

Reference Treasure Hunt

Your task for the next half-hour is to use the resources we've just discussed to find *reputable* references meeting the given criteria. Once found, write down a citation for your reference, in the appropriate form, as indicated below.

1. a survey article on Ramanujan graphs published after 1990
2. an article on stuttering co-authored by a member of the UNC Asheville Department of Mathematics faculty
3. a Russian article on quasi-isometries and plane ends
4. an article by Ross Geoghegan that appeared in the journal *Annals of Mathematics*
5. an article on the *Freiheitsatz* reviewed by Patrick Bahls

How do you cite your references?

We'll cover journal articles, book-length references, and on-line resources. If you end up using other types of sources, please let me know, and we'll puzzle our way through the appropriate citation style for those as well.

The styles given below vary from citation style to citation style, but not significantly. If you follow the guidelines given below, you'll be fine.

- **Articles in periodicals.** For articles appearing in academic journals, magazines, on-line journals, or other periodicals, we use the following citation style:

LAST NAME, FIRST NAME (OR INITIAL), "Title of article," *Name (perhaps abbreviated) of periodical* **Volume number** (Year of publication) Number of journal within the volume (if applicable), page number(s).

Notice that the entire citation consists of a single sentence! (And in fact, very little punctuation at all...) Here are some concrete examples (taken at random from among the best in the literature):

1. BAHLS, P. and MIHALIK, M.L., "Reflection independence in even Coxeter groups," *Geom. Ded.* **110** (2005) no. 1, 63–80.
2. PEIFER, D., "Artin groups of extra-large type are biautomatic," *J. Pure Appl. Algebra* **110** (1996) 15–56.

I will most certainly help you out with journal abbreviations should you need to cite a particular journal (yes, there is a list of "official" abbreviations out there). Regarding those numbers preceding the citations: in the mathematical sciences, it's quite common to precede every work cited with a number, and then refer to it only by number within the text. *E.g.*: "On page 67 of [1] it is proven that the sky is blue."

- **Books, monographs, lecture notes.** For longer works, the citation style changes, but not by much:

LAST NAME, FIRST NAME (OR INITIAL), *Title of book*, Publisher, Location of publisher, Year of publication.

Here are some concrete examples, again taken at random from the mass of mathematical literature:

1. BAHLIS, P., *The Isomorphism Problem in Coxeter Groups*, Imperial College Press, London, 2005.
2. CHRISTENSEN, O., *An Introduction to frames and Riesz bases*, Birkhäuser, Boston, 2003.

- **Book chapters.** For chapters taken from books by multiple authors (this often applied to conference proceedings, too), we use the following style:

LAST NAME OF AUTHOR, FIRST NAME (OR INITIAL) OF AUTHOR, "Title of chapter," in LAST NAME OF EDITOR, FIRST NAME (OR INITIAL) OF EDITOR, ed., *Title of book*, Publisher, Location of publisher, Year of publication, First page of chapter.

Here's an example:

1. DUNCAN, A.J. and HOWIE, J., "One-relator products with high-powered relators," in NIBLO, G.A. and ROLLER, M.A., eds., *London Mathematical Society Lecture Notes Series* No. 181, LMS, London, 1993, p. 49.

- **Websites.** Besides a number of on-line journals, a good deal of technical data is found on the internet nowadays. Moreover, many professional scholars maintain active and robust websites that may serve as great sources of information for your projects. Here's the correct citation style for such sources:

Name of Website, URL of Website, Date of access (at least month and year).

And here are some examples:

1. Foundation Coalition home page, <http://www.foundationcoalition.org/>, May 2006.
2. Implementing Curricular Change in Engineering Education (ICCEE) workshop at Union College, <http://doc.union.edu/iccee/>, September 2006.