

EDITING MANUSCRIPTS FOR THE JOURNAL

ANNALES MATHEMATICAE ET INFORMATICAЕ

USER MANUAL

MARCH 25, 2026

1. Introduction

Authors may submit their manuscripts to [ANNALES MATHEMATICAE ET INFORMATICAЕ](#) (AMI) in any format. However, the revised, accepted paper must be submitted in $\text{\LaTeX}$, using the [amipaper.zip](#) template. If you have an [OVERLEAF](#) account, you can edit the template online without installing a local $\text{\TeX}$ system using this link:

- [AMI paper template in OVERLEAF](#)

We recommend the following resources to learn $\text{\LaTeX}$:

- [Learn \$\text{\LaTeX}\$.org](#)
- [The Not So Short Introduction to \$\text{\LaTeX}\$ 2_ε](#)
- [LaTeX Wikibook](#)
- [LaTeX2e: An unofficial reference manual](#)

2. Loading the document class

Load the `amiart` document class in the usual way, without options:

```
\documentclass{amiart}
```

The `amiart` document class loads the following packages:

`amssymb`, `amsthm`, `biblatex`, `csquotes`, `float`, `graphicx`, `hyperref`,
`mathtools`, `subcaption`, `tikz`, `xurl`

Do not load these packages again using `\usepackage` in your $\text{\TeX}$ file.

3. Accented characters

If your text editor uses UTF-8, you can enter accented characters (ő, ü, á, š, etc.) directly, or use the commands `\H{o}`, `\" {u}`, `\' {a}`, `\v {s}`, etc.

4. Title, authors, and affiliations

Use the following commands in the preamble to specify the title, authors, and affiliations:

`\title`, `\author`, `\institute`, `\inst`, `\thanks`, `\email`, `\dedicated`,

For example:

```
\title{Paper title\thanks{...}}
\author{Thomas Brown\inst{1},
        John Taylor\inst{2}\thanks{...}}
\institute{\inst{1}Institute-1\\
            \email{thomas.brown@gmail.com}\\
            \inst{2}Institute-2\\
            \email{john.taylor@gmail.com}}
\dedicated{Dedicated to ...}
```

or

```
\title{Paper title}
\author{Thomas Brown, John Taylor}
\institute{Institute\\
            \email{{john.taylor,thomas.brown}@gmail.com}}
```

The `\thanks` command is optional. Use it to acknowledge funding or support for the paper or its authors. If you specify only one affiliation with `\institute`, you do not need to use `\inst`. The `\dedicated` command is optional. Print this information using

`\maketitle`

at the beginning of the document body.

5. Keywords and Mathematics Subject Classification

Specify the keywords and Mathematics Subject Classification (MSC) codes using the following commands in the preamble:

`\keywords`, `\subjclass`

For example:

```
\keywords{geometric constraints, pencil of conics}
\subjclass[2020]{65D17, 68U07}
```

The optional argument of `\subjclass` specifies the edition of the Mathematics Subject Classification to use (e.g., 1991, 2000, 2010, or 2020). If no optional argument is provided, `\subjclass` defaults to the 2020 MSC.

6. Abstract

Specify the abstract using the `abstract` environment after `\maketitle` in the document body:

```
\begin{abstract}  
Text of the abstract.  
\end{abstract}
```

7. Sections, subsections, and sub-subsections

To enter section, subsection, and sub-subsection titles, use the following commands:

```
\section, \subsection, \subsubsection
```

For example:

```
\section{Section title}  
Text  
\subsection{Subsection title}  
Text  
\subsubsection{Subsubsection title}  
Text
```

8. Paragraphs

The usual ways to separate paragraphs are to use a blank line or the `\par` command. For example:

```
Text text ...  
  
New paragraph text ...
```

or

```
Text text ...\par  
New paragraph text ...
```

Never use `\\` or `\newline` to separate paragraphs.

9. Quotation marks

You can enter quotation marks in the following ways:

```
\enquote{text} or ``text''
```

Nested quotation marks:

```
\enquote*{text} or `text'
```

10. URLs

Typeset all URLs with the `\url` command. For example:

```
\url{https://ami.uni-eszterhazy.hu}
```

11. Ellipsis

Use the `\dots` command to typeset an ellipsis (...), rather than typing three periods. For example:

```
$i=1,\dots,n$ text\dots
```

12. Definitions, theorems, lemmas, etc.

The following theorem-like environments are defined in the `amiart` document class (with the `amsthm` package):

`definition`, `theorem`, `lemma`, `remark`, `example`, `corollary`, `proof`

For example:

```
\begin{theorem}  
Theorem text  
\end{theorem}
```

or

```
\begin{theorem}[Theorem title]  
Theorem text  
\end{theorem}
```

You can define new theorem-like environments. For example:

```
\newtheorem{prob}[theorem]{Problem}
```

defines a `prob` environment. It will produce a paragraph whose heading consists of the given text “Problem” and an automatically generated number. The optional argument `[theorem]` means that the `prob` environment should share the `theorem` numbering sequence instead of having its own independent sequence.

If you use `\newtheorem*` instead of `\newtheorem`, no numbers are generated. For example:

```
\newtheorem*{sum}{Summary}
```

You can set the style of the new theorem-like environments using the following commands:

```
\theoremstyle{plain} (default style: boldface heading, italic body)  
\theoremstyle{definition} (boldface heading, upright body)  
\theoremstyle{remark} (italic heading, upright body)
```

For example:

```

\theoremstyle{plain} % default
\newtheorem{prob}[theorem]{Problem}
\newtheorem{prop}[theorem]{Proposition}

\theoremstyle{definition}
\newtheorem{exercise}[theorem]{Exercise}

\theoremstyle{remark}
\newtheorem*{note}{Note}

```

13. Cross-references

Do not refer to numbered objects by typing their numbers directly. Instead, use the `\label` and `\ref` commands. For example:

```

\section{Introduction}\label{sec:Int}

\begin{theorem}[Cauchy's theorem]\label{thm:Cauchy}
Theorem text
\end{theorem}

See Section~\ref{sec:Int}.
See Theorem~\ref{thm:Cauchy}.

```

Refer to numbered equations with `\eqref` instead of `\ref`. For example:

```

\begin{equation}\label{eq:quadratic}
ax^2+bx+c=0
\end{equation}
See \eqref{eq:quadratic}.

```

For bibliographic references, see Section 18.

14. Figures

Use PNG, JPG (JPEG), or PDF files and place them in the same directory as the $\text{\TeX}$ file. Use vector PDF when possible. For example, you could use the following code to insert the image file `rectangle.jpg`, which will be 5 cm wide in the PDF:

```

\begin{figure}[!ht]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=5cm]{rectangle.jpg}
\caption{Figure caption.}\label{fig:rec}
\end{figure}

```

Use the `[H]` option instead of `[!ht]` when you need to suppress float placement.

15. Tables

To insert a table, use the following code:

```
\begin{table}[!ht]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{...}
...
\end{tabular}
\caption{Table caption.}\label{table:sample}
\end{table}
```

Use the [H] option instead of [!ht] when you need to suppress float placement.

16. Displayed equations

```
\begin{equation}\label{eq:Pythagoras}
a^2 + b^2 = c^2
\end{equation}
```

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \tag{1.1}$$

```
\[
a^2 + b^2 = c^2
\]
```

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

Do not use `$$...$$` for displayed equations. This is a Plain TeX convention and is not recommended in L^AT_EX (see the [TeX Stack Exchange](#) or the [TeX FAQ](#) for details).

```
\begin{gather}
3x^2 + 5x + 3 \label{eq:quadratic-a}\\
5x^2 + 2x - 1 \label{eq:quadratic-b}
\end{gather}
```

$$3x^2 + 5x + 3 \tag{1.1}$$

$$5x^2 + 2x - 1 \tag{1.2}$$

```
\begin{gather}
3x^2 + 5x + 3 \notag\\
5x^2 + 2x - 1 \label{eq:quadratic-b}
\end{gather}
```

$$\begin{aligned} 3x^2 + 5x + 3 \\ 5x^2 + 2x - 1 \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

```
\begin{gather*}
3x^2 + 5x + 3\\
5x^2 + 2x - 1
\end{gather*}
```

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x^2 + 5x + 3 \\ 5x^2 + 2x - 1 \end{array}$$

```
\begin{align}
3x^2 + 5x + 3 &= 0 \quad \text{\label{eq:quadratic-a}}\\
5x^2 + 2x - 1 &= 0 \quad \text{\label{eq:quadratic-b}}
\end{align}
```

$$3x^2 + 5x + 3 = 0 \quad (1.1)$$

$$5x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

```
\begin{align}
3x^2 + 5x + 3 &= 0 \quad \text{\notag}\\
5x^2 + 2x - 1 &= 0 \quad \text{\label{eq:quadratic-b}}
\end{align}
```

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x^2 + 5x + 3 = 0 \\ 5x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0 \end{array} \quad (1.1)$$

```
\begin{align*}
3x^2 + 5x + 3 &= 0\\
5x^2 + 2x - 1 &= 0
\end{align*}
```

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x^2 + 5x + 3 = 0 \\ 5x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0 \end{array}$$

```
\begin{align*}
a &= b + c\\
&= d + e + f
\end{align*}
```

$$\begin{array}{r} a = b + c \\ = d + e + f \end{array}$$

```
\begin{align*}
a &= b + c\\
&\phantom{=} + d + e + f
\end{align*}
```

$$\begin{array}{r} a = b + c \\ + d + e + f \end{array}$$

```
\begin{equation}\label{eq:long}
\begin{aligned}
a &= b + c\\
&\phantom{=} + d + e + f
\end{aligned}
\end{equation}
```

$$\begin{array}{r} a = b + c \\ + d + e + f \end{array} \quad (1.1)$$

Number only those equations to which you refer.

17. Acknowledgements

Optionally, you can include the acknowledgements immediately before the references as follows:

```
\section*{Acknowledgements}
Text of the acknowledgements.
```

18. References

Reference entries must be stored in `references.bib` (see the [amipaper.zip](#) template). Specify the DOI for each reference entry, if available. Add the reference database in the preamble as follows:

```
\addbibresource{references.bib}
```

Print the references at the end of the paper with

```
\printbibliography
```

You can cite a reference entry in the following ways:

```
\cite{Ju}
\cite{Joshi, Ju, Nieto, Blanco, Knuth}
\cite[Lemma 1]{Ju}
\textcite{Knuth}
\citeauthor{Knuth} \citeyear{Knuth}
```

Ensure that every in-text citation has a matching reference entry, and that the references contain only cited works.

19. Generating the PDF from the T_EX file

If you edit the T_EX file with [OVERLEAF](#), the PDF is generated automatically. If you are using a local T_EX system and the T_EX file is, for example, `amipaper.tex`, you can generate the PDF with the following commands:

```
pdflatex amipaper
biber amipaper
pdflatex amipaper
pdflatex amipaper
```

or, if Perl is available:

```
latexmk -pdf amipaper
```