TITLE OF YOUR PAPER

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ABSTRACT

By submitting this paper to "The 6th Mathematics Conference of Payame Noor University", I confirm that

i) I and co-author(s) are responsible for its content and its originality;

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The abstract should be up to 200 words with no reference number there in.

Keywords: key1; key2; key3. (The number of keywords must be at least 3 items and at most 5 items.)

Mathematics Subject Classification 2010: Class1; Class2; Class3.
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1. INTRODUCTION

Your paper should be up to 4 pages and in the prepared format (which exists in www.mathconference.ir).
It will be returned If the number of pages is more than 4 or the format of the paper does not conform to the prepared format.
Here you should state the introduction, preliminaries and your notations. While you are preparing your extended abstract, please make sure that the following points are observed.

1. Authors: Full names, addresses and emails;
2. Abstract: The abstract should be up to 200 words with no reference number in it;
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5. Margins: A long formula should be broken into two or more lines. Empty spaces in the text should be removed;
6. Tags (Formula numbers): Use `\label{A}` and `\eqref{A}`. Remove unused tags;
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9. Tex file: Rename this tex file to your name, and the names of your co-authors, e.g. Mahdifar-Mahini-Vahidi.tex (Mahdifar-Mahini-Vahidi-A.tex and Mahdifar-Mahini-Vahidi-B.tex in the case that you are submitting two papers).

2. MAIN RESULTS

Definition 2.1. *This is a definition.*

Proposition 2.2. *This is a proposition.*

Lemma 2.3. *This is a lemma.*

Theorem 2.4. *This is a theorem.*

Proof. This is a proof. □

Corollary 2.5. *This is a corollary.*

Example 2.6. *This is an example.*

Remark 2.7. *This is a remark.*

You can refer to Definition 2.1, Proposition 2.2, Lemma 2.3, Theorem 2.4, Corollary 2.5, Example 2.6 and Remark 2.7 in your manuscript by useing `\label{A}` and `\ref{A}`.

3. EQUATIONS

Example 3.1. *You can have*

$$\min_{x\in\mathbb{R}^n} \oint f(x). \tag{3.1}$$

Example 3.2. *You can have*

$$x_{ct} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{teacher } t \text{ is assigned to class } c \\ 0, & \text{O.W.} \end{cases}$$

Example 3.3. *You can have*

$$\sum_{t=1}^{T} x_{ct} = 1, \quad \forall c \in \{1,...,C\}, \tag{3.2}$$

$$\sum_{c=1}^{C} R_c x_{ct} = A_t, \quad \forall t \in \{1,...,T\}. \tag{3.3}$$

Example 3.4. *You can have*

$$\begin{aligned} &3x_1 - \cos(x_2 x_3) + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \\ &x_1^2 - 81(x_2+0.1)^2 + \sin(x_3) - 1.06 = 0 \\ &e^{x_1 x_2} - 20x_3 - \frac{10\pi - 3}{3} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Example 3.5. *You can have*

$$3x_1 - \cos(x_2 x_3) + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \tag{3.4}$$

$$x_1^2 - 81(x_2+0.1)^2 + \sin(x_3) - 1.06 = 0 \tag{3.5}$$

$$e^{x_1 x_2} - 20x_3 - \frac{10\pi - 3}{3} = 0. \tag{3.6}$$

Example 3.6. *You can have*

$$S = \begin{cases} 3x_1 - \cos(x_2 x_3) + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \\ x_1^2 - 81(x_2+0.1)^2 + \sin(x_3) - 1.06 = 0 \\ e^{x_1 x_2} - 20x_3 - \frac{10\pi - 3}{3} = 0. \end{cases} \tag{3.7}$$

Example 3.7. *You can have*

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & -6 \\ 4 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}.$$

4. TABLES, FIGURES AND ALGORITHMS

4.1. A Simple Table

You can create any table such as Table 1.

Table 1: Title of your table

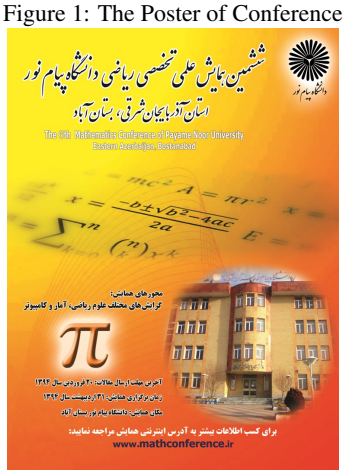
x	Exact $y(x)$	App† $y(x)$	Abs. Err.‡ $y(x)$
0	0	0	0
0.1	-0.09	-9.000000000000327e-02	3.275157922644212e-15
0.2	-0.16	-1.600000000000521e-01	5.209721543053547e-14
0.3	-0.21	-2.100000000002440e-01	2.439715096613782e-13
0.4	-0.24	-2.400000000000078e-01	7.827072323607354e-15

† Approximating for $y(x)$
‡ Absolute Error for $y(x)$

4.2. Figure

You can insert a figure in your paper and refer to it in the text (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: The Poster of Conference



4.3. A Simple Algorithm

You can have an algorithm such as Algorithm 1.

Step 1: {Initialization} Select starting temperature T_0, temperature update factor α , number of moves at a temperature plateau L, an initial solution x and final temperature T_f. Let $x^* \longleftarrow x$ and $T \longleftarrow T_0$.

Step 2: **For** $iter \longleftarrow 1, ..., L$ **do**
- Select $\bar{x}$ in the neighborhood of x, randomly.
-**If** $f(\bar{x}) < f(x)$, then $x \longleftarrow \bar{x}$,
else with probability $e^{\frac{f(x)-f(\bar{x})}{T}}$, let $x \longleftarrow \bar{x}$.

Step 3: **If** $f(x) < f(x^*)$, then $x^* \longleftarrow x$.

Step 4: $T \longleftarrow \alpha T$.

Step 5: **If** $T < T_f$ **stop**, **else go to Step** 2.

Algorithm 1: Title of your algorithm

5. REFERENCES

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