International Journal of Maps in Mathematics

*Volume **X**, Issue **X**, 202., Pages:**XX-XX***

E-ISSN: 2636-7467

www.journalmim.com

FULL TITLE

FIRST AUTHOR * AND SECOND AUTHOR

ABSTRACT. The manuscripts will include the full address (es) of the author (s), with E-mail address (es) and ORCID id(s), an abstract not exceeding 300 words, 2010 Mathematics Subject Classification, Key words and phrases. All illustrations, figures, and tables are placed within the text at the appropriate points, rather than at the end.

Keywords: Keyword1, Keyword2, ...

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: Primary, Secondary.

1. INTRODUCTION

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Theorem 1.1. *The square of any real number is non-negative.*

Proof. Any real number x satisfies $x > 0$, $x = 0$, or $x < 0$. If $x = 0$, then $x^2 = 0 \geq 0$. If $x > 0$ then as a positive time a positive is positive we have $x^2 = xx > 0$. If $x < 0$ then $-x > 0$ and so by what we have just done $x^2 = (-x)^2 > 0$. So in all cases $x^2 \geq 0$. □

Definition 1.1. *content...*

Example 1.1. *content...*

2. Preliminaries

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Table 2.1. Caption text

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
row 1	data 1	data 2	data 3
row 2	data 4	data 5	data 6
row 3	data 7	data 8	data 9

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$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0 \tag{2.1}$$

Theorem 2.1. *Euler's identity (also known as Euler's equation) is the equality* $e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$ *where* e *is Euler's number, the base of natural logarithms,* i *is the imaginary unit, which by definition satisfies* $i^2 = -1$*, and* π *is pi, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter.*

Proof. Please write proof of the Theorem 2.1 here [11]. $\square$

Corollary 2.1. *content...*

Proposition 2.1. *content...*

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The well known Pythagorean theorem $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ was proved to be invalid for other exponents. Meaning the next equation has no integer solutions:

$$x^n + y^n = z^n$$

Proof of Corollary 2.1. Please write proof of the Corollary 2.1 here [7]. $\square$

Lemma 2.1. *content...*

Remark 2.1. *content...*

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3. Conclusion

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$$x = a_0 + \cfrac{1}{a_1 + \cfrac{1}{a_2 + \cfrac{1}{a_3 + \cfrac{1}{a_4}}}}$$

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