

L^AT_EX Class for The *Annals of Mathematics**

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Abstract

This package provides a class for typesetting articles for The *Annals of Mathematics*

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1 Introduction

The *Annals of Mathematics* is published bimonthly with the cooperation of Princeton University and the Institute for Advanced Study. Founded in 1884 by Ormond Stone of the University of Virginia, the journal was transferred in 1899 to Harvard University, and in 1911 to Princeton University. Since 1933, the Annals has been edited jointly by Princeton University and the Institute for Advanced Study (see <http://annals.princeton.edu/annals/about/journal/about.html>).

This class presents a complete redesign of the journal style—with new fonts and new interface.

An author well acquainted with AMS \LaTeX should find this package easy to use and configurable. The User Manual below illustrates the basic use of the class and discusses the differences with `amsart`. For an in-depth tutorial of AMS \LaTeX I could recommend the excellent book [1].

2 User's Guide

2.1 Installation

The installation of the class follows the usual practice [2] for \LaTeX packages:

1. Run `latex` on `aomart.ins`. This will produce the file `aomart.cls`.
2. Put the file `aomart.cls` to the place where \LaTeX can find them (see [2] or the documentation for your \TeX system).
3. Update the database of file names. Again, see [2] or the documentation for your \TeX system for the system-specific details.
4. The file `aomart.pdf` provides the documentation for the package (this is the file you are probably reading now).

As an alternative to items 2 and 3 you can just put the files in the working directory where your `.tex` file is.

The class uses some other \LaTeX classes or packages. Most probably, they are already installed on your system. If not (or if their versions are very old), you need to download and install them. Here is the list:

1. `amsart` class and related packages [3],
2. Package `hyperref` [4],
3. `ifpdf` package [5],
4. `fancyhdr` package [6],
5. `cmtiup` package [7] for “special italics” with upright digits and punctuation. Note that since many distributions do not include this package, you may need to install it yourself. Just download the file <http://mirrors.ctan.org/fonts/cm/cmtiup.zip>, unzip it in your `TEXMF` directory and rebuild the file names database with the command like `mktexlsr`,

6. yhmath package [8].

2.2 Invocation

To use the class, put in the preamble of your document

```
\documentclass[options]{aomart}
```

The class internally loads `amsart`, so all facilities of `amsart` [1, 9] can be used in the source.

options The options `draft` and `final` work in the same way as for `amsart` and standard
draft \LaTeX . If the option `draft` is chosen, the overfull lines are marked by black
final boxes on the margins *and* the `\includegraphics` prints blank placeholders for the
images. The option `final` (default) switches off the marking of overfull lines and
restores the behavior of `\includegraphics`. To switch on just the overfull marks,
without changing the behavior of `\includegraphics`, one can either explicitly
pass the option `final` to `graphics` package:

```
\documentclass[draft]{aomart}  
\usepackage[final]{graphics}
```

or add in the beginning of the document

```
\overfullrule=5pt
```

option The option `manuscript` is intended to facilitate the communications between
manuscript the editor and the author. It enables two things:

1. Numbering of lines in the manuscript is switched off in the normal mode, but is on in the manuscript mode.
2. Command `\EditorialComment` is no-op in normal mode, but produces marginal commentaries in the manuscript
3. Hyperlinks are black in normal mode, but blue in manuscript mode.

option The option `screen` is intended for the onscreen version of the article. If this
screen option is selected, the links are blue colored, and the margins are reduced.

options The size-changing options of `amsart` class (`8pt`, `9pt`, ..., `12pt`) have no effect
8pt other than producing a warning in the log since the journal is designed for only
9pt one type size (roughly corresponding to `11pt` of `amsart`).
10pt
11pt
12pt

2.3 Top Matter

There are two kinds of top matter commands: the ones used primarily for authors and the ones used primarily for editors. We describe them separately.

The macros described below must be issued in the preamble of the document, i.e. before `\begin{document}`. They produce fatal error otherwise. This behavior is required by the way non- \TeX scripts process the files to produce metadata.

The only exception is `abstract`, which should be placed between after `\begin{document}`.

2.3.1 Commands for Authors

`\title` The command `\title`, as in `amsart` class, has two arguments: one optional, and one mandatory:

```
\title[<ShortTitle>]{<FullTitle>}
```

The mandatory argument is the full title of the article. The optional argument, if present, defines the shorter version of the title for running heads. If the optional argument is absent, the full title is used instead.

The optional argument should be used in two cases: when the full title is too long to fit in the running head, *and* when the author wants to add a footnote or linebreaks to the title.

`\author` The interface for specifying the authors and their affiliations is close to the one of `amsart` [10] (and different from the standard L^AT_EX). For each author a separate command `\author` should be used, followed by `\address` and (optionally) `\curraddr`, `\email` and `\urladdr`. Note that the house style of the *Annals of Mathematics* requires writing `\address` in the form *Institution, City, State* (or *Institution, City, Country* for non-US locations). Like the newer versions of `amsart`, `aomart` does *not* require the doubling of the @ symbols in the e-mail addresses. The macro `\author` has two arguments, similarly to `\title`:

```
\author[<AbbrevName>]{<FullName>}
```

The optional argument defines the shorter form of the author's name to be included in the running head.

`\givenname` The papers published in the *Annals of Mathematics* are included in various databases. For the indexing purposes it is important to correctly separate the authors' names into "First Name/Surname" parts. This operation is not easy for the computers. Therefore we decided that the authors should know best how to deal with their names. The macros `\givenname` and `\surname` are used to indicate how to split the name into the parts.

`\shortauthors` In some cases the authors list may be too long for the running head, even if the abbreviated forms are used for each author. In this case it is possible to change the running head by a *redefinition* of the command `\shortauthors`. This redefinition must be done after all `\author` commands, but before `\maketitle`:

```
\renewcommand{\shortauthors}{A.~Smith et al}
```

`\thanks` Like `amsart` (and unlike standard L^AT_EX), `aomart` allows `\thanks` only *outside* of commands `\title` and `\author`.

`abstract` The abstract of the paper must be put between `\begin{abstract}` and `\end{abstract}`. Unlike the situation in `amsart` class, `abstract` may be put *after* `\maketitle`.

`\maketitle` The macro `\maketitle` typesets the top matter. All top matter information should be specified before this command.

2.3.2 Commands for Editors

The commands described in this section should be used by the editors to insert the information about the published paper. They must be put before the `\maketitle` command.

<code>\keyword</code>	The command <code>\keyword</code> adds a keyword to the list of keywords. This command may be repeated, for example <code>\keyword{Embedding theorem}</code> <code>\keyword{Relatively hyperbolic group}</code>
<code>\subject</code>	The command <code>\subject</code> has three parameters: whether the subject is primary or secondary, the classification scheme and the subject itself, for example <code>\subject{primary}{msc2000}{20E45}</code> <code>\subject{secondary}{msc2000}{20F65}</code>
<code>\formatdate</code>	The macro <code>\formatdate</code> is used to format the dates in the commands. Its argument is the date in the format <code>YYYY-MM-DD</code> , for example <code>\formatdate{2010-08-13}</code>
<code>\received</code> <code>\revised</code> <code>\accepted</code> <code>\published</code> <code>\publishedonline</code>	The commands <code>\received</code> , <code>\revised</code> , <code>\accepted</code> , <code>\published</code> , <code>\publishedonline</code> accept as a parameter a date in the form <code>\formatdate{(YYYY-MM-DD)}</code> , for example <code>\received{\formatdate{2004-12-24}}</code> <code>\revised{\formatdate{2006-04-12}}</code> <code>\accepted{\formatdate{2007-10-02}}</code>
<code>\proposed</code> <code>\seconded</code> <code>\corresponding</code> <code>\editor</code> <code>\version</code>	The macros <code>\proposed</code> , <code>\seconded</code> , <code>\corresponding</code> , <code>\editor</code> , <code>\version</code> are used to set the corresponding metadata for the editorial process, for example <code>\proposed{E. D. Itor}</code> <code>\seconded{A. S. Sociate}</code> <code>\corresponding{A. U. Thor}</code> <code>\version{2.1}</code>
<code>\volumenumber</code> <code>\issuenumber</code> <code>\publicationyear</code> <code>\papernumber</code> <code>\startpage</code> <code>\endpage</code>	The macros <code>\volumenumber</code> , <code>\issuenumber</code> , <code>\publicationyear</code> , <code>\papernumber</code> , <code>\startpage</code> , <code>\endpage</code> set up the corresponding data for the paper, for example: <code>\volumenumber{172}</code> <code>\issuenumber{1}</code> <code>\publicationyear{2010}</code> <code>\papernumber{1}</code> <code>\startpage{1}</code> <code>\endpage{39}</code>

Code	Example
<code>\widetilde{AB}</code>	\widetilde{AB}
<code>\widehat{AB}</code>	\widehat{AB}
<code>\widetriangle{AB}</code>	\widetriangle{AB}
<code>\wideparen{AB}</code>	\wideparen{AB}
<code>\widering{AB}</code>	\widering{AB}
<code>\widebar{AB}</code>	\widebar{AB}

Table 1: Wide Mathematical Accents

Note that if the argument of `\endpage` is empty, L^AT_EX tries to calculate the last page number as best as it can.

`\doinumber` The macros `\doinumber`, `\mrnumber` and `\zblnumber` set the information
`\mrnumber` about paper in four major reference databases: DOI (<http://www.doi.org/>),
`\zblnumber` MathSciNet (<http://www.ams.org/mathscinet/>), Zentralblatt MATH (<http://www.zentralblatt-math.org/zmath/>). The use of these macros should be obvious:

```
\doinumber{10.1215/S0012-7094-92-06520-3}
\mrnumber{1154181}
\zblnumber{0774.14039}
```

Note the difference between these commands and the bibliography commands discussed in Section 2.7. Commands in this Section set up the data for the *current article*. Commands in Section 2.7 set up the data for the articles in the bibliography list.

Normally you should *not* use `\doinumber` command, since the class will construct the standard DOI for the paper from the volume, issue and paper information. Use it *only* if the result is by any reason wrong.

`\oldsubsections` Starting with version 1.2 we decreased the vertical spacing before `\subsection`. The command `\oldsubsections` restores the “old” values.

2.4 Additional Macros

`eqnarray` Thee class `aomart` loads the class `amsart`. Therefore all familiar `amsmath` commands [9] are available. In particular, there are many commands for writing multiline equations (`split`, `align`, `gather`, `multline`, ...). The environments `eqnarray` and `eqnarray*`, while still available, are *not* recommended and should be avoided if possible.

`\widetilde` A number of “wide” mathematical accents is available due to the (internally loaded) package `yhmath` [8]: `\widetilde`, `\widehat`, `\widetriangle`, `\wideparen`, `\widering`, `\widebar`. See Table 1 for the example of the usage.

`\wideparen` The macro `\EditorialComment[comments]` typesets the comments on the

`\widering`
`\widebar`

`\EditorialComment`

margins in the `manuscript` mode, for example,

```
Erd\os proved the following theorem.\EditorialComment{A citation is
needed}
```

```
\fullref      A set of macros is used to make more convenient clickable references in the on-
\pfullref     line versions of papers. The package hyperref [4] makes clickable reference numbers
\bfullref     in the phrases like
\eqfullref    ...in theorem~\ref{thm:Noeter}...
              ...see equation~\eqref{eq:alpha}...
```

However, it is more convenient for the readers if both the number *and* the word “theorem” or “equation” were clickable. The macros `*fullref` solve this problem. Each macro has two arguments: the word and the reference, for example

```
...in \fullref{theorem}{thm:Noeter}...
```

The command `\pfullref` typesets the reference in parentheses. The command `\bfullref` typesets it in brackets, and the command `\eqfullref` uses the `\eqref` command, for example,

```
...see \eqfullref{equation}{eq:alpha}...
```

The Perl script `fullref.pl` can be used to convert change all references to the `\fullref` commands. It works in the following way:

```
perl fullref.pl original.pl > result.pl
```

The script converts all instances of combinations “word `\ref{reference}`” and “word~`\ref{reference}`” to “`\fullref{word}{reference}`”, and similarly for parenthesized references or `\eqref` commands. To prevent the converting, just put `\ref{reference}` or `\eqref{reference}` inside braces. The “word” here must not start with a backslash (i.e. must not be a macro itself). This prevents disastrous results for phrases like “see~`\ref{a}`, `\ref{b}`”.

The distribution includes two sample files, `aomsample.tex` and `aomsample1.tex`, the latter being obtained from the former by the script `fullref.pl`.

Note that `\autoref` command of `hyperref` provides for another mechanism that achieves the same goal. Unlike `\fullref` command, the command `\autoref` tries to figure out the name of the reference from the context. See the manual [4] for more information.

2.5 Theorems

`\newtheorem` You can use the commands of `amsthm` package [11] like `\newtheorem{lem}{Lemma}` for numbered theorems, or `\newtheorem*{KL}{Klein's Lemma}` for unnumbered theorems, or tune the numbering using the optional arguments of these commands.

To provide backward compatibility with some other classes used internally by the *Annals of Mathematics*, the class provides yet another optional argument for the command `\newtheorem`, allowing constructions like `\newtheorem[it]{lem}{Lemma}`. This optional parameter is not used in our typesetting.

The class provides two theorem styles:

plain: This is the default theorem style. It is used for Theorem, Lemma, Proposition, Conjecture, Corollary and Claim.

definition: This style is used for Definition, Remark, Notation, Condition, Example etc.

Note that AMS classes define the third theorem style, **remark**. In our class remarks are typeset in the **definition** style. To make the authors' lives easier we define the theorem style **remark**, which is identical to the theorem style **definition**.

2.6 Illustrations

The authors can use the `graphics`, `graphicx`, `PSTricks`, `pgf/tikz`, `Metapost` or other tools to include illustrations (see [12] for a comprehensive discussion of \LaTeX graphics possibilities).

2.7 Bibliography

The authors are encouraged to use `BibTeX` for uniform style of bibliography. The distribution includes the BST files `aomplain.bst` and `aomalpha.bst`. These files have several additional non-standard fields:

mrnumber: MathSciNet number for the article.

zblnumber: Zentralblatt number for the article.

doi: DOI number for the article.

jfmnumber: JFM number for the article.

arxiv: ArXiv reference for the ArXiv manuscript.

url: If the reference is available online, the corresponding url.

venue: (for `conference` entries) The place where the conference took place.

sortyear: Some entries do not have a year set up (e.g. some `unpublished` entries). If you have several entries from the same author, some with a year, and some without, you may want to put them in a certain order. The field `sortyear` overrides `year` for the sorting purposes.

`\repeatedauthors` If you do not use Bib_TE_X and produce your bibliography manually, you may want to have repeated authors to be suppressed in the bibliography list, like it is done in the example. The command `\repeatedauthors` should be used in this case, for example:

```
\bibitem{fre:cichon}
D.~H. Fremlin, \emph{Cichon's diagram}, presented at the
S{\`e}minaire Initiation {\`a} l'Analyse, G. Choquet, M. Rogalski,
J. Saint Raymond, at the Universit{\'e} Pierre et Marie Curie,
Paris, 23e ann{\'e}e., 1983/194.
```

```
\bibitem{fre:riesz}
\repeatedauthors{D.~H. Fremlin}, \emph{Topological {R}iesz spaces
and measure theory}, Cambridge University Press, 2008.
```

`\doi` There are several databases routinely used in the science and mathematics com-
`\mr` munities. Among them are DOI, MathSciNet, Zentralblatt, Jahrbuch Database,
`\zbl` ArXiv. Many bibliographies include references to these databases. The commands
`\jfm` `\doi`, `\mr`, `\zbl`, `\jfm`, `\arxiv` are used to typeset these references. If you use
`\arxiv` Bib_TE_X, these commands are automatically used for the corresponding fields in
your database entries.

3 Implementation

3.1 Identification

We start with the declaration who we are. Most `.dtx` files put driver code in a separate driver file `.drv`. We roll this code into the main file, and use the pseudo-guard `<gobble>` for it.

```
1 <class>\NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
2 <*gobble>
3 \ProvidesFile{aomart.dtx}
4 </gobble>
5 <class>\ProvidesClass{aomart}
6 [2011/03/08 v1.7 Typesetting articles for the Annals of Mathematics]
```

And the driver code:

```
7 <*gobble>
8 \documentclass{ltxdoc}
9 \usepackage{array,booktabs,amsmath,graphics}
10 \let\widebar\overline
11 \usepackage{url}
12 \usepackage{amsfonts,yhmath}
13 \usepackage[breaklinks,colorlinks,linkcolor=black,citecolor=black,
14             pagecolor=black,urlcolor=black,hyperindex=false]{hyperref}
15 \PageIndex
16 \CodelineIndex
17 \RecordChanges
18 \EnableCrossrefs
19 \begin{document}
20   \DocInput{aomart.dtx}
21 \end{document}
22 </gobble>
23 <*class>
```

3.2 Options

The size-changing options produce a warning:

```
24 \long\def\aom@size@warning#1{%
25   \ClassWarning{aomart}{Size-changing option #1 will not be
26     honored}}%
27 \DeclareOption{8pt}{\aom@size@warning{\CurrentOption}}%
28 \DeclareOption{9pt}{\aom@size@warning{\CurrentOption}}%
29 \DeclareOption{10pt}{\aom@size@warning{\CurrentOption}}%
30 \DeclareOption{11pt}{\aom@size@warning{\CurrentOption}}%
31 \DeclareOption{12pt}{\aom@size@warning{\CurrentOption}}%
```

`\if@aom@manuscript@mode` Check whether we are in the manuscript mode

```
32 \newif\if@aom@manuscript@mode
33 \@aom@manuscript@modefalse
34 \DeclareOption{manuscript}{\@aom@manuscript@modetrue}
```

```

\if@aom@screen@mode Check whether we are in the screen mode
35 \newif\if@aom@screen@mode
36 \@aom@screen@modefalse
37 \DeclareOption{screen}{\@aom@screen@modetrue}

All other options are passed to amsart:
38 \DeclareOption*{\PassOptionsToClass{\CurrentOption}{amsart}}

Now we read the configuration file
39 \InputIfFileExists{aomart.cfg}{%
40 \ClassInfo{aomart}{%
41 Loading configuration file aomart.cfg}}{%
42 \ClassInfo{aomart}{%
43 Configuration file aomart.cfg is not found}}

And process the options:
44 \ProcessOptions\relax

```

3.3 Loading Class and Packages

We start with the base class

```

45 \LoadClass[11pt]{amsart}

A bunch of packages:
46 \RequirePackage{fancyhdr, lastpage, ifpdf}
47 \RequirePackage[breaklinks,colorlinks]{hyperref}
48 \if@aom@screen@mode
49 \hypersetup{linkcolor=blue,citecolor=blue,
50 urlcolor=blue, pdfpagescrop={110 705 500 80}}%
51 \else\if@aom@manuscript@mode
52 \hypersetup{linkcolor=blue,citecolor=blue,
53 urlcolor=blue}%
54 \else
55 \hypersetup{linkcolor=black,citecolor=black,
56 urlcolor=black}%
57 \fi\fi
58 \urlstyle{rm}

```

3.4 Fonts

We use yhmath for wide symbols:

```

59 \RequirePackage{yhmath}

We need cmtiup package, but we may find out it is not installed.
60 \IfFileExists{cmtiup.sty}{%
61 \RequirePackage{cmtiup}}{%
62 \ClassWarning{aomart}{The package mdputu is not found.\MessageBreak
63 You need this package to get italics with upright digits!}}

```

`\specialdigits` A legacy macro. We do not need it anymore.

```
64 \def\specialdigits{%
65 \let\sisshape=\itshape
66 \let\textsi=\textit
```

The `amsart` class defines several options for different font sizes (10pt, 11pt, etc). We have just one design size for the articles.

`\@typesizes` The font information in `amsart` is stored in `\@typesizes` macro. It has 11 type-sizes: 5 below and 5 above `\normalsize`.

```
67 \def\@typesizes{%
68 \or{\@vipt}{9}\or{\@viipt}{9}\or{\@viiipt}{9}\or{\@ixpt}{12}%
69 \or{\@xpt}{13}%
70 \or{\@xipt}{14}% normalsize
71 \or{\@xiipt}{15}\or{13}{17}\or{\@xviipt}{20}%
72 \or{19}{23.2}\or{22}{27.8}}%
73 \normalsize \linespacing=\baselineskip
```

`\widebar` The functionality of `\widebar` coincides with that of `amsmath \overline`:

```
74 \let\widebar\overline
```

3.5 Page Dimensions and Paragraphing

`\textwidth` These are from the old `aomamlt2e`:

```
\textheight 75 \setlength{\textwidth}{31pc}
76 \setlength{\textheight}{48pc}
```

`\evensidemargin` The margins:

```
\oddsidemargin 77 \oddsidemargin=.65in
78 \evensidemargin=.65in
```

`\footins` Some skips from `aomamlt2e`:

```
\topskip 79 \setlength{\topskip}{12pt}
\abovedisplayskip 80 \setlength{\abovedisplayskip}{6.95pt plus3.5pt minus 3pt}
\belowdisplayskip 81 \setlength{\belowdisplayskip}{6.95pt plus4.5pt minus 3pt}
82 \setlength{\skip\footins}{20pt}
83 \setlength{\dimen\footins}{3in}
```

`\footskip` Some space for footnotes:

```
84 \setlength\footskip{30pt}
```

`\parskip` Paragraph shape:

```
\parindent 85 \setlength{\parindent}{22pt}
86 \setlength{\parskip}{\z@}
```

`\widowpenalty` We suppress widows and clubs:

```
\clubpenalty 87 \widowpenalty=10000
88 \clubpenalty=10000
```

3.6 Headers

```

\headsep Separation between the header and the body
89 \setlength{\headsep}{14pt}

\headrulewidth We do not want decorative rules in the journal:
\footrulewidth 90 \renewcommand{\headrulewidth}{0pt}
91 \renewcommand{\footrulewidth}{0pt}

@aom@linecount This is the box displayed in the manuscript mode
92 \if@aom@manuscript@mode
93 \newsavebox{\@aom@linecount}
94 \savebox{\@aom@linecount}[4em][t]{\parbox[t]{4em}{%
95 \@tempcnta\@ne\relax
96 \loop{\underline{\scriptsize\the\@tempcnta}}\@
97 \advance\@tempcnta by \@ne\ifnum\@tempcnta<43\repeat}}
98 \fi

```

It is easy to set up headers with fancyhdr:

```

99 \pagestyle{fancy}
100 \fancyhead{}
101 \fancyfoot{}
102 \fancyhead[CO]{\scriptsize\shorttitle}
103 \fancyhead[RO,LE]{\footnotesize\thepage}
104 \if@aom@manuscript@mode
105 \fancyhead[LE]{\footnotesize\thepage\begin{picture}(0,0)%
106 \put(-26,-25){\usebox{\@aom@linecount}}}%
107 \end{picture}}
108 \fancyhead[L0]{\begin{picture}(0,0)%
109 \put(-21,-25){\usebox{\@aom@linecount}}}%
110 \end{picture}}
111 \fancyfoot[C]{\scriptsize Proof: page numbers may be temporary}
112 \fi
113 \fancyhead[CE]{\scriptsize\MakeUppercase\shortauthors}

```

The first page has the special headers. The style `firstpage` is invoked by `amsart`; here we just redefine it.

```

114 \fancypagestyle{firstpage}{%
115 \fancyhf{}%
116 \if@aom@manuscript@mode
117 \lhead{\begin{picture}(0,0)%
118 \put(-21,-25){\usebox{\@aom@linecount}}}%
119 \end{picture}}
120 \fi
121 \chead{\scriptsize%
122 \href{\@annalsurl}{Annals of Mathematics} \textbf{\currentvolume}
123 (\currentyear),

```

We always print the starting page. However, we print the last page only if it does not coincide with the first page. There are two cases here: first, the last page may

still be `\pageref{LastPage}`. In this case we need to extract the numerical value of the counter—note that `hyperref` is in action! Second, we could redefine the last page, and it is no longer `\pageref{LastPage}`. In this case we need to compare the value with the first page.

```

124 \start@page%
125 \def\tempa{\pageref{LastPage}}%
126 \edef\tempb{\start@page}%
127 \ifx\tempa\end@page
128 \edef\tempa{\HyPsd@@pageref{LastPage}}%
129 \else
130 \edef\tempa{\end@page}%
131 \fi
132 \ifx\tempa\tempb\else--\end@page\fi\
133 \ifx\@doinumber\@empty\else
134 \edef\@doinumber{\@doinumber}%
135 \expandafter\doi\expandafter{\@doinumber}\fi}%
136 \cfoot{\footnotesize\thepage}}%

```

`\annalsurl` The command to set up the URL of the journal

```

137 \def\annalsurl#1{\gdef\@annalsurl{#1}}
138 \annalsurl{http://annals.math.princeton.edu/annals/about/cover/cover.html}

```

3.7 Top Matter Macros

We make these macros allowed only in the preamble:

```

139 \@onlypreamble{\title}
140 \@onlypreamble{\author}
141 \@onlypreamble{\email}
142 \@onlypreamble{\address}
143 \@onlypreamble{\curraddr}
144 \@onlypreamble{\urladdr}
145 \@onlypreamble{\givenname}
146 \@onlypreamble{\surname}
147 \@onlypreamble{\thanks}
148 \@onlypreamble{\keyword}
149 \@onlypreamble{\subject}
150 \@onlypreamble{\received}
151 \@onlypreamble{\revised}
152 \@onlypreamble{\accepted}
153 \@onlypreamble{\published}
154 \@onlypreamble{\publishedonline}
155 \@onlypreamble{\proposed}
156 \@onlypreamble{\seconded}
157 \@onlypreamble{\corresponding}
158 \@onlypreamble{\editor}
159 \@onlypreamble{\version}
160 \@onlypreamble{\volumenumber}
161 \@onlypreamble{\issuenumber}
162 \@onlypreamble{\publicationyear}

```

```

163 \@onlypreamble{\papernumber}
164 \@onlypreamble{\startpage}
165 \@onlypreamble{\endpage}
166 \@onlypreamble{\doinumber}
167 \@onlypreamble{\mrnumber}
168 \@onlypreamble{\zblnumber}

```

Most top matter macros are defined in `amsart`. Here we just add some new macros and redefine some.

`\givenname` These commands at present do nothing: they are for machine indexing only.

```

\surname 169 \let\givenname=\@gobble
170 \let\surname=\@gobble

```

`\keyword` Actually `amsart` has `\keywords` macro. It redefines `\@keywords`. Our macro adds to the stack instead.

```

171 \def\keyword#1{\ifx\@keywords\@empty\gdef\@keywords{#1}\else
172 \g@addto@macro\@keywords{, #1}\fi}

```

`\subject` We do not typeset subject, but use it for PDF info.

```

173 \let\@subjects\@empty
174 \def\subject#1#2#3{\ifx\@subjects\@empty\gdef\@subjects{#1:#2:#3}\else
175 \g@addto@macro\@subjects{, #1:#2:#3}\fi}

```

`\formatdate` This just sends the date to the special macro `\@formatdate`

```

176 \def\formatdate#1{\@formatdate#1\endformatdate}

```

`\@formatdate` This macro takes date in the form YYYY-MM-DD and properly formats it. Note how we delete the leading zero in dates like April 02.

```

177 \def\@formatdate#1-#2-#3\endformatdate{%
178 \@tempcnta=#3\relax
179 \ifcase#2\or
180 January\or February\or March\or April\or May\or June\or
181 July\or August\or September\or October\or November\or December\fi
182 \space\the\@tempcnta,\space#1}

```

`\received` The following macros add stuff to the footnotes material:

```

\revised 183 \def\received#1{\def\@received{#1}}
\accepted 184 \let\@received\@empty
\published 185 \def\revised#1{\def\@revised{#1}}
\publishedonline 186 \let\@revised\@empty
187 \def\accepted#1{\def\@accepted{#1}}
188 \let\@accepted\@empty
189 \def\published#1{\def\@published{#1}}
190 \let\@published\@empty
191 \def\publishedonline#1{\def\@publishedonline{#1}}
192 \let\@publishedonline\@empty

```

The next macros mimic the functionality of `amsart \issueinfo` command. Note that `\issueinfo` still works.

`\volumenumber` This sets the volume of the paper
193 `\def\volumenumber#1{\def\currentvolume{#1}}`

`\issuenum` This sets the issue of the paper:
194 `\def\issuenum#1{\def\currentissue{#1}}`

`\publicationyear` This sets the year of the paper
195 `\def\publicationyear#1{\def\currentyear{#1}}`

`\papernumber` This is absent from the `\issueinfo`.
196 `\def\papernumber#1{\def\currentpaper{#1}}`
197 `\papernumber{0000}`

`\startpage` This defines the starting page of the paper. We have some nice features to set up roman page numbers for editorial stuff—probably not needed for this journal at this time...
198 `\def\startpage#1{\pagenumbering{arabic}\setcounter{page}{#1}%`
199 `\def\start@page{#1}%`
200 `\ifnum\c@page<\z@ \pagenumbering{roman}\setcounter{page}{-#1}%`
201 `\def\start@page{\romannumeral#1}%`
202 `\fi}`

`\endpage` This macro again has a twist in it: if the argument is not set, it calculates the last page number itself.
203 `\def\endpage#1{\def@tempa{#1}%`
204 `\ifx@tempa@empty\def@end@page{\pageref{LastPage}}%`
205 `\else\def@end@page{#1}\fi}`

`\pagespan` This macro is different from the one provided by `amsart` because we want to have the option of automatic calculation of the last page number.
206 `\def\pagespan#1#2{\startpage{#1}\endpage{#2}}`
207 `\pagespan{1}{}`

`abstract` We slightly redefine `abstract` comparing to `amsart` conventions:
208 `\renewenvironment{abstract}{%`
209 `\ifx\maketitle\relax`
210 `\ClassWarning{aomart}{Abstract should precede`
211 `\protect\maketitle\space in AMS derived classes}%`
212 `\fi`
213 `\global\setbox\abstractbox=\vtop\bgroup%`
214 `\vglue1pc%`
215 `{\centering\normalfont\normalsize\bfseries\abstractname\par\vglue1pc}%`
216 `\list{}{\labelwidth\z@%`
217 `\leftmargin3pc \rightmargin\leftmargin%`
218 `\listparindent\normalparindent \itemindent\normalparindent%`
219 `\parsep\z@ \@plus\p@%`
220 `\let\fullwidthdisplay\relax%`
221 `}%`

```

222     \item[]\normalfont\Small%
223 }{%
224 \endlist\egroup%
225 \ifx\@setabstract\relax\@setabstracta\fi%
226 }
227

\proposed We do not typeset the name of the proposer
228 \let\proposed\@gobble

\seconded Or the seconder
229 \let\seconded\@gobble

\corresponding This is the corresponding author—again not typeset
230 \let\corresponding\@gobble

\version We do not typeset the current version of the manuscript either...
231 \let\version\@gobble

\doinumber Now databases' numbers of the article:
\mrnumber 232 \def\doinumber#1{\gdef\@doinumber{#1}}
\zblnumber 233 \doinumber{10.4007/annals.\currentyear.\currentvolume.\currentissue.\currentpaper}
234 \def\mrnumber#1{\gdef\@mrnumber{#1}}
235 \mrnumber{}
236 \def\zblnumber#1{\gdef\@zblnumber{#1}}
237 \zblnumber{}

```

3.8 Typesetting Top Matter

```

\@settitle We do not uppercase title. Also, we use this occasion to set PDF information:
238 \def\@settitle{\begin{center}%
239 \baselineskip20p@\relax
240 \bfseries\LARGE
241 \@title
242 \ifpdf
243 \hypersetup{pdftitle=\@title}%
244 \fi
245 \end{center}%
246 }

\@setauthors Now we typeset authors according to our specs. Again, we use this occasion to
set some PDF information:
247 \def\@setauthors{%
248 \ifx\authors\@empty\relax\else
249 \begingroup
250 \def\thanks{\protect\thanks@warning}%
251 \trivlist
252 \centering\footnotesize \@topsep30p@\relax

```

```

253 \advance\@topsep by -\baselineskip
254 \item\relax
255 \def\@and{\upshape and}
256 \author\andify\authors
257 \ifpdf
258 \hypersetup{pdfauthor=\authors}%
259 \fi
260 \def\{\protect\linebreak}%
261 \small By \scshape\authors%
262 \ifx\@empty\contributes
263 \else
264 ,\penalty-3 \space \@setcontributes
265 \@closetocontributes
266 \fi
267 \endtrivlist
268 \endgroup
269 \fi}

```

`\@setcontributes` Contributors are set up in the same way as authors:

```

270 \def\@setcontributes{%
271 \xcontributes
272 {\scshape \xcontributes}%
273 }

```

`\@adminfootnotes` We do not typeset keywords, so we change the definition:

```

274 \def\@adminfootnotes{%
275 \let\@makefnmark\relax \let\@thefnmark\relax
276 \ifx\@empty\@date\else \footnotetext{\@setdate}\fi
277 \ifx\@empty\@subjclass\else \footnotetext{\@setsubjclass}\fi
278 \ifx\@empty\@keywords\else\@setkeywords\fi
279 \ifx\@empty\@subjects\else\@setsubjects\fi
280 \ifx\@empty\thankses\else \footnotetext{%
281 \def\par{\let\par\@par}\@setthanks}%
282 \fi
283 }

```

`\@setkeywords` We do not typeset keywords, but use them for the PDF information

```

284 \def\@setkeywords{%
285 \ifpdf
286 \hypersetup{pdfkeywords=\@keywords}%
287 \fi
288 }

```

`\@setsubjects` We do not typeset subjects, but use them for the PDF information

```

289 \def\@setsubjects{%
290 \ifpdf
291 \hypersetup{pdfsubject=\@subjects}%
292 \fi
293 }

```

`\@@and` We want “and” in the footers to be lowercase. Since there is some uppercase involved, we protect it:

```
294 \def\@@and{\MakeLowercase{and}}
```

3.9 Typesetting End Matter

End matter is typeset at the end of the paper.

`\enddoc@text` This is the main macro for typesetting endmatter.

```
295 \def\enddoc@text{%
296   \ifx\@empty\@translators \else\@settranslators\fi
297   \ifx\@empty\@received \else\@setreceived\fi
298   \ifx\@empty\@revised \else\@setrevised\fi
299   \ifx\@empty\addresses \else\@setaddresses\fi}
```

`\@setreceived` A bunch of macros for setting centered dates

```
\@setreceived 300 \def\@setreceived{\centering(Received: \@received)\par}}
```

`\@setaccepted` 301 \def\@setrevised{\centering(Revised: \@revised)\par}}

```
\@setpublished 302 \def\@setaccepted{\centering(Accepted: \@accepted)\par}}
```

```
\@setpublishedonline 303 \def\@setpublished{\centering(Published: \@published)\par}}
```

```
304 \def\@setpublishedonline{\centering(Published online: \@publishedonline)\par}}
```

`\emailaddrname` We do not want the word “address” here:

```
305 \def\emailaddrname{\itshape E-mail}}
```

`\@setaddresses` The difference between our definition and the one in `amsart` is that we want the e-mail and URL to be clickable

```
306 \def\@setaddresses{\par
307   \nobreak \begingroup
308   \footnotesize
309   \def\author##1{\nobreak\addvspace\bigskipamount}%
310   \def\{\unskip, \ignorespaces}%
311   \interlinepenalty\@M
312   \def\address##1##2{\begingroup
313     \par\addvspace\bigskipamount\indent
314     \@ifnotempty{##1}{(\ignorespaces##1\unskip) }%
315     {\scshape\ignorespaces##2}\par\endgroup}%
316   \def\curraddr##1##2{\begingroup
317     \@ifnotempty{##2}{\nobreak\indent\curraddrname
318       \@ifnotempty{##1}{, \ignorespaces\scshape##1\unskip}\hskip0.2em:\space
319       \scshape##2\par}\endgroup}%
320   \def\email##1##2{\begingroup
321     \@ifnotempty{##2}{\nobreak\indent\emailaddrname
322       \@ifnotempty{##1}{, \ignorespaces##1\unskip}\hskip0.2em:\space
323       \href{mailto:##2}{\rmfamily##2}\par}\endgroup}%
324   \def\urladdr##1##2{\begingroup
325     \@ifnotempty{##2}{\nobreak\indent
326       \@ifnotempty{##1}{, \ignorespaces##1\unskip}%
327       \url{##2}\par}\endgroup}%}
```

```

328 \addresses
329 \endgroup
330 }

```

3.10 Sectioning

`\contentsnamefont` This is the font for the word “Contents”:

```
331 \renewcommand\contentsnamefont{\bfseries}
```

`\section` We want our sections to be centered and bold:

```

332 \def\section{\@startsection{section}{1}%
333 \z@{.7\linespacing\@plus\linespacing}{.5\linespacing}%
334 {\normalfont\bfseries\centering}}

```

`\subsection` We want our subsections to be indented and italic:

```

335 \def\subsection{\@startsection{subsection}{2}%
336 {\parindent}{.5\linespacing}{-.5em}%
337 {\normalfont\itshape}}

```

`\oldsubsections` This macro restores the values for `\subsection` spacing prior to v1.1.

```

338 \def\oldsubsections{%
339 \gdef\subsection{\@startsection{subsection}{2}%
340 {\parindent}{.5\linespacing\@plus.7\linespacing}{-.5em}%
341 {\normalfont\itshape}}

```

`\subsubsection` Subsubsections are formatted exactly like subsections:

```

342 \def\subsubsection{\@startsection{subsubsection}{3}%
343 {\parindent}{.5\linespacing}{-.5em}%
344 {\normalfont\itshape}}

```

`\appendix` We redefine appendix to ensure the letter in section number is always upright:

```

345 \def\appendix{\par\c@section\z@ \c@subsection\z@
346 \let\sectionname\appendixname
347 \def\thesection{\upshape\@Alph\c@section}}

```

3.11 Figures and Tables

`\@captionheadfont` This is the font for the words “Figure” or “Table” in captions. Unlike `amsmath` with is small caps, we want just plain Roman font:

```
348 \def\@captionheadfont{\normalfont}
```

3.12 Theorems

Here we redefine three main style of `amsmath`. Here are the arguments of `\newtheoremstyle` from [3]:

```

#1
\newtheoremstyle{NAME}%

```

```

#2          #3          #4
{ABOVESPACE}{BELOWSPACE}{BODYFONT}%
#5          #6          #7          #8
{INDENT}{HEADFONT}{HEADPUNCT}{HEADSPACE}%
#9
{CUSTOM-HEAD-SPEC}

```

In the `plain` style the name (“theorem”) is in small caps, the number is in normal font, the optional note is also in normal font, and the text is italics.

```

349 \newtheoremstyle{plain}{0.5\linespacing}{0.5\linespacing}{\sishape}%
350   {\parindent}{\scshape}{.}{0.5em}%
351   {\thmname{#1}\thmnumber{ #2}\thmnote{\normalfont{ } (#3)}}

```

In the `definition` style the name is italics, and the body font is upright:

```

352 \newtheoremstyle{definition}{0.5\linespacing}{0.5\linespacing}%
353   {\upshape}{\parindent}%
354   {\sishape}{.}{0.5em}%
355   {\thmname{#1}\thmnumber{ #2}\thmnote{\normalfont{ } (#3)}}

```

In our class there is no difference between `remark` and `definition` theorem styles:

```

356 \newtheoremstyle{remark}{0.5\linespacing}{0.5\linespacing}%
357   {\upshape}{\parindent}%
358   {\sishape}{.}{0.5em}%
359   {\thmname{#1}\thmnumber{ #2}\thmnote{\normalfont{ } (#3)}}

```

`\newtheorem` For compatibility reasons we need to accept `\newtheorem` with optional first argument—and silently drop it. The problem is, there is `\newtheorem*`, so we need to check which one we deal with... The command `\@xnthm` here is from `amsthm`; it does the real work with the real parameters.

```

360 \renewcommand{\newtheorem}{\@ifstar{\@aom@newthm@star}{\@aom@newthm}}
361 \def\@aom@newthm@star{\@ifnextchar[{\@aom@newthm@star@}{\@aom@newthm@star@[]}}
362 \def\@aom@newthm@star@{\@ifnextchar[{\@aom@newthm@star@}{\@aom@newthm@star@[]}}
363 \def\@aom@newthm@star@[#1]{\@xnthm *}
364 \def\@aom@newthm@[#1]{\@xnthm \relax}

```

`proof` We want our proofs to be indented:

```

365 \renewenvironment{proof}[1][\proofname]{\par
366   \pushQED{\qed}%
367   \normalfont \topsep6\p@\@plus6\p@\relax
368   \trivlist
369   \item[\hskip\labelsep\hskip\parindent
370     \itshape
371     #1\@addpunct{.}]\ignorespaces
372 }{%
373   \popQED\endtrivlist\@endpfalse
374 }

```

3.13 Bibliography Macros

`\repeatedauthors` When the authors are repeated, we change them to `\bysame`:
375 `\def\repeatedauthors#1{\bysame}`

`\doi` Typesetting doi...
376 `\def\doi#1{\href{http://dx.doi.org/#1}{doi: \path{#1}}}`

`\mr` Typesetting urls
`\zbl` 377 `\def\mr#1{\href{http://www.ams.org/mathscinet-getitem?mr=#1}{MR~\path{#1}}}`
`\arxiv` 378 `\def\zbl#1{\href{http://www.zentralblatt-math.org/zmath/en/search/?q=an:#1}{Zbl~\path{#1}}}`
`\jfm` 379 `\def\arxiv#1{\href{http://www.arxiv.org/abs/#1}{arXiv~\path{#1}}}`
380 `\def\jfm#1{\href{http://www.emis.de/cgi-bin/JFM-item?#1}{JFM~\path{#1}}}`

`\bibliofont` We make this `\small` rather than `\Small` in `amsart`
381 `\renewcommand{\bibliofont}{\small}`

3.14 Additional Macros

`\EditorialComment` This macro is noop in normal mode, but is a tiny `marginpar` in the manuscript mode
382 `\def\EditorialComment#1{\if@aom@manuscript@mode\bgroup`
383 `\marginparwidth=75pt\marginpar{\scriptsize\raggedright#1}\egroup\fi}`

`\@fullref` This macro creates a wide link for the reference. It has four parameters: the word (theorem, equation, ...), the “pre” punctuation, the reference and the “post” punctuation.
384 `\def\@fullref#1#2#3#4{\hyperref[#3]{#1~#2\ref*{#3}#4}}`

`\fullref` A reference without parentheses:
385 `\newcommand{\fullref}[2]{\@fullref{#1}{}{#2}{}}`

`\pfullref` A reference with parentheses:
386 `\newcommand{\pfullref}[2]{\@fullref{#1}{(}{#2}{)}`

`\bfullref` A reference with brackets:
387 `\newcommand{\bfullref}[2]{\@fullref{#1}{[}{#2}{]}`

`\eqfullref` Here we do not use the standard common `\@fullref` because we want `\eqref` to work...
388 `\newcommand{\eqfullref}[2]{\hyperref[#2]{#1~\textup{\tagform@{\ref*{#2}}}}}`

`\eqnarray` While we do *not* recommend the use of `eqnarray`, we still would like to correct the ugly spacing around it...
389 `\def\eqnarray{%`
390 `\stepcounter{equation}%`
391 `\def\@currentlabel{\p@equation\theequation}%`
392 `\global\@eqnswtrue`

```

393 \m@th
394 \global\@eqcnt\z@
395 \tabskip\@centering
396 \let\\\@eqncr
397 $$\arraycolsep1\p@
398 \everycr{}\halign to\displaywidth\bgroup
399     \hskip\@centering$\displaystyle\tabskip\z@skip{##}$\@eqnse1
400     &\global\@eqcnt\@ne\hskip \tw@\arraycolsep \hfil${##}$\hfil
401     &\global\@eqcnt\tw@ \hskip \tw@\arraycolsep
402     $\displaystyle{##}$\hfil\tabskip\@centering
403     &\global\@eqcnt\thr@@ \hbext@\z@\bgroup\hss##\egroup
404     \tabskip\z@skip
405     \cr
406 }

```

3.15 End of Class

```
407 </class>
```


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Change History

v0.10	General: Bibliography styles update 2	\@setaddresses: Deleted the word URL 20
	Documentation update 2	E-mail is now in Roman font . 20
	Screen mode triggers special URL settings 12	\@setpublishedonline: Decreased font 20
	\if@aom@screen@mode: Added screen mode 12	\@typesizes: Corrected typo in the definition of Small 13
	\jfm: Added macro 23	Increased LARGE from 16 pt to 17 pt 13
v0.2	General: First fully functional version 2	General: Added extra footer in manuscript mode 14
v0.3	General: Addec DOI number in headers 14	Corrected the byg with math in headers 14
	Added package mdputu 12	Made remark theorem style identical to definition theorem style 22
	Documentation update 2	Made Roman font the default URL font 12
	\arxiv: Added macro 23	\bfullref: Added macro 23
	\corresponding: Added macro . . 18	\emailaddrname: Changed macro 20
	\doinumber: Added macro 18	\eqfullref: Added macro 23
	\EditorialComment: Added macro 23	\fullref: Added macro 23
	\if@aom@manuscript@mode: Added manuscript mode 11	\pfullref: Added macro 23
	\mr: Added macro 23	proof: Redefined macro 22
	\mnumber: Added macro 18	\subsection: Redefined macro . . 21
	\newtheorem: Redefined macro . . 22	v0.6
	\proposed: Added macro 18	\@setauthors: 'By' and 'and' are in Roman font now 18
	\seconded: Added macro 18	General: Changes to bst files 2
	\version: Added macro 18	Fullref.pl is much less aggressive now 2
	\zbl: Added macro 23	\belowdisplayskip: Changed belowdisplayskip 13
	\zblnumber: Added macro 18	\bibliofont: Changed default . . 23
v0.4	\@aom@linecount: Added macro . 14	\zbl: Changed capitalization . . . 23
	General: Changed definition theorem style 22	v0.7
	Changed plain theorem style . 22	General: Bibliography styles changed 2
	Deleted lineno package dependence 12	v0.8
	Deleted remark theorem style . 22	General: Added yhmath 12
	Documentation update 2	Bibliography styles update 2
	Switched to upright digits in italics everywhere 12	Changed authors in header . . . 14
	Used line numbers for headings 14	Documentation update 2
	\enddoc@text: Deleted many dates. 20	Switched to cmtiup 12
v0.5	\@fullref: Added macro 23	\specialdigits: Redefined to noop 13
		v0.9
		\@and: Redefined macro 20

<code>\@setaddresses</code> : Deleted spurious space in urladdress	20	<code>\mr</code> : Now we properly treat numbers with underscores	23
<code>\@setpublishedonline</code> : Increased font	20	<code>\oldsubsections</code> : Introduced macro	21
General: Bibliography styles update	2	<code>\subsection</code> : Decreased vertical spacing	21
Changed font for the folio on the first page	14	<code>\zbl</code> : Now we properly treat numbers with underscores	23
Documentation update	2	v1.3	
<code>abstract</code> : Added parindent for the first par	17	General: Corrected bug with doinumber	14
<code>\eqnarray</code> : Redefined standard macro	23	v1.4	
v1.0		General: Deleted noamsfonts option	12
General: Top matter macros are now only in preamble	2	<code>\subsection</code> : Deleted stretch in vertical spacing	21
<code>\doinumber</code> : Added default	18	<code>\subsubsection</code> : Introduced the macro	21
<code>\papernumber</code> : Added macro	17	v1.5	
v1.1		General: Added noopsort to the styles, corrected typo	2
General: In manuscript mode the links are always blue	12	Added sortyear to the styles	2
v1.2		<code>\arxiv</code> : Typo corrected	23
<code>\@setaddresses</code> : Changed font for current address	20	v1.6	
General: Bibliography styles update	2	General: Bibliography change: aomalpha now respects key field in the bib file	2
<code>\arxiv</code> : Now we properly treat numbers with underscores	23	<code>\appendix</code> : Redefined the macro	21
<code>\doi</code> : Now we properly treat numbers with underscores	23	v1.7	
<code>\jfm</code> : Now we properly treat numbers with underscores	23	General: Suppressed page number in the header for one-page articles	14

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Numbers written in italic refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in roman refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

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<code>\@and</code> 255, <u>294</u>	<code>\fullref</code> . <u>384</u> , 385–387	. 332, 335, 339, 342
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