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#### INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

#### A. General

Papers submitted for publication may be written in English, French or German.

Manuscripts must be in their **final form**, typed on one side of each sheet only, with double spacing and wide margins. Formulae should be typewritten whenever possible. Mimeographed copies are not acceptable unless clearly legible.

Please include a "Note for the Printer" explaining markings used. See suggestion overleaf.

To speed up publication, authors will receive **only one set of proofs:** provisionally numbered page proofs. Authors are requested to **correct typographical errors only;** they will be charged for corrections involving changes, additions or deletions to the original manuscript.

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Please give on the first page of the manuscript a **running head** (condensed title), which should not exceed 70 letters including spaces.

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#### Examples

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#### 1. Text

The words "Theorem", "Lemma", "Corollary", "Proposition" etc. are normally printed in **boldface**, followed by the formulation in italics (to be underlined in the manuscript).

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#### 2. Formulae

Letters in formulae are normally printed in italics, figures in ordinary typeface.

It will help the printer if in doubtful cases the position of indices and exponents is marked thus:  $b \uparrow$ ,  $a \dot{\forall}$ . Spacing of indices and exponents must be specially indicated  $(A_m^n,^m)$  otherwise they will be set  $(A_m^n, a)$ .

Underlining for special alphabets and typefaces should be done according to the following code:

single underlining: small letter double underlining: capital letter

brown: boldface headings, boldface letters in formulae

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(abbreviations e.g. Re, Im, log, sin, ord, id, lim, sup, etc.)

red: Greek
blue: Gothic
green: Script

violet: the numeral 1, and zero (to distinguish them from the small letter l

and the capital letter O)

The following are frequently confused:

 $\cup, \ \mathbf{U}, \ \bigcup, \ U; \quad \circ, o, O, 0; \quad \times, x, X, \kappa; \quad \vee, v, v; \quad \theta, \Theta, \phi, \phi, \Phi, \emptyset; \quad \psi, \Psi; \quad \varepsilon, \epsilon;$ 

 $a', a^1$ ; the symbol a and the indefinite article a;

also the handwritten Roman letters:

c, C; e, l; I, J; k, K; o, O; p, P; s, S; ``u, U; v, V; w, W; x, X; z, Z;

Please take care to distinguish them in some way.

#### C. Examples

#### 1. Special alphabets or typefaces

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a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, x

Sanserif A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z

U, B, C, D, E, F, G, S, J, J, R, L, M, N, D, P, D, R, S, I, U, B, W, X, Y, J

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, f, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, f, t, u, v, w, x, n, z

Boldface A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z

Special Roman A, IB, C, ID, IE, IF, G, IH, II, J, IK, IL, M, N, O, IP, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, 1

Greek  $\Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega$ 

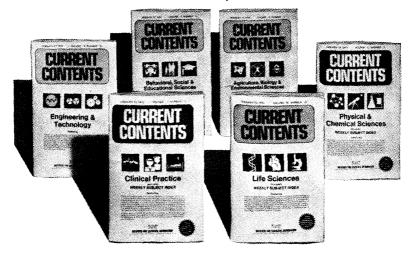
 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \varepsilon, \zeta, \eta, \theta, \vartheta, \iota, \kappa, \lambda, \mu, \nu, \xi, o, \pi, \rho, \sigma, \tau, \nu, \varphi, \phi, \chi, \psi, \omega$ 

#### 2. Notations

Gothic

preferred form	instead of	preferred form	instead of
$A^*, b^{}, \gamma', v, v$	$ar{A}, \hat{b}, reve{\gamma}, ec{v}$	$f: A \rightarrow B$	$A \xrightarrow{f} B$
lim sup, lim inf	lim, lim		
inj lim, proj lim	lim, lim	$\cos(1/x)$	$\cos\frac{1}{x}$
$\exp\left(-(x^2+v^2)/a^2\right)$	$e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{a^2}}$	$\frac{a+b/x)^{1/2}}{(a+b/x)^{1/2}}$	$\frac{1}{b}$
$f^{-1}$	$\overline{f}^1$		$\sqrt{a+\frac{1}{x}}$

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