

Introduction to the *ejpecp* Class Version 0.57*

Krzysztof Burdzy[†]

Djalil Chafai[‡]

Abstract

The $\text{\LaTeX}2_{\epsilon}$ class *ejpecp* is designed for typesetting of articles to be published in the research periodicals *Electronic Journal of Probability* (EJP) and *Electronic Communications in Probability* (ECP).

Key words: EJP ; ECP ; typesetting ; LaTeX.

AMS 2010 Subject Classification: NA.

Electronic Communications in Probability (ECP), ISSN: 1083-589X.

Submitted to ECP on January 1, 2012, final version accepted January 1, 2012.

Digital Object Identifier (DOI): 10.1214/ECP.NA

The $\text{\LaTeX}2_{\epsilon}$ class *ecpecp* is designed for typesetting of articles for the Electronic Journal of Probability (EJP) and Electronic Communications in Probability (ECP). The *ecpecp* class comes with a commented sample file called `sample.tex`. You are probably reading the pdf version of this sample file, compiled with a pdf_latex engine.

An easy way to prepare an article for publication in EJP/ECP is to edit the source file `sample.tex` for this document. Replace the main body of the file with the main body of your article. Supply all metadata (title, authors, abstract, etc) that are requested in the latex file.

The *ecpecp* class works only with the pdf_latex engine, generating pdf files. You need a copy of the *ecpecp.cls* file in your directory¹ in order to compile documents based on the *ecpecp* class, such as `sample.tex`. To configure the *ecpecp* class for ECP, use

```
\documentclass[ECP]{ejpecp}
```

while for EJP, use

```
\documentclass[EJP]{ejpecp}
```

The *ecpecp* document class loads automatically the following standard packages²:

amsmath, amsthm, amsfonts, amssymb, latexsym, dsfont, graphicx

It is therefore not necessary to add `\usepackage` load commands for these packages to your latex file. However, you may want to load additional packages, such as the `enumerate` package, by using `\usepackage` commands. The precise location of these extra load commands is clearly mentioned in the `sample.tex` file. The *ecpecp* class provides various environments, and also important commands such as `\AUTHORS`, `\TITLE`, etc.

*Supported by the Institute of Mathematical Statistics (IMS) and the Bernoulli Society.

[†]University of Washington, USA. E-mail: burdzy@math.washington.edu

[‡]Université Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée, France. E-mail: djalil@chafai.net

¹Or in any directory scanned for `.cls` files by your pdf_latex engine.

²For your information, the following packages are also loaded: `bera`, `geometry`, `hyperref`, `xstring`.

1 Standard predefined environments

One of the main features of the *ecpecp* class is its predefined environments.

Theorem 1.1 (My theorem). *This is the body of the theorem. This theorem has a name between parentheses, and this is implemented by adding an optional parameter between square brackets to the theorem environment, namely*

```
\begin{theorem}[My theorem] \label{th:1}
  This is the body of ...
\end{theorem}
```

Proof of Theorem 1.1. This is the body of the proof of the theorem above. This proof has a name, and this is implemented by adding an optional parameter between square brackets to the proof environment, namely

```
\begin{proof}[Proof of Theorem \ref{th:1}]
  This is the body of the proof of ...
\end{proof}
```

We recommend that you give names to most of your theorem-like environments. You cannot imagine how this helps your readers! The proof ends at the square box. \square

Note that a square box \square is automatically added at the end of the proof by the environment “proof.” The *ecpecp* class provides several default environments: theorem, proof, lemma, proposition, definition, corollary, remark, example, problem, conjecture.

Lemma 1.2 (My lemma). *Body of the Lemma.*

Proof. This is the body of a proof environment without name, obtained using

```
\begin{proof}
  This is the body of ...
\end{proof}
```

Note again the automatic inclusion of a square box at the right place \rightarrow \square

Here are some more examples of predefined environments:

Lemma 1.3. *Body of the Lemma. This lemma does not have a name.*

Proposition 1.4 (My proposition). *Body of the proposition.*

Corollary 1.5 (My corollary). *Body of the corollary.*

Definition 1.6 (My definition). *Body of the definition.*

Conjecture 1.7 (My conjecture). *Body of the conjecture.*

Remark 1.8 (My remark). Body of the remark. Note that the style of the body differs from the one used for theorems.

Example 1.9 (My example). Body of the example.

Problem 1.10 (My problem). Body of the problem.

These environments cover most author’s needs. It is possible – but not recommended at all! – to define additional environments based on the theorem environment.

2 Section headings and equation numbering

The default size for section titles in L^AT_EX is a bit large. As you might have noticed, the *ecpecp* class provides smaller section titles. Here are some sub-sections:

2.1 A sub-section

2.2 Another sub-section

2.2.1 A sub-sub-section

The following numbered displayed equation is the first in section 2:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t-e^{-t}} dt = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} te^{-t-e^{-t}} dt = \gamma. \quad (2.1)$$

It is produced with the following source code:

```
\begin{equation}\label{eq:myequation}
\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t-e^{-t}} dt = 1
\quad \text{and} \quad
\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} te^{-t-e^{-t}} dt = \gamma.
\end{equation}
```

You may refer to it by using `\eqref{eq:myequation}` which produces (2.1). Here is another numbered displayed equation

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (t - \gamma)^2 e^{-t-e^{-t}} dt = \zeta(2) = \frac{\pi^2}{6}, \quad (2.2)$$

and yet another one, just for fun:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (t - \gamma)^3 e^{-t-e^{-t}} dt = 2\zeta(3). \quad (2.3)$$

3 How to include graphics

You may include graphics in PDF or EPS or JPEG or PNG format as follows

```
\begin{figure}[htbp]
\begin{center}
\includegraphics[scale=1.0]{filename}
\caption{This is my figure.}
\label{fi:myfigure}
\end{center}
\end{figure}
```

Note that in a figure environment, the `\label` should always appear after a `\caption` in order to produce a valid reference to the figure. You may play with the options `[htbp]` (see the $\text{\LaTeX}2_{\epsilon}$ documentation for their meaning) and with the options of the `\includegraphics` command (see the documentation of the `graphicx` package).

4 About your source file for EJP and ECP

Papers using the $\text{\LaTeX}2_{\epsilon}$ class *ecpecp* are quickly published (usually within a month). Some authors prefer \TeX instead of \LaTeX . We believe that \TeX is a good program. However EJP and ECP need a standardized layout for all papers, and this is easier done with \LaTeX than with \TeX . For that reason, you are encouraged to use \LaTeX . This is quite easy since \LaTeX is based on \TeX . The latest major version of \LaTeX is called $\text{\LaTeX}2_{\epsilon}$.

The aim of EJP and ECP is to publish excellent mathematical articles. Since every author has his own preferences and habits, we emphasize that the Managing Editor of EJP and ECP accepts any paper written in \TeX or in \LaTeX if the author is unable

to convert it to $\text{\LaTeX}2_\epsilon$ with the *ecpecp* class. Papers not written with $\text{\LaTeX}2_\epsilon$ and the *ecpecp* class are manually converted by the Managing Editor, and this delays the publication, unfortunately. EJP and ECP are free access journals. Nobody is paid for typesetting EJP and ECP papers. The Managing Editor handles typesetting for free.

All mathematicians believe that the mathematical results are the most important elements of an article. Many of them believe that the aesthetic aspects of the proof are also important. Some of them believe that even the writing style is important. Few of them believe that the \LaTeX code needs to be elegant. A good \LaTeX code is easier to maintain, to convert, and to read. It helps your co-authors, and helps to speed up the publication process. It is very useful to learn how to write genuine $\text{\LaTeX}2_\epsilon$ code, rather than a mixture of \TeX and old \LaTeX (prior to $\text{\LaTeX}2_\epsilon$). Here are some suggestions:

- never use `\def` for defining macros, use instead `\newcommand`
- never use `$$` for displayed equations, use instead the brackets `\[\]`
- use `\textbf{}`, `\textit{}`, and `\emph{}` instead of `\bf`, `\it`, and `\em`
- never use one letter names for macros or for environments
- never use strange names for macros and environments
- use the environment `proof` provided by `amsmath` (as in *ecpecp*)
- use `\newenvironment` to define new environments
- use `\binom{n}{k}` instead of `n \choose k`
- use `\frac{a}{b}` instead of `a \over b`
- never use an exotic package if you do not really need it
- indent your code and avoid too long lines
- use prefixed labels such as `eq:` for equations and `th:` for theorems
- to produce graphics, avoid using *psfrag* or *XFig* and use instead *Ipe*
- learn how to interpret the error messages generated during compilation
- read the wiki-books on \LaTeX and \LaTeX Mathematics

5 Version number

The version number of the *ecpecp* class converges to the Euler-Mascheroni constant

$$\gamma = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln(n) \right) = 0.57721 \dots$$

which is sequence A001620 in Sloane's On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences. As you probably know, it turns out that the Euler-Mascheroni constant γ is the mean of the Gumbel distribution which has cumulative distribution function $t \in \mathbb{R} \mapsto e^{-e^{-t}}$.

6 How to help us

We (KB and DC) do not consider ourselves $\text{\LaTeX}2_\epsilon$ experts. We will be happy to receive comments and suggestions for improvement (especially constructive ones).

7 How to include bibliography

The bibliography should be included in your document (not a separate file), inside the standard environment `\thebibliography`. If you use `bibtex`, this can be accomplished by including the `bbl` file inside your document (after preliminary compilation with `latex` and `bibtex`). The bibliography should be sorted alphabetically according to authors names, and the records should be labeled by numbers. Math Reviews numbers should be included as in the sample below. If you use `bibtex`, use

\bibliographystyle{amsplain}. As you can see, you may also provide the arXiv identifier for preprints or unpublished papers³. Here is an example of bibliography:

References

- [1] Doob, J. L.: Heuristic approach to the Kolmogorov-Smirnov theorems. *Ann. Math. Statistics* **20**, (1949), 393–403. MR-0030732
- [2] Gnedenko, B. V. and Kolmogorov, A. N.: Limit distributions for sums of independent random variables. Translated and annotated by K. L. Chung. With an Appendix by J. L. Doob. *Addison-Wesley*, Cambridge, 1954. ix+264 pp. MR-0062975
- [3] Itô, K.: Multiple Wiener integral. *J. Math. Soc. Japan* **3**, (1951), 157–169. MR-0044064
- [4] Lévy, P.: Sur certains processus stochastiques homogènes. *Compositio Math.* **7**, (1939), 283–339. MR-0000919
- [5] Perelman, G.: The entropy formula for the Ricci flow and its geometric applications, arXiv:math.DG/0211159
- [6] Smirnov, S. and Schramm, O.: On the scaling limits of planar percolation, arXiv:1101.5820

³It is your author responsibility to check if the preprint is actually published and referenced in the Mathematical Reviews (in that case, you should provide the MR number instead of the arXiv identifier).