

3 Enunciations

Theorem 3.1. *Assume that $\alpha > 0, \gamma > 1, \beta > \frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}$. Then there exists a small $\tau_1 > 0$, such that for $\tau \in [0, \tau_1)$, if c crosses $c(\tau)$ from the direction of to a small amplitude periodic traveling wave solution of (2.1), and the period of $(\check{u}^p(s), \check{w}^p(s))$ is*

$$\check{T}(c) = c \cdot \left[\frac{2\pi}{\omega(\tau)} + O(c - c(\tau)) \right].$$

Conjecture 3.1. *From (0.8) and (2.10), it holds $\frac{d\omega}{d\tau} < 0, \frac{dc}{d\tau} < 0$ for $\tau \in [0, \tau_1)$. This fact yields that the system (2.1) with delay $\tau > 0$ has the periodic traveling waves for smaller wave speed c than that the system (2.1) with $\tau = 0$ does. That is, the delay perturbation stimulates an early occurrence of the traveling waves.*

4 Figures & Tables

The output for figure is:

Figure 1: Insert figure caption here

An example of a double column floating figure using two subfigures. (The subfig.sty package must be loaded for this to work.) The subfigure `\label` commands are set within each subfloat command, the `\label` for the overall figure must come after `\caption`. `\hfil` must be used as a separator to get equal spacing. The subfigure.sty package works much the same way, except `\subfigure` is used instead of `\subfloat`.

The output for table is:

Table 1: An Example of a Table

One	Two
Three	Four

5 Conclusion

The conclusion text goes here.

Acknowledgment

Insert the Acknowledgment text here.

References

[1] Reference details . . .

[2] Reference details