THE TITLE OF THE PAPER

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Abstract. Here please insert your abstract. The abstract should be 200 words or less with no reference number therein and should contain the main result 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.

1. Introduction

The number of pages for the extended abstract should have 3-4 pages and for the full paper should have 4-8 pages.

You can use Photoshop for converting eps to jpg. A sample for inserting a jpg file is the following (use win edit and directly produce pdf not dvi):

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

1.1. **Instructions for speakers.**

While you are preparing your extended abstract, please take care of the following:

(1) MSC2010: Primary only one item; and Secondary at most 3 items.

(2) Key words: At least 3 items and at most 5 items.

(3) Authors: Full names, mailing addresses and emails of all authors.

(4) Margins: A long formula should be broken into two or more lines. Empty spaces in the text should be removed.

(5) Tags (Formula Numbers): Use `\label{A}` and `\eqref{A}`. Remove unused tags.

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 47A55; Secondary 39B52, 34K20, 39B82.
Key words and phrases. keyword1, keyword2, keyword3 (at least 3 and at most 5 items).

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(6) Acknowledgement: At the end of extended abstract but preceding to References, if there is any

(7) References: Use \cite{Cressie} to refer to the specific book or paper [2], whose bibitem code is \bibitem{Cressie}. 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 and should be cited in the text as, e.g., [2] or [3, Theorem 4.2], etc.

(8) Abbreviations: Abbreviations of titles of periodicals or books should be given by using Math. Reviews, see Abbreviations of names of serials or MRLookup at
http://www.ams.org/mrlookup.

2. Main results

The following is an example of a lemma.

Lemma 2.1. *Assume that D is a class of estimators. ...*
(a) *If D is a class of unbaiesd estimators, then ...;*
(b) *If D is a class of invariant estimators, then ....*

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 2.2. Let $\{X_1, \ldots, X_n\}$ be sequence of iid random variables. Then, we have

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i \tag{2.1}$$

The following is an example for figure.
Referring to the Figure 1 in the Text.
The following is an example of a theorem and a proof. Please note how to refer to a formula.

Theorem 2.3. *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 $T : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y}$ and $b : \mathbb{R}_+ \to \mathcal{Y}$ such that $f(x) = T(x) + b\left(\|x\|^2\right)$ 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

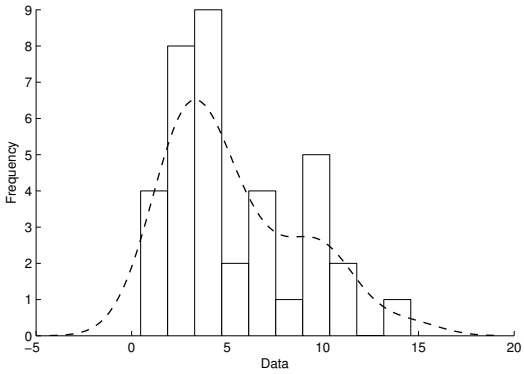


FIGURE 1. Write here the title of the figure.

$$\begin{aligned} f(\lambda(x+y)) &= \lambda f(x) + \lambda f(y) \\ &\leq \lambda(f(x)+f(y)) \\ &= f(x)+f(y) \end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

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 2.3, one can show that $f(x) = f(y_0)$ and the mapping $Q : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y}$ 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 (2.2). □

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