

控制理论与应用论文格式要求

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摘要: 本文给向《控制理论与应用》投稿的作者提供一个中文刊的英文文章LaTeX模版, 分几个章节进行说明, 其中包括定理、定义、推论等的格式; 公式编排的例子; 图形插入; 表格制作以及参考文献、附录、作者简介等内容的格式. 作者只需在相应的位置填入相应内容即可.

关键词: 关键词1; 关键词2; 关键词3; 关键词4; 关键词5

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Template of paper for Control Theory & Applications

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Abstract: This article is designed to help in the contribution for Control Theory & Applications. It is divided into several sections. It consists of the styles and notes for the main text, the Mathematical writing style and the topic of drawing tables and inserting figures respectively. The residuals deal with references, appendix, acknowledges, etc.

Key words: keyword 1; keyword 2; keyword 3; keyword 4; keyword 5

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1 Introduction

Submission of a manuscript signifies that it has been neither copyrighted, published, nor submitted or accepted for publication elsewhere. Submitted manuscripts must be typewritten in English. All submitted manuscripts should be as concise as possible. A brief paper is limited to 4 journal pages, which are equivalent to 8 pages. A survey paper or a regular paper is limited to 6 journal pages. Manuscripts that do not conform to this requirement will be returned to the authors. The papers of length exceeding 8 journal pages are strongly discouraged. The Editor reserves the right to refuse considering such papers.

Authors need to provide an introduction that includes a statement of the history of the problem and the purpose and contribution of the paper.

1) Title. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.

2) Abstract. The abstract must be able to stand alone, references should be avoided. Nonstandard or

uncommon abbreviations should be avoided.

3) Keywords. keywords are required, using British spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, “and”, “of”).

4) Headings. Papers should be divided into numbered sections, subsections and, if necessary, subsubsections (e.g. 3, 3.1, 3.1.1, etc.).

5) Uppercase & Lowercase. The title of paper, “section” and “subsection”, should only has the first word initial capitalized.

6) Mathematical symbols. Every mathematical symbol in the text, for example, n , R , x , y , etc.

7) Footnotes. Footnotes should be noted as a few *, for example, “*” for the first footnote, “**” for the second footnote.

8) Figures. Black-and-white. Figures should be numbered consecutively in the order of appearance and citation in the text. Handwritten lettering and low-quality computer graphics are not acceptable.

Requirements for figure format TIF; Image width

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9) Tables. Tables must be numbered and typed on separate pages. The table title, which should be brief, goes above the table. Detailed explanations should be typed directly beneath the table. Note that tables are usually typeset, not scanned (tables cannot be electronically reduced in size).

10) Citations. Citations should coupled with labels. That is, to make a citation, you should label the position first, then use the command “\label{ }”. All citations made in this guide, including equations, tables, figures, etc.

11) References. References must be numbered consecutively in the order of their first citation, for example, Papers in conferences [1], articles in journals [2–3]. Referring to ^[1,4–6]

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2 Environment

Theorem 1 If you use the above environments, it will be numbered automatically.

Lemma 1 If the above environments failed to prove their sufficiency, feel free to define your own theorem-like environments.

Corollary 1 If the above environments failed to prove their sufficiency, feel free to define your own theorem-like environments.

Definition 1 If the above environments failed to prove their sufficiency, feel free to define your own theorem-like environments.

Assumption 1 If the above environments failed to prove their sufficiency, feel free to define your own theorem-like environments.

Example 1 If the above environments failed to prove their sufficiency, feel free to define your own theorem-like environments.

Remark 1 If the above environments failed to prove their sufficiency, feel free to define your own theorem-like environments.

Proof 1 This is the proof.

Step 1 First, we set

Step 2 Second, we compare

Step 3 Third, we obtain

3 Examples of equations

Please use the environment

\begin{eqnarray} . . . \end{eqnarray}

or

\begin{eqnarray*} . . . \end{eqnarray*} to write the equations. The examples are as follows:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}x^2, & \text{when } x \geq 0, \\ -\frac{1}{3}x^2, & \text{when } x \leq 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Moreover,

$$g(x(t), u(t)) = \sum_{i=1}^h u^i(t) A_{s_i} x(t), \quad (2)$$

$$(A + \Delta A)P(A + \Delta A)^T \leq A(P^{-1} - \varepsilon^{-1}N^T N)^{-1}A^T + \varepsilon M M^T, \quad (3)$$

and

$$\hat{\theta}_{t_0} = \arg \min_{1 \leq i \leq N} \left\| \int_{t_0}^{t_0+\delta} \begin{bmatrix} x(s) \\ u(s) \end{bmatrix} dx^\tau(s) - \int_{t_0}^{t_0+\delta} \begin{bmatrix} x(s) \\ u(s) \end{bmatrix} (x^\tau(s), u^\tau(s)) ds \begin{bmatrix} A_i^T \\ B_i^T \end{bmatrix} \right\|. \quad (4)$$

One example of matrix is as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Omega_i & * & * & * \\ -\lambda_i B_i^T P_i & -R^{-1} & * & * \\ N_i^T P_i & 0 & -\varepsilon_{1i}^{-1} I & * \\ C_i - \lambda_i D_i B_i^T P_i \varepsilon_{2i} D_i H_i H_i^T & 0 & -\varepsilon_{1i} I & * \\ H_i^T B_i^T P_i & H_i^T & 0 & H_i^T D_i^T \end{bmatrix} < 0. \quad (5)$$

When dealing with well-known functions like min, sin, cos, etc., you should use their normal form in the math environment, i.e., use \min, \sin, \cos, . . . , respectively.

$$\arg \min \{ \sin x \times \cos x + f(x) - g(x) + e(x) \}.$$

4 Figures

The .eps figure file created by PhotoShop doesn’t work in Latex. Please use Acrobat Reader directly to create .eps file.

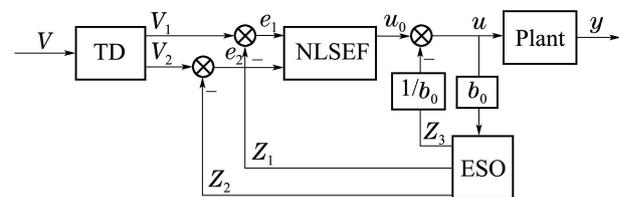


Fig. 1 Title of figure

5 Tables

Table 1 Fuzzy control rules

e	Δe						
	NB	NM	NS	ZO	PS	PM	PB
NM	NB	NM	NS	ZO	PS	PM	PB
NS	NB	NM	NS	ZO	PS	PM	PB
NO	NB	NM	NS	ZO	PS	PM	PB
PO	NB	NM	NS	ZO	PS	PM	PB

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Appendix Title of appendix

附录内容.

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