

Text

Citations should list the author(s) and be followed by the citation

According to Smythe [3], adding two to two results in four.

or

Baker [7] showed that such approximations are impossible.

The articles are cited by using the `\cite` command and the corresponding label from your bibliography.

`Baker \cite{approx}` showed that such approximations are impossible.

If you are citing multiple sources for a statement, enclose them in a single bracket.

There have been several studies showing that it important for the drivers to keep their eyes open while driving [1, 3, 9].

These are referenced by typing the appropriate citations into the `\cite` command.

There have been several studies showing that it important for the drivers to keep their eyes open while driving `\cite{drivesafely,lookout,dvdwatching}`.

If you need to cite many sources at once, and wish to have them referenced in a consecutive block, e.g. [1-10] rather than [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10], you need to put the command

`\usepackage{cite}`

in your preamble.tex file. To cite the references, list them all with one citation.

The use of Arabic numerals and base ten notation was so revolutionary that their use was banned in Europe `\cite{won,too,tree,fore,fife,sicks,siphon,ate,nein,den}`.

This should produce something like

The use of Arabic numerals and base ten notation was so revolutionary that their use was banned in Europe [1-10].

If these items are not listed consecutively in your bibliography, then \LaTeX will break up the sequence to match your organization. For example, splitting the ten references into [1-6,11-14], or [1-3, 7-10, 169-171].

Figures

0. If you made the figure or if your mentor has given you explicit permission to use it as if you had made it, you obviously don't need to cite its source. (Although, even if mentor says you can pretend the figure is yours, it's nice to at least thank whoever made the figure in the acknowledgments section.)

1. Put the full citation information for your figure in the bibliography, using proper format as can be found in PDF linked from RSI homepage. This holds if the source is a website, a book, or another paper. If you took the figure from a source you already cited for other reasons, that's great—it's already in your bibliography.

2. Do not cite the source in the figure caption.

3. Make sure that you refer to the figure from the text. You should already be doing this.

4. The first time you refer to the figure in the text, put the source citation immediately after the figure reference. For example:

“The the most important determinant of cuteness in kittens is the fuzziness factor [6], which depends on the kitten’s fur type. Several fur types are shown in Figure 5 [7], with their associated fuzziness factors. Note that fuzziness factors can range over several orders of magnitude. Second in importance is the averaged pettability of the kitten. Averaged pettability is simply the arithmetic mean of localized pettability values measured at representative points on the kitten, using the Kositsky pettability assay (Figure 6) [8].”

In this paper, Figure 5 is taken from reference 7, and Figure 6 is taken from reference 8. The caption of Figure 5 would presumably describe in short how the fuzziness factor is calculated from the fur types shown, as described in reference 7. The caption of Figure 6 would briefly describe the Kositsky pettability assay, using information taken from reference 8.

For presentations, put a brief citation to the authors of the figure in relatively small text, at the lower right corner of the figure. A brief citation should include the last name of the first author, the journal, and the year. If it’s a website, give the last name of the first author, and the website.