



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, ...

MSC (2020): Primary, Secondary.

1. INTRODUCTION

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur 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

First Author (first.author@xyz.edu) $\diamond$ ORCID:0000-0001-0000-1111

Second Author (second.author@xyz.edu) $\diamond$ ORCID: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.

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

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.

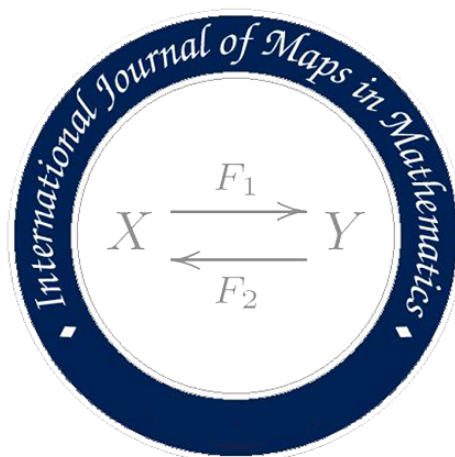


FIGURE 1. Explanation for the figure.

59 The well known Pythagorean theorem $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ was proved to be invalid for other
 60 exponents (see Fig. 1). Meaning the next equation has no integer solutions:

61
$$x^n + y^n = z^n$$

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

63 **Lemma 2.1.** *content...*

64 **Remark 2.1.** *content...*

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

72 3. CONCLUSION

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

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

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.

Conflict of interest. The authors declare no potential conflict of interests.

REFERENCES

- [1] Cannas da Silva, A. (2008). *Lectures on symplectic geometry* (Vol. 1764). Springer-Verlag.
- [2] Chen, B. Y. (2017). *Differential geometry of warped product manifolds and submanifolds*. World Scientific.
- [3] Datta, M., & Islam, M. R. (2009). Submersions on open symplectic manifolds. *Topology and its Applications*, 156(10), 1801–1806. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.topol.2009.03.005>
- [4] Falcitelli, M., Ianus, S., & Pastore, A. M. (2004). *Riemannian submersions and related topics*. World Scientific.
- [5] Gray, A. (1967). Pseudo-Riemannian almost product manifolds and submersions. *Journal of Mathematics and Mechanics*, 16, 715–738.
- [6] Gürsoy, A., Ülker, A., & Gürsoy, N. K. (2024). On the Harary index of $\Gamma(\mathbb{Z}_n)$. *International Journal of Maps in Mathematics*, 7(2), 122–137.
- [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. <https://doi.org/10.33401/fujma.954818>
- [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*, 3(1), 3–9.
- [12] Watson, B. (1976). Almost Hermitian submersions. *Journal of Differential Geometry*, 11(1), 147–165.
- [13] Yano, K., & Kon, M. (1984). *Structures on manifolds*. World Scientific.

(F. Author) DEPARTMENT, FACULTY, UNIVERSITY, POSTAL CODE, CITY, COUNTRY

(S. Author) DEPARTMENT, FACULTY, UNIVERSITY, POSTAL CODE, CITY, COUNTRY