Do you want to become an IEEE author?

Suppose you want to publish something as simple as:

$$1 + 1 = 2 \tag{1}$$

This is not very impressive. If you want your article to be accepted by IEEE reviewers, you have to be more abstract. So, you could complicate the left hand side of the equation by using

$$1 = \ln(e) \;\text{ and }\; 1 = \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta$$

The right hand side of the equation can be stated as

$$2 = \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$$

Therefore, Equation 1 can be expressed more "scientifically" as:

$$ln(e) + \left(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \tag{2}$$

which is far more impressive. However, you should not stop here. The expression can be further complicated by noting that

$$e = \lim_{z\to 0}\left(1 + \frac{1}{z}\right)^z \;\text{ and }\; 1 = \cosh y\sqrt{1 - \tanh^2 y}$$

Equation 2 may therefore be written as:

$$ln\left[\lim_{z\to 0}\left(1 + \frac{1}{z}\right)^z\right] + \left(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty} \frac{\cosh y\sqrt{1 - \tanh^2 y}}{2^n} \tag{3}$$

It is obvious that Equation 3 could only be the work of an intellectual giant[1] whose work is worthy of publication in an IEEE journal.

[1] Other methods of a similar nature could also be used to enhance your prestige, once you grasp the underlying principles.