CALCULATION
*Volume **X**, Issue **X**, 202., Pages:**XX-XX***
E-ISSN:
www.simadp.com/calculation

FULL TITLE

FIRST AUTHOR * AND SECOND AUTHOR

Abstract. The manuscripts will include the full address (es) of the author (s), with E-mail address (es) and ORCID id(s), an abstract not exceeding 300 words, 2020 Mathematics Subject Classification, Key words and phrases. All illustrations, figures, and tables are placed within the text at the appropriate points, rather than at the end.
Keywords: Keyword1, Keyword2, ...
2020 Mathematics Subject Classification: Primary, Secondary.

---

1. Introduction

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

Theorem 1.1. *The square of any real number is non-negative.*

Proof. Any real number x satisfies $x > 0$, $x = 0$, or $x < 0$. If $x = 0$, then $x^2 = 0 \geq 0$. If $x > 0$ then as a positive time a positive is positive we have $x^2 = xx > 0$. If $x < 0$ then $-x > 0$ and so by what we have just done $x^2 = (-x)^2 > 0$. So in all cases $x^2 \geq 0$. $\square$

Definition 1.1. *content...*

Example 1.1. *content...*

Received: *Revised:* *Accepted:*
* Corresponding author
Full Name of the 1st Author ◇ email ◇ https://orcid.org/0000-0001-0000-1111
Full Name of the 2nd Author ◇ email ◇ https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0000-2222
.

2. Preliminaries

Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.

Table 2.1. Caption text

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
row 1	data 1	data 2	data 3
row 2	data 4	data 5	data 6
row 3	data 7	data 8	data 9

Nulla malesuada porttitor diam. Donec felis erat, congue non, volutpat at, tincidunt tristique, libero. Vivamus viverra fermentum felis. Donec nonummy pellentesque ante. Phasellus adipiscing semper elit. Proin fermentum massa ac quam. Sed diam turpis, molestie vitae, placerat a, molestie nec, leo. Maecenas lacinia. Nam ipsum ligula, eleifend at, accumsan nec, suscipit a, ipsum. Morbi blandit ligula feugiat magna. Nunc eleifend consequat lorem. Sed lacinia nulla vitae enim. Pellentesque tincidunt purus vel magna. Integer non enim. Praesent euismod nunc eu purus. Donec bibendum quam in tellus. Nullam cursus pulvinar lectus. Donec et mi. Nam vulputate metus eu enim. Vestibulum pellentesque felis eu massa.

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0 \tag{2.1}$$

Theorem 2.1. *Euler's identity (also known as Euler's equation) is the equality $e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$ where e is Euler's number, the base of natural logarithms, i is the imaginary unit, which by definition satisfies $i^2 = -1$, and π is pi, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter.*

Proof. Please write proof of the Theorem 2.1 here [11]. □

Corollary 2.1. *content...*

Proposition 2.1. *content...*

Suspendisse vel felis. Ut lorem lorem, interdum eu, tincidunt sit amet, laoreet vitae, arcu. Aenean faucibus pede eu ante. Praesent enim elit, rutrum at, molestie non, nonummy vel, nisl. Ut lectus eros, malesuada sit amet, fermentum eu, sodales cursus, magna. Donec eu purus. Quisque vehicula, urna sed ultricies auctor, pede lorem egestas dui, et convallis elit erat sed nulla. Donec luctus. Curabitur et nunc. Aliquam dolor odio, commodo pretium, ultricies non, pharetra in, velit. Integer arcu est, nonummy in, fermentum faucibus, egestas vel, odio.

The well known Pythagorean theorem $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ was proved to be invalid for other exponents. Meaning the next equation has no integer solutions:

$$x^n + y^n = z^n$$

Proof of Corollary 2.1. Please write proof of the Corollary 2.1 here [7]. □

Lemma 2.1. *content...*

Remark 2.1. *content...*

Sed commodo posuere pede. Mauris ut est. Ut quis purus. Sed ac odio. Sed vehicula hendrerit sem. Duis non odio. Morbi ut dui. Sed accumsan risus eget odio. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Pellentesque non elit. Fusce sed justo eu urna porta tincidunt. Mauris felis odio, sollicitudin sed, volutpat a, ornare ac, erat. Morbi quis dolor. Donec pellentesque, erat ac sagittis semper, nunc dui lobortis purus, quis congue purus metus ultricies tellus. Proin et quam. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad litora torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos. Praesent sapien turpis, fermentum vel, eleifend faucibus, vehicula eu, lacus.

3. Conclusion

Nulla malesuada porttitor diam. Donec felis erat, congue non, volutpat at, tincidunt tristique, libero. Vivamus viverra fermentum felis. Donec nonummy pellentesque ante. Phasellus adipiscing semper elit. Proin fermentum massa ac quam. Sed diam turpis, molestie vitae, placerat a, molestie nec, leo. Maecenas lacinia. Nam ipsum ligula, eleifend at, accumsan nec, suscipit a, ipsum. Morbi blandit ligula feugiat magna. Nunc eleifend consequat lorem. Sed lacinia nulla vitae enim. Pellentesque tincidunt purus vel magna. Integer non enim. Praesent euismod nunc eu purus. Donec bibendum quam in tellus. Nullam cursus pulvinar lectus. Donec et mi. Nam vulputate metus eu enim. Vestibulum pellentesque felis eu massa.

$$x = a_0 + \cfrac{1}{a_1 + \cfrac{1}{a_2 + \cfrac{1}{a_3 + \cfrac{1}{a_4}}}}$$

Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.

Acknowledgments. The authors would like to thank the referee for some useful comments and their helpful suggestions that have improved the quality of this paper.

References

[1] Cannas da Silva, A. (2008). Lectures on symplectic geometry. Vol. 1764. Lecture Notes in Mathematics. Springer-Verlag, Berlin.

[2] Chen, B. Y. (2017). Differential geometry of warped product manifolds and submanifolds. Singapore: World Scientific.

[3] Datta, M., & Islam, M. R. (2009). Submersions on open symplectic manifolds. Topology and its Applications, 156(10), 1801-1806.

[4] Falcitelli, M., Ianus, S., & Pastore, A. M. (2004). Riemannian submersions and related topics, World Sci. Publishing, River Edge, NJ.
[5] Gray, A. (1967). Pseudo-Riemannian almost product manifolds and submersions. J. Math. Mech., 16, 715-738.
[6] Gürsoy, A. (2022). Optimization of product switching processes in assembly lines. Arabian Journal for Science and Engineering, 47(8), 10085-10100.
[7] Gürsoy, A. (2022). Construction of networks by associating with submanifolds of almost Hermitian manifolds. Fundamental Journal of Mathematics and Applications, 5(1), 21-31.
[8] Hogan, P. A. (1984). Kaluza–Klein theory derived from a Riemannian submersion. Journal of mathematical physics, 25(7), 2301-2305.
[9] O'Neill, B. (1966). The fundamental equations of a submersion. The Michigan Mathematical Journal, 13(4), 459-469.
[10] Sahin, B. (2017). Riemannian submersions, Riemannian maps in Hermitian geometry, and their applications. Elsevier.
[11] Sahin, B. (2020). Symplectosubmersions. International Journal of Maps in Mathematics-IJMM, 3(1), 3-9.
[12] Watson, B. (1976). Almost hermitian submersions. Journal of Differential Geometry, 11(1), 147-165.
[13] Yano, K., & Kon, M. Structures on manifolds, World Scientific (1984). Department of Mathematics, University of California at Riverside, Riverside CA, 92521.

(F. Author) First Author's Address

(S. Author) Second Author's Address