A Review of the Principles of Writing Mathematics Articles

16 December 2018

Zohreh Vasagh
Mathematicseditor@gmail.com

Your manuscript is both good and original;
but the part that is good is not original,
and the part that is original is not good.

Samuel Johnson

Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

Title

The combinatorial interpretation of Muchnik's theorem ...

مثال فوق بیانگر این موضوع است که فقط و فقط یک درون‌یابی ترکیبی برای قضیهٔ Muchnik وجود دارد.

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Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

دانشکده علوم ریاضی
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Combinatorial interpretation of Muchnik's theorem ...

در آخرین مثال، عنوان مقاله بیانگر این است که مقاله مذکور به بحث دربارهٔ چگونگی انجام درون‌یابی ترکیبی قضیهٔ Muchnik می‌پردازد.

Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

a/an or the

✗ Let A be the set; then a set A is . . . .

Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

دانشکده علوم ریاضی
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✗ Let A be the set; then a set A is . . . .

✓ Let A be a set; then the set A is . . . .

incorrect ✗	correct ✓
a $n \times n$ matrix	an $n \times n$ matrix
a m-dimensional space	an m-dimensional space
a X-valued	an X-valued
a ω-continuous	an ω-continuous
a (α, β) generated	an (α, β) generated
a $S(E)$-admissible	an $S(E)$-admissible
a l^p-space	an l^p-space

دانشکده علوم ریاضی
دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد
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incorrect ✗	correct ✓
an unique element	a unique element
an univariate data set	a univariate data set
an sphere	a sphere
an university	a university
an state	a state

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Iran

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incorrect ✗	correct ✓
the Theorem 3.1	Theorem 3.1
the inequality (4.2)	inequality (4.2)
problem below	the problem below
following corollary	the following corollary
in proof of Proposition 2.3	in the proof of Proposition 2.3

Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

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Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

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incorrect ✗	correct ✓
a Hahn–Banach theorem	the Hahn–Banach theorem
the Schur's lemma	Schur's lemma
Cauchy inequality	the Cauchy inequality

Vasagh,
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incorrect ✗	correct ✓
a Hahn–Banach theorem	the Hahn–Banach theorem
the Schur's lemma	Schur's lemma
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incorrect ✗	correct ✓
A is infinite set.	A is an infinite set.
A is an infinite.	A is infinite.

Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

Dangling participle

✗ Reading the Aims and Scope, the journal would be a good fit for my article.

Vasagh,
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- ✗ Reading the Aims and Scope, the journal would be a good fit for my article.
- ✓ Reading the Aims and Scope, I realized the journal would be a good fit for my article.
- ✗ Setting $x = 0$, the assertion follows.

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Vasagh,
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✗ Integrating by parts, the expression becomes ... .

Vasagh,
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- ✗ Integrating by parts, the expression becomes ... .
- ✓ Integrating by parts, we find that the expression becomes ... .

Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
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Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

Word order

✗ Let A be an $n \times n$ positive matrix.

Vasagh,
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- ✗ Let A be an $n \times n$ positive matrix.
- ✓ Let A be a positive $n \times n$ matrix.
- ✗ Theorem 3.5, we prove in section 4.

Vasagh,
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Vasagh,
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Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

دانشکده علوم ریاضی
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Vasagh,
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Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
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Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

Which or that

✗ The identity function is a function, which always returns the same value that was used as its argument.

Vasagh,
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@gmail.com

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Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
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Vasagh,
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دانشکده علوم ریاضی
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Editor's office
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Iran

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- ✗ The identity function is a function, which always returns the same value that was used as its argument.
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Vasagh,
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Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

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Vasagh,
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Vasagh,
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- ✓ Let H be a subgroup of a solvable group G.
- ✓ Let H be a solvable subgroup of a group G.
- ✗ The empty set, is denoted by $\emptyset$, is unique.

Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
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- ✓ The empty set, denoted by $\emptyset$, is unique.
- ✗ The empty set, contains no elements, is denoted by $\emptyset$.

Vasagh,
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Vasagh, Mathematicseditor @gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

Writing mathematics

✗ *n* is positive, so it has a square root.

Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

Writing mathematics

✗ n is positive, so it has a square root.

✓ Since n is positive, so it has a square root.

Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

دانشکده علوم ریاضی
دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد
Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

Writing mathematics

- ✗ n is positive, so it has a square root.
- ✓ Since n is positive, so it has a square root.
- ✗ Let f be a function. f is said to be semicontinuous if . . . .

Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

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Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

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- ✗ For most points x, $x \in S$.

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- ✗ When $k = 2$, G is an Eulerian graph.

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- ✓ When $k = 2$, the graph G is Eulerian.

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- ✗ When $k = 2$, G is an Eulerian graph.
- ✓ When $k = 2$, the graph G is Eulerian.
- ✗ Then for all $f \in X, f(0) = 0$, A_f is compact.

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- ✓ Then, for all $f \in X$ with $f(0) = 0$, the set A_f is compact.

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- ✗ Let x, y be vertices in G.

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- ✗ n is positive, so it has a square root.
- ✓ Since n is positive, so it has a square root.
- ✗ Let f be a function. f is said to be semicontinuous if . . . .
- ✓ A function f is said to be semicontinuous if . . . .
- ✗ For most points x, $x \in S$.
- ✓ We see that $x \in S$ for most points x.
- ✗ When $k = 2$, G is an Eulerian graph.
- ✓ When $k = 2$, the graph G is Eulerian.
- ✗ Then for all $f \in X, f(0) = 0, A_f$ is compact.
- ✓ Then, for all $f \in X$ with $f(0) = 0$, the set A_f is compact.
- ✗ Let x, y be vertices in G.
- ✓ Let x and y be vertices in G.
- ✓ Let x, y, z be vertices in G.

Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

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Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

Writing mathematics

✓ It follows that the set Z will have no element of the set Y lying in it.

Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

دانشکده علوم ریاضی
دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد
Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

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✓ It follows that the set Z will have no element of the set Y lying in it.

✓✓ Therefore no element of Y lies in Z.

Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

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✓ It follows that the set Z will have no element of the set Y lying in it.

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✓✓✓ Therefore the sets Y and Z are disjoint.

Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

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Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

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Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

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- ✗ As we let x become closer and closer to 0, then y tends ever closer to t_0.

Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

دانشکده علوم ریاضی
دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد
Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

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Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

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Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

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- ✓ $\lim_{x \to 0} y = t_0$.
- ✗ $\forall x \exists y,\ x \geq 0 \to y^2 = x$.
- ✓ Every nonnegative real number has a square root.

Vasagh, Mathematicseditor @gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

\ldots or \cdots

✗ Let $x_1, ..., x_n$ be such that $x_1 \times \ldots \times x_n = 1$.

Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

دانشکده علوم ریاضی
دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد
Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

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Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

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Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

دانشکده علوم ریاضی
دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد
Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

Mathematics writing

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{\sin(\pi x)}{1 + \pi(i)x} \right)^b \quad \text{for } i \leq j. \tag{1}$$

Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

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Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

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```
\begin{equation}\label{sample}
f(x) = \left(\dfrac{\sin(\pi x)}{1 +
\pi(i)x}\right)^b\quad\text{for}i\leq j.
\end{equation}
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Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

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Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

Equation

✗

$$x = x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n \leq y_1 + y_2 + \cdots + y_n$$
$$+ z_1 + z_2 + \cdots + z_n - (t_1 + t_2 + \cdots + t_n).$$

Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

Equation

✗

$$x = x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n \leq y_1 + y_2 + \cdots + y_n \\ + z_1 + z_2 + \cdots + z_n - (t_1 + t_2 + \cdots + t_n).$$

✓

$$\begin{aligned} x =& x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n \\ \leq& y_1 + y_2 + \cdots + y_n + z_1 + z_2 + \cdots + z_n \\ &- (t_1 + t_2 + \cdots + t_n). \end{aligned}$$

Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

Equation

✗

$$x = x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n \leq y_1 + y_2 + \cdots + y_n + z_1 + z_2 + \cdots + z_n - (t_1 + t_2 + \cdots + t_n).$$

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```
\begin{align*}
x = &x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n\\
\leq&y_1+y_2+\cdots+y_n+z_1+z_2+\cdots+z_n\\
& - (t_1 + t_2 + \cdots + t_n).
\end{align*}
```

Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

Equation

$$
\begin{aligned}
x + y = e^{ab} \biggl(\int_x^y f(t) \frac{at+b}{t+2} dt \\
+ e^{a/(a+b)} f(ab) + \int_x^y f(t) \frac{a+b}{t} dt \biggr) .
\end{aligned}
$$

Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

Equation

$$
\begin{aligned}
x + y = e^{ab} & \left(\int_x^y f(t)\frac{at+b}{t+2}dt\right. \\
& \quad \left. + e^{a/(a+b)} f(ab) + \int_x^y f(t)\frac{a+b}{t}dt\right).
\end{aligned}
$$

```
\begin{align*}
x + y =
e^{ab}&\left(\int^y_x f(t)\frac{at+b}{t+2}dt\right.\\
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\int^y_xf(t)\frac{a+b}{t}dt\right).
\end{align*}
```

Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

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Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

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Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

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Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

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✗ We use the embedding technique ([3,4,7]).

Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

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Vasagh,
Mathematicseditor
@gmail.com

Editor's office
Faculty of Math. Sciences
Ferdowsi Univ. of Mashhad
Iran

Feedback
Contact Information

In case you have any comments, suggestions, or have found a bug, please do not hesitate to contact me. You can find my contact details below.

Z. Vasagh
Telegram:09366263106 & @Matheditor
mathematicseditor@gmail.com
Editor's Office (Room 527)
The Faculty of Mathematical Sciences
Ferdowsi University of Mashhad

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دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد