

L^AT_EX Class for The *Annals of Mathematics**

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2015/02/18, v1.14a

Abstract

This package provides a class for typesetting articles for The *Annals of Mathematics*

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1 Introduction

The *Annals of Mathematics* is published bimonthly with the cooperation of Princeton University and the Institute for Advanced Study. Founded in 1884 by Ormond Stone of the University of Virginia, the journal was transferred in 1899 to Harvard University, and in 1911 to Princeton University. Since 1933, the Annals has been edited jointly by Princeton University and the Institute for Advanced Study (see <http://annals.princeton.edu/annals/about/journal/about.html>).

This class presents a complete redesign of the journal style—with new fonts and new interface.

An author well acquainted with AMS \LaTeX should find this package easy to use and configurable. The User Manual below illustrates the basic use of the class and discusses the differences with `amsart`. For an in-depth tutorial of AMS \LaTeX I could recommend the excellent book [1].

2 User's Guide

2.1 Installation

The installation of the class follows the usual practice [2] for \LaTeX packages:

1. Run `latex` on `aomart.ins`. This will produce the file `aomart.cls`.
2. Put the file `aomart.cls` to the place where \LaTeX can find them (see [2] or the documentation for your \TeX system).
3. Update the database of file names. Again, see [2] or the documentation for your \TeX system for the system-specific details.
4. The file `aomart.pdf` provides the documentation for the package (this is the file you are probably reading now).

As an alternative to items 2 and 3 you can just put the files in the working directory where your `.tex` file is.

The class uses some other \LaTeX classes or packages. Most probably, they are already installed on your system. If not (or if their versions are very old), you need to download and install them. Here is the list:

1. `amsart` class and related packages [3],
2. Package `hyperref` [4],
3. `ifpdf` package [5],
4. `fancyhdr` package [6],
5. `cmtiup` package [7] for “special italics” with upright digits and punctuation. Note that since many distributions do not include this package, you may need to install it yourself. Just download the file <http://mirrors.ctan.org/fonts/cm/cmtiup.zip>, unzip it in your `TEXMF` directory and rebuild the file names database with the command like `mktexlsr`,

6. yhmath package [8].

2.2 Invocation

To use the class, put in the preamble of your document

```
\documentclass[options]{aomart}
```

The class internally loads `amsart`, so all facilities of `amsart` [1, 9] can be used in the source.

The class should work with the Babel [10] package. At present, English, French and German languages are fully supported.

options The options `draft` and `final` work in the same way as for `amsart` and standard
draft \LaTeX . If the option `draft` is chosen, the overfull lines are marked by black
final boxes on the margins *and* the `\includegraphics` prints blank placeholders for the
images. The option `final` (default) switches off the marking of overfull lines and
restores the behavior of `\includegraphics`. To switch on just the overfull marks,
without changing the behavior of `\includegraphics`, one can either explicitly
pass the option `final` to `graphics` package:

```
\documentclass[draft]{aomart}  
\usepackage[final]{graphics}
```

or add in the beginning of the document

```
\overfullrule=5pt
```

option The option `manuscript` is intended to facilitate the communications between
manuscript the editor and the author. It enables two things:

1. Numbering of lines in the manuscript is switched off in the normal mode, but is on in the manuscript mode.
2. Command `\EditorialComment` is no-op in normal mode, but produces marginal commentaries in the manuscript
3. Hyperlinks are black in normal mode, but blue in manuscript mode.

option The option `screen` is intended for the onscreen version of the article. If this
screen option is selected, the links are blue colored, and the margins are reduced.

option Starting from version 1.9 the formatting of DOI numbers changed according
olddoi to the new recommendations from CrossRef. The option `olddoi` switches on the
“old” formatting. It is used for compatibility reasons.

options The size-changing options of `amsart` class (`8pt`, `9pt`, `...`, `12pt`) have no effect
8pt other than producing a warning in the log since the journal is designed for only
9pt one type size (roughly corresponding to `11pt` of `amsart`).

10pt
11pt
12pt

2.3 Top Matter

There are two kinds of top matter commands: the ones used primarily for authors and the ones used primarily for editors. We describe them separately.

The macros described below must be issued in the preamble of the document, i.e. before `\begin{document}`. They produce fatal error otherwise. This behavior is required by the way non-TeX scripts process the files to produce metadata.

The only exception is `abstract`, which should be placed between after `\begin{document}`.

2.3.1 Commands for Authors

`\title` The command `\title`, as in `amsart` class, has two arguments: one optional, and one mandatory:

```
\title[<ShortTitle>]{<FullTitle>}
```

The mandatory argument is the full title of the article. The optional argument, if present, defines the shorter version of the title for running heads. If the optional argument is absent, the full title is used instead.

The optional argument should be used in two cases: when the full title is too long to fit in the running head, *and* when the author wants to add a footnote or linebreaks to the title.

`\author` The interface for specifying the authors and their affiliations is close to the one of `amsart` [11] (and different from the standard L^AT_EX). For each author a separate command `\author` should be used, followed by `\address` and (optionally) `\curraddr`, `\email` and `\urladdr`. Note that the house style of the *Annals of Mathematics* requires writing `\address` in the form *Institution, City, State* (or *Institution, City, Country* for non-US locations). Like the newer versions of `amsart`, `aomart` does *not* require the doubling of the @ symbols in the e-mail addresses. The macro `\author` has two arguments, similarly to `\title`:

```
\author[<AbbrevName>]{<FullName>}
```

The optional argument defines the shorter form of the author's name to be included in the running head.

`\givenname` The papers published in the *Annals of Mathematics* are included in various databases. For the indexing purposes it is important to correctly separate the authors' names into "First Name/Surname" parts. This operation is not easy for the computers. Therefore we decided that the authors should know best how to deal with their names. The macros `\givenname` and `\surname` are used to indicate how to split the name into the parts.

`\fulladdress` Another command which does not affect the typesetting is `\fulladdress`. It is used to store the full mailing address of the author for the online version of the journal and various databases.

`\shortauthors` In some cases the authors list may be too long for the running head, even if the abbreviated forms are used for each author. In this case it is possible to change the running head by a *redefinition* of the command `\shortauthors`. This redefinition must be done after all `\author` commands, but before `\maketitle`:

```
\renewcommand{\shortauthors}{A.~Smith et al}
```

`\thanks` Like `amsart` (and unlike standard \LaTeX), `aomart` allows `\thanks` only *outside* of commands `\title` and `\author`.

`\copyrightnote` Normally each paper is copyrighted by Department of Mathematics, Princeton University. This is reflected in the footnote on the first page of the article. However, by arrangement with the editors, certain papers may have different copyright. The command `\copyrightnote{\copyright statement}`, if issued, changes the footnote to the corresponding text, for example:

```
\copyrightnote{\textcopyright~2012 by the authors. This paper may  
be reproduced, in its entirety, for noncommercial purposes.}
```

Note that if you issue this command, you should explicitly include both the copyright sign and the year unless the paper does not have a copyright, for example:

```
\copyrightnote{This paper is in the public domain}
```

`abstract` The abstract of the paper must be put between `\begin{abstract}` and `\end{abstract}`. Unlike the situation in `amsart` class, `abstract` may be put *after* `\maketitle`.

`\maketitle` The macro `\maketitle` typesets the top matter. All top matter information should be specified before this command.

2.3.2 Commands for Editors

The commands described in this section should be used by the editors to insert the information about the published paper. They must be put before the `\maketitle` command.

`\keyword` The command `\keyword` adds a keyword to the list of keywords. This command may be repeated, for example

```
\keyword{Embedding theorem}  
\keyword{Relatively hyperbolic group}
```

`\subject` The command `\subject` has three parameters: whether the subject is primary or secondary, the classification scheme and the subject itself, for example

```
\subject{primary}{msc2000}{20E45}  
\subject{secondary}{msc2000}{20F65}
```

`\formatdate` The macro `\formatdate` is used to format the dates in the commands. Its argument is the date in the format `YYYY-MM-DD`, for example

```
\formatdate{2010-08-13}
```

`\received` The commands `\received`, `\revised`, `\accepted`, `\published`, `\publishedonline`
`\revised` accept as a parameter a date in the form `\formatdate{YYYY-MM-DD}`, for
`\accepted` example
`\published` `\received{\formatdate{2004-12-24}}`
`\publishedonline` `\revised{\formatdate{2006-04-12}}`
`\accepted{\formatdate{2007-10-02}}`

`\proposed` The macros `\proposed`, `\seconded`, `\corresponding`, `\editor`, `\version` are
`\seconded` used to set the corresponding metadata for the editorial process, for example
`\corresponding` `\proposed{E. D. Itor}`
`\editor` `\seconded{A. S. Sociate}`
`\version` `\corresponding{A. U. Thor}`
`\version{2.1}`

`\volumenumber` The macros `\volumenumber`, `\issuenumber`, `\publicationyear`, `\papernumber`,
`\issuenumber` `\startpage`, `\endpage` set up the corresponding data for the paper, for example:
`\publicationyear` `\volumenumber{172}`
`\papernumber` `\issuenumber{1}`
`\startpage` `\publicationyear{2010}`
`\endpage` `\papernumber{1}`
`\startpage{1}`
`\endpage{39}`

Note that if the argument of `\endpage` is empty, L^AT_EX tries to calculate the last page number as best as it can.

`\copyrightyear` In the standard copyright statement the copyright year is assumed to be the
same as the `\publicationyear`. However, for special cases one can set the copy-
right year explicitly, for example,
`\publicationyear{2012}`
`\copyrightyear{2011}`

Note that if you use your own copyright statement instead of the canned one (with the command `\copyrightnote`), you need to put there the copyright year explicitly instead of using this command.

`\doinumber` The macros `\doinumber`, `\mrnumber` and `\zblnumber` set the information
`\mrnumber` about paper in four major reference databases: DOI (<http://www.doi.org/>),
`\zblnumber` MathSciNet (<http://www.ams.org/mathscinet/>), Zentralblatt MATH (<http://www.zentralblatt-math.org/zmath/>). The use of these macros should be obvi-
ous:
`\doinumber{10.1215/S0012-7094-92-06520-3}`
`\mrnumber{1154181}`
`\zblnumber{0774.14039}`

Code	Example
<code>\widetilde{AB}</code>	\widetilde{AB}
<code>\widehat{AB}</code>	\widehat{AB}
<code>\widetriangle{AB}</code>	\widetriangle{AB}
<code>\wideparen{AB}</code>	\wideparen{AB}
<code>\widering{AB}</code>	\widering{AB}
<code>\widebar{AB}</code>	\widebar{AB}

Table 1: Wide Mathematical Accents

Note the difference between these commands and the bibliography commands discussed in Section 2.7. Commands in this Section set up the data for the *current article*. Commands in Section 2.7 set up the data for the articles in the bibliography list.

Normally you should *not* use `\doinnumber` command, since the class will construct the standard DOI for the paper from the volume, issue and paper information. Use it *only* if the result is by any reason wrong.

`\oldsubsections` Starting with version 1.2 we decreased the vertical spacing before `\subsection`. The command `\oldsubsections` restores the “old” values.

2.4 Additional Macros

`eqnarray` Thee class `aomart` loads the class `amsmath`. Therefore all familiar `amsmath` commands [9] are available. In particular, there are many commands for writing multiline equations (`split`, `align`, `gather`, `multline`, ...). The environments `eqnarray` and `eqnarray*`, while still available, are *not* recommended and should be avoided if possible.

`\widetilde` A number of “wide” mathematical accents is available due to the (internally loaded) package `yhmath` [8]: `\widetilde`, `\widehat`, `\widetriangle`, `\wideparen`, `\widering`, `\widebar`. See Table 1 for the example of the usage.

`\wideparen` The macro `\EditorialComment[comments]` typesets the comments on the margins in the `manuscript` mode, for example,

`\widering` Erd\“os proved the following theorem.
`\widebar` `\EditorialComment{A citation is needed}`

`\fullref` A set of macros is used to make more convenient clickable references in the online versions of papers. The package `hyperref` [4] makes clickable reference numbers in the phrases like

`\pfullref` ...in theorem~\ref{thm:Noeter}...
`\bfullref` ...see equation~\eqref{eq:alpha}...
`\eqfullref`

However, it is more convenient for the readers if both the number *and* the word “theorem” or “equation” were clickable. The macros `*fullref` solve this problem. Each macro has two arguments: the word and the reference, for example

```
...in \fullref{theorem}{thm:Noeter}...
```

The command `\pfullref` typesets the reference in parentheses. The command `\bfullref` typesets it in brackets, and the command `\eqfullref` uses the `\eqref` command, for example,

```
...see \eqfullref{equation}{eq:alpha}...
```

The Perl script `fullref.pl` can be used to convert change all references to the `\fullref` commands. It works in the following way:

```
perl fullref.pl original.pl > result.pl
```

The script converts all instances of combinations “word `\ref{reference}`” and “word`~\ref{reference}`” to “`\fullref{word}{reference}`”, and similarly for parenthesized references or `\eqref` commands. To prevent the converting, just put `\ref{reference}` or `\eqref{reference}` inside braces. The “word” here must not start with a backslash (i.e. must not be a macro itself). This prevents disastrous results for phrases like “see`~\ref{a}, \ref{b}`”.

The distribution includes two sample files, `aomsample.tex` and `aomsample1.tex`, the latter being obtained from the former by the script `fullref.pl`.

Note that `\autoref` command of `hyperref` provides for another mechanism that achieves the same goal. Unlike `\fullref` command, the command `\autoref` tries to figure out the name of the reference from the context. See the manual [4] for more information.

2.5 Theorems

`\newtheorem` You can use the commands of `amsthm` package [12] like `\newtheorem{lem}{Lemma}` for numbered theorems, or `\newtheorem*{KL}{Klein’s Lemma}` for unnumbered theorems, or tune the numbering using the optional arguments of these commands.

To provide backward compatibility with some other classes used internally by the *Annals of Mathematics*, the class provides yet another optional argument for the command `\newtheorem`, allowing constructions like `\newtheorem[\it]{lem}{Lemma}`. This optional parameter is not used in our typesetting.

The class provides two theorem styles:

plain: This is the default theorem style. It is used for Theorem, Lemma, Proposition, Conjecture, Corollary and Claim.

definition: This style is used for Definition, Remark, Notation, Condition, Example etc.

Note that AMS classes define the third theorem style, **remark**. In our class remarks are typeset in the **definition** style. To make the authors' lives easier we define the theorem style **remark**, which is identical to the theorem style **definition**.

2.6 Illustrations

The authors can use the `graphics`, `graphicx`, `PSTricks`, `pgf/tikz`, `Metapost` or other tools to include illustrations (see [13] for a comprehensive discussion of L^AT_EX graphics possibilities).

2.7 Bibliography

The authors are encouraged to use BibT_EX for uniform style of bibliography. The distribution includes the BST files `aomplain.bst` and `aomalpha.bst`. These files have several additional non-standard fields:

mrnumber: MathSciNet number for the article.

zblnumber: Zentralblatt number for the article.

doi: DOI number for the article.

jfmnumber: JFM number for the article.

arxiv: ArXiv reference for the ArXiv manuscript.

url: If the reference is available online, the corresponding url.

venue: (for conference entries) The place where the conference took place.

sortyear: Some entries do not have a year set up (e.g. some **unpublished** entries. If you have several entries from the same author, some with a year, and some without, you may want to put them in a certain order. The field **sortyear** overrides **year** for the sorting purposes.

titlenote: this field is like **note**, but is typeset immediately after a title. It should be used for additional information, for example,

```
@Book{Knuth94:TheTeXbook,
  author = {Knuth, Donald Ervin},
  title = {The \TeX book},
  publisher = {Addison-Wesley Publishing Company},
  year = 1994,
  series = {Computers \& Typesetting A},
  address = {Reading, MA},
  titlenote = {with illustrations by Duane Bibby}
}
```

`\doi` There are several databases routinely used in the science and mathematics com-
`\mr` munities. Among them are DOI, MathSciNet, Zentralblatt, Jahrbuch Database,
`\zbl` ArXiv. Many bibliographies include references to these databases. The commands
`\jfm` `\doi`, `\mr`, `\zbl`, `\jfm`, `\arxiv` are used to typeset these references. If you use
`\arxiv` Bib_TE_X, these commands are automatically used for the corresponding fields in
your database entries.

3 Implementation

3.1 Identification

We start with the declaration who we are. Most `.dtx` files put driver code in a separate driver file `.drv`. We roll this code into the main file, and use the pseudo-guard `<gobble>` for it.

```
1 <class>\NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
2 <*gobble>
3 \ProvidesFile{aomart.dtx}
4 </gobble>
5 <class>\ProvidesClass{aomart}
6 [2015/02/18 v1.14a Typesetting articles for the Annals of Mathematics]
```

And the driver code:

```
7 <*gobble>
8 \documentclass{ltxdoc}
9 \usepackage{array,booktabs,amsmath,graphics}
10 \let\widebar\overline
11 \usepackage{url}
12 \usepackage{amsfonts,yhmath}
13 \usepackage[breaklinks,colorlinks,linkcolor=black,citecolor=black,
14             pagecolor=black,urlcolor=black,hyperindex=false]{hyperref}
15 \PageIndex
16 \CodelineIndex
17 \RecordChanges
18 \EnableCrossrefs
19 \begin{document}
20   \DocInput{aomart.dtx}
21 \end{document}
22 </gobble>
23 <*class>
```

3.2 Options

The size-changing options produce a warning:

```
24 \long\def\aom@size@warning#1{%
25   \ClassWarning{aomart}{Size-changing option #1 will not be
26     honored}}%
27 \DeclareOption{8pt}{\aom@size@warning{\CurrentOption}}%
28 \DeclareOption{9pt}{\aom@size@warning{\CurrentOption}}%
29 \DeclareOption{10pt}{\aom@size@warning{\CurrentOption}}%
30 \DeclareOption{11pt}{\aom@size@warning{\CurrentOption}}%
31 \DeclareOption{12pt}{\aom@size@warning{\CurrentOption}}%
```

`\if@aom@manuscript@mode` Check whether we are in the manuscript mode

```
32 \newif\if@aom@manuscript@mode
33 \@aom@manuscript@modefalse
34 \DeclareOption{manuscript}{\@aom@manuscript@modetrue}
```

```

\if@aom@screen@mode Check whether we are in the screen mode
35 \newif\if@aom@screen@mode
36 \@aom@screen@modefalse
37 \DeclareOption{screen}{\@aom@screen@modetrue}

\if@aom@olddoi DOI processing is different in the “old” and new mode.
38 \newif\if@aom@olddoi
39 \@aom@olddoifalse
40 \DeclareOption{olddoi}{\@aom@olddoittrue}

All other options are passed to amsart:
41 \DeclareOption*{\PassOptionsToClass{\CurrentOption}{amsart}}

Now we read the configuration file
42 \InputIfFileExists{aomart.cfg}{%
43 \ClassInfo{aomart}{%
44 Loading configuration file aomart.cfg}{%
45 \ClassInfo{aomart}{%
46 Configuration file aomart.cfg is not found}}

And process the options:
47 \ProcessOptions\relax

```

3.3 Loading Class and Packages

We start with the base class

```

48 \LoadClass[11pt]{amsart}

A bunch of packages:
49 \RequirePackage{fancyhdr, lastpage, ifpdf}
50 \RequirePackage[breaklinks,colorlinks]{hyperref}
51 \if@aom@screen@mode
52 \hypersetup{linkcolor=blue,citecolor=blue,
53 urlcolor=blue, pdfpagescrop={110 705 500 80}}%
54 \else\if@aom@manuscript@mode
55 \hypersetup{linkcolor=blue,citecolor=blue,
56 urlcolor=blue}%
57 \else
58 \hypersetup{linkcolor=black,citecolor=black,
59 urlcolor=black}%
60 \fi\fi
61 \urlstyle{rm}

```

3.4 Internationalization

There are some papers published in languages other than English. The Babel is expected to be used for them. Here we add some macros extending captions for these languages.

First, let us define English defaults:

`\@aom@by` This is just “By” in English:

```
62 \def\@aom@by{By}
```

`\@aom@and` This is “and” in English:

```
63 \def\@aom@and{and}
```

Now we can define internationalization:

```
64 \AtBeginDocument{\ifpackageloaded{babel}{%
65 \addto\captionsfrench{\def\@aom@by{Par}\def\@aom@and{et}}%
66 \addto\captionsgerman{\def\@aom@by{Von}\def\@aom@and{und}}%
67 \addto\captionsenglish{\def\@aom@by{By}\def\@aom@and{and}}{}}
```

3.5 Fonts

We use `yhmath` for wide symbols:

```
68 \RequirePackage{yhmath}
```

We need `cmtiup` package, but we may find out it is not installed.

```
69 \IfFileExists{cmtiup.sty}{%
70 \RequirePackage{cmtiup}}{%
71 \ClassWarning{aomart}{The package mdputu is not found.\MessageBreak
72 You need this package to get italics with upright digits!}}
```

`\specialdigits` A legacy macro. We do not need it anymore.

```
73 \def\specialdigits{}%
74 \let\sisshape=\itshape
75 \let\textsi=\textit
```

The `amsart` class defines several options for different font sizes (10pt, 11pt, etc). We have just one design size for the articles.

`\@typesizes` The font information in `amsart` is stored in `\@typesizes` macro. It has 11 type-sizes: 5 below and 5 above `\normalsize` .

```
76 \def\@typesizes{%
77 \or{\@vipt}{9}\or{\@viipt}{9}\or{\@viiipt}{9}\or{\@ixpt}{12}%
78 \or{\@xpt}{13}%
79 \or{\@xipt}{14}% normalsize
80 \or{\@xiipt}{15}\or{13}{17}\or{\@xviipt}{20}%
81 \or{19}{23.2}\or{22}{27.8}}%
82 \normalsize \linespacing=\baselineskip
```

`\widebar` The functionality of `\widebar` coincides with that of `amsmath \overline`:

```
83 \let\widebar\overline
```

3.6 Page Dimensions and Paragraphing

`\textwidth` These are from the old aomamlt2e:
`\textheight` 84 `\setlength{\textwidth}{31pc}`
85 `\setlength{\textheight}{48pc}`

`\evensidemargin` The margins:
`\oddsidemargin` 86 `\oddsidemargin=.65in`
87 `\evensidemargin=.65in`

`\footins` Some skips from aomamlt2e:
`\topskip` 88 `\setlength{\topskip}{12pt}`
`\abovedisplayskip` 89 `\setlength{\abovedisplayskip}{6.95pt plus3.5pt minus 3pt}`
`\belowdisplayskip` 90 `\setlength{\belowdisplayskip}{6.95pt plus4.5pt minus 3pt}`
91 `\setlength{\skip\footins}{20pt}`
92 `\setlength{\dimen\footins}{3in}`

`\footskip` Some space for footnotes:
93 `\setlength\footskip{30pt}`

`\parskip` Paragraph shape:
`\parindent` 94 `\setlength{\parindent}{22pt}`
95 `\setlength{\parskip}{\z@}`

`\widowpenalty` We suppress widows and clubs:
`\clubpenalty` 96 `\widowpenalty=10000`
97 `\clubpenalty=10000`

3.7 Headers

`\headsep` Separation between the header and the body
98 `\setlength{\headsep}{14pt}`

`\headrulewidth` We do not want decorative rules in the journal:
`\footrulewidth` 99 `\renewcommand{\headrulewidth}{0pt}`
100 `\renewcommand{\footrulewidth}{0pt}`

`\@aom@linecount` This is the box displayed in the manuscript mode
101 `\if@aom@manuscript@mode`
102 `\newsavebox{\@aom@linecount}`
103 `\savebox{\@aom@linecount}[4em][t]{\parbox[t]{4em}{%`
104 `\@tempcnta\@ne\relax`
105 `\loop{\underline{\scriptsize\the\@tempcnta}}\@`
106 `\advance\@tempcnta by \@ne\ifnum\@tempcnta<43\repeat}}`
107 `\fi`

It is easy to set up headers with fancyhdr:

```

108 \pagestyle{fancy}
109 \fancyhead{}
110 \fancyfoot{}
111 \fancyhead[CO]{\scriptsize\shorttitle}
112 \fancyhead[RO,LE]{\footnotesize\thepage}
113 \if@aom@manuscript@mode
114   \fancyhead[LE]{\footnotesize\thepage\begin{picture}(0,0)%
115     \put(-26,-25){\usebox{\@aom@linecount}}}%
116   \end{picture}}
117   \fancyhead[LO]{\begin{picture}(0,0)%
118     \put(-21,-25){\usebox{\@aom@linecount}}}%
119   \end{picture}}
120   \fancyfoot[C]{\scriptsize Proof: page numbers may be temporary}
121 \fi
122 \fancyhead[CE]{\scriptsize\MakeUppercase\shortauthors}

```

The first page has the special headers. The style `firstpage` is invoked by `amsart`; here we just redefine it.

```

123 \fancypagestyle{firstpage}{%
124   \fancyhf{}%
125   \if@aom@manuscript@mode
126     \lhead{\begin{picture}(0,0)%
127       \put(-21,-25){\usebox{\@aom@linecount}}}%
128     \end{picture}}
129   \fi
130   \chead{\scriptsize%
131     \href{\@annalsurl}{Annals of Mathematics} \textbf{\currentvolume}
132     (\currentyear),

```

We always print the starting page. However, we print the last page only if it does not coincide with the first page. There are two cases here: first, the last page may still be `\pageref{LastPage}`. In this case we need to extract the numerical value of the counter—note that `hyperref` is in action! Second, we could redefine the last page, and it is no longer `\pageref{LastPage}`. In this case we need to compare the value with the first page.

```

133   \start@page%
134   \def\tempa{\pageref{LastPage}}%
135   \edef\tempb{\start@page}%
136   \ifx\tempa\end@page
137     \edef\tempa{\HyPsd@@\pageref{LastPage}}%
138   \else
139     \edef\tempa{\end@page}%
140   \fi
141   \ifx\tempa\tempb\else--\end@page\fi\\
142   \ifx\@doinumber\@empty\else
143     \edef\@doinumber{\@doinumber}%
144     \expandafter\doi\expandafter{\@doinumber}\fi}%
145   \cfoot{\footnotesize\thepage}}%

```

```

\annalsurl The command to set up the URL of the journal
146 \def\annalsurl#1{\gdef\@annalsurl{#1}}
147 \annalsurl{http://annals.math.princeton.edu/about}

```

3.8 Top Matter Macros

We make these macros allowed only in the preamble:

```

148 \@onlypreamble{\title}
149 \@onlypreamble{\author}
150 \@onlypreamble{\email}
151 \@onlypreamble{\address}
152 \@onlypreamble{\curraddr}
153 \@onlypreamble{\urladdr}
154 \@onlypreamble{\givenname}
155 \@onlypreamble{\fulladdress}
156 \@onlypreamble{\surname}
157 \@onlypreamble{\thanks}
158 \@onlypreamble{\keyword}
159 \@onlypreamble{\subject}
160 \@onlypreamble{\received}
161 \@onlypreamble{\revised}
162 \@onlypreamble{\accepted}
163 \@onlypreamble{\published}
164 \@onlypreamble{\publishedonline}
165 \@onlypreamble{\proposed}
166 \@onlypreamble{\seconded}
167 \@onlypreamble{\corresponding}
168 \@onlypreamble{\editor}
169 \@onlypreamble{\version}
170 \@onlypreamble{\volumenumber}
171 \@onlypreamble{\issuenumber}
172 \@onlypreamble{\publicationyear}
173 \@onlypreamble{\copyrightnote}
174 \@onlypreamble{\copyrihyear}
175 \@onlypreamble{\papernumber}
176 \@onlypreamble{\startpage}
177 \@onlypreamble{\endpage}
178 \@onlypreamble{\doinumber}
179 \@onlypreamble{\mrnumber}
180 \@onlypreamble{\zblnumber}

```

Most top matter macros are defined in `amsart`. Here we just add some new macros and redefine some.

```

\fulladdress These commands at present do nothing: they are for machine indexing only.
\givenname 181 \let\givenname=\@gobble
\surname 182 \let\surname=\@gobble
183 \let\fulladdress=\@gobble

```

`\keyword` Actually `amsart` has `\keywords` macro. It redefines `\@keywords`. Our macro adds to the stack instead.

```

184 \def\keyword#1{\ifx\@keywords\empty\gdef\@keywords{#1}\else
185 \g@addto@macro\@keywords{, #1}\fi}

```

`\subject` We do not typeset subject, but use it for PDF info.

```

186 \let\@subjects\empty
187 \def\subject#1#2#3{\ifx\@subjects\empty\gdef\@subjects{#1:#2:#3}\else
188 \g@addto@macro\@subjects{, #1:#2:#3}\fi}

```

`\formatdate` This just sends the date to the special macro `\@formatdate`

```

189 \def\formatdate#1{\@formatdate#1\@endformatdate}

```

`\@formatdate` This macro takes date in the form YYYY-MM-DD and properly formats it. Note how we delete the leading zero in dates like April 02.

```

190 \def\@formatdate#1-#2-#3\@endformatdate{%
191 \@tempcnta=#3\relax
192 \ifcase#2\or
193 January\or February\or March\or April\or May\or June\or
194 July\or August\or September\or October\or November\or December\fi
195 \space\the\@tempcnta,\space#1}

```

`\received` The following macros add stuff to the footnotes material:

```

\revised 196 \def\received#1{\def\@received{#1}}
\accepted 197 \let\@received\empty
\published 198 \def\revised#1{\def\@revised{#1}}
\publishedonline 199 \let\@revised\empty
200 \def\accepted#1{\def\@accepted{#1}}
201 \let\@accepted\empty
202 \def\published#1{\def\@published{#1}}
203 \let\@published\empty
204 \def\publishedonline#1{\def\@publishedonline{#1}}
205 \let\@publishedonline\empty

```

The next macros mimic the functionality of `amsart \issueinfo` command. Note that `\issueinfo` still works.

`\volumenumber` This sets the volume of the paper

```

206 \def\volumenumber#1{\def\currentvolume{#1}}

```

`\issuenumber` This sets the issue of the paper:

```

207 \def\issuenumber#1{\def\currentissue{#1}}

```

`\publicationyear` This sets the year of the paper

```

208 \def\publicationyear#1{\def\currentyear{#1}}

```

`\papernumber` This is absent from the `\issueinfo`.

```

209 \def\papernumber#1{\def\currentpaper{#1}}
210 \papernumber{0000}

```

`\startpage` This defines the starting page of the paper. We have some nice features to set up roman page numbers for editorial stuff—probably not needed for this journal at this time. . .

```

211 \def\startpage#1{\pagenumbering{arabic}\setcounter{page}{#1}%
212 \def\start@page{#1}%
213 \ifnum\c@page<z@ \pagenumbering{roman}\setcounter{page}{-#1}%
214 \def\start@page{\romannumeral#1}%
215 \fi}

```

`\endpage` This macro again has a twist in it: if the argument is not set, it calculates the last page number itself.

```

216 \def\endpage#1{\def\@tempa{#1}%
217 \ifx\@tempa\empty\def\end@page{\pageref{LastPage}}%
218 \else\def\end@page{#1}\fi}

```

`\pagespan` This macro is different from the one provided by `amsart` because we want to have the option of automatic calculation of the last page number.

```

219 \def\pagespan#1#2{\startpage{#1}\endpage{#2}}
220 \pagespan{1}{}

```

`abstract` We slightly redefine `abstract` comparing to `amsart` conventions:

```

221 \renewenvironment{abstract}{%
222 \ifx\maketitle\relax
223 \ClassWarning{aomart}{Abstract should precede
224 \protect\maketitle\space in AMS derived classes}%
225 \fi
226 \global\setbox\abstractbox=\vtop\bgroup%
227 \vglue1pc%
228 {\centering\normalfont\normalsize\bfseries\abstractname\par\vglue1pc}%
229 \list{}{\labelwidth\z@%
230 \leftmargin3pc \rightmargin\leftmargin%
231 \listparindent\normalparindent \itemindent\normalparindent%
232 \parsep\z@ \@plus\p@%
233 \let\fullwidthdisplay\relax%
234 }%
235 \item[]\normalfont\Small%
236 }{%
237 \endlist\egroup%
238 \ifx\@setabstract\relax\@setabstracta\fi%
239 }
240

```

`\proposed` We do not typeset the name of the proposer

```

241 \let\proposed@gobble

```

`\seconded` Or the seconder

```

242 \let\seconded@gobble

```

`\corresponding` This is the corresponding author—again not typeset
243 `\let\corresponding@gobble`

`\version` We do not typeset the current version of the manuscript either...
244 `\let\version@gobble`

`\doinumber` Now databases' numbers of the article:
`\mrnumber` 245 `\def\doinumber#1{\gdef@doinumber{#1}}`
`\zblnumber` 246 `\doinumber{10.4007/annals.\currentyear.\currentvolume.\currentissue.\currentpaper}`
247 `\def\mrnumber#1{\gdef@mrnumber{#1}}`
248 `\mrnumber{}`
249 `\def\zblnumber#1{\gdef@zblnumber{#1}}`
250 `\zblnumber{}`

`\copyrightyear` This is the copyright year in case it does not coincide with the publication year:
251 `\def\copyrightyear#1{\def@copyrightyear{#1}}`
252 `\copyrightyear{}`

`\copyrightnote` This is the copyrightnote. The default has some trickery with the year:
253 `\def\copyrightnote#1{\def@copyrightnote{#1}}`
254 `\copyrightnote{\textcopyright~%`
255 `\ifx@empty@copyrightyear\currentyear\else@copyrightyear\fi~%`
256 `Department of Mathematics, Princeton University}`

3.9 Typesetting Top Matter

`@mainrpi` We write the information about the paper into file.rpi (the The stream for the rpi file:
257 `\newwrite@mainrpi`

`\aom@write@paper@info` This writes the information about the paper into the file jobname.rpi. Note that hyperref makes our life a little bit more complex
258 `\def\aom@write@paper@info{%`
259 `\bgroup`
260 `\if@filesw`
261 `\openout@mainrpi\jobname.rpi%`
262 `\def\and{\string\and\space}%`
263 `\def\pkg##1{ ##1 }%`
264 `\protected@write@mainrpi{%`
265 `{\@percentchar authors=\authors}%`
266 `\protected@write@mainrpi{%`
267 `{\@percentchar title=@title}%`
268 `\protected@write@mainrpi{%`
269 `{\@percentchar year=\currentyear}%`
270 `\protected@write@mainrpi{%`
271 `{\@percentchar volume=\currentvolume}%`
272 `\protected@write@mainrpi{%`
273 `{\@percentchar issue=\currentissue}%`

```

274 \protected@write\@mainrpi{}%
275 {\@percentchar paper=\currentpaper}%
276 \protected@write\@mainrpi{}%
277 {\@percentchar startpage=\start@page}%
278 \protected@write\@mainrpi{}%
279 {\@percentchar endpage=\@tempa}%
280 \protected@write\@mainrpi{}%
281 {\@percentchar doi=\@doinumber}%
282 \closeout\@mainrpi
283 \fi
284 \egroup}

\@maketitle@hook We add writing the information to the hook:
285 \def\@maketitle@hook{\aom@write@paper@info\global\let\@maketitle@hook\@empty}

\@settitle We do not uppercase title. Also, we use this occasion to set PDF information:
286 \def\@settitle{\begin{center}%
287 \baselineskip20\p@\relax
288 \bfseries\LARGE
289 \@title
290 \ifpdf
291 \hypersetup{pdftitle=\@title}%
292 \fi
293 \end{center}}%
294 }

\@setauthors Now we typeset authors according to our specs. Again, we use this occasion to
set some PDF information:
295 \def\@setauthors{%
296 \ifx\authors\@empty\relax\else
297 \begingroup
298 \def\thanks{\protect\thanks@warning}%
299 \trivlist
300 \centering\footnotesize \@topsep30\p@\relax
301 \advance\@topsep by -\baselineskip
302 \item\relax
303 \def\@and{\upshape \@aom@and}}
304 \author@andify\authors
305 \ifpdf
306 \hypersetup{pdfauthor=\authors}%
307 \fi
308 \def\{\{\protect\linebreak}}%
309 \small \@aom@by{} \scshape\authors%
310 \ifx\@empty\contribs
311 \else
312 ,\penalty-3 \space \@setcontribs
313 \@closetocontribs
314 \fi
315 \endtrivlist

```

```

316     \endgroup
317     \fi}

\@setcontribs Contributors are set up in the same way as authors:
318 \def\@setcontribs{%
319   \xcontribs
320   {\scshape \xcontribs}%
321 }

\@adminfootnotes We do not typeset keywords, so we change the definition:
322 \def\@adminfootnotes{%
323   \let\@makefnmark\relax \let\@thefnmark\relax
324   \ifx\@empty\@date\else \@footnotetext{\@setdate}\fi
325   \ifx\@empty\@subjclass\else \@footnotetext{\@setsubjclass}\fi
326   \ifx\@empty\@keywords\else\@setkeywords\fi
327   \ifx\@empty\@subjects\else\@setsubjects\fi
328   \ifx\@empty\thankses\else \@footnotetext{%
329     \def\par{\let\par\@par}\@setthanks}%
330   \fi
331   \ifx\@empty\@copyrightnote\else \@footnotetext{%
332     \def\par{\let\par\@par}\@copyrightnote\@addpunct.}%
333   \fi
334 }

\@setkeywords We do not typeset keywords, but use them for the PDF information
335 \def\@setkeywords{%
336   \ifpdf
337     \hypersetup{pdfkeywords=\@keywords}%
338   \fi
339 }

\@setsubjects We do not typeset subjects, but use them for the PDF information
340 \def\@setsubjects{%
341   \ifpdf
342     \hypersetup{pdfsubject=\@subjects}%
343   \fi
344 }

\@@and We want “and” in the footers to be lowercase. Since there is some uppercase
involved, we protect it:
345 \def\@@and{\MakeLowercase{\@aom@and}}

```

3.10 Typesetting End Matter

End matter is typeset at the end of the paper.

```

\enddoc@text This is the main macro for typesetting endmatter.
346 \def\enddoc@text{%
347   \ifx\@empty\@translators \else\@settranslators\fi

```

```

348 \ifx\@empty\@received \else\@setreceived\fi
349 \ifx\@empty\@revised \else\@setrevised\fi
350 \ifx\@empty\addresses \else\@setaddresses\fi

\@setreceived A bunch of macros for setting centered dates
\@setrevised 351 \def\@setreceived{\centering(Received: \@received)\par}}
\@setaccepted 352 \def\@setrevised{\centering(Revised: \@revised)\par}}
\@setpublished 353 \def\@setaccepted{\centering(Accepted: \@accepted)\par}}
\@setpublishedonline 354 \def\@setpublished{\centering(Published: \@published)\par}}
355 \def\@setpublishedonline{\centering(Published online: \@publishedonline)\par}}

\emailaddrname We do not want the word “address” here:
356 \def\emailaddrname{\itshape E-mail}}

\@setaddresses The difference between our definition and the one in amsart is that we want the
e-mail and URL to be clickable
357 \def\@setaddresses{\par
358 \nobreak \begingroup
359 \footnotesize
360 \def\author##1{\nobreak\addvspace\bigskipamount}%
361 \def\{ \unskip, \ignorespaces}%
362 \interlinepenalty\@M
363 \def\address##1##2{\begingroup
364 \par\addvspace\bigskipamount\indent
365 \@ifnotempty{##1}{\ignorespaces##1\unskip} }%
366 {\scshape\ignorespaces##2}\par\endgroup}%
367 \def\curraddr##1##2{\begingroup
368 \@ifnotempty{##2}{\nobreak\indent\curraddrname
369 \@ifnotempty{##1}{, \ignorespaces\scshape##1\unskip}\hskip0.2em:\space
370 \scshape##2\par}\endgroup}%
371 \def\email##1##2{\begingroup
372 \@ifnotempty{##2}{\nobreak\indent\emailaddrname
373 \@ifnotempty{##1}{, \ignorespaces##1\unskip}\hskip0.2em:\space
374 \href{mailto:##2}{\nolinkurl{##2}}\par}\endgroup}%
375 \def\urladdr##1##2{\begingroup
376 \@ifnotempty{##2}{\nobreak\indent
377 \@ifnotempty{##1}{, \ignorespaces##1\unskip}%
378 \url{##2}\par}\endgroup}%
379 \addresses
380 \endgroup
381 }

```

3.11 Sectioning

```

\contentsnamefont This is the font for the word “Contents”:
382 \renewcommand\contentsnamefont{\bfseries}

\section We want our sections to be centered and bold:
383 \def\section{\@startsection{section}{1}%

```

```

384 \z@{.7\linespacing\@plus\linespacing}{.5\linespacing}%
385 {\normalfont\bfseries\centering}}

\subsection We want our subsections to be indented and italic:
386 \def\subsection{\@startsection{subsection}{2}%
387 {\parindent}{.5\linespacing}{-.5em}%
388 {\normalfont\itshape}}

\oldsubsections This macro restores the values for \subsection spacing prior to v1.1.
389 \def\oldsubsections{%
390 \gdef\subsection{\@startsection{subsection}{2}%
391 {\parindent}{.5\linespacing\@plus.7\linespacing}{-.5em}%
392 {\normalfont\itshape}}

\subsubsection Subsubsections are formatted exactly like subsections:
393 \def\subsubsection{\@startsection{subsubsection}{3}%
394 {\parindent}{.5\linespacing}{-.5em}%
395 {\normalfont\itshape}}

\Hy@AlphNoErr The newer (circa 2012) hyperref defines this command. However, older versions
do not. Here we provide it:
396 \providecommand\Hy@AlphNoErr[1]{%
397 \ifnum\value{#1}>26 %
398   Alph\number\value{#1}%
399 \else
400   \ifnum\value{#1}<1 %
401     Alph\number\value{#1}%
402   \else
403     \Alph{#1}%
404   \fi
405 \fi
406 }%

\appendix We redefine appendix to ensure the letter in section number is always upright:
407 \def\appendix{\par\c@section\z@ \c@subsection\z@
408 \gdef\theHsection{\Hy@AlphNoErr{section}}%
409 \let\sectionname\appendixname
410 \def\thesection{{\upshape\@Alph\c@section}}}}

3.12 Figures and Tables

\@captionheadfont This is the font for the words “Figure” or “Table” in captions. Unlike amsmath
with is small caps, we want just plain Roman font:
411 \def\@captionheadfont{\normalfont}

```

3.13 Theorems

Here we redefine three main style of `amsart`. Here are the arguments of `\newtheoremstyle` from [3]:

```

#1
\newtheoremstyle{NAME}%
#2 #3 #4
{ABOVESPACE}{BELOWSPACE}{BODYFONT}%
#5 #6 #7 #8
{INDENT}{HEADFONT}{HEADPUNCT}{HEADSPACE}%
#9
{CUSTOM-HEAD-SPEC}

```

In the `plain` style the name (“theorem”) is in small caps, the number is in normal font, the optional note is also in normal font, and the text is italics.

```

412 \newtheoremstyle{plain}{0.5\linespacing}{0.5\linespacing}{\sishape}%
413   {\parindent}{\scshape}{.}{0.5em}%
414   {\thmname{#1}\thmnumber{ #2}\thmnote{\normalfont{ } (#3)}}

```

In the `definition` style the name is italics, and the body font is upright:

```

415 \newtheoremstyle{definition}{0.5\linespacing}{0.5\linespacing}%
416   {\upshape}{\parindent}%
417   {\sishape}{.}{0.5em}%
418   {\thmname{#1}\thmnumber{ #2}\thmnote{\normalfont{ } (#3)}}

```

In our class there is no difference between `remark` and `definition` theorem styles:

```

419 \newtheoremstyle{remark}{0.5\linespacing}{0.5\linespacing}%
420   {\upshape}{\parindent}%
421   {\sishape}{.}{0.5em}%
422   {\thmname{#1}\thmnumber{ #2}\thmnote{\normalfont{ } (#3)}}

```

`\newtheorem` For compatibility reasons we need to accept `\newtheorem` with optional first argument—and silently drop it. The problem is, there is `\newtheorem*`, so we need to check which one we deal with... The command `\@xnthm` here is from `amsthm`; it does the real work with the real parameters.

```

423 \renewcommand{\newtheorem}{\@ifstar{\@aom@newthm@star}{\@aom@newthm}}
424 \def\@aom@newthm@star{\@ifnextchar[{\@aom@newthm@star@}{\@aom@newthm@star@[]}}
425 \def\@aom@newthm{\@ifnextchar[{\@aom@newthm@}{\@aom@newthm@[]}}
426 \def\@aom@newthm@star@[#1]{\@xnthm *}
427 \def\@aom@newthm@[#1]{\@xnthm \relax}

```

`proof` We want our proofs to be indented:

```

428 \renewenvironment{proof}[1][\proofname]{\par
429   \pushQED{\qed}%
430   \normalfont \topsep6\p@\@plus6\p@\relax
431   \trivlist
432   \item[\hskip\labelsep\hskip\parindent
433     \itshape

```

```

434   #1\@addpunct{.}\ignorespaces
435 }{%
436   \popQED\endtrivlist\@endpfalse
437 }

```

3.14 Bibliography Macros

`\repeatedauthors` When the authors are repeated, we used change them to `\bysame`; we no more do this:

```
438 \def\repeatedauthors#1{\ClassWarning{aomart}{The command is obsolte}#1}
```

`\bysame` We no longer use `\bysame`

```

439 \let\bysame@@orig=\bysame
440 \def\bysame{\ClassWarning{aomart}{We no longer omit
441   repeated authors}\bysame@@orig}

```

`\doi` Typesetting doi...

```

442 \def\doi#1{\if@aom@olddoi\href{http://dx.doi.org/#1}{doi: \path{#1}}%
443 \else\url{http://dx.doi.org/#1}\fi}

```

`\mr` Typesetting urls

```

\zbl 444 \def\mr#1{\href{http://www.ams.org/mathscinet-getitem?mr=#1}{MR~\path{#1}}}
\arxiv 445 \def\zbl#1{\href{http://www.zentralblatt-math.org/zmath/en/search/?q=an:#1}{Zbl~\path{#1}}}
\jfm 446 \def\arxiv#1{\href{http://www.arxiv.org/abs/#1}{arXiv~\path{#1}}}
447 \def\jfm#1{\href{http://www.emis.de/cgi-bin/JFM-item?#1}{JFM~\path{#1}}}

```

`\bibliofont` We make this `\small` rather than `\Small` in `amsart`

```
448 \renewcommand{\bibliofont}{\small}
```

3.15 Additional Macros

`\EditorialComment` This macro is noop in normal mode, but is a tiny marginpar in the manuscript mode

```

449 \def\EditorialComment#1{\if@aom@manuscript@mode\bgroup
450   \marginparwidth=75pt\marginpar{\scriptsize\raggedright#1}\egroup\fi}

```

`\@fullref` This macro creates a wide link for the reference. It has four parameters: the word (theorem, equation, ...), the “pre” punctuation, the reference and the “post” punctuation.

```
451 \def\@fullref#1#2#3#4{\hyperref[#3]{#1~#2\ref*{#3}#4}}
```

`\fullref` A reference without parentheses:

```
452 \newcommand{\fullref}[2]{\@fullref{#1}{}{#2}{}}
```

`\pfullref` A reference with parentheses:

```
453 \newcommand{\pfullref}[2]{\@fullref{#1}{({}{#2}{})}}
```

```

\bfullref A reference with brackets:
454 \newcommand{\bfullref}[2]{\@fullref{#1}{\ref{#2}}{}}

\eqfullref Here we do not use the standard common \@fullref because we want \eqref to
work...
455 \newcommand{\eqfullref}[2]{\hyperref[#2]{#1~\textup{\tagform@{\ref*{#2}}}}}

\eqnarray While we do not recommend the use of eqnarray, we still would like to correct
the ugly spacing around it...
456 \def\eqnarray{%
457   \stepcounter{equation}%
458   \def\@currentlabel{\p@equation\theequation}%
459   \global\@eqnswtrue
460   \m@th
461   \global\@eqcnt\z@
462   \tabskip\@centering
463   \let\\\@eqnocr
464   $$\arraycolsep1\p@
465   \everycr{}\halign to\displaywidth\bgroup
466     \hskip\@centering$\displaystyle\tabskip\z@skip{##}$\@eqnsele
467     &\global\@eqcnt\@ne\hskip \tw@\arraycolsep \hfil${##}$\hfil
468     &\global\@eqcnt\tw@ \hskip \tw@\arraycolsep
469     $\displaystyle{##}$\hfil\tabskip\@centering
470     &\global\@eqcnt\thr@@ \hb@xt@\z@\bgroup\hss##\egroup
471     \tabskip\z@skip
472   \cr
473 }

```

3.16 End of Class

```
474 \endclass
```

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Change History

v0.10	General: Bibliography styles update 2	\@setaddresses: Deleted the word URL 23
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