KLUWER ACADEMIC PUBLISHERS

Author's Guide to Typesetting Kluwer Books Using LaTeX2.09 or LaTeX2e

Edited Book

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Using the Kluwer Edited Book Style File

Welcome to the use of the Kluwer style file for articles in edited books!

You will find that most of the commands found in the LaTeX book will work exactly the same when you use this style file. The new commands specifically for this book style will be explained here, with examples of code and the typeset results.

To help make formatting your article with the Kluwer style an easy process, you will also be supplied with a sample article, edbkchap.tex, a sample of the whole book, edbksamp.tex, and a template file, edbktmpl.tex.

Current Version

Please make sure that you have the current version of the macro files and the documentation. If you are in doubt, please download a new copy of the files from `ftp.wkap.com pub/styles/latex2e` or `ftp.wkap.com pub/styles/latex2.09`.

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Getting Help

If you find that you are having a problem **after you have read this documentation carefully**, help may be had by sending email to `dthelp@wkap.com`. If possible, please send a small file demonstrating the problem.

Authors preparing their paper with the Kluwer LaTeX style are asked to produce copy identical to the final layout. However, if an author has trouble with the figure/table placement, please inform Kluwer of these problems at time of submission. Authors should indicate where the figures/tables should be set in the paper and Kluwer will prepare the final layout. Make sure to included separate original figures/tables with your article as well as PostScript files of the figures.

LaTeX2.09 and LaTeX2e

There are now two forms of LaTeX in use: the older LaTeX2.09, and the newer version, LaTeX2e.

The distinction between LaTeX2.09 and LaTeX2e is often confusing to authors. The tip-off is found in your .log file, however. If you are using LaTeX2e you will see a line like this, near the top:

```
LaTeX2e <1996/06/01> patch level 3
```

The edbk.sty and edbk.doc files are designed to work with either LaTeX 2.09 or LaTeX2e.

LaTeX 2.09 Users:. You may use macros which you have written, but please remember to include your macro definitions at the top of your article file when you submit your article.

You are discouraged from including any other optional .sty files because of possible incompatibility with the `edbk.sty` file, and also because of our desire to maintain stylistic conformity from article to article within each book.

If you find that it is necessary to use an optional .sty file other than those supplied by Kluwer, you may, but Kluwer will not offer any technical support. Of course, when you submit your article also include any .sty files or macro definitions which are used in the article when an electronic version is requested from Kluwer.

LaTeX2e Users:. LaTeX2e users should use the `\documentclass{}` command, and should have a edbk.cls file. (If you do not have edbk.cls but do have edbk.sty, you can rename edbk.sty to edbk.cls). Then write:

```
\documentclass{edbk}
```

(`\documentclass` expects a file name ending with the .cls extension).

You are discouraged from using any of the LaTeX2e ancillary packages when formatting your article for Kluwer, since there may be incompatibilities with the edbk.sty file, and also because Kluwer would like all the articles in a particular book to adhere to the same style.

However, if you find that using an ancillary package is crucially necessary to convey the meaning of your text, please send the package as well as the file containing the text of your article when you submit your work to Kluwer. However, be aware that Kluwer will not offer technical support for any macros other than those that it supplies.

THE FILES IN THE EDITED BOOK MACRO SET

```
edbk.sty      The main macro file
edbk.doc      Documentation
edbkchap.tex    Sample File of one Article
edbksamp.tex    Sample File of Complete Book
edbktmpl.tex    Template File

edbkps.sty    PostScript font calls
m-times.sty    MathTimes font calls

edbksamp.bbl  Sample bibliography file
edbksamp.srt  Sample sorted index file

apalike.bst   BibTeX style file
```

Computer Modern vs. PostScript

Although most authors probably have access to at least some PostScript fonts there are differing conventions for naming these fonts depending on the implementation of TEX and the driver program, the program converts the .dvi file to PostScript to prepare it to be sent to your printer. Authors can choose to use either Computer Modern or PostScript fonts, but the results will be much more handsome with PostScript.

To use Computer Modern fonts:

`\documentstyle{edbk}`

To use the PostScript and/or MathTimes font files:

When using LATEX2.09

For PostScript text, Computer Modern Math: `\documentstyle[edbkps]{edbk}`

For PostScript text, and MathTimes Math:`\documentstyle[m-times,edbkps]{edbk}`

When using LATEX2e

```
\documentclass{edbk}
\usepackage{m-times} %% for MathTimes math fonts
\usepackage{edbkps} %% for PostScript text fonts
```

LATEX2e uses the NFSS, New Font Selection Scheme which uses .fd files. Ordinarily you would need a separate .fd (font definition) file for each font. However, these .sty files include the information found in the .fd files, making those files unnecessary and, happily, one less complication in the production process.

However, you may need to rename some font definitions to make the font names match those found on your system. More information found on the next page.

Renaming PostScript font definitions

Since the PostScript fonts have different names on different systems, you may need to redefine the font names at the top of the `edbkps.sty` file. (The default names are the names invented by Karl Berry, used by the dvips driver program.) You will have to find the directory where your .tfm fonts are stored, or consult your driver documentation to find the correct names. Change this part of the file:

```
%% Times-Roman
\def\timesroman{ptmr}
\def\timesbold{ptmb}
\def\timesitalic{ptmri}
\def\timesbolditalic{ptmbi}

%% Helvetica
\def\helvetica{phvr}
\def\helveticaoblique{phvro}
\def\helveticabold{phvb}
\def\helveticaboldoblique{phvbo}
\def\helveticamedium{phvr} %% Use helvetica unless you have helvetica-medium

%% Courier
\def\courier{pcrr}

%% <==== End of changes needed. Please do not make changes below this point.
%% !!!!!!!!!
```

If you use MathTimes fonts, you may also have to change these names in the beginning of the m-times.sty file:

```
%% Times-Roman
\def\TimesRoman{ptmr}

%% Helvetica
%\def\Helvetica{phvr}

%% Courier
%\def\Courier{pcrr}

%% Please do not make any changes below this point!
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%%%%%%%%
%%%%
```

In each case, the changes should be confined to the top part of the file. Those changes will be used in the file below to customize your .sty file.

The Sample File

`edbkchap.tex` is a sample file which shows examples of the commands that may be used in your article. You may run LaTeX on this file to compare the results with the mark-up code within the file. This alone should indicate how to format your article in most cases.

`edbksamp.tex` is a sample file which shows examples of the commands that may be used when formatting the entire book.

The Template File

A template file, `edbktmpl.tex` is provided to make it easier to enter the the initial article commands in the correct order. It should be self-explanatory.

You are strongly urged to use this file as the basis of your formatted article. To do this you should:

- Copy `edbktmpl.tex` to `<yourfile>.tex`.
- Enter your text.

Optional Commands

Draft Version

You may use the command `\draft` immediately after the `\documentstyle` command. This will cause a line to appear at the bottom of each page containing the words 'Draft' with the current date and time that the file was LaTeXed.

The use of this command is completely optional and only for the convenience of the author.

Starting Your Article

We will look at some commands you can use, and then show a sample article title page;

```
\articletitle[]{}
\author{}
\prologue{}{}% optional prologue
```

Using Optional square brackets

`\title[]{}`, `\part[]{}`, `\section[]{}` and `\subsection[]{}` all allow you to enter the title in square brackets in the way you'd like it to appear in the Table of Contents, and in curly brackets in the way that you want the title to appear on the page in the body of the article. You can use `\\` to break lines in any of these commands within the curley brackets, and without `\\` within square brackets. This means that you can break lines easily in the body of the article without causing confusion in the Table of Contents.

If you are not using `\\` you do not need to supply a title within square brackets.

Author Name

For author, write `\author{<Author Name>}`.

You may also supply names of multiple authors:

```
\author{Author Name}

\author{Second Author}
```

Sample Title Block

```
\articletitle[Communism, Sparta, and Plato]
{COMMUNISM, SPARTA,\\ and PLATO}

%% optional, to supply a shorter version of the title for the running head:
%%\chaptitlerunninghead{}

\author{Samuel Bostaph}
\author{Gregor Kariotis}

%% Optional prologue command:
\prologue{The organization of our forces is a thing calling in its
nature for much advice and the framing of many rules, but the principal
[first] is this---that no man, and no woman, be ever suffered
to live without an officer set over them, and no soul of man
to learn the trick of doing one single thing of its own sole
motion,
in play or in earnest, but in peace as in war...\footnote{This
prologue represents thought developed and written more than two
thousand years ago. That is quite a few years!}}
{Plato, {\it Laws}, 942a--c}
```

.....

Chapter 1

COMMUNISM, SPARTA, AND PLATO

Samuel Bostaph

Gregor Kariotis

The organization of our forces is a thing calling in its nature for much advice and the framing of many rules, but the principal [first] is this—that no man, and no woman, be ever suffered to live without an officer set over them, and no soul of man to learn the trick of doing one single thing of its own sole motion, in play or in earnest, but in peace as in war...[1]

—Plato, *Laws*, 942a–c

Sample Title with Multiple Authors and Affiliations

Here is an example of how to set up the title page if you have multiple authors and affiliations. You must give each author a superscripted number, and follow it by a matching number for the affiliation. Notice that email addresses are given **within** the affiliation argument.

You can, of course, use two superscripted numbers in the affiliation field for multiple authors that have the same affiliation. Only one email address should be supplied for each affiliation, however.

```
\articletitle[Audio Quality Determination]
{Audio Quality Determination\\
Based on Perceptual \\
Measurement Techniques
}

\author{John G. Beerends}
\affil{Royal PTT Netherlands N.V.\\
KRN Research, P. Box 421, AK Leidenham\\
The Netherlands}
\email{beerends@ptt.com.nl}

\author{James Joyce}
\affil{Trinity University\\
Dublin, Ireland}
\email{jjoyce@dublin.ir}

\author{Arthur Miller}
\affil{Syracuse University,\\
Syracuse, NY}
\email{arthurm@math.syracuse.edu}


%% optional, to supply a shorter version of the title for the running head:
%%\chaptitlerunninghead{}

\begin{abstract}
Here is quite a long abstract.
Here is quite a long abstract.
Here is quite a long abstract....
\end{abstract}

\begin{keywords}
Sample keywords, sample keywords.
\end{keywords}
```

Chapter 2

AUDIO QUALITY DETERMINATION BASED ON PERCEPTUAL MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES

John G. Beerends
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KRN Research, P. Box 421, AK Leidenham
The Netherlands
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James Joyce
Trinity University
Dublin, Ireland
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Syracuse University,
Syracuse, NY
arthurm@math.syracuse.edu

Abstract Here is quite a long abstract. Here is quite a long abstract. Here is quite a long abstract....

Keywords: Sample keywords, sample keywords.

Making Sections

How many levels of section head would you like numbered?

You may use the command `\setcounter{secnumdepth}{<number>}`, 0= no section numbers, 1= section, 2= subsection, 3= subsubsection numbered.

You will see this command in the template file and can set it to meet your needs.

```
%% 0= no section numbers, 1= section, 2= subsection, 3= subsubsection
%%==>>
\setcounter{secnumdepth}{0}
```

Making section heads with the Kluwer macros is just the same as normal LaTeX with the exception that you can use `\\` to start a new line in the `\section` and `\subsection`. When you use the `\\`, remember to also supply a name without `\\` within square brackets.

```
\section[Introduction and fugue]{Introduction\\ and fugue}
Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text.

\subsection[This is the subsection]{This is the\\ subsection}
Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text.

\subsubsection{This is the subsubsection}
Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text.
Here is some normal text.

\paragraph{This is a paragraph}
Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text.
```

.....

2.1 INTRODUCTION AND FUGUE

Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text.

2.1.1 This is the subsection

Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text.

2.1.1.1 This is the subsubsection. Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text.

This is a paragraph. Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text.

Lettered Equations

Math in this style is handled the same as in any LaTeX style, with the exception that we have the added command for lettered equations:

```
Lettered equation,
\begin{equation}
g_i(y|f)=\sum_x P(x|F_n)f_i(y|x)\mathletter{a}
\end{equation}

Second lettered equation
\begin{equation}
g_i(y|f)=\sum_x P(x|F_n)f_i(y|x)\mathletter{b}
\end{equation}

Unlettered equation
\begin{equation}
g_i(y|f)=\sum_x P(x|F_n)f_i(y|x)
\end{equation}

Formally, this amounts to calculating:
\begin{eqnarray}
g_1(y|f)&=\sum_x P(x|F_n)f_1(y|x)\mathletter{a}\\
g_2(y|f)&=\sum_x P(x|F_n)f_2(y|x)\mathletter{b}\\
g_3(y|f)&=\sum_x P(x|F_n)f_3(y|x)\mathletter{c}
\end{eqnarray}
where $g_i(y|F_n)$ is the function specifying...
```

.....

Lettered equation,

$$g_i(y|f) = \sum_x P(x|F_n) f_i(y|x) \tag{2.1a}$$

Second lettered equation

$$g_i(y|f) = \sum_x P(x|F_n) f_i(y|x) \tag{2.1b}$$

Unlettered equation

$$g_i(y|f) = \sum_x P(x|F_n) f_i(y|x) \tag{2.2}$$

Formally, this amounts to calculating:

$$\begin{aligned} g_1(y|f) &= \textstyle\sum_x P(x|F_n) f_1(y|x) && \text{(2.3a)} \\ g_2(y|f) &= \textstyle\sum_x P(x|F_n) f_2(y|x) && \text{(2.3b)} \\ g_3(y|f) &= \textstyle\sum_x P(x|F_n) f_3(y|x) && \text{(2.3c)} \end{aligned}$$

where $g_i(y|F_n)$ is the function specifying...

Indented Text and Lists

The Kluwer Edited Book style uses standard LaTeX methods to produce indented text and lists. Following are some examples of the results in this style.

To Indent Text:

```
If an example satisfies the seed of a clause, then it satisfies the clause
as well. In addition, seeds have the following property:

\begin{itemize}
\item[]
If a seed of clause $c_T$, and example {\bf x} satisfies $c_T$ but
not $c$, then {\bf x} has at least one attibute in $c_T$ that
is not in $c$.\hfill({\tt*})
\end{itemize}
The procedure below...
```

.....

If an example satisfies the seed of a clause, then it satisfies the clause as well. In addition, seeds have the following property:

> If a seed of clause c_T, and example **x** satisfies c_T but not c, then **x** has at least one attibute in c_T that is not in c. (∗)

The procedure below...

Bulleted List

Here is an example of a bulleted list:

```
\begin{itemize}
\item
for every $x\in A$ and for...

\item
for every $x_1$, $x_2$ and for every...
\end{itemize}
```

.....

- for every $x \in A$ and for...
- for every x_1, x_2 and for every...

Numbered List

Here is an example of a numbered list:

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item
If ${n\over n_1}=2$ then the Second multiplier Theroem holds without the
assumption, provided that one of the following conditions holds:

\begin{enumerate}
\item
The first situation.

\item
The second situation.
\end{enumerate}

\item
If ${n\over n_1}=3$ then in the majority of cases the assumption may be removed.
\end{enumerate}
```

1. If $\frac{n}{n_1} = 2$ then the Second multiplier Theroem holds without the assumption, provided that one of the following conditions holds:
   (a) The first situation.
   (b) The second situation.
2. If $\frac{n}{n_1} = 3$ then in the majority of cases the assumption may be removed.

Making Tables

There are two aspects of making tables with this macro package that need to be mentioned.

First, you need to enter commands as you see in the section 'Normal Tables' below, in order to have the table have the correct appearance.

Second, since these table macros are made to make it easy to make normal tables, you must go to some extra effort if you want to make more unusual tables, for instance, if you want to nest 'tabular' within other 'tabular's, or if you want to use vertical lines. Please see the examples in the section 'Unusual Tables,' following the next section.

Normal Tables

In order to make your table conform to the Kluwer Edited Book specification you must follow several steps.

- Use `\hline` at the top of the table, underneath the column headers, and at the end of the table.
- Please enter `\it` before each column head, to make the column heads appear in italic.
- You are discouraged from using vertical lines in tables, but it you must include vertical lines, you must also use `\savehline` instead of `\hline` or there will be a gap between the vertical and horizontal lines. (`\hline` has been redefined to add some vertical space above and below it.)
- Make your table span the full page width if possible.

The following example shows these steps being followed and the form of the table preamble that will cause the table to spread out to the width of the page:

```
\begin{table}[h]
\caption{This is an example table caption. If there is
enough text it will form a paragraph.}
\begin{tabular*}{\hsize}{@{\extracolsep{\fill}}lcr}
\hline
\it$\alpha\beta\Gamma\Delta$ One&\it Two&\it Three\cr
\hline
one&two&three\cr
one&two&three\cr
\hline
\end{tabular*}
\end{table}
```

Table 2.1 This is an example table caption. If there is enough text it will form a paragraph.

$\alpha\beta\Gamma\Delta$ *One*	*Two*	*Three*
one	two	three
one	two	three

Making Table Notes

Table notes are made by entering the symbol that you want to use in math mode in a superscript. At the end of the table, please enter the command `\begin{tablenotes}` and enter the notes, as seen below.

```
\begin{table}[t]
\caption{Effects of the Two Types of Scaling Proposed by Dennard
and\newline
Co-Workers.$^{a,b}$}
\begin{tabular*}{\textwidth}{@{\extracolsep{\fill}}lcc}
\hline
Parameter& $\kappa$ Scaling & $\kappa$, $\lambda$ Scaling\cr
\hline
Dimension&$\kappa^{-1}$&$\lambda^{-1}$\cr
Voltage&$\kappa^{-1}$&$\kappa^{-1}$\cr
Currant&$\kappa^{-1}$&$\lambda/\kappa^{2}$\cr
Dopant Concentration&$\kappa$&$\lambda^2/\kappa$\cr
\hline
\end{tabular*}
\begin{tablenotes}
$^a$Refs.~19 and 20.

$^b\kappa, \lambda>1$.
\end{tablenotes}
\end{table}
```

Table 2.2 Effects of the Two Types of Scaling Proposed by Dennard and Co-Workers.[a,b]

Parameter	κ Scaling	κ, λ Scaling
Dimension	κ^{-1}	λ^{-1}
Voltage	κ^{-1}	κ^{-1}
Currant	κ^{-1}	λ/κ^2
Dopant Concentration	κ	λ^2/κ

[a] Refs. 19 and 20.
[b] $\kappa, \lambda > 1$.

Unusual Tables

There are three cases in which authors have felt the need to make a table other than the plain 'tabular' table in this style. These more unusual tables are: tables with vertical lines; and tables that do not use 'tabular'. In this section we will show how to make these tables.

Vertical Lines

Notice in the previous examples that no vertical lines were used. If at all possible to make your meaning clear without vertical lines, please leave them out. However, if you really must use vertical lines, you must use `\savehline` instead of `\hline` and you must add another letter to the preamble.

Since we usually do not want vertical lines in tables and we do want the horizontal lines to extend exactly to the left and right of text, we must go to some extra efforts to get the vertical lines to extend to the top and bottom of the column and to not have extra horizontal space to the right of the vertical line in the last column. Remember to use `\savehline` and to to add another column entry to the table preamble and then not to use that column, as seen below:

```
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|c}\savehline
 A          \\ \savehline
 B          \\ \savehline
\end{tabular}
```

A
B

TABLE MADE WITHOUT 'TABULAR'

To make a table that does not include a 'tabular', no extra commands are needed. Here is an example:

```
\begin{table}
\caption{Training a Thermal Linear Machine.}
\begin{enumerate}
  \item Initialize $\beta$ to $2$.

  \item If linear machine is correct for all instances or
  $emag/lmag < \alpha$ for the last $2*n$ instances, then return
  ($n =$ the number of features).

  \item Otherwise, pass through the training instance once, and for each
  instance ${\bf Y}$ that would be misclassified by the linear machine and
  for which $k < \beta$, immediately
 \begin{enumerate}
       \item Compute correction $c = \frac{\beta^{2}}{\beta+k}$, and update
             ${\bf W}_{i}$ and  ${\bf W}_{j}$.

   \item If the magnitude of a linear machine decreased on this
  adjustment, but increased on the previous adjustment, then
  anneal $\beta$ to $a \beta - b$.
 \end{enumerate}

  \item Go to step 2.
\end{enumerate}
\vskip1pt
\end{table}
```

Table 2.3 Training a Thermal Linear Machine.

1. Initialize β to 2.
2. If linear machine is correct for all instances or else $emag/lmag < \alpha$ for the last $2 * n$ instances, then return ($n =$ the number of features).
3. Otherwise, pass through the training instance once, and for each instance $\mathbf{Y}$ that would be misclassified by the linear machine and for which $k < \beta$, immediately
   (a) Compute correction $c = \frac{\beta^2}{\beta+k}$, and update $\mathbf{W}_i$ and $\mathbf{W}_j$.
   (b) If the magnitude of a linear machine decreased on this adjustment, but increased on the previous adjustment, then anneal β to $a\beta - b$.
4. Go to step 2.

Turning Tables and Figures Sideways on Page

Having text print on the page in a landscape orientation is a function of your printer driver, the program that translates the .dvi file to a .ps file. We can't tell you what commands to do to make your material print sideways, but Kluwer does have some commands to make your figures and tables format correctly if you need to turn them sideways, or even if you want to print an extended appendix sideways to accomodate tables.

You can see the commands here, but we will not print them in this documentation, since we want this documentation to print equally well using diverse printer driver programs.

This is how to make a figure caption to be turned sideways on page:

```
\begin{widefigure}
\caption{This is a wide figure caption.  It is meant to be printed in
landscape mode (sideways).  This page should be turned sideways when the
driver program is used to translate the .dvi file to the file that is
sent to the printer.}
\end{widefigure}
```

This is how to make a sideways table caption:

```
\begin{widetable}
\caption{This is a wide table caption.  It is meant to be printed in
landscape mode (sideways).  This page should be turned sideways when the
driver program is used to translate the .dvi file to the file that is
sent to the printer.}
\end{widetable}
```

This is how to do an appendix printed sideways:

```
\begin{landscapemode}
\appendix{Interest Rate Liberalization Through 1988}
This is the text of the appendix.
This is the text of the appendix.
\end{landscapemode}
```

A second page turned sideways:

```
\begin{landscapemode}
This is the text of the second page of the landscape appendix.
This is the text of the second page of the landscape appendix.
\end{landscapemode}
```

To Illustrate an Algorithm

The `\begin{algorithm}...\end{algorithm}` may be used to illustrate an algorithm.

- Spaces and blank lines will be preserved. Math and font changes may be used.
- Line beginnings may be positioned with a `\ `, which may be used as many times as you need. A backslash followed by a space will provide a space a bit wider than the width of 2 'M's.
- If you want to break lines on the screen but not break the line in the results, use '%' at the end of line, as you see in the fifth line in this example.
- The command `\bit` will produce bold italics if you are using PostScript fonts, boldface in Computer Modern.
- `\note{}` will position the note on the right margin.

```
\begin{algorithm}
{\bit Evaluate-Single-FOE} ({\bf x$_f$, I$_0$, I$_1$}):
\ {\bf I}+ := {\bf I}$_1$;
\ ($\phi,\theta$) := (0,0);
\ {\it repeat}\note{/*usually only 1 interation required*/}
\ \ (s$_{opt}$${\bf E}$_\eta$) := {\bit Optimal-Shift}%
  ({\bf I$_0$,I$^+$,I$_0$,x$_f$});
\ \ ($\phi^+$, $\theta^+$) := {\bit Equivalent-Rotation} ({\bf s}$_{opt}$);
\ \ ($\phi$, $\theta$) := ($\phi$, $\theta$) + ($\phi^+$, $\theta^+$);
\ \ {\bf I}$^+$:= {\bit Derotate-Image} ({\bf I}$_1$, $\phi$, $\theta$);
\ \ {\it until} ($|\phi^+|\leq\phi_{max}$ \& $|\theta^+|\leq\theta_{max}$);
\ {\it return} ({\bf I}$^+$, $\phi$, $\theta$, E$_\eta$).
End pseudo-code.
\end{algorithm}
```

.....

Evaluate-Single-FOE ($\mathbf{x}_f$, $\mathbf{I}_0$, $\mathbf{I}_1$):
  I+ := $\mathbf{I}_1$;
  (ϕ, θ) := (0,0);
  repeat /*usually only 1 interation required*/
    (s_{opt} $\mathbf{E}_\eta$) := ***Optimal-Shift*** ($\mathbf{I}_0$,$\mathbf{I}^+$,$\mathbf{I}_0$,$\mathbf{x}_f$);
    (ϕ^+, θ^+) := ***Equivalent-Rotation*** ($\mathbf{s}_{opt}$);
    (ϕ, θ) := (ϕ, θ) + (ϕ^+, θ^+);
    $\mathbf{I}^+$:= ***Derotate-Image*** ($\mathbf{I}_1$, ϕ, θ);
    until ($|\phi^+| \leq \phi_{max}$ & $|\theta^+| \leq \theta_{max}$);
  return ($\mathbf{I}^+$, ϕ, θ, E_η).
End pseudo-code.

Glossary

An optional glossary section is available. Its commands are very straightforward:

```
\begin{glossary}
\term{xxx}Text...
\term{yyy}Text...
\end{glossary}
```

Here is an example:

```
\begin{glossary}
\term{GaAs}Gallium Arsinide. For similar device sizes GaAs transistors
have three to
five times greater transconductance than those of of silicon bipolar
and MOS transistors.

\term{VLSI}Very Large Scale Integration. Since the mid-1970's
VLSI technology has been successfully used in many areas, but its effect on
computers of all shapes and sizes has been the most dramatic. Some of the
application areas got boosts in performance while others became
feasible.

\end{glossary}
```

.....

GLOSSARY

GaAs Gallium Arsinide. For similar device sizes GaAs transistors have three to five times greater transconductance than those of of silicon bipolar and MOS transistors.

VLSI Very Large Scale Integration. Since the mid-1970's VLSI technology has been successfully used in many areas, but its effect on computers of all shapes and sizes has been the most dramatic. Some of the application areas got boosts in performance while others became feasible.

End of Article

Getting the end of article commands in the right order will not be difficult if you use the `edbksamp.tex` template file. The commands should be used in this order: Acknowledgments (optional), Appendix (optional), References, and finally `\end{article}`.

This is the end of the article as written in the template file:

```
%% End of article:

%% optional:
%\begin{acknowledgements}
% <acknowledgement text>
%\end{acknowledgements}

%% optional appendix commands:

%\chapappendix{<Optional Chapter Appendix Letter or title>}
%\chapappendix{} % Untitled chapter appendix

\begin{references}
...
\end{references}

\end{document}
```

Acknowledgements

Making an acknowledgement section is simple:

```
\begin{acknowledgments}
We would like to thank....
\end{acknowledgments}
```

.....

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank....

Appendices

There are two sets of appendix commands; those for the end of the chapter and those for an appendix at the end of the book.

End of Chapter Appendix

An appendix to appear at the end of the book is made with the command `\appendix{}`, as seen below. If you want only one appendix, follow `\appendix` with facing curly brackets: `\appendix{}`.

Section numbers, equation numbers, and captions will all use the appendix letter as well as their number. Each new appendix will generate a new appendix letter.

Here are some appendix possibilities:

```
\chapappendix{This is a Chapter Appendix}
This is an appendix which is meant to appear in individual chapters
of the edited book, not at the end of the book.

\begin{equation}
g_i(y|f)=\sum_x P(x|F_n)f_i(y|x)
\end{equation}

\chapappendix{}
This is a chapter appendix without a title
which is meant to appear in individual chapters
of the edited book, not at the end of the book.

\begin{equation}
g_i(y|f)=\sum_x P(x|F_n)f_i(y|x)
\end{equation}
```

.....

Appendix: This is a Chapter Appendix

This is an appendix which is meant to appear in individual chapters of the edited book, not at the end of the book.

$$g_i(y|f) = \sum_x P(x|F_n) f_i(y|x) \tag{2.A.1}$$

Appendix

This is a chapter appendix without a title which is meant to appear in individual chapters of the edited book, not at the end of the book.

$$g_i(y|f) = \sum_x P(x|F_n) f_i(y|x) \tag{2.B.1}$$

Here is a longer example showing a figure, table and equation in the appendix:

```
\begin{figure}[h]
\caption{This is an appendix figure caption.}
\end{figure}

\begin{table}[h]
\caption{This is an appendix table caption.}
\centering
\begin{tabular}{ccc}
\hline
one&two&three\\
\hline
C&D&E\\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

\begin{equation}
\alpha\beta\Gamma\Delta
\end{equation}

\chapappendix{}
This is a chapter appendix without a title ...
```

Appendix: This is a Chapter Appendix

This is an appendix which is meant to appear in individual chapters of the edited book, not at the end of the book.

Figure 2.C.1 This is an appendix figure caption.

Table 2.C.1 This is an appendix table caption.

one	two	three
C	D	E

$$\alpha\beta\Gamma\Delta \tag{2.C.1}$$

Appendix

This is a chapter appendix without a title meant to appear in individual chapters of the edited book, not at the end of the book.

$$e = mc^2 \tag{2.D.1}$$

End of book appendix

The appendix commands at the end of the book are exactly the same, except that they use `\appendix{}` instead of `\chapappendix{}`.

If you want only one appendix, follow `\appendix` with facing curly brackets: `\appendix{}`.

Section numbers, equation numbers, and captions will all use the appendix letter as well as their number. Each new appendix will generate a new appendix letter.

Here are some appendix possibilities:

```
\appendix{}
This is an appendix.
\begin{equation}\sum_k P(k) \sum_i \sum_y f_i(y|k)^2\end{equation}

\appendix{Pspace $\supseteq$ PCP(log n)}
....
```

.....

Appendix

This is an appendix.

$$\sum_k P(k) \sum_i \sum_y f_i(y|k)^2 \tag{A.1}$$

Appendix: Pspace $\supseteq$ PCP(log n)

This is an appendix.

$$\sum_k P(k) \sum_i \sum_y f_i(y|k)^2 \tag{B.1}$$

End Notes and Footnotes

In this style the default is end notes rather than footnotes. The user enters the usual footnote command `\footnote{<text>}`. A number appears in the text as it would with a footnote, but with this style the note only appears at the end of the chapter when the user writes `\notes`.

```
Here is some sample text\footnote{Here is our first sample note}
to show how end notes print.

\notes
```

.....

Here is some sample text[1] to show how end notes print.

Notes

1. Here is our first sample note

If you want Footnotes instead of Endnotes

If you would rather have footnote at the bottom of the page, you may write this command below the documentstyle or documentclass command: `\let\footnote\savefootnote`.

If you would also like to have a ruled line appear above the footnote, you may write this:

`\let\footnoterule\savefootnoterule`.

References

At the beginning of your edbktmpl.tex file you will see the following information:

```
%%%%%%% Bibliography Style Settings ==>>

%%% Uncomment one of the Following:
%\kluwerbib
\normallatexbib

%%%%%%%
% \kluwerbib will produce this kind of bibliography entry:
%
% Anderson, Terry L.,...
%   More bib entry here...
%
% \cite{xxx} will print without brackets around the citation.
%
% \bibliographystyle{apalike} should be use with \kluwerbib

%%%%%%%
% \normallatexbib will produce bibliography entries as shown in the
% LaTeX book
%
% [1] Anderson, Terry L.,...
%     More bib entry here...
%
% \cite{xxx} will print with square brackets around the citation, [1].
%
% Any \bibliographystyle{} may be used with \normallatexbib, but
% you should check with your editor to find the style preferred for
% the book you are contributing to.


%%%%%%% To change brackets around citation ==>>
% Default with \kluwerbib is no brackets around citation.
% Default with \normallatexbib is square brackets around citation.

%If you want parens, around citation, i.e., (citation), uncomment these lines:
%\let\lcitebracket(
%\let\rcitebracket)

%%%%%%%  <<== End Bibliography Style Settings
```

Unless you have a preference to use normal LaTeX bibliography styles, you should uncomment `\kluwerbib`.

Now you can use the `\begin{chapthebibliography}{<widest bib entry>}` command, which works like the
`\begin{thebibliography}{<widest bib entry>}` command, except that it can be used at the end of chapters.

Here is how bib entries will be formatted if you have uncommented the `\kluwerbib` command near the top of the file.

As you can see from this example, if you have had footnotes in your article they will automatically appear as endnotes, printing above the references.

```
\kluwerbib %% <== above \begin{document}
...
\begin{chapthebibliography}{}
\bibitem{ander}
Anderson, Terry L., and Fred S. McChesney. (n.d.). ‘‘Raid or Trade?
An Economic Model of Indian-WhiteRelations,’’ Political Economy Research
Center Working Paper 93--1.

\bibitem{lacey}
Lacey, W.K. (1968). {\it History of Socialism}. Ithaca, NY: Cornell
University Press.

\bibitem{oliva}
Oliva, Pavel. (1971). {\it Sparta and Her Social Problems.} Amsterdam: Adolf
M. Hakkert.

\bibitem{zimmern}
Zimmern, Alfred. (1961). {\it The Greek Commonwealth: Politics and Economics
in Fifth-Century Athens,}\/ 5th ed. New York: Galaxy Book, Oxford University
Press.
\end{chapthebibliography}
```

.....

References

Anderson, Terry L., and Fred S. McChesney. (n.d.). “Raid or Trade? An Economic Model of Indian-WhiteRelations,” Political Economy Research Center Working Paper 93–1.

Lacey, W.K. (1968). *History of Socialism*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

Oliva, Pavel. (1971). *Sparta and Her Social Problems.* Amsterdam: Adolf M. Hakkert.

Zimmern, Alfred. (1961). *The Greek Commonwealth: Politics and Economics in Fifth-Century Athens,* 5th ed. New York: Galaxy Book, Oxford University Press.

If you want to use a symbolic name for your references, please uncomment `\normallatexbib` and your bibliography will format just as it would with a standard LaTeX style.

```
\normallatexbib %% <== above \begin{document}
...
Sample citations: \cite{raidtrade,sparta}.

\begin{chapthebibliography}{1}
\bibitem{raidtrade}
Anderson, Terry L., and Fred S. McChesney. (n.d.). ‘‘Raid or Trade?
An Economic Model of Indian-WhiteRelations,’’ Political Economy Research
Center Working Paper 93--1.

\bibitem{history}
Lacey, W.K. (1968). {\it History of Socialism}. Ithaca, NY: Cornell
University Press.

\bibitem{sparta}
Oliva, Pavel. (1971). {\it Sparta and Her Social Problems.} Amsterdam: Adolf
M. Hakkert.

\bibitem{earlygreek}
Zimmern, Alfred. (1961). {\it The Greek Commonwealth: Politics and Economics
in Fifth-Century Athens,}\/ 5th ed. New York: Galaxy Book, Oxford University
Press.
\end{chapthebibliography}

Sample citations: \cite{xraidtrade,xsparta}.

\begin{chapthebibliography}{AnderMcC}
\bibitem[AnderMcC]{xraidtrade}
Anderson, Terry L., and Fred S. McChesney. (n.d.). ‘‘Raid or Trade?
An Economic Model of Indian-WhiteRelations,’’ Political Economy Research
Center Working Paper 93--1.

\bibitem[Lacey68]{xhistory}
Lacey, W.K. (1968). {\it History of Socialism}. Ithaca, NY: Cornell
University Press.

\bibitem[Oliva71]{xsparta}
Oliva, Pavel. (1971). {\it Sparta and Her Social Problems.} Amsterdam: Adolf
M. Hakkert.

\bibitem[Zim61]{xearlygreek}
Zimmern, Alfred. (1961). {\it The Greek Commonwealth: Politics and Economics
in Fifth-Century Athens,}\/ 5th ed. New York: Galaxy Book, Oxford University
Press.
```

```
\end{chapthebibliography}
```

. . . . . .

Sample citations: [1,3].

References

[1] Anderson, Terry L., and Fred S. McChesney. (n.d.). "Raid or Trade? An Economic Model of Indian-WhiteRelations," Political Economy Research Center Working Paper 93–1.

[2] Lacey, W.K. (1968). *History of Socialism*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

[3] Oliva, Pavel. (1971). *Sparta and Her Social Problems.* Amsterdam: Adolf M. Hakkert.

[4] Zimmern, Alfred. (1961). *The Greek Commonwealth: Politics and Economics in Fifth-Century Athens,* 5th ed. New York: Galaxy Book, Oxford University Press.

Sample citations: [AnderMcC; Oliva71].

References

[AnderMcC] Anderson, Terry L., and Fred S. McChesney. (n.d.). "Raid or Trade? An Economic Model of Indian-WhiteRelations," Political Economy Research Center Working Paper 93–1.

[Lacey68] Lacey, W.K. (1968). *History of Socialism*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

[Oliva71] Oliva, Pavel. (1971). *Sparta and Her Social Problems.* Amsterdam: Adolf M. Hakkert.

[Zim61] Zimmern, Alfred. (1961). *The Greek Commonwealth: Politics and Economics in Fifth-Century Athens,* 5th ed. New York: Galaxy Book, Oxford University Press.

Changing the bracket around the citation

If you want to set the bracket around the citation to parens, you can do it at the top of your file:

```
%%%%%%% To change brackets around citation ==>>
% Default with \kluwerbib is no brackets around citation.
% Default with \normallatexbib is square brackets around citation.

%If you want parens, around citation, i.e., (citation), uncomment these lines:
\let\lcitebracket(
\let\rcitebracket)
```

Then the citation will look like:

```
\let\lcitebracket(
\let\rcitebracket)
...
Sample citations: \cite{xraidtrade,xsparta}.
```

.....

Sample citations: (AnderMcC,Oliva71).

Using BibTeX for your Chapter References

Using BibTeX is a bit more effort, but the major advantage is that you can build a database of your references that you can reuse for other books or articles. To use BibTEX in an edited book you must use two new commands: `\chapbblname` and `\chapbibliography`, explained below. Follow these steps:

Make a .bib file

If you do not already have one or more .bib files, make a `xxx.bib` file, with 'xxx' being any file name you choose. The .bib file or files are a database of references. Please see Leslie Lamport's *LATEX A Document Preparation System* for information on the form of entries in the .bib file.

Supply a Bibliography style

Use apalike or alpha for the bibliographystyle:

```
\bibliographystyle{apalike}
```

The apalike.bst file may be downloaded from the Kluwer ftp site, in the same directory as you found the other book files:
`/Kluwer/styles/books` at `ftp.std.com`.

Please put apalike.bst in the same directory where you are working, or in a directory where LATEX can find it when it is running.

Supply a .bbl file name

Write `\chapbblname{<name of your bbl file>}`
with the name of your bbl file being the name of the file you are writing, i.e, if you are working in a file named chap1.tex, the name you should supply is

```
\chapbblname{chap1}
```

Run BibTeX on your file to produce a .bbl file

Write either `\cite{<label>}` or `\nocite{<label>}` for each reference that you want to appear in the bibliography. Each citation will make a matching entry appear in the bibliography.

`\cite` will produce a printed citation, `\nocite` will not print, but in either case he citation will appear in the finished bibliography.

Next you must write `\chapbibliography{xxx}`, with 'xxx' being the name of the .bib database file that you have written. You can also use more than one .bib file, in which case you must separate the filenames with a comma: `\chapbibliography{xxx,yyy}`.

For example:

```
Here are some more citations
\cite{dms80}, \cite{gm91}, \cite{hhmz77}, \cite{hb85},
\cite{kt78}. \nocite{kl94}

\bibliographystyle{apalike}
\chapbblname{chap1}
\chapbibliography{bkbib}
```

Run BibTEX on the file. If the file is named chap1.tex you will produce a file named chap1.bbl.

Run LATEX on your file to print your references

The next time you Run LATEX on your file your references will appear.

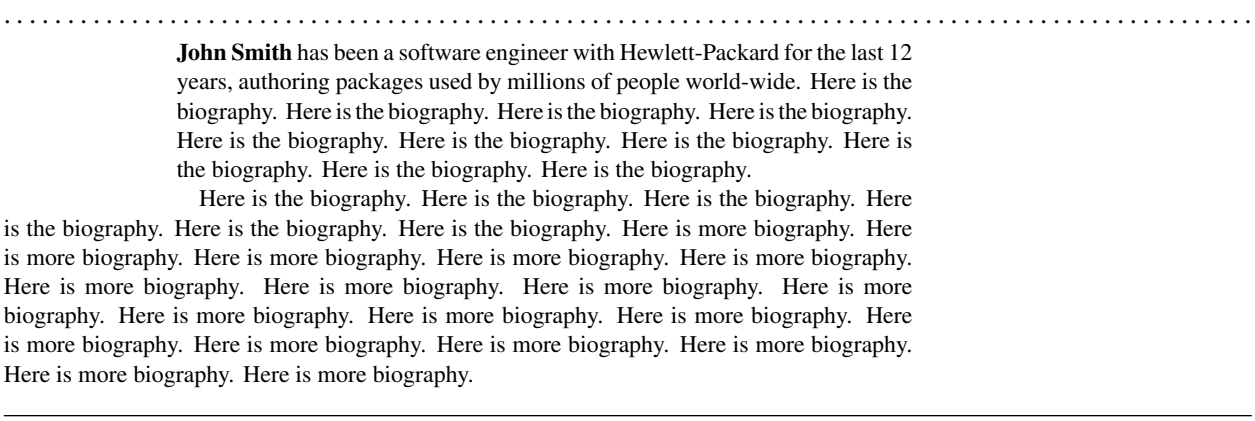
! Be sure to send the .bbl file to Kluwer at the same time you send your .tex file. !

Author Biography

To insert a photo and have the text wrap around it:

```
\picturewidth=.9in
\picturedepth=.8in

\bio{John Smith}{has been a software engineer with Hewlett-Packard
for the last 12 years, authoring packages used by millions of
people world-wide. Here is the biography.
Here is the biography. Here is the biography...
}
```



John Smith has been a software engineer with Hewlett-Packard for the last 12 years, authoring packages used by millions of people world-wide. Here is the biography. Here is the biography. Here is the biography. Here is the biography. Here is the biography. Here is the biography. Here is the biography. Here is the biography. Here is the biography. Here is the biography.

Here is the biography. Here is the biography. Here is the biography. Here is the biography. Here is the biography. Here is the biography. Here is more biography. Here is more biography. Here is more biography. Here is more biography. Here is more biography. Here is more biography. Here is more biography. Here is more biography. Here is more biography. Here is more biography. Here is more biography. Here is more biography. Here is more biography. Here is more biography. Here is more biography. Here is more biography.

Commands for the end of the Book

Bibliography at end of Book

The commands `\begin{thebibliography}{<widest label>}... \end{thebibliography}` may be used to format the bibliography at the end of the book.

The appearance of the bibliography will differ depending on whether `\kluwerbib` or `\normallatexbib` has been uncommented at the beginning of the file.

Using thebibliography

You can use the LaTeX command `\begin{thebibliography}{<widest label>}` at the end of the book, and use `\bibitem` with or without the optional argument in square brackets. The appearance will differ depending on whether you uncommented `\kluwerbib` or `\normallatexbib` at the beginning of the file.

```
\kluwerbib %% <== above \begin{document}
...
\begin{thebibliography}{}
\bibitem{ander}
Anderson, Terry L., and Fred S. McChesney. (n.d.). ‘‘Raid or Trade?
An Economic Model of Indian-WhiteRelations,’’ Political Economy Research
Center Working Paper 93--1.

\bibitem{lacey}
Lacey, W.K. (1968). {\it History of Socialism}. Ithaca, NY: Cornell
University Press.

\bibitem{oliva}
Oliva, Pavel. (1971). {\it Sparta and Her Social Problems.} Amsterdam: Adolf
M. Hakkert.

\bibitem{zimmern}
Zimmern, Alfred. (1961). {\it The Greek Commonwealth: Politics and Economics
in Fifth-Century Athens,}\/ 5th ed. New York: Galaxy Book, Oxford University
Press.
\end{thebibliography}
```

.....

References

Anderson, Terry L., and Fred S. McChesney. (n.d.). "Raid or Trade? An Economic Model of Indian-WhiteRelations," Political Economy Research Center Working Paper 93–1.

Lacey, W.K. (1968). *History of Socialism*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

Oliva, Pavel. (1971). *Sparta and Her Social Problems.* Amsterdam: Adolf M. Hakkert.

Zimmern, Alfred. (1961). *The Greek Commonwealth: Politics and Economics in Fifth-Century Athens,* 5th ed. New York: Galaxy Book, Oxford University Press.

If you want to use a symbolic name for your references, please uncomment `\normallatexbib` and your bibliography will format just as it would with a standard LaTeX style.

```
\normallatexbib %% <== above \begin{document}
...
\begin{thebibliography}{1}
\bibitem{raidtrade}
Anderson, Terry L., and Fred S. McChesney. (n.d.). ‘‘Raid or Trade?
An Economic Model of Indian-WhiteRelations,’’ Political Economy Research
Center Working Paper 93--1.

\bibitem{history}
Lacey, W.K. (1968). {\it History of Socialism}. Ithaca, NY: Cornell
University Press.

\bibitem{sparta}
Oliva, Pavel. (1971). {\it Sparta and Her Social Problems.} Amsterdam: Adolf
M. Hakkert.

\bibitem{earlygreek}
Zimmern, Alfred. (1961). {\it The Greek Commonwealth: Politics and Economics
in Fifth-Century Athens,}\/ 5th ed. New York: Galaxy Book, Oxford University
Press.
\end{thebibliography}
```

.....

References

[1] Anderson, Terry L., and Fred S. McChesney. (n.d.). “Raid or Trade? An Economic Model of Indian-WhiteRelations,” Political Economy Research Center Working Paper 93–1.

[2] Lacey, W.K. (1968). *History of Socialism*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

[3] Oliva, Pavel. (1971). *Sparta and Her Social Problems.* Amsterdam: Adolf M. Hakkert.

[4] Zimmern, Alfred. (1961). *The Greek Commonwealth: Politics and Economics in Fifth-Century Athens,* 5th ed. New York: Galaxy Book, Oxford University Press.

```
\begin{thebibliography}{AnderMcC}
\bibitem[AnderMcC]{xraidtrade}
Anderson, Terry L., and Fred S. McChesney. (n.d.). ‘‘Raid or Trade?
An Economic Model of Indian-WhiteRelations,’’ Political Economy Research
Center Working Paper 93--1.

\bibitem[Lacey68]{xhistory}
Lacey, W.K. (1968). {\it History of Socialism}. Ithaca, NY: Cornell
University Press.

\bibitem[Oliva71]{xsparta}
Oliva, Pavel. (1971). {\it Sparta and Her Social Problems.} Amsterdam: Adolf
M. Hakkert.

\bibitem[Zim61]{xearlygreek}
Zimmern, Alfred. (1961). {\it The Greek Commonwealth: Politics and Economics
in Fifth-Century Athens,}\/ 5th ed. New York: Galaxy Book, Oxford University
Press.
\end{thebibliography}
```

References

[AnderMcC] Anderson, Terry L., and Fred S. McChesney. (n.d.). "Raid or Trade? An Economic Model of Indian-WhiteRelations," Political Economy Research Center Working Paper 93–1.

[Lacey68] Lacey, W.K. (1968). *History of Socialism*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

[Oliva71] Oliva, Pavel. (1971). *Sparta and Her Social Problems.* Amsterdam: Adolf M. Hakkert.

[Zim61] Zimmern, Alfred. (1961). *The Greek Commonwealth: Politics and Economics in Fifth-Century Athens,* 5th ed. New York: Galaxy Book, Oxford University Press.

Using BibTeX for References for End of Book

The same series of steps that were described earlier to make a chapter bibliography are also followed to make a BibTeX bibliography at the end of the book. The only differences are that for the end of the book you may use the command `\bibliography{}` instead of `\chapbibliography{}` and you no longer need `\chapbblname{}`.

Here is the sample bibliography that results:

```
\kluwerbib %% before \begin{document}
...
\bibliographystyle{apalike}
\bibliography{edbkbib}
```

. . . . . .

References

Barrett, J. W. and Morton, K. W. (1984). Approximate symmetrization and Petrov-Galerkin methods for diffusion-convection problems. *Comput. Methods Appl. Mech. Engrg.*, 45:97–122.

Benedetto, J. (1975). *Spectral Synthesis*. Academic Press, New York.

Benedetto, J. (1990). Uncertainty principle inequalities and spectrum estimation. In Byrnes, J. S. and Byrnes, J. L., editors, *Recent Advances in Fourier Analysis*, NATO-ASI Series C, pages 143–182. Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Chui, C. K. and Wang, J. Z. A cardinal spline approach to wavelets. *Proc. Amer. Math. Soc.* to appear.

Daubechies, I. (1990). The wavelet transform, time-frequency localization and signal analysis. *IEEE Trans. Inform. Theory*, 36:961–1005.

García-Archilla, B. and Mackenzie, J. A. (1991). Analysis of a supraconvergent cell vertex finite volume method for one-dimensional convection-diffusion problems. Technical Report NA91/13, Oxford University Computing Laboratory, 11 Keble Road, Oxford, OX1 3QD. submitted for publication.

Heinrich, J. C., Huyakorn, P. S., Mitchell, A. R., and Zienkiewicz, O. C. (1977). An upwind finite element scheme for two-dimensional convective transport equations. *Internat. J. Numer. Methods Engrg.*, 11:131–143.

von Neumann, J. (1932, 1949, and 1955). *Mathematical Foundations of Quantum Mechanics*. Princeton University Press.

Here is the bibliography if we uncomment `\normallatexbib`:

```
\normallatexbib %% before \begin{document}
...
\bibliographystyle{alpha}
\bibliography{edbkbib}
```

.....

References

[BarMor84] Barrett, J. W. and Morton, K. W. (1984). Approximate symmetrization and Petrov-Galerkin methods for diffusion-convection problems. *Comput. Methods Appl. Mech. Engrg.*, 45:97–122.

[Ben75] Benedetto, J. (1975). *Spectral Synthesis*. Academic Press, New York.

[Ben90] Benedetto, J. (1990). Uncertainty principle inequalities and spectrum estimation. In Byrnes, J. S. and Byrnes, J. L., editors, *Recent Advances in Fourier Analysis*, NATO-ASI Series C, pages 143–182. Kluwer Academic Publishers.

[ChuiWang] Chui, C. K. and Wang, J. Z. A cardinal spline approach to wavelets. *Proc. Amer. Math. Soc.* to appear.

[Daub90] Daubechies, I. (1990). The wavelet transform, time-frequency localization and signal analysis. *IEEE Trans. Inform. Theory*, 36:961–1005.

[GarMac91] García-Archilla, B. and Mackenzie, J. A. (1991). Analysis of a supraconvergent cell vertex finite volume method for one-dimensional convection-diffusion problems. Technical Report NA91/13, Oxford University Computing Laboratory, 11 Keble Road, Oxford, OX1 3QD. submitted for publication.

[Hein77] Heinrich, J. C., Huyakorn, P. S., Mitchell, A. R., and Zienkiewicz, O. C. (1977). An upwind finite element scheme for two-dimensional convective transport equations. *Internat. J. Numer. Methods Engrg.*, 11:131–143.

[vNeu55] von Neumann, J. (1932, 1949, and 1955). *Mathematical Foundations of Quantum Mechanics*. Princeton University Press.

Final Book Production: Table of Contents

You can determine how many levels of section heads you would like to appear in the table of contents by using the `\setcounter{tocdepth}{<number>}` command. The numbers indicate:
0= chapter titles, 1= section titles, 2= subsection titles, 3= subsubsection titles, will be included.

You may make Table of Contents using the normal LaTeX command, `\tableofcontents`, but there is another command that you may also use, `\sptableofcontents`.

The difference between the two commands is that `\tableofcontents` will have the page number of roman numeral five 'v'.

`\sptableofcontents` will start on an odd page but the page number that it starts on is not pre-set. This allows extra material to be placed before the Table of Contents and to have the TOC numbered appropriately.

1.0.1.2 Changing fonts for Table of Contents. If you would like to change the size of fonts used in the Table of Contents, you can change the size of the fonts in edbkps.sty if you are using `\usepackage{edbkps}`. If you are not using edbkps, you can change the size of the fonts in edbk.cls (or edbk.sty if you are using LaTeX2.09). In either case, you should search for these font declarations, and change them to suit your needs.

```
%% Table of Contents
  \font\toctitlefont=\helveticamedium at 16pt % Title of Table of Contents
  \font\tocarticletitlefont=\helvetica at 10pt %
  \font\tocauthorfont=\timesitalic at9pt %
```

Making Your Index

There are two choices when making your index with this Kluwer style: The LaTeX Makeindex system and the Kluwer Indexing Macro set. Please be careful not to confuse the two methods.

MAKEINDEX

Authors wanting to use the Makeindex commands may do so with this macro set. Consult the documentation, makeinde.tex, that comes with the LaTeX distribution.

Your input will look something like this:

For LaTeX2.09 Users:

```
\documentstyle[makeidx]{kbk}
\makeindex
\begin{document}
Borden's symbol, Elsie the cow, is a Jersey, a kind of
cow characterized by a carmel colored coat and large dark eyes.\index{Jersey}
...
\printindex
```

For LaTeX2e Users:

```
\documentclass{kbk}
\usepackage{makeidx}
\makeindex
\begin{document}
Borden's symbol, Elsie the cow, is a Jersey, a kind of
cow characterized by a carmel colored coat and large dark eyes.\index{Jersey}
...
\printindex
```

Kluwer Indexing Method

Here is another set of commands that will produce a two-column index. There are many useful features found in this set of indexing commands which you will see demonstrated in the following sections.

Indexing Commands

This macro package includes an indexing method which should make it very easy to compile an index.

The Index commands:

`\inx{term}` will print 'term' in text but will also send 'term' and its page number to the .inx file.

`\inxx{term}` will not print in text but will send term and its page number to the .inx file.

`\inxx{term,second term}` will not print in text but will send 'second term' to inx file to print underneath 'term' in the index.

To make the index:

1) Enter index markup in the text,

2) Run Latex on file,

3) Run sort routine on file (ie. `'sort < filename.inx > filename.srt'` on DOS, other commands on other systems), to produce a filename.srt file.

4)`\kluwerprintindex` at end of book will input filename.srt and print index. The index will be in two columns, sequences of page numbers for the same entry will automatically have a dash between them, and subheadings will fall underneath their major headings.

Marking the text

There are two kinds of index entries in the text:
`\inx{word or words}`, and
`\inxx{word or words}`.

The first form will print the term between curly brackets on the page and will also send it to an `.inx` file along with the current page number.

The second, called a 'silent' entry, will not print on the page but will send the material between curly brackets to the `.inx` file along with the current page number.

CAREFUL: Do not leave an empty space between the silent index entry and the word preceding it. An extra space will appear in your text if there is a space both before and after the `\inxx` command. Your input should look like this:

```
...some words\inxx{index entry}...
```

Not

```
...some words \inxx{index entry}...
```

Remember that starting a new line in your editor will also generate an empty space, so do not do this either:

```
...some words
\inxx{index entry}...
```

You can enter index commands in a figure or table caption, but please precede it with \protect

```
\begin{figure}[h]
\caption{\protect\inx{Oscillograph} for memory address access operations,
showing 500 ps address access time and \protect\inx{superimposed signals}%
\protect\inxx{address,superimposed signals} of address access in 1 kbit
memory plane.}
\end{figure}
```

Figure B.1 Oscillograph for memory address access operations, showing 500 ps address access time and superimposed signals of address access in 1 kbit memory plane.

Do not use one or more \inxx{term}s immediately after a section head:

```
\section{Introduction}% Do Not use \inxx{term} immediately after a section
  % head because that will allow LaTeX to separate the section head from the
  % following text.
Here is some normal text.\inxx{indexterm}
Here is some normal text.
```

Subheadings in the Index

To form an index entry as a subheading of another index entry, repeat the first entry and follow it with the new entry.

For example:

After you have typed \inx{trees} or \inxx{trees},

you may type \inxx{trees,green} to cause ‘green’ and its associated page number to be placed in the index under the entry for ‘trees.’

A third level of subheading is produced in the same way:
\inxx{trees,green,pointy}. This will format ‘pointy’ underneath the entry for ‘green’.

LaTeXing the file

When you LaTeX `filename.tex` containing the marked entries you will produce a `filename.inx`.

Sorting the `.inx` file

You can sort the `filename.inx` file with a sorting routine on your system.
The MS-DOS command is `sort < filename.inx > filename.srt`.
The Vax VMS command is `sort filename.inx filename.srt`.
The UNIX command is `sort -f filename.inx > filename.srt`.
Apparently there is no sort routine as part of the Macintosh software but there are public domain Macintosh sorting packages available.

Marking the `.srt` file

If you want to make additions to the index entries such as "See Also Douglas Firs" or to change the fonts of certain entries or to add a large letter and a ruled line before each new alphabetical group, you can do this in `filename.srt`. However, you do not need to even look at this file if you do not wish to make changes to the index.

For more information see "Making typeface changes to index entries" and "Adding material to your sorted file" below.

Printing the Index

The command: `\kluwerprintindex` will print the index. This command will input the `filename.srt` file to generate your index, formed in double columns, with a dash between sequential page numbers and with subsidiary entries formatted below their major entry.

More information on each step follows.

Entering words to be indexed in the text

As described earlier, entries are to be marked either

`\inx{(entry)}`

or

`\inxx{(entry)}`

CAREFUL: When you mark an index entry with `\inx` the word or words will print in the text as well as in the auxiliary file.

However, don't try to use this method of marking a word or phrase if it is in the argument of another macro.

To index a word or words that are inside a macro argument, use the second method: rewrite the word or words outside the macro and precede it with `\inxx`. If in doubt follow the second method which may be slightly more effort, but whose results will be more predictable.

To call attention to a particular pagenumbers in the index:

You may mark index entries with one or two asterisks.

`\inx{index entry*}` or `\inxx{index entry*}` will cause the page number to be underlined.

`\inx{index entry**}` or `\inxx{index entry**}` will cause the page number to appear in boldface. You may want to use this as a method of calling attention to the definition of a term (underlined) or an example of the term in use (boldface).

Examples of first, second or third level index entries

As mentioned above, second level entries are produced by writing the primary term, then a comma, then the word you are indexing. For example, index entries written on a page 33:
`\inx{First Level}` (or `\inxx{First Level}`)
`\inxx{First Level,Second Level}`
will yield the index entries

First Level, 33
Second Level, 33

with the page numbers produced automatically.

The third level is produced similarly:
`\inx{First Level}` (or `\inx{First Level}`)
`\inxx{First Level,Second Level}`
`\inxx{First Level,Second Level,Third Level}`
Results in:

First Level, 33
Second Level, 33
Third Level, 101

CAREFUL:

Spaces: Notice that there are no spaces after the comma in the index entry. It is important to keep spaces from appearing between entry levels for the index formatter to work correctly.

Consistency: Capital and small letters will not be distinguished by the index formatter but will be sorted differently. Therefore you must be careful to be consistent in capitalization.

Commas: Since commas are used to separate arguments in the index entries, you must write `\,` when you actually want a comma to appear in the formatted index. For example:

`\inxx{Nixon\, Richard Milhous}`

will print in the index as:

Nixon, Richard Milhous, 72

If you forgot to put the backslash in front of the comma after 'Nixon' as in the following:

`\inxx{Nixon, Richard Milhous}`

The results will be

Nixon
Richard Milhous, 72

How to make a first or second level entry *Without* page numbers

You may occassionally want to have a major or secondary index entry that doesn't have a page number associated with it, but is used as a heading for the following entries.

To do this, type the second or third level entries as you would do ordinarily, but do not make an index entry for the first level term by itself.

For example, if these `\inxx` entries have been used in the text:
`\inxx{Cows,Holstein-Friesen}`
`\inxx{Cows,Jersey}`
`\inxx{Cows,Holy}`
The index will look like this:

Cows
Holstein-Friesen, 33
Jersey, 43
Holy, 23

The same sequence follows for second and third level entries; when the third level is being looked at by the index formatter it will check to see if the second level has been printed. If it hasn't the formatter will supply the second level entry without a page number.

The second level without a page number is produced like this:
`\inxx{Cows,Four-legged,black and white}`
`\inxx{Cows,Four-legged,gentle brown}`
`\inxx{Cows,Four-legged,invisible}`

Results in:

Cows
Four-legged
black and white, 101
gentle brown, 201
invisible, 32

Index Error Control

You might have inadvertantly neglected to supply a first level entry and asked for second or third level entries that were to appear under the first level entry. In this case the index formatter will supply the first level entry without a page number, just as if that was your intention. Similarly, if third level entries have been called for without the preceding second level entry ever being asked for by itself, the second level entry will print without a page number, as if that was your intention.
Thus, you have a method of index error control, that will let you know if you neglected to enter a term with `\inxx` that you intended. Scan your completed index to see if there are entries without page numbers. If this was not your intention, either edit your original file to supply the appropriate `\inxx` term, or edit the .srt file to supply the term and page number.

OK, the index entries are marked, now what?

The first thing to do is LaTeX the file that contains the marked index entries.

You will automatically produce an auxilary file named `filename.inx` with 'filename' being the name of the file you LaTeXed and the `.inx` extension being added automatically.

How to sort the `.inx` file

The next step is to sort the contents of the file. On a VAX running VMS, you do this by typing
`sort filename.inx filename.srt`.
The UNIX command is `sort -f filename.inx > filename.srt`.
The MS-DOS command is `sort <filename.inx > filename.srt`.
If you are using another system, you must find the sorting command for that system.

Looking at the `.srt` file

You can look at the sorted file in your editor. Notice that the page numbers that are less than 10 will be preceded with two zeros, and those that are more than 10 but less than 100 will be preceded with one zero. These 'leading zeros' will not print but are necessary for the sort algorithm to work correctly.

Special use characters: > and ~

There is a '>' at the top of the `.srt` file and a '~' at the end of the file. These are commands to make the index formatter work correctly. > must immediately precede the index entries and ~ must immediately follow them, so do not change their position.

You can use ~ as you would normally, except you **may not** use ~ at the beginning of an index entry (and I can think of no reason that you would want to) except as an accent (`\~ ...`).

Making changes in the `.srt` file

You can make typeface changes, add or delete index entries, add comments to the index with the `\addtoindex` command, and separate the index into alphabetical sections with the use of the `\ltr` command. However, remember: These changes will disappear the next time you sort the .inx file to produce a new `.srt` file.

Making typeface changes to index entries

If you want to change the typeface of an index entry, you can do this in your sorted file with these commands:

```
\indexit{index entry} |1{003}
\indexbf{index entry} |1{003}
\indextt{index entry} |1{003}
\indexsl{index entry} |1{003}
```

As you may have guessed, `\indexit` will produce *italics*, `\indexbf` will produce **bold face**, `\indextt` will produce `typewriter font`, and `\indexsl` will produce *slanted typeface*.

Assuming that you will be using this command on first level index entries, each of these commands will cause the first letter to be capitalized. If you want the first letter to be lower-case use this form:

```
\lcindexit{index entry} |1{003}
\lcindexbf{index entry} |1{003}
\lcindextt{index entry} |1{003}
\lcindexsl{index entry} |1{003}
```

If you change the typeface on any index entry, remember to do the same thing for every entry of the term on the same level. The reason that this is important is that the index formatter will not recognize two entries as being the same if one is '`\indexbf{index entry}`'

and the next is '`index entry`'. If the formatter sees the entries as different, the second entry would print on its own line.

Using `\addtoindex`

If you want to add a comment to your index you can enter the commands `\addtoindex...\endadd`. These commands will temporarily interrupt the index formatter and allow you to enter text or extra vertical space at any point in the index. See examples of this in 'Indexing Examples' following.

You must end `\addtoindex` with `\endadd`. Here is a complete example;

```
Grass |1{001}
\addtoindex
\seealso{Blue-green grass.}
\endadd
```

Making a page range to use with ff

If you want to direct your reader to a page range in which he/she will find information on a particular topic, you can use `\addtoindex`:

```
\addtoindex
Grass, 51--65 {\it ff}
\endadd
```

or

```
\addtoindex
\seealso{Grass, 51--65 {\it ff}}
\endadd
```

Separating index into alphabetical sections

Before the first entry for each new letter, use
`\addtoindex`, `\vskip\medskip`, `\endadd`.
For instance, before the B's:

```
\addtoindex
\vskip\medskip
\endadd
```

Other editing changes in the .srt file

You can also edit the `.srt` file in other ways, if you'd like. You can add or delete entries, or change the page number to appear underlined or bold by adding `\global\spcount =1` or `\global\spcount =2` within the curly brackets that surround the page number.

Formatting the Index

Once you have made any desired changes to your `.srt` file you can format the index in the originating file by writing this command where you want the index to appear:

```
\kluwerprintindex
```

Changing the Format of the Index

Automatic Capitalization of the First Letter

Your index will be formatted automatically with the first letter of each first level index term being capitalized. The second and third level index terms will not print in uppercase unless they were typed that way with the `\inxx` command. If for any reason you do not like this, you can read the instructions at the end of the macro file where you see this:

```
%% CHANGE INDEX FORMAT HERE ====>

%% If you DO NOT want the first letter of each first level index
%% entry to be capitalized, delete the % in front of the following line,
%% and put % in front of the next line:

%\let\capthis\relax
\def\capthis#1{\uppercase{#1}}%

\indexindent=8pt %% indentation for index subentries
\indexwrap=24pt  %% indentation when term is too wide for column,
                 %% continues on following lines indented this much.
```

These commands can be changed to meet your requirements.

Indexing Examples

Sample of text marked for indexing

```
Here is \inx{Edward Bear*}, coming downstairs, bump, bump,bump,
on the back of his head, behind \inx{Christopher Robin}.  It is,
as far as he knows, the only way of \inx{coming downstairs}, but
sometimes he feels\inxx{coming downstairs,bumping}\inxx{coming
downstairs,stop bumping} that there really is another way, if
only he could stop bumping for a moment and think of it.

\newpage
```

```
And then he feels that perhaps there isn't.  Anyhow, here he is
at the bottom, and ready to be introduced to you\inxx{coming
downstairs,stop bumping,at the bottom}. \inx{Winnie-the-Pooh**}.

\newpage
\subsection{One Day}
One day when he was out walking, he came to an open place in the
middle of the forest, and in the middle of this place was a
large \inx{oak-tree}, and, from the top of the tree, there came a
loud buzzing-noise.\inxx{oak-tree,large}\inxx{oak-tree,large,top}
\inxx{buzzing}\inxx{buzzing-noise}

\newpage
Winnie-the-Pooh sat down at the foot of the tree, put his head
between his paws and began to think.\inxx{oak-tree,large,foot}
\inxx{trees,oak}\inxx{trees,maple}\inxx{trees,pine}
```

Sample .inx file

When TEX is run on the preceding text an `.inx` file will be made. It will look like this:

```
>
~
Edward Bear |{001\global \spcount =1}
Christopher Robin |{001}
coming downstairs |{001}
coming downstairs,bumping |{001}
coming downstairs,stop bumping |{001}
coming downstairs,stop bumping,at the bottom |{002}
Winnie-the-Pooh |{002\global \spcount =2}
oak-tree |{003}
oak-tree,large |{003}
oak-tree,large,top |{003}
...
```

Sample .srt file

The `.inx` file must be sorted to produce a .srt file. That file will look like the following example. Notice the leading zeros which are needed for the sorting algorithm to work correctly.

```
>
buzzing |{003}
buzzing-noise |{003}
coming downstairs |{001}
coming downstairs,bumping |{001}
coming downstairs,stop bumping |{001}
coming downstairs,stop bumping,at the bottom |{002}
Christopher Robin |{001}
Edward Bear |{001\global\spcount =1}
oak-tree |{003}
oak-tree,large |{003}
oak-tree,large,foot |{004}
oak-tree,large,top |{003}
...
~
```

Sample formatted index

The command `\kluwerprintindex` will cause the .srt file to be input into the original file. Notice 'trees' which was never a first level entry, but is used as the first part of several second level entries, and so is formatted as an entry without a page number. The index will be formatted and look like this:

Buzzing, 3
Buzzing-noise, 3
Coming downstairs, 1
  bumping, 1
  stop bumping, 1
    at the bottom, 2
Christopher Robin, 1
Edward Bear, 1
Oak-tree, 3
  large, 3
    foot, 4
    top, 3
Trees
  maple, 4
  oak, 4
  pine, 4
Winnie-the-Pooh, **2**

Making changes or additions to the .srt file

Here is the same .srt file with some comments added with `\addtoindex`, and Winnie-the-Pooh changed to boldface:

```
>
buzzing |{003}
buzzing-noise |{003}
\addtoindex
\seealso{oak-tree}
\endadd
coming downstairs |{001}
coming downstairs,bumping |{001}
coming downstairs,stop bumping |{001}
coming downstairs,stop bumping,at the bottom |{002}
Christopher Robin |{001}
\addtoindex
Christopher Robin's relationship to animals, 1--99 {\it ff}
\endadd
Edward Bear |{001\global\spcount =1}
oak-tree |{003}
oak-tree,large |{003}
oak-tree,large,foot |{004}
oak-tree,large,top |{003}
trees,maple |{004}
trees,oak |{004}
trees,pine |{004}
\indexbf{Winnie-the-Pooh} |{002\global\spcount =2}
~
```

Which will produce this index:

Buzzing, 3
Buzzing-noise, 3
  See also oak-tree
Coming downstairs, 1
  bumping, 1
  stop bumping, 1
    at the bottom, 2
Christopher Robin, 1
Christopher Robin's relationship to animals,
    1–99 *ff*
Edward Bear, 1
Oak-tree, 3
  large, 3
    foot, 4
    top, 3
Trees
  maple, 4
  oak, 4
  pine, 4
Winnie-the-Pooh, **2**

To make a separation between index entries starting with a new letter of the alphabet, you can use `\addtoindex` and `\endadd` with a space of your choice:

```
>
buzzing |{003}
\addtoindex
\seealso{Bees}
\endadd
buzzing-noise |{003}
\addtoindex %<====
\medskip  %<====
\endadd     %<====
\indexit{Christopher Robin} |{001}
coming downstairs |{001}
coming downstairs,bumping |{001}
coming downstairs,stop bumping |{001}
coming downstairs,stop bumping,at the bottom |{002}
\addtoindex %<====
\medskip  %<====
\endadd     %<====
Edward Bear |{001\global\spcount =1}
\addtoindex %<====
\medskip  %<====
\endadd     %<====
oak-tree |{003}
oak-tree,large |{003}
oak-tree,large,foot |{004}
oak-tree,large,top |{003}
\addtoindex %<====
\medskip  %<====
\endadd     %<====
Winnie-the-Pooh |{002\global\spcount =2}
~
```

Buzzing, 3
See also Bees
Buzzing-noise, 3

Christopher Robin, 1
Coming downstairs, 1
bumping, 1
stop bumping, 1
at the bottom, 2

Edward Bear, 1

Oak-tree, 3
large, 3
foot, 4
top, 3

Winnie-the-Pooh, **2**

Topic and Author Indices

Some authors would like to have both a topic and author index. This can be done by using a variation on the indexing macros described on the previous pages.

First of all, when you want to make both an author and topic index, enter this command before `\begin{document}`, as seen here in the edbksamp.tex file:

```
%%%%%%% Author and Topic Indices
%% If you want to have both an author and a topic index, uncomment this:
\startauthorindex
```

This will activate the possibility of producing an author index.

Now, for entering author index commands, use the commands `\anx{Author Name}` which is also printed in the text (equivalent to `\inx{...}`), or `\anxx{Author Name}`, for a 'silent entry' which will not be printed in the text but the author name and current page number will be sent to the filename.aut file, with filename being the name of the LaTeX file that you are entering your text and commands into.

Remember to use `\,` instead of a normal comma to produce a comma in the author index. `\anxx{Dillon\, Matt}` will produce "Dillon, Matt" in the index; `\anxx{Dillon, Matt}` will produce "Dillon," with "Matt" on the next line.

When you run LaTeX on your file containing the command `\startauthorindex` before `\begin{document}` and `\anx{Author Name}` or `\anxx{Author Name}` commands, you will find that there is a filename.aut formed. This file is equivalent to the filename.inx that was discussed earlier, except it will have author names instead of subject matter as the items in the index.

The topic index will be formed the same as the kluwerindex discussed above, from `\inx{index entry}` and `\inxx{index entry}` commands which will be sent to an .inx file when you run LaTeX on your file.

How to sort the `.aut` and `.inx` files

You must sort the filename.aut file to make a filename.att for the author index, and sort the filename.inx file to make a filename.srt file for the topic index.

The UNIX command is `sort -f filename.aut > filename.att`, and
`sort -f filename.inx > filename.srt`.

The MS-DOS command is `sort filename.aut > filename.att`, and
`sort filename.inx > filename.srt`.
If you are using another system, you must find the sorting command for that system.

Printing the Author and Topic Index

Once you have a filename.att and a filename.srt file available, these commands will allow you to print the author and subject index:

```
\printtopicindex
\printauthorindex
```

The author index may be printed first by reversing the order in which you use these two preceding commands.

Using the Kluwer Edited Book Style with Scientific Word/Workplace

Evaluation of SWP

Scientific Word/Workplace is a program that makes writing a LaTeX document easy, even if the author knows nothing about TeX or LaTeX. (Scientific Word and Scientific Workplace differ only in that the Maple Math software is included in Scientific Workplace. We will refer to both programs with the abbreviation 'SWP'.)

SWP is essentially a word and math processor in which the author enters text and clickable tags and the program compiles and produces a valid LaTeX file. This means that the author can be almost completely ignorant of TeX commands and syntax and yet produce a perfectly acceptable .tex file.

In addition there are a number of other features that make this package attractive to authors: Scientific-Workplace includes the Maple math software so that within one's document calculations may be done and mathematical graphs may be constructed that will be printable in the final LaTeX document.

There is downtime necessary to get accustomed to the software and some set-up time needed to get SWP to work with the Kluwer edbk.cls file, but some authors may feel that this is more than compensated for by ease of use of the program and ease of entry of mathematical symbols and notation. For those authors who want to use edbk.cls with SWP, the following information is necessary.

Getting edbk.cls to work with SWP

Here are the names of the files that are necessary to use when formatting your book with SWP using the edbk files.

```
Concise explanation of how to use edbk.cls with SWP
   swp-edbk.txt

Basic edbk macro file, identical to that used outside of SWP.
   edbk.cls

Shell files used by SWP:
   k-edbkdo.shl
   k-edbksm.shl
   kluwedbk.shl

SWP compatible versions of the edbksamp.tex and edbk.doc files:
   k-edbksm.sav
   k-edbkdo.sav
```

1.0.1.3 Step 1. Drop these files into appropriate directories:

```
Drop these files into directory \swp30\shells\books
  kluwedbk.shl
  k-edbksm.shl
  k-edbkdo.shl

Drop these files into directory \swp30\tcitex\tex\latex\tci
  edbk.cls
  k-edbksm.sav
  k-edbkdo.sav
```

1.0.1.4 Step 2: Setting Defaults in SWP. Start Scientific Workplace, then

```
In the File menu, click New
When the New window pops up,
   under Shell Directories: highlight Books
   under Shell Files: highlight kluwedbk
   Click OK

In the Tools menu, click User Setup
   under Start-up Document
        under Shell Directories: highlight Books
        under Shell Files: highlight kluwedbk
   Click OK

   under Files
       near bottom of window you will see 'Default Document Types'
         In the Open Type: bring up-- LaTeX(*.tex)
         In the Save As Type: bring up-- Portable LaTeX(*.tex)
   Click OK
```

1.0.1.5 Step 3: Viewing and/or Printing Sample Pages. To see edited book sample pages followed by verbatim marked up text that produced the pages, showing the commands that were needed:

```
Under File, select New

   When the New window pops up,
     under Shell Directories: highlight Books
     under Shell Files: highlight k-edbksm
   Click OK

Either:
Click the third button from the far right of the menu to Typeset
this document to print the sample pages

or,
Click the second button from the far right of the menu to Preview
this document to view the sample pages
```

1.0.1.6 Step 3: Viewing and/or Printing Edited Book Documentation. To see Kluwer Documentation for Edited books done with the edbk.cls style:

```
Under File, select New

   When the New window pops up,
     under Shell Directories: highlight Books
     under Shell Files: highlight k-edbkdo
   Click OK

Either:
Click the third button from the far right of the menu to Typeset
this document to print the documentation.

or,
Click the second button from the far right of the menu to Preview
this document to view the documentation.
```

1.0.1.7 Notes on Documentation. You will see references in the documentation to both font issues and the use of the template file. Neither of these comments applies to your document in SWP. You can see the commands you need to enter by looking at the Preview or typeset version of k-edbksm, as noted above. You will have to enter these commands without the help of a template file. Font issues are discussed below.

1.0.1.8 Starting Your Book.

To start your document,

```
In the File menu, click New
When the New window pops up,
   under Shell Directories: highlight Books
   under Shell Files: highlight kluwedbk
   Click OK

Use 'Save as' under the File menu, to give this file the name you want.
```

1.0.1.9 Entering TEX Commands.

Although you can pick many commands from the Tag menu and thus don't have to type them in, there are some commands that are included in the edbk.cls file that are not found on that menu. In addition there may be other circumstances in which you would like to enter a LATEX command, i.e., `\setcounter{page}{<number>}`.

In SWP, you are not allowed to simply type LATEX commands into your file. However, you can highlight the Insert menu, go down to the bottom of it, highlight 'fields' and then go to 'TeX'. A screen will pop up, into which you can write any LATEX command that you'd like to have in your file. Click on 'ok' and the screen will disappear leaving a grey box on the screen saying 'TeX field'. When you run 'preview' from the file menu, whatever was in the 'TeX field' will be expanded and will appear in your file.

1.0.1.10 Fonts When Using ScientificWord/Workplace.

If you follow the directions above, your book will be typeset using ComputerModern fonts.

If you would like to use PostScript fonts, which will give your book a somewhat more finished appearance, you should run LATEX your files using LATEX outside of ScientificWord/Workplace. Fortunately, when using SWP, you can save your files in a form that will be understood by any standard LATEX system.

To rerun your file produced with SWP, you need to do two things:

- Edit the edbkps.sty file to have it match the names of the PS fonts for Times, Helvetica, and Courier on the system that you are using.
- You will find the .tex file you have produced while working with SWP in the `\swp30\docs` directory. Edit this file to add the line `\usepackage{edbkps}`:

  ```
  \documentclass{edbk}
  \usepackage{edbkps}
  ```

This file is then ready to run with LATEX outside of SWP in order to produce your book with PS fonts.

Advice to Book Editor

Just a word of caution: Several authors may have inadvertantly chosen the same citation name. If this occurs, you will have to edit one of the authors' file and change the offending bibitem entries, so that each bibitem name is unique to the complete book.

Enjoy!