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First author^{1*}, Second author², Third author³ (without titles)

^{1,2,3}*Institution names including Department, Faculty, University
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Corresponding author's e-mail: *xxxxxxx@xxxx.com (Put * symbol for corresponding author)

ABSTRACT

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1. INTRODUCTION

The research article consists of **INTRODUCTION, RESEARCH METHODS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION, ACKNOWLEDGMENT** (if any), and **REFERENCES** (Use “**First Heading**” Style in *Styles* sub-menu). The Introduction section provides background or research rationale, problems and insights into problem-solving plans, and the formulation of research objectives (along with expectations about the benefits of the research results). The Introduction section should be accompanied by references/citations as a theoretical basis for the problem of the research, such as **writing citations [1], [2]**, etc. In addition to introducing the topic, the introduction section also relates to current knowledge (**state of the art**), what has been done, and what needs to be done (**Gap analysis**). Writing citations or references requires the use of **reference management tools such as Mendeley**. The results and discussion are presented in an integrated manner and reviewed from various related previous theories. The contents of the manuscript from the introduction to the conclusion use line spacing 1.0. The research article ends with a conclusion and acknowledgment (if any). The conclusion is presented in an essay or numbering.

The font type used within the paragraph of the article text is Times New Roman, with 11 pt font size, and line space of 1.0. Spacing after a paragraph uses 6 pt., single-line space. Section titles are written using capital letters, Times New Roman font, Bold, 11 pt font size, and line space of 1.0. Spacing before the section title uses a 30 pt., single line space while spacing after the section title uses a 12 pt., single line space. The alignment used for the entire article text is Justify. The indent for each first paragraph line is at 1 cm, while the hanging indent is at 0 cm (Use “**Body Texts**” Style in *Styles* sub-menu).

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2. RESEARCH METHODS

The research methods contain explanations in the form of paragraphs about the research design or descriptions of the experimental settings, data sources, data collection techniques, and data analysis conducted by the researcher. This guide will explain how to write the headings. If there are more than one heading, use the second level headings as below.

2.1 Second-Level Headings

Headings at the second level is written in Bold using proper case letters. Spacing before and after Headings uses 12 pt., single line space. Headings must use left alignment (Use “**Second Heading**” Style in *Styles* sub-menu).

2.1.1 Third-Level Headings

Headings at the third level follows the style of the second-level heading. Avoid using headings of more than three levels (Use “**Third Heading**” Style in *Styles* sub-menu).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Writing the results and discussion can be separated into different subs or can also be combined into one sub. The summary of results can be presented in the form of graphs and figures. The results and discussion sections must be free from multiple interpretations. The discussion must answer research problems, support, and defend answers with results, compare relevant research results, state research limitations, and find novelty.

3.1 Writing Mathematical Equations

Mathematical equations in the manuscript must be written using the default Microsoft Word Equation Editor (keyboard shortcut: “Alt” + “=”). Equations must be numbered consecutively; this numbering must use the hashtag symbol “#” in the Equation Editor so that the equation align to the center, while the equation number automatically align to the right (examples will be given below). The equation uses 11 pt. font size, 1.5 line spacing, with 6pt space before and after the paragraph. The following **Equation (1)** and **Equation (2)** are examples of how equations should be written in the manuscript.

$$f(x) = ax + b \#(1)$$

$$y = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} (x - x_1) + y_1 \#(2)$$

All variables in the manuscript must be written using Equation Editor, for example, $X_1, \dots, X_n$. $Y_i, i = 1, \dots, n$. Use the colon sign “:” to explain the meaning of the variable, and the equal to sign “=” if the variable has a value, or is in the form of an equation, for example, N : the amount of data, $X = 1$. Decimal numbers must use the dot sign “.” as the separator.

We encourage you to avoid using another equation editor such as MathType, as it will interfere in the process of editing the manuscript.

3.2 Regular Lists

Lists in the paragraph are written as follows

1. The list uses the regular number list (1, 2, 3, ...)
2. The list indent number position is 2.75 cm, and text indent 3.25 cm
3. Use “**Regular List**” Style in *Styles* sub-menu.

3.3 Multi-Level Lists

Multi-Level lists in the paragraph are written as follows

1. The first-level uses the regular number list (1, 2, 3, ...) with list indent number position of 1 cm, and text indent of 1.75 cm (Use “**Multi-Level List 1**” Style in *Styles* sub-menu).
 - a. The second-level uses alphabetical list (a, b, c, ...) with list indent number position of 1.75 cm, and text indent of 2.5 cm (Use “**Multi-Level List 2**” Style in *Styles* sub-menu).
 - i. The third-level uses the lowercase roman numeral list (i, ii, iii, ...) with list indent number position of 2.75 cm, and text indent of 3.25 cm (Use “**Multi-Level List 3**” Style in *Styles* sub-menu).

Theorems and Lemmas

Section, theorem, lemma, column, proposition, example, remark or note, figure, and table must be numbered consecutively for each category.

Theorem 1. *Statements on theorems, lemmas, corollaries, and propositions must be written in Italic.*

Proof. Proof of the theorem are written using the same style as the regular paragraph, ending with the End of Proof box ■

Tables

A name must be given above each table (Use “**Table Header**” Style in *Styles* sub-menu). Table height should be 0.6cm. Table names are written in lowercase except for the first letter of each word using Times New Roman font, Bold, 10 pt. font size. If the table contains data from specific sources, the sources must be written below the table using Times New Roman font, Italic, 10 pt. font size, aligned with the leftmost side of the table. All tables must be numbered consecutively. Tables are placed in the center of the page (center alignment). The vertical line in the middle, left, and right sides of the table must be hidden, only the horizontal line at the top and the bottom of the table is shown. If the table exceeds one 1 page and continues

Figures with more than one image ((a), (b), (c), ...) must have the captions in a table with no border lines such that it is properly aligned to the center of each image. An example of how figures with more than one image should be styled in the manuscript is given in **Figure 2** below:

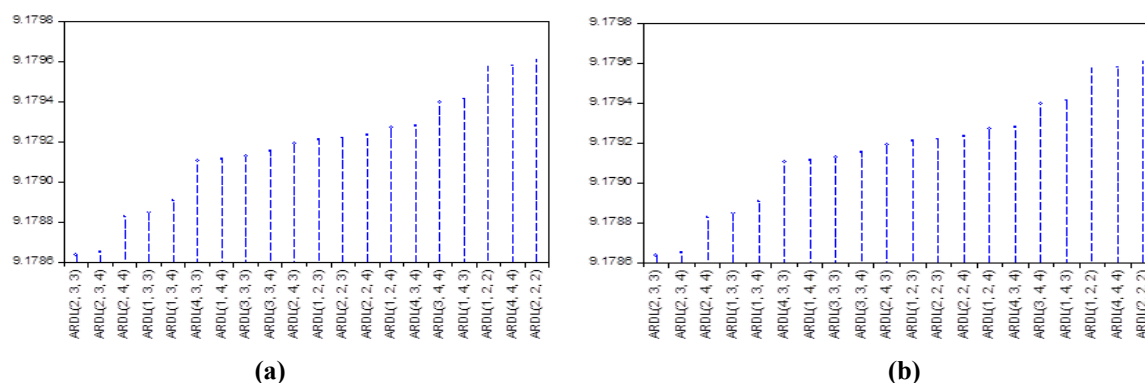


Figure 2. Figure Name Uses Times New Roman (Bold, 10 pt. font size, Capitalize Each Word)
(a)....., (b).....

References that use figures, tables, theorems, or lemmas, must be preceded by a capital letter without a dividing point, for example, “**Figure 1** and **Table 1** are illustrations of **Theorem 1**”. Tables and pictures must be placed in the body text and meet the standards for printing. Images do not need to be framed.

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion should address the research problem and objective. State the importance of the research and the implications. Do not recapitulate the results but make statements, and use compelling statements, avoiding the word “maybe”, “perhaps”, etc. Write the conclusion of your manuscript in a narrative/paragraph form if there is only one concluding statement, or give numbering if needed.

5. AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

CRediT (Contributor Roles Taxonomy) Authorship Contribution statement is introduced to recognize individual author contributions, reduce authorship disputes, and facilitate collaboration. CRediT allows author to share an accurate and detailed description of their diverse contribution to the published work. The corresponding author is responsible for ensuring that the descriptions are accurate and agreeable by all authors. The role(s) of all authors should be listed using the relevant above categories. Authors may have contributed in multiple roles. Credit in no way changes the journal’s criteria to quality for authorship. CRediT statement should be provided during the submission process.

Possible CRediT statements:

Conceptualization, data curation, formal analysis, funding acquisition, investigation, methodology, project administration, resources, software, supervision, validation, visualization, writing-original draft, writing-review & editing.

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6. FUNDING STATEMENT

The authors need to specify any sources of funding (institutional, private, and corporate financial support) who contributed to the article. This information, in the form of the name of the funding organization/s and the grant number or should be included at the end of the article under the heading 'Funding', and provided at the time of submitting the paper. If there was no funding, the following wording should be used: "This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors."

7. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

If there are any, write the acknowledgment or appreciation in this section. Acknowledgments can be addressed to those individuals, institutions, and laboratories who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, reviewers, etc.). It could be also to people who contributed to the article or data in the article (excluding the authors).

8. DECLARATIONS

A conflict of interest, also known as a competing interest, is a situation in which an interest or connection -direct or indirect-could influence your research.

Example:

Competing interest. The authors declare no competing interest.

Conflict of interest. The authors declare that he/she has no conflicts of interest to report study.

9. REFERENCES

To write references you should use the **reference writing tools**, such as **Mendeley Reference Manager** to reduce bibliography writing errors. The title size of "REFERENCES" is 11 pt. while the reference content size is 9 pt. The number of references is obtained from national and international scientific journals in **the last 10 years (relevant and up to date)**. References from books are allowed but it is recommended from scientific journals. Reference sources that come from the internet web / blog are avoided as much as possible. The type of reference writing style uses the **IEEE style** (complete writing can be seen on the OJS website of the BAREKENG: Journal of Mathematics and Its Applications Reference Management section). The minimum number of references is 20 references, except for articles on Algebra and Analysis, by which the minimum number of references is 15 references. All references should be to the most pertinent and up to date sources (80% of references must be taken from the past 10 years).

1. Example of writing reference from a Journal

[##] Author(s), "Title of article," *Journal name*, vol.#, no.#, page, month and year.

Example:

[1] S.K. Kenue, "Limited angle multi-frequency diffraction tomography," *IEEE Trans. Sonic Ultrason*, vol. SU-29, no. 6, pp. 213-217, July 1982.

2. Example of writing reference from a Book

Whole book

[##] Author(s), *Title of book*, Edition (if any), Place of Publication: Publisher, Year. Example:

[2] P.M. Morse and H. Feshback, *Methods of Theoretical Physic*. New York: McGraw Hill, 1953.

Part of the book

[##] Author(s), "Title of Part," *Title of book*, Edition (if any). Place of Publication: Publisher, year, page.

Example:

[3] P. S. Meszaros, S.Lee and A. Laughlin, "Information processing and information technology career interest and choice among high school students," *Reconfiguring the Firewall*, Wellesley: A K Peters, 2007, 77-86.

Books Published by Agencies or Institutions

[4] World Bank, *Information and Communication Technologies: A World Bank group strategy*. Washington, DC: World Bank, 2002.

3. Example of writing references from Proceedings

Published Conference articles in Proceedings

[##] Author(s), "Title of article", *Title of Proceeding*, page, date of seminar event, year.

Example:

- [5] R. Frinkel, R. Taylor, R. Bolles, R. Paul, "An overview of AL, programming system for automation," in *Proc. Fourth Int. Join Conf Artif.Intel.*, pp. 758-765, Sept. 3-7, 2006.

Unpublished Conference articles in Proceedings

- [6] H. A. Nimr, "Defuzzification of the outputs of fuzzy controllers," presented at 5th Int. Conf. on Fuzzy Systems, 1996, Cairo, Egypt. 1996.

4. References from websites

[##] Author (s), "Title of document," *Title of website or owner*, Year of publication. [Online]. Address: URL [access on date, month, year].

Example:

- [7] B. Paynter, "Robodinos: what could possibly go wrong?", *Wired*, 20 Juli 2009, [Online]. available: http://www.wired.com/entertainment/magazine/17-08/st_robotdinos [Accessed: 25 Juli 2010].

5. References from thesis or Dissertations

Unpublished Thesis

- [41] M. W. Dixon, "Application of neural networks to solve the routing problem in communication networks," Ph.D. dissertation, Murdoch Univ., Murdoch, WA, Australia, 1999.

Thesis Published in Online College Database

- [42] F. Sudweeks, *Development and Leadership in Computer-Mediated Collaborative Groups*. PhD [Dissertation]. Murdoch, WA: Murdoch Univ., 2007. [Online]. Available: Australasian Digital Theses Program.