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YOUR ARTICLE TITLE IN ENGLISH

Arial Unicode MS: 11 pt, centered, UPPERCASE, maximum 15 words

First Author[1], Second Author[2,*] and Third Author[1] (10 pt)

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ABSTRACT

Replace this paragraph with a self-contained abstract in English, within the word limit stated in the current JIMT Author Guidelines. Briefly describe the problem and objective, explain the method, report the principal findings with quantitative results where appropriate, and state the main conclusion. Write the abstract as a single paragraph. Avoid citations, displayed equations, undefined abbreviations, and claims that are not supported by the manuscript. Remove all template instructions before submission.

Keywords : [keyword 1]; [keyword 2]; [keyword 3] (3–5 keywords)

Mathematics Subject Classification (MSC): [applicable MSC code(s)]

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I. INTRODUCTION

Introduce the research problem, its mathematical or practical significance, and the relevant literature. Explain the specific gap and state the objective and contribution without overstating novelty. A background citation can be written as “Boyd and Vandenberghe [1]”. A journal article example is provided in [2], and a conference paper example in [3]. These sources illustrate reference formatting; replace them with works actually used in your manuscript.

Use numbered citations in square brackets, assigned in order of first appearance. Reuse the same number for subsequent citations to the same source. Place citations before sentence punctuation, for example, “The method is described in [1].” Write multiple citations separately, for example, [1], [2]. Do not alphabetize the reference list. Use the IEEE style in your reference manager and verify the imported metadata.

II. METHODS

2.1 Research design and reproducibility

Describe the research design, assumptions, definitions, variables, data sources, and analysis procedures in enough detail for another researcher to reproduce the work. For computational studies, report software versions, parameter settings, stopping criteria, evaluation metrics, and random seeds. Explain how training, validation, and test data are separated when relevant. For theoretical studies, organize this section around the definitions, lemmas, and methods of proof needed for the main result.

2.2 Equations and mathematical statements

Number displayed equations consecutively at the right margin and define each symbol. In (1), y_i is the response, $\mathbf{x}_i$ the predictor vector, $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ the coefficient vector, and ε_i the error for observation $i = 1, \dots, n$.

$$y_i = \beta_1 x_{i1} + \cdots + \beta_p x_{ip} + \varepsilon_i = \mathbf{x}_i^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{\beta} + \varepsilon_i, \qquad i = 1, \dots, n. \tag{1}$$

Proposition 1 (illustrative example). For $f(x) = x^2$ and every real x, $f(x) \geq 0$.

Proof. The square of a real number is nonnegative. Since $f(x) = x^2$, the conclusion follows. □

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Present the main findings in a logical order and explain what they mean in relation to the research objective and previous work. Distinguish observed results from interpretation. For experiments, report variability or uncertainty where appropriate. For theoretical work, state the main theorems clearly and provide complete proofs. Discuss limitations and avoid generalizing beyond the evidence.

Refer to every table and figure in the text before it appears. Place table captions above tables and figure captions below figures. Use editable tables, clear units, and consistent precision. Table 1 contains placeholders rather than experimental results. Figure 1 is an illustrative mathematical curve, not a research finding.

Table 1. Example layout for reporting results

Method	Metric [unit]
[Baseline method]	[Value]
[Proposed method]	[Value]

Note: Replace every bracketed field. Define the metric and whether variability denotes a standard deviation, standard error, or confidence interval.



Figure 1. Illustrative curve $f(x) = x^2$; replace with a figure relevant to the manuscript.

IV. CONCLUSION

Summarize the main result and its contribution in relation to the stated objective. Explain the practical or theoretical implication, acknowledge the main limitation, and identify a specific direction for further work where appropriate. Do not introduce new results or unsupported claims.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS (IF APPLICABLE)

[Acknowledge contributors who do not qualify for authorship and relevant institutional support. Remove this section if it does not apply.]

DECLARATIONS (AS APPLICABLE)

[Provide funding, conflict-of-interest, ethics, and data/code availability statements as required by the current JIMT policies. State actual circumstances; do not copy a declaration that is untrue.]

REFERENCES

Formatting examples only. Replace these entries with your cited sources. Include a DOI where one exists and check every author, title, year, and page range.

[1] S. Boyd and L. Vandenberghe, *Convex Optimization*. Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 2004, doi: 10.1017/CBO9780511804441.

[2] F. Susanto, “On H-irregularity strengths of square chain graphs,” *Jurnal Ilmiah Matematika dan Terapan*, vol. 23, no. 1, pp. 1–10, Jun. 2026, doi: 10.22487/2540766X.2026.v23.i1.17989.

[3] D. P. Kingma and J. Ba, “Adam: A method for stochastic optimization,” in *Proc. Int. Conf. Learn. Represent. (ICLR)*, San Diego, CA, USA, 2015. [Online]. Available: https://arxiv.org/abs/1412.6980