

# The title of the paper

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## Abstract

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Equations should be centered and labelled. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to be positioned flush right, as in Eq. (1).

Example of equation Eq. (1):

$$\frac{\partial^2 i}{\partial x^2} = \frac{LC}{(\Delta x)^2} \frac{\partial^2 i}{\partial t^2} + \frac{L}{(\Delta x)^2} \frac{\partial i}{R \partial t}. \quad (1)$$

Larger equation must be split in multiple lines, as in Eq. (2). Number equations consecutively.

Example of equation Eq. (2):

$$S(x) = f_i + (f_{i+1} - f_i)t + \frac{h_i^2 M_i (1-t)((1-t)^{\alpha_i} - 1)}{\alpha_i(\alpha_i + 1)} + \frac{h_i^2 M_{i+1} t(t^{\alpha_i} - 1)}{\alpha_i(\alpha_i + 1)}, \quad (2)$$

where the following notations are used:

$$t = (x - x_i)/h_i, h_i = x_{i+1} - x_i, S''(x_i) = M_i.$$

### 3.1 Example of subsection 1

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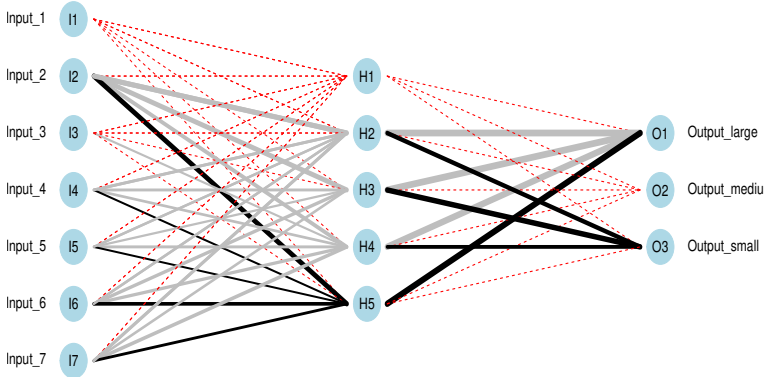


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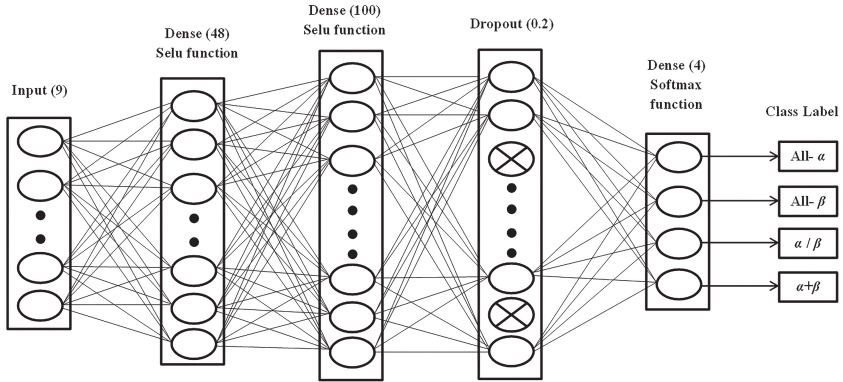


Figure 2. A pruned neural network

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## 4 Title of section 4

Below there are examples of the Definition, Theorem, Corollary, and Algorithm layout followed by some pieces of the text of the published articles. Also, patterns for Example and Table are given. These layouts are recommended, but not obligatory.

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### 4.1 Example of subsection 1

**Definition 1** [1].  $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n$  are the  $N$  inlets to the permutation networks.

**Theorem 1.** [3] *The number of mistakes made by the on-line perceptron algorithm, on a set  $A$  that has a solution to the problem, is at most  $(2R/\gamma)^2$ , where  $R = \max \|a_i\|$  and  $\gamma$  is the size of the margin.*

...

Diagnosis is defined as a process of exact failure cause localization. Once the failure is detected, it is the responsibility of the maintenance engineer to recognize the effects, to analyze information, to interpret the various error messages and indications, and to leave with the true

diagnosis of the situation in term of components having caused the failure and the reason of their failures. When the diagnosis is completed, the replacement or the repair of the component at the origin of the failure is the following defect correction stage. The companies are thus confronted with this double economic challenge:

- to increase the productivity by increasing availability of their equipments production;
- to reduce the maintenance costs.

## 4.2 Example of subsection 2

**Corollary 1** *For a graph  $K_n$  with  $n \geq 3$ , we have:*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \bar{\chi}(K_n) = \frac{9k^2-7k}{3} & \text{if } n = 3k \\ \bar{\chi}(K_n) = \frac{9k^2+k-2}{2} & \text{if } n = 3k + 1 \\ \bar{\chi}(K_n) = \frac{9k^2+5k-2}{2} & \text{if } n = 3k + 2 \end{array} \right. .$$

**Corollary 2** *For a graph  $\mathbf{K}_n$  with  $n \geq 3$ , we have:*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \bar{\chi}(\mathbf{K}_n) = \frac{9k^2-7k}{3} & \text{if } n = 3k \\ \bar{\chi}(\mathbf{K}_n) = \frac{9k^2+k-2}{2} & \text{if } n = 3k + 1 \\ \bar{\chi}(\mathbf{K}_n) = \frac{9k^2+5k-2}{2} & \text{if } n = 3k + 2 \end{array} \right.$$

### 4.2.1 Example of Subsubsection 1

**Example 1** *Let  $A = Q[x^2, xy] \subseteq Q[x, y]$  and use the degree lexicographical order with  $x > y$ . The set  $F = \{x^2, xy\}$  is a SAGBI basis for  $A$ . Let  $g = x^3y + x^2$  and  $h = x^4 + x^2y^2$  in  $A$ . A Hilbert basis for the set of solutions of the equation (3) is:*

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_1 &= (0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0), & \vec{v}_2 &= (0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0), & \vec{v}_3 &= (0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1), \\ \vec{v}_4 &= (1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0), & \vec{v}_5 &= (1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1), & \vec{v}_6 &= (2, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1). \end{aligned}$$

Table 1. Distances between image feature vectors

	$V(I_1)$	$V(I_2)$	$V(I_3)$	$V(I_4)$	$V(I_5)$
$V(I_1)$	0	571.3183	293.0381	675.6527	319.3169
$V(I_2)$	571.3183	0	599.5098	359.3718	618.9163
$V(I_5)$	319.3169	618.9163	361.6215	712.8829	0

### 4.3 Example of subsection 3

In case of  $d$ -convex graph here we have always equality  $|D| = n + m + 2$ . Let us denote by  $\Gamma(x)$  the neighborhood of vertex  $x$ , i.e.  $\Gamma(x) = \{y \in X | x \sim y\}$ .

**Definition 1.** [5]. *A vertex  $y$  is called copy for vertex  $x$  ( $x \neq y$ ), in graph  $G = (X; U)$  if  $\Gamma(x) = \Gamma(y)$ .*

Let  $T$  be a tree with at least 3 vertexes and  $T_0$  a sub-graph of  $T$ , that consists of all vertexes and edges of  $T$ , without those suspended. So, for each unsuspended vertex  $x$  from  $T$ , we have a uniquely correspondent vertex  $\bar{x}$  from  $T_0$ , and for each vertex of  $T_0$  we have a uniquely correspondent vertex from  $T$ . Let  $L(T, T_0)$  be a graph obtained from  $T, T_0$  and by adding the following edges: every vertex  $\bar{x}$  of  $T_0$  will be adjacent with all vertexes from  $\Gamma(x)$  from  $T$ , where  $x$  and  $\bar{x}$  are correspondent vertexes. It is easy to see that in graph  $L(T, T_0)$  every vertex of degree at least 3 has a unique copy and there are no suspended vertexes.

The next theorem is true:

**Theorem 2.** [6]. *If  $T$  is a tree with at least 3 vertexes, then graph  $G = L(T, T_0)$  is  $d$ -convex simple and planar.*

...

Let  $\mathcal{V}$  be a finite generating set of the monoid of nonnegative integer solutions  $(\psi_0, \psi_1, \dots, \psi_m, \eta_1, \dots, \eta_m, \eta_0)$  of:

$$\psi_0 \text{mdeg}(g) + \sum_{\nu=1}^m \psi_\nu \text{mdeg}(f_\nu) = \sum_{\nu=1}^m \eta_\nu \text{mdeg}(f_\nu) + \eta_0 \text{mdeg}(h). \quad (3)$$

...

**Algorithm 1.**

*Input:*  $g, h \in A$ , a finite SAGBI basis  $F$  for  $A$   
*Output:* A syzygy family  $\text{SyzFam}(g, h)$  for  $g$  and  $h$   
*Initialisation:*  $\text{SyzFam}(g, h) := \emptyset$ ,  $\mathcal{PV} := \emptyset$   
*Compute a generating set  $\mathcal{V}$  for the solutions of system (3).*  
 $\mathcal{PV} := \{\vec{v} \in \mathcal{V} : c_0 = d_0 = 1\}$   
*For Each  $\vec{v} \in \mathcal{PV}$ :*  
 $s_{\vec{v}} := \text{lc}(H^{\vec{v}^r}) \cdot G^{\vec{v}^l} - \text{lc}(G^{\vec{v}^l}) \cdot H^{\vec{v}^r}$   
 $\text{SyzFam}(g, h) := \bigcup_{\vec{v} \in \mathcal{PV}} \{s_{\vec{v}}\}$

An implementation of this algorithm is included in the author's Maple package for SAGBI and SAGBI-Gröbner computations, see [92]. For calculating the Hilbert bases the Maple package uses Dmitrii V. Pasechnik's implementation of the algorithm described in [16].

As an application of Algorithm 1 we consider examples 4.7 and 5.2 in [35].

**Example 1.** Let  $A = \mathbb{Q}[x^2, xy] \subseteq \mathbb{Q}[x, y]$  and use the degree lexicographical order with  $x > y$ . The set  $F = \{x^2, xy\}$  is a SAGBI basis for  $A$ . Let  $g = x^3y + x^2$  and  $h = x^4 + x^2y^2$  in  $A$ . A Hilbert basis for the set of solutions of the equation (3) is:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_1 &= (0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0), & \vec{v}_2 &= (0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0), & \vec{v}_3 &= (0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1), \\ \vec{v}_4 &= (1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0), & \vec{v}_5 &= (1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1), & \vec{v}_6 &= (2, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1). \end{aligned}$$

Thus  $\mathcal{PV} = \{\vec{v}_5\}$ , so by Algorithm 1 a syzygy family for  $(g, h)$  is  $\{G^{(1,1,0)} - H^{(0,1,1)}\} = \{-x^3y^3 + x^4\}$ .

In the original version of this example (example 4.7 in [35]) the syzygy family was  $\{-x^5y^3 + x^6, -x^3y^3 + x^4\}$  instead. It should however be noted (as proved in example 5.2, [35]) that the extra syzygy polynomial  $-x^5y^3 + x^6$  SI-reduces to zero over  $\{g, h\}$ . Thus this extra polynomial does not affect the final result of SAGBI-Gröbner basis computations.

## 5 Conclusion

In this paper, the instructions for preparing an article for publishing in Computer Science Journal of Moldova are given.

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We consider only the articles with a good level of English and prepared using this template and CSJM style.

**Acknowledgments.** ... has supported part of the research for this paper.

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