

# Instructions for Authors - Paper Title

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**Abstract**— These instructions are the guidelines for preparing papers for **IFSA2009 and EUSFLAT2009**. Use this document as the template if you are using Latex. Otherwise, use this document as an instruction set. Define all symbols used in the abstract. Do not cite references in the abstract. Paper size is A4. Page margins are 1,78 cm top and down; 1,65 cm left and right. Each column width is 8,89 cm and the separation between the columns is 0,51 cm. **The file size limitation is 2.0 MB. The paper length is: maximum 6 pages, including figures, tables and references.** In exceptional circumstances up to two additional pages will be permitted for a charge of 150 euros per additional page.

**Keywords**— About four to six keywords or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by commas.

## 1 Introduction

This document is a template for latex versions. If you are reading a paper version of this document, you can use it to prepare your manuscript. Do not change the font sizes or line spacing to squeeze more text into a limited number of pages. Use italics for emphasis; do not underline.

## 2 Procedure for paper submission

### 2.1 Review Stage

Please submit your manuscript electronically for review as described in the **IFSA2009 and EUSFLAT2009** webpage.

### 2.2 Copyright Form

The **IFSA2009 and EUSFLAT2009** copyright form should accompany your final submission. You can get a .pdf, .html, or .doc version at <http://www.ifs2009.org> or at <http://www.eusflat2009.org>. Authors are responsible for obtaining any confidentiality clearances.

## 3 Helpful hints

### 3.1 Figures and Tables

Large figures and tables may span both columns. Place figure captions below the figures; place table titles above the tables. Please verify that the figures and tables you mention in the text actually exist. Please do not include captions as part of the figures. Do not put captions in “text boxes” linked to the figures. Do not put borders around your figures. Use the abbreviation “Fig.” even at the beginning of a sentence. Fig. 1 presents an example of a figure. Figure axis labels are often

a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization,” or “Magnetization M,” not just “M.” Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K),” not “Temperature/K.”

Do not abbreviate “Table.” Tables are numbered with Roman numerals. Table 1 presents an example of a table.

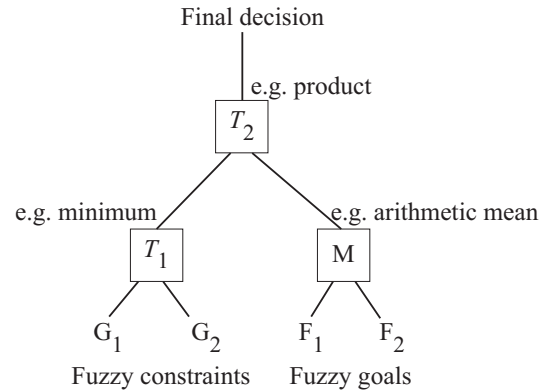


Figure 1: Hierarchical aggregation of goals and constraints.

Table 1: Solutions for various aggregation operators.

| Aggregation | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | Criterion 1 | Criterion 2 |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------------|
| Minimum     | 100   | 350   | 450         | 145.0       |
| Product     | 50    | 400   | 450         | 140.0       |
| Yager       | 79    | 364   | 443         | 140.8       |
| Hamacher    | 79    | 370   | 449         | 142.6       |

### 3.2 References

Number citations consecutively in square brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the brackets [2]. Multiple references are each numbered with separate brackets [2, 3]. In sentences, refer simply to the reference number, as in [2]. Do not use “Ref. [2]” or “reference [2]” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [2] shows ....”. Please note that the references at the end of this document are in the preferred referencing style. Use “et al.” if there are three authors or more. Use a space after authors’ initials. Capitalize only the

first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols.

### 3.3 Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have already been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations that incorporate periods should not have spaces: write “C.N.R.S.,” not “C. N. R. S.”. Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable.

### 3.4 Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{fuzzy maximize} & [f_1(\mathbf{x}), f_2(\mathbf{x}), \dots, f_n(\mathbf{x})] \\ \text{subject to} & g_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m. \end{array} \quad (1)$$

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Italicize symbols (*T* might refer to temperature, but *T* is the unit tesla). Refer to “(1)”, not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1)”, except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is ... .”

### 3.5 Other Recommendations

Remember to check spelling. If your native language is not English, please get a native English-speaking colleague to proofread your paper. An excellent style manual and source of information for science writers is [4].

## 4 Editorial policy

The submitting author is responsible for obtaining agreement of all coauthors and any consent required from sponsors before submitting a paper. It is the obligation of the authors to cite relevant prior work. **At least two reviews are required for every paper submitted. Please note that undecipherable English is a valid reason for rejection.** Authors should consider the following points:

1. Technical papers submitted for publication must advance the state of knowledge and must cite relevant prior work.
2. The length of a submitted paper should be commensurate with the importance, or appropriate to the complexity, of the work.
3. Authors must convince both peer reviewers and the editors of the scientific and technical merit of a paper.
4. Because replication is required for scientific progress, papers submitted for publication must provide sufficient information to allow readers to perform similar experiments or calculations and use the reported results.

## 5 Conclusions

A conclusion section is not required. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

## Appendix

Appendixes, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

## Acknowledgment

Use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments. Avoid expressions such as “One of us (S.B.A.) would like to thank ... .” Instead, write “F. A. Author thanks ... .”

## References

- [1] Lotfi A. Zadeh. Fuzzy sets. *Information and Control*, 8:338–353, 1965.
- [2] J.C. Bezdek. *Pattern recognition with fuzzy objective functions*. Plenum Press, New York, 1981.
- [3] T. Takagi and M. Sugeno. Fuzzy identification of systems and its applications to modelling and control. *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics*, 15(1):116–132, Jan-Feb 1985.
- [4] M. Young. *The Technical Writers Handbook*. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.