
Main Title of Your Talk which Should Be Specific and Describe Your Work Best Possible

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ABSTRACT. Here, please insert your abstract. Providing an abstract is necessary. It should be at most 400 **characters** with no reference number therein. It should contain the main results of the talk. The speaker is responsible for the proper formatting of his/her talk by using the style file of the booklet of abstracts.

Keywords: vertex decomposable simplicial complex, chordal clutter, linear resolution, squarefree monomial ideal (at least 2 and at most 5).

AMS Mathematical Subject Classification [2010]: 13F55, 05E40, 05C65 (at least 1 and at most 3).

1. Introduction

The extended abstract should have 2–4 pages. Papers prepared in less than 2 pages, more than 4 pages or out of the style of the meeting, will be returned.

Here you should state the introduction, preliminaries and your notations. Authors are required to state clearly the contribution of the extended abstract and its significance in the introduction. There could be some short survey of relevant literature.

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- (1) Each participant can be a (co)author of at most 2 submitted papers.
- (2) Extended abstract length: at least 2 pages and at most 4 pages.
- (3) MSC2010: at least 1 item and at most 3
- (4) Keywords: At least 2 items and at most 5 items.
- (5) Authors: Full names, affiliations and emails of all authors. (Provide the emails at the end of the paper.)
- (6) Margins: A long formula should be broken into two or more lines.
- (7) Tags (Formula Numbers): Use `\label{A}` and `\eqref{A}`. Remove unused tags.
- (8) Acknowledgement: At the end of the extended abstract but before References, if there is any
- (9) References: Use `\cite{X}` to refer to the specific book or paper [2], whose bibitem code is `\bibitem{X}`. Remove unused references. References should be listed in the alphabetical order according to the surnames of the first author at the end of the extended abstract

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and should be cited in the text as, e.g., [2] or [3, Theorem 4.2], etc. There should be no more than 10 references.

- (10) Abbreviations: Abbreviations of titles of periodicals or books should be given by using Math. Reviews. Find these abbreviations at <http://www.ams.org/mrlookup>.
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2. Main results

The following is an example of a lemma.

LEMMA 2.1. *Assume that K is an arbitrary field, $GL(n, K)$ is a linear group of dimension n over K , n is a positive integer.*

- (a) *If G is a locally nilpotent subgroup of $GL(n, K)$, then G has no proper conjugately dense subgroups;*
- (b) *If G is a locally supersoluble subgroup of $GL(n, K)$, then G has no proper conjugately dense subgroups.*

The following is an example of definition.

DEFINITION 2.2. Here, the body of the definition should be.

Here is an example of a table.

TABLE 1. Your table's caption

col1	col2	col3
4	5	6
7	8	9

This is an example of a matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

The following is an example of an example.

EXAMPLE 2.3. Let $D_\infty = \langle a, b | a^2 = b^2 = 1 \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_2$ be the infinite dihedral group. Then

$$M^{(2)}(D_\infty) \not\cong M^{(2)}(\mathbb{Z}_2) \oplus M^{(2)}(\mathbb{Z}_2).$$

The following is an example of a theorem and a proof. Please note how to refer to a formula.

THEOREM 2.4. *If $\mathbf{B}$ is an open ball of a real inner product space $\mathcal{X}$ of dimension greater than 1, then there exist additive mappings $T : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ and $b : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ such that $f(x) = T(x) + b(\|x\|^2)$ for all $x \in \mathbf{B} \setminus \{0\}$.*

PROOF. First note that if f is a generalized Jensen mapping with parameters $t = s \geq r$, then

$$\begin{aligned} f(\lambda(x+y)) &= \lambda f(x) + \lambda f(y) \\ &\leq \lambda(f(x) + f(y)) \\ &= f(x) + f(y) \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

for some $\lambda \geq 1$ and all $x, y \in \mathbf{B} \setminus \{0\}$ such that $x \perp y$.

Step (I)- the case that f is odd: Let $x \in \mathbf{B} \setminus \{0\}$. There exists $y_0 \in \mathbf{B} \setminus \{0\}$ such that $x \perp y_0$, $x + y_0 \perp x - y_0$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(x) - \lambda f\left(\frac{x + y_0}{2\lambda}\right) - \lambda f\left(\frac{x - y_0}{2\lambda}\right) \\ &\quad + \lambda f\left(\frac{x + y_0}{2\lambda}\right) - \lambda^2 f\left(\frac{x}{2\lambda^2}\right) - \lambda^2 f\left(\frac{y_0}{2\lambda^2}\right) \\ &= 2\lambda^2 f\left(\frac{x}{2\lambda^2}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Step (II)- the case that f is even: Using the same notation and the same reasoning as in the proof of Theorem 2.4, one can show that $f(x) = f(y_0)$ and the mapping $Q : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ defined by $Q(x) := (4\lambda^2)^n f((2\lambda^2)^{-n}x)$ is even orthogonally additive.

Now the result can be deduced from Steps (I) and (II) and Formula (1). □

PROPOSITION 2.5. *This is a proposition.*

COROLLARY 2.6. *This is a corollary.*

QUESTION 2.7. Is this a question?

SOLUTION. Yes.

REMARK 2.8. This is a remark.

Acknowledgement

Acknowledgements could be placed at the end of the text but before the references.

Please cite your relevant papers but at most total 10 papers/books.

References

1. O. Christensen, *An Introduction to Frames and Riesz Bases*, Birkhauser, Boston, 2003.
2. R. Bhatia and P. Semrl, *Orthogonality of matrices and some distance problems*, Linear Algebra Appl., 287 (1999), 77-85.
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