

## Title of the Manuscript

First Author<sup>1\*</sup>, Second Author<sup>1</sup> and Third Author<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>FAuthor Department, FAuthor University, City, Country

<sup>2</sup>SAuthor Department, SAauthor University, City, Country

\*Corresponding author

### Abstract

The manuscript should contain a self-contained abstract and should not exceed 200 words. Please do not include any references and make sure it serves as both a general introduction to the subject and a quick, non-technical review of the important findings and their consequences.

**Keywords:** Use about five key words or phrases in alphabetical order, Separated by Semicolon.

### 1. Introduction

Your manuscript text file should begin with a title page that includes authors affiliations and contact information, as well as an asterisk indicating the corresponding author. The title should be no longer than 15 words in length. We recommend that each part begin with a related written introduction that explains the work's context.

There are no special requirements for the major body of the text. Everything's up to you to organize it in the method that works best for your research. In many circumstances, though, the following structure will suffice:

- Introduction
- Methods
- Results and Discussion (without subheadings)
- Conclusion

The main body of content should then be followed by:

- References (limited to 60 references, though not strictly enforced)
- Acknowledgements (optional)
- Author contributions (names must be given as initials)
- Additional Information (including a Competing Interests Statement)
- Figure legends (these are limited to 250 words per figure)
- Tables (maximum size of one page)

For documents including elements that require special formatting and numbering such as definitions, lemmas, theorems, and corollaries. Please follow the following defined environments.

**Theorem 1.1** (Cauchy). *The first theorem . . . – the theorems are written in italic style.*

**Theorem 1.2** ([1]). *The second theorem . . .*

**Definition 1.3.** *In the journal, the definitions and remarks are not written in italic style.*

**Lemma 1.4.** *The lemma – again in italic style.*

*Proof.* The environment “proof” is defined automatically. □

**Corollary 1.5.** *The corollary – in italic style.*

**Conjecture 1.6.** *The conjecture – in italic style.*

**Problem 1.7.** *The problem – in italic style.*

**Example 1.8.** This is an example.

**Note 1.9.** This is a note.

**Comment 1.10.** This is a comment.

**Axiom 1.11.** This is an axiom.

**Notation 1.12.** This is a notation.

*Proof of Theorem 1.1.* The environment “proof” is defined automatically and the word “Proof” can be changed as optional argument. □

**Remark 1.13.** *You can also very simply to define unnumbered environments.*

In the literature there are a number of integral transforms and widely used in physics, astronomy as well as in engineering. The integral transform method is also an efficient method to solve the differential equations. Recently, Wavelet transforms have been implemented successfully in the areas of sound processing, signal analysis, data compression (see, for details, [1],[2] and the references cited therein). Using the notation of inner product, the wavelet transform of a function  $f(t)$  can be expressed as

$$W_{\varphi}f(a,b;s,u) = \langle f, \varphi \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \varphi^* \left( \frac{t-u}{s} \right) dt, \quad (1.1)$$

where  $u \in \mathbb{R}$  is a translation parameter and the symbol  $s > 0$  represents the scaling or dilating parameter, which determines the time and frequency resolutions of the scaled base wavelet  $\varphi \left( \frac{t-u}{s} \right)$ . The specific values of  $s$  are inversely proportional to the frequency.

## 2. Conclusion

In this section you should present the conclusion of the paper. Conclusions must focus on the novelty and exceptional results you acquired. Allow a sufficient space in the article for conclusions. Do not repeat the contents of Introduction or the Abstract. Focus on the essential things of your article.

## 3. References

Your references are not copied and pasted. As a result, it's critical that you format them appropriately, as they'll be electronically linked to external databases whenever possible. The standard referencing style is used at IJEMD. As a result, double-check your references while formatting them:

- Run sequentially (and are always numerical).
- Sit within square brackets.
- Only have one publication linked to each number.
- Only include papers or datasets that have been published or accepted by a named publication, recognized preprint server or data repository (if you include any preprints of accepted papers in your reference list, make sure you submit them with the manuscript).
- Include published conference abstracts and numbered patents, if you wish.
- Don't include grant details and acknowledgements.

In your reference list, you should:

- Include all authors unless there are six or more, in which case only the first author should be given, followed by 'et al.'
- List authors by last name first, followed by a comma and initials (followed by full stops) of given names.

- Use Roman text for Article and dataset titles, with only the first word of the title having an initial capital and written exactly as it appears in the work cited, ending with a full stop.
- Use italics for book titles, giving all words in the title an initial capital.
- Use italics for journal and data repository names, abbreviating them according to common usage (with full stops).
- Use bold for volume numbers and the subsequent comma.
- Give the full page range (or article number), where appropriate.

### Examples:

#### Printed journals:

Schott, D. H., Collins, R. N. & Bretscher, A. Secretory vesicle transport velocity in living cells depends on the myosin V lever arm length. *J. Cell Biol.* **156**, 35-39 (2002).

#### Online only:

Bellin, D. L. *et al.* Electrochemical camera chip for simultaneous imaging of multiple metabolites in biofilms. *Nat. Commun.* **7**, 10535; [10.1038/ncomms10535](https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms10535) (2016).

For papers with more than five authors include only the first author's name followed by 'et al.'.

#### Books:

O'Neill, B. *Semi Riemannian geometry with applications to relativity*, Academic Press, Inc. New York, 1983.

#### Online material:

Babichev, S. A., Ries, J. & Lvovsky, A. I. Quantum scissors: teleportation of single-mode optical states by means of a nonlocal single photon. Preprint at <https://arxiv.org/abs/quant-ph/0208066> (2002).

### Acknowledgement

Please keep any acknowledgements brief, and don't include thanks to anonymous referees and editors, or any effusive comments. You may acknowledge grant or contribution numbers. You should also acknowledge assistance from medical writers, proof-readers and editors.

### Competing Interests

You must provide a declaration of competing interests. You should include a declaration proclaiming that there is no conflict of interest. Your statement must be clear and concise, explaining any potential conflict of interest (or lack thereof) for EACH contributing author. When your work is published, the information you provide in the submission system will be used as the source of truth. Examples of declarations are:

The author(s) declare no competing interests.

### References

- [1] O'Neill, B. *Semi Riemannian geometry with applications to relativity*, Academic Press, Inc. New York, 1983.
- [2] Hacısalıhoğlu, H. H. *Diferensiyel geometri*, Cilt I-II, Ankara Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi Yayınları, 2000.
- [3] Schott, D. H., Collins, R. N. & Bretscher, A. Secretory vesicle transport velocity in living cells depends on the myosin V lever arm length. *J. Cell Biol.* **156**, 35-39 (2002).
- [4] Bellin, D. L. *et al.* Electrochemical camera chip for simultaneous imaging of multiple metabolites in biofilms. *Nat. Commun.* **7**, 10535; [10.1038/ncomms10535](https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms10535) (2016).
- [5] Babichev, S. A., Ries, J. & Lvovsky, A. I. Quantum scissors: teleportation of single-mode optical states by means of a nonlocal single photon. Preprint at <https://arxiv.org/abs/quant-ph/0208066> (2002).