# Paper Title

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#### Abstract

Place here short abstract in English. Please do not exceed 100 words.

**Keywords:** computer science, information technologies, conference proceedings (do not exceed 5-6 terms).

#### 1 Introduction

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#### 3 Title of section

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In the beginning of the paper abstract and keywords should be given. Abstract should be about 100 words.

Paper text may be divided in a number of sections, subsections and subsubsections.

Equations should be centered and labelled. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in Eq. (1).

$$\frac{\partial^2 i}{\partial x^2} = \frac{LC}{(\Delta x)^2} \frac{\partial^2 i}{\partial t^2} + \frac{L}{(\Delta x)^2} \frac{\partial i}{R} \frac{\partial i}{\partial t}$$
 (1)

Larger equation must be split in multiple lines, as in Eq. (2). Number equations consecutively.

$$S(x) = f_i + (f_{i+1} - f_i)t + \frac{h_i^2 M_i (1 - t)((1 - t)^{\alpha_i} - 1)}{\alpha_i (\alpha_i + 1)} + \frac{h_i^2 M_{i+1} t(t^{\alpha_i} - 1)}{\alpha_i (\alpha_i + 1)}$$

$$(2)$$

where the following notations are used:

$$t = (x - x_i)/h_i, h_i = x_{i+1} - x_i, S''(x_i) = M_i.$$

All figures must be stored in \*.eps format with the minimum resolution of 300 dpi. Each figure must have a caption under the figure (see Fig.1).

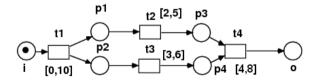


Figure 1. Caption for Figure 1.

When you refer to an equation, a figure, a table, a section or literature references in the text of the paper please use the following expressing: Eq. (1), Eqs. (1) and (2), Fig. 1, Figs. 1 and 2, Table 1, Tables 1 and 2, Section 1, [1], [2, 4-7].

### 4 Title of section

Below there is example for Definition, Theorem and Corollary layout. Also pattern for Example and Table are given. These layouts are recommended, but not obligatory.

#### 4.1 Example of subsection 1

**Definition 1 [3].** A vertex y is called copy for vertex  $x(x \neq y)$ , in graph G = (X; U) if  $\Gamma(x) = \Gamma(y)$ .

**Theorem 1** [6]. If T is a tree with at least 3 vertexes, then graph  $G = L(T, T_0)$  is d-convex simple and planar.

#### 4.2 Example of subsection 2

Corollary 1 For a graph  $K_n$  with  $n \geq 3$ , we have:

$$\begin{cases} \overline{\chi}(K_n) = \frac{9k^2 - 7k}{3} & \text{if } n = 3k\\ \overline{\chi}(K_n) = \frac{9k^2 + k - 2}{2} & \text{if } n = 3k + 1\\ \overline{\chi}(K_n) = \frac{9k^2 + 5k - 2}{2} & \text{if } n = 3k + 2 \end{cases}$$

#### 4.2.1 Example of Subsubsection

**Example 1** Let  $A = Q[x^2, xy] \subseteq Q[x, y]$  and use the degree lexicographical order with x > y. The set  $F = \{x^2, xy\}$  is a SAGBI basis for A. Let  $g = x^3y + x^2$  and  $h = x^4 + x^2y^2$  in A. A Hilbert basis for the set of solutions of the equation (3) is:

Thus  $PV = \{\vec{v}_5\}$ , so by Algorithm 1 a syzygy family for (g, h) is  $\{G^{(1,1,0)} - H^{(0,1,1)}\} = \{-x^3y^3 + x^4\}.$ 

Tables must have caption located above the table (see Table 1).

	$V(I_1)$	$V(I_2)$	$V(I_3)$	$V(I_4)$	$V(I_5)$
$V(I_1)$	0	571.3183	293.0381	675.6527	319.3169
$V(I_2)$	571.3183	0	599.5098	359.3718	618.9163
$V(I_3)$	293.0381	599.5098	0	686.5573	361.6215
$V(I_4)$	675.6527	359.3718	686.5573	0	712.8829
$V(I_5)$	319.3169	618.9163	361.6215	712.8829	0

Table 1. Distances between image feature vectors

#### 5 Conclusion

In this paper the instructions for preparing camera ready paper for including in the Proceedings of the Conference CMSM4'2017 is given.

**Acknowledgments.** ... has supported part of the research for this paper.

### References

- [1] Use References\_CMSM4\_2017 Style
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