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Received June 22, 2006; Revised March 21, 2007

Abstract

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2 Theorems, Lemmas, Corollaries, ETC.

- Proposition 2.1.** (i) If $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = x$, then $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (x_{k+1} - x_k) = x - x_0$.
(ii) The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1/n$ diverges, but $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1/n^2 = \pi^2/6$.
(iii) For formal series, we have

$$\left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i \right) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_j x^j \right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i=0}^k a_i b_{k-i} \right) x^k.$$

Lemma 2.2. Let $n \in \mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ and $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+ = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$. Then, for any $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}$ ($0 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq m$), we have $\sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=1}^m (a_{ij} + 1/2) = \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=0}^n (a_{ij} + 1/2)$. Also,

$$\sum_{i=1}^m (2i - 1) = m^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{i=0}^n i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}.$$

Theorem 2.3. Suppose that x_1, \dots, x_n are positive. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} &\geq \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^{1/n} = \sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdots x_n} \\ &\geq \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{-1}} = \frac{n}{1/x_1 + \cdots + 1/x_n}. \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 2.4. Let A be a finite subset of a field F . Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} &|\{x_1 + \cdots + x_n : x_1, \dots, x_n \in A, \text{ and } x_i \neq x_j \text{ if } i \neq j\}| \\ &\geq \min\{p(F), n|A| - n^2 + 1\}, \end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

where $p(F)$ denotes the additive order of the multiplicative identity of F . We cannot replace the lower bound in (2.1) by $\min\{p(F), n|A| - n + 1\}$.

Remark 2.5. (a) Remarks, definitions and examples should be in regular font, rather than in italic. (b) Instead of “For all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n^2 \geq n$ ”, please write “For all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have

$n^2 \geq n$ ” or “ $n^2 \geq n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ”. (c) Instead of “the Fermat’s theorem”, you should use “Fermat’s theorem” or “the Fermat theorem”. (d) Instead of ϵ you should use ε .

Definition 2.6. The *sign* of a real number $x \in \mathbb{R}$ is defined as follows:

$$\text{sign}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x > 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0, \\ -1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Example 2.7. Here is a special numerical example of the distributive law:

$$3 \left(\frac{2/5 + 1}{7} + 6 \right) = 3 \times \frac{1}{5} + 3 \times 6 = \frac{33}{7}.$$

3 Tables and Figures

Tables and figures should be inserted in the text, rather than collated at the end of the paper or attaching as appendix. The figures in eps files should be submitted together with LaTeX file.



Figure 3.1: International Journal of Modern Mathematics ISSN: 1559-3894

4 Equations

Displayed equations should be numbered consecutively within each section, in the right margin and enclosed in parentheses. The equations in Sec. 4 should be labeled (4.1), (4.2).

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2. \tag{4.1}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2. \tag{4.2}$$

Equations should be referred to in abbreviated form, e.g., “Eq. (4.1)” or “(4.1)”

Acknowledgements

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References

- [1] G. D. Handley, J. J. Koliha and J. Pecaric, *Hilbert-Pachpatte type integral inequalities for fractional derivatives*, *Fract. Calc. Appl. Anal.* **4** (2001), 37–46.
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