

## INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

### A. General

Manuscripts should be submitted in duplicate. They should preferably be written in English; papers in French or German are also accepted.

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.

**Diagrams** should be submitted on separate sheets, not included in the text. They should be drawn in Indian ink in clean uniform lines, the whole about twice the size of the finished illustration. Inscriptions should allow for the figure 1, for example, to be about 2 mm high in the final version (i.e. 4 mm for reduction  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ ). The author should mark in the margin of the manuscript where diagrams may be inserted.

**Footnotes**, other than those which refer to the title heading, should be numbered consecutively and placed at the foot of the page to which they refer (not at the end of the article).

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

**References** to the literature should be listed at the end of the manuscript. The following information should be provided for **journal articles**: names and initials of all authors, name of the journal, volume, first and last page numbers and year of publication. References to **books** should include name(s) of author(s), full title, edition, place of publication, publisher and year of publication.

### *Examples*

Bombieri, E., Giusti, E.: *Inventiones math.* **15**, 24–46 (1971)

Tate, J. T.: *p*-Divisible groups. In: *Proceedings of a conference on local fields*, pp. 158–183. Berlin-Heidelberg-New York: Springer 1967

## B. Marking

### 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).

The words “*Proof*”, “*Remark*”, “*Definition*”, “*Note*” etc. are printed in italics with the formulation in ordinary typeface.

Words or sentences to be set in italics should be marked by single underlining.

### 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:  $b_{\hat{j}}$ ,  $a^{\hat{\psi}}$ . Spacing of indices and exponents must be specially indicated ( $A_m^n$ ) otherwise they will be set ( $A_m^n$ ).

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
yellow:	upright (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:

$\cup, u, \cup, U; \circ, o, O, 0; \times, x, X, \kappa; \vee, v, \nu; \theta, \Theta, \phi, \Phi, \emptyset; \psi, \Psi; \varepsilon, \epsilon;$

$a', a^1;$  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

Script	<i>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</i> <i>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</i>
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
Gothic	<b>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</b> <b>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</b>
Boldface	<b>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</b> <b>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</b>
Special Roman	<b>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, 1</b>
Greek	$\Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega$ $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \varepsilon, \zeta, \eta, \theta, \vartheta, \iota, \kappa, \lambda, \mu, \nu, \xi, \omicron, \pi, \rho, \sigma, \tau, \upsilon, \varphi, \phi, \chi, \psi, \omega$

### 2. Notations

preferred form	instead of	preferred form	instead of
$A^*, b^{\sim}, \gamma', \nu, \nu$	$\bar{A}, \bar{b}, \bar{\gamma}, \bar{\nu}$	$f: A \rightarrow B$	$A \xrightarrow{f} B$
lim sup, lim inf	$\overline{\lim}, \underline{\lim}$		$\cos \frac{1}{x}$
inj lim, proj lim	$\underline{\lim}, \overline{\lim}$	$\frac{\cos(1/x)}{(a+b/x)^{1/2}}$	$\sqrt{a + \frac{b}{x}}$
$\exp(-(x^2 + y^2)/a^2)$	$e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2}}$		
$f^{-1}$	$\bar{f}$		

# How many hours do you spend just looking for the articles you want to read?

- 1 hr. per week
- 2 hrs. per week
- 3 hrs. per week

## That's how many hours ASCA® will save you.

If you're typical of most researchers, it's been shown that you spend up to one-fourth of your time just trying to keep abreast of advances in your field. And that includes many hours just looking for the articles. One, two, maybe three hours that ASCA can save you every week. For only \$3 a week.

ASCA (*Automatic Subject Citation Alert*) saves your time by finding these important articles for you. You simply tell us what subjects interest you. What authors. What research. And we'll prepare a personal computer profile for you which reflects your exact reading interests no matter how narrow or wide ranging they

may be. Then each week, ASCA's computer compares this profile with the articles in 3,500 leading scientific and technical journals and prints out a custom-tailored list telling you which articles to read and exactly where to find them.

But you'll never know how much time ASCA can save you until you try it. Give an ASCA information specialist a call (215-923-3300) and ask about our 13-week, \$39 introductory offer. Or fill in and mail the coupon below. Then think about what you're going to do with all the time you'll save.

©1974 ISI

**isi**®

**Institute for Scientific Information**

325 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

SV-394

I'd like to take advantage of your introductory offer and try ASCA® for 13 weeks at \$39. Please contact me. (Trial offer is limited to residents of the continental United States, Europe, and Mexico.)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Position \_\_\_\_\_

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Country \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Extension \_\_\_\_\_

Communications in  
**Mathematical  
Physics**

Volume 37 Number 3 1974

Contents

- J. Naudts    A Generalised Entropy Function    175
- A. Bove,    An Existence Proof for the Hartree-Fock  
G. Da Prato,    Time-Dependent Problem with Bounded  
G. Fano    Two-Body Interaction    183
- Y. Avishai,    Einstein's Equivalence Principle. An Explicit  
H. Ekstein    Statement and Its Derivation from Special  
                  Relativistic Presymmetry    193
- B. Mielnik    Generalized Quantum Mechanics    221
- G. Del Grosso    Erratum    256

Indexed in Current Contents

Responsible for advertisements

Springer-Verlag  
Printers  
Printed in Germany

L. Siegel, D-1000 Berlin 15, Kurfürstendamm 237  
Telephone: (0 30) 8 82 10 31, Telex 01-85 411  
Berlin Heidelberg New York  
Brühlsche Universitätsdruckerei, Gießen  
© by Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 1974