Comments to Help Achieve Some Uniformity in the Layout of Published Articles in Sequential Analysis

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Abstract: A clearly written abstract is essential. Please add some important keywords alphabetically (with the first letter capitalized), preferably chosen from the text and not from the title of the paper itself. The importance of the words used in a title is already obvious to readers. The keywords are to be separated from each other by semicolons (;). Also, please provide appropriate subject classification numbers.

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Keywords: Bounded CV; Consistency; Data analysis; Known clumping; Practical application; Two-stage sampling; Weight function.

Subject Classifications: 62L12; 62G35; 62F25.

1. INTRODUCTION

The first paragraph in every section or subsection will flush to the left margin. All other paragraphs will be indented. Please follow this general guideline.

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2. OTHER SECTIONS

The equation numbers, for example, (2.1), (2.5), (3.9) should be given consecutively, right flushed. The equation number (2.1) is the first equation in Section 2, the equation number (2.5) may belong to Subsection 2.1, and so on. The tables will be numbered consecutively as Table 1, Table 2, and so on. The figures will be numbered consecutively as Figure 1, Figure 2, and so on. One may write, for example, tables and figures are given in Section 5. See Tables 1-3 in Section 5.1 and Figures 5-8 in Section 5.4. Please look at a recent issue of SQA and match the spacing, font sizes and general appearance. How are the subsections going to look like? Please read on.

2.1. Subsections May be Divided and Sub-Divided as Needed

The material in a subsection will be typed just like that in any other section. The following paragraphs will be indented as usual.

Please read on for other helpful details and hints. The main theorem and its interpretations are included in Section 2.1.1.

2.1.1. The Main Result is Stated in This Section

The material in subsection will be typed just like that in any other section. The following paragraphs will be indented as usual.

In Section 3, we have explained how theorems and lemmas are to be laid out.

3. THE WAY TO STATE THEOREMS AND LEMMAS

In this section, we provide a number of theorems and lemmas. After each theorem and lemma, one should provide clear explanations and interpretations of the results so stated. The lengthy proofs are deferred to an Appendix to enhance readability and applications.

Theorems and lemmas will be numbered as Theorem 2.1, Theorem 5.3 or Lemma 2.2. These items consecutively belong to Sections 2, 5, and 2 respectively. Pretend that we have already stated Theorems 3.1 and 3.2. The statements of theorems and lemmas should be laid out as follows:

Theorem 3.3. *The two-stage procedure (2.2)-(2.3) is consistent, that is the probability of coverage is at least the nominal level for all parameter values.*

A short proof (few lines only) may be laid out as follows after the statement of the theorem. For example, one could write as follows.

Proof. The result follows by combining Jensen's inequality and the dominated convergence theorem. Further details are omitted for brevity. □

Lemma 3.1. *The standardized sample mean based on N observations has a N(0,1) distribution whatever be the unknown parameters.*

We should emphasize that Lemma 3.1 plays a crucial role in the proof of Theorem 3.3 which in turn eases the proof of Theorem 5.3 in the sequel. We lay down these lengthy proofs in Appendix A.

4. TABLES AND FIGURES

The heading for Table 2, for example, will go in the top of the table as follows, flushed to the left margin:

Table 2. Estimated average sample size, its estimated standard error, and other entries along with the weight functions *g(k)* and *h(p)*

Note that a table's caption does not end with a period. The caption for Figure 8, for example, will go under the figure as follows, flushed to the left margin:

Figure 8. Bar graphs of four datasets on beetle infestation of Mexican bean crop.

Note that in the text as well as in tables and figures, numeric should be presented, for example, as follows: 1.12, -1.168, 0.12, 0.05, -0.1, or -0.05 instead of 1.120, -1.1680, .12, .05, -.1, or -.05.

Note that a figure's caption ends with a period. One may note that the entries given in our tables in this section were generated via computer simulations with 10,000 replications for each configuration. The figure shown on top of this paragraph was generated by S-Plus.

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But, we cannot write simply Bechhofer et al. (1954) for obvious reasons. Please look at the reference list. There is a paper of Bechhofer, Dunnett, and Sobel (1954) that has been cited, and also there is a paper of Bechhofer, Gupta, Epstein, and Sobel (1954)! If one simply writes Bechhofer et al. (1954) inside the text, a reader may not be able to identify the right paper that is needed at this step. In the list of references, one will write Bechhofer, Dunnett, and Sobel (1954a) or Bechhofer, Gupta, Epstein, and Sobel (1954b) instead and refer to these as Bechhofer et al. (1954a) or Bechhofer et al. (1954b) in the text as needed.

One may note that the required Cornish-Fisher expansion is easily found in Johnson and Kotz (1970, pp. 125-127).

Please read on for more notes to set up the list of references. The next Section 5.1 has important information.

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APPENDIX A: PROOFS OF LEMMAS

Some major derivations are included in this section. The equation numbers (A.1), (A.2), … will be flushed to the right margin.

One may include more than one Appendix when appropriate. This will largely depend on the material of a paper.

APPENDIX B: PROOFS OF THEOREMS FROM SECTION 3

Other major derivations are included in this section. The equation numbers (B.1), (B.2), … will be flushed to the right margin.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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