `cols` specifies the number and type of columns:

`r/l/c` left/right/centred column;

| vertical rule—use sparingly, let the tabular structure speak for itself;

`@{...}` for non-default text or space between columns.

`\multicolumn{n}{col}{...}` span next `n` columns with format of `col` and specified content.

`\hline` draw horizontal line between rows—use sparingly, let the tabular structure speak for itself.

`\cline{...}` with argument `i–j` draw a horizontal line across columns `i` to `j`.

Algorithms

`\usepackage[ruled,linesnumbered]{algoritm2e}` in the preamble is good for algorithms. Place captions *above* algorithms.