... Template of an abstract

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Introduction. Attention: the names of all files to be sent, all labels, references on equations etc must begin with the name of the first author (as in the name and the text of this template).

Section 1. Let a problem be formulated, which can be found in the quoted paper [1], and is given by an equation with numbering:

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2, \tag{1}$$

where $x, y, z \in \mathbb{N}$.

Example 1. *An example or an equation may be without number*

$$3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2.$$

This is a particular case of the equation (1) (and a reference example). Long equation is given in the following form

$$x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + u^3 + v^3 + c^3 = \\ a_1^3 + a_2^3 + a_3^3 + a_4^3 + a_5^3 + a_6^3 + a_7^3 + a_8^3 + a_9^3 + a_{10}^3.$$

The following is an example of a result

Theorem 1. *The equation* (1) *has infinitely many solutions.*

Proofs are not welcome, except the cases when a proof is itself a subject of a report.

Proof. As it follows from the Example 1, for any positive integer k, the numbers $3k, 4k$, and $5k$ satisfy the equation (1). □

Section 2. Let $x^n + y^n = z^n$, where $x, y, z \in \mathbb{N}$.
The following is taken from the Wikipedia article devoted to Fermat's Last theorem, to fill the body of Template.
The problem of existing of such integers was first considered by Pierre de Fermat in 1637, famously in the margin of a copy of *Arithmetica* where

he claimed he had a proof that was too large to fit in the margin. No successful proof was published until 1995... It is among the most famous theorems in the history of mathematics and prior to its 1995 proof was in the Guinness Book of World Records for "most difficult mathematical problems". Fermat left no proof of the conjecture for all n, but he did prove the special case n = 4. This reduced the problem to proving the theorem for exponents n that are prime numbers. Over the next two centuries ... the conjecture was proven for only the primes 3, 5, and 7, although Sophie Germain proved a special case for all primes less than 100. In the mid-19th century, Ernst Kummer proved the theorem for regular primes...
At last, two papers of Andrew Wiles and Richard Taylor which were published as the entirety of the May 1995 issue of the Annals of Mathematics were the last step in proving Fermat's Last Theorem, 358 years after it was conjectured.

Section 3. The possible images should be presented accompanying by "eps" and "pdf" files (see Attachment)

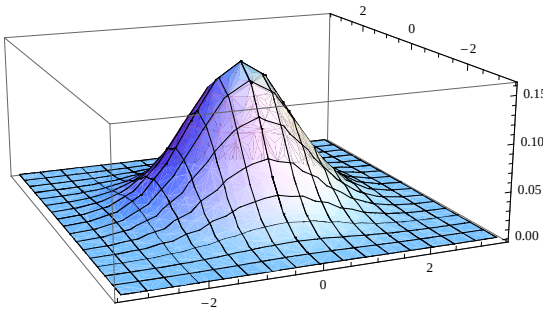

Figure 1: ... Some caption

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References

[1] A. First, B. Second. Some title. *J. of Math.*, 00(00):1–12, 2013.

[2] C. Thirds Some title. *J. of Math.*, 00(00):13–20, 2010.