Full Title of the Paper to Be Presented in the Conference as a Poster

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Absract

Here, please insert your abstract. Providing an abstract is necessary for helping the readers to find out if the paper is useful and interesting for them or not. It should not be too long.

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

Introduction

Some introductory material, literature review and preliminaries can be here.

Poster Specifications: All posters should have the following specifications.

1. Poster size: 70cm × 100cm.
2. Left and right margins: each 3cm.
3. Top margin 1.5 cm.
4. Bottom margin 3cm.
5. At top of the poster, there should be the AIMC50 header (the file header.jpg which comes along with this pdf file).
6. Below the header, there should be the title of the paper then the name of the authors and finally their affiliations and email addresses.
7. Below authors and affiliations, should be the abstract, keywords and a horizontal line.
8. After that, the main body of the article comes in 2 columns.
9. Font sizes should be large enough to be easily read from a distance of 1.5 meters.
10. Posters should be printed in color and with a good quality.
11. Posters should no be more than one page.

Main results

The following is an example of a lemma.

Lemma 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. Here, the body of the definition should be.

Here is an example of a table.

Treatments	Response 1	Response 2
Treatment 1	0.0003262	0.562
Treatment 2	0.0015681	0.910
Treatment 3	0.0009271	0.296

Table 1: Table caption

And you can wrap text around the paper as in the following table:

Treatments	Response 1	Response 2
Treatment 1	0.0003262	0.562
Treatment 2	0.0015681	0.910
Treatment 3	0.0009271	0.296

Table 2: A wrap table

Here is the text which you write after the table

This is an example of a matrix.

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

The following is an example of an example.

Example 3. Let $D_\infty = < a, b | a^2 = b^2 = 1 > \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_2$ be the infinite dihedral group. Then

$$M^{(2)}(D_\infty) \ncong M^{(2)}(\mathbb{Z}_2) \oplus M^{(2)}(\mathbb{Z}_2).$$

The following is figure where the text is wrapped around The following is an example of a theorem and a proof. Please note how to refer to a formula.

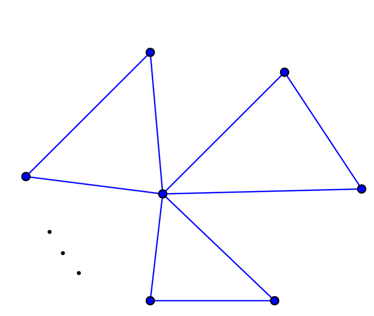

Figure 1: A wrap figure

Theorem 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 $T : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y}$ 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

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

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

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

Also you can Step (II)- the case that f is even: Using the same notation and the same reasoning as in the proof of Theorem 4, 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 Formula (1). □

Another figure:

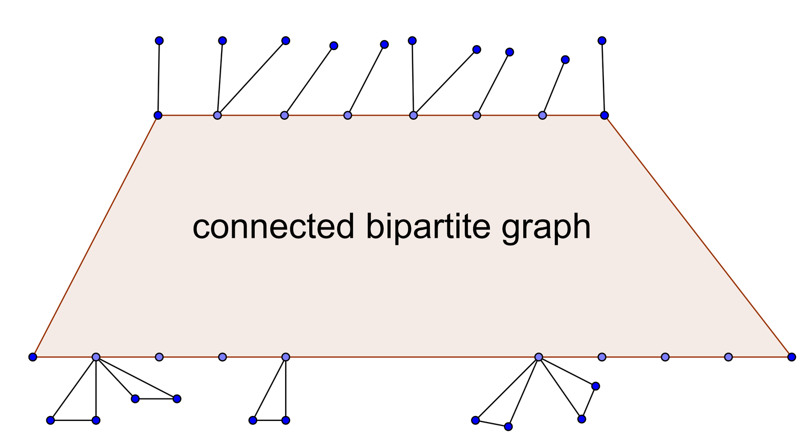

Figure 2: Normal figure

Proposition 5. *This is a proposition.*

Corollary 6. *This is a corollary.*

Question 7. Is this a question?

Solution. Yes.

Remark 8. This is a remark.

Some formula:

$$\begin{aligned} &\cos\bar{\phi}_k Q_{j,k+1,t} + Q_{j,k+1,x} + \frac{\sin^2\bar{\phi}_k}{T\cos\bar{\phi}_k} Q_{j,k+1} = \\ &\quad -\cos\phi_k Q_{j,k,t} + Q_{j,k,x} - \frac{\sin^2\phi_k}{T\cos\phi_k} Q_{j,k} \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} &\cos\bar{\phi}_j Q_{j+1,k,t} + Q_{j+1,k,y} + \frac{\sin^2\bar{\phi}_j}{T\cos\bar{\phi}_j} Q_{j+1,k} \\ = &\quad -\cos\phi_j Q_{j,k,t} + Q_{j,k,y} - \frac{\sin^2\phi_j}{T\cos\phi_j} Q_{j,k}. \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

Acknowledgement

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

References

[1] A. Abdollahi, *The numerical range of a composition operator with conformal automorphism symbol*, Linear Algebra and its Appl., 408 (2005), 177-188.

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