

Creating a Thesis for Fun and Profit

BY

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THESIS

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This thesis has been examined and approved.

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Dedication

To Mom and Dad.

Acknowledgments

A number of people have made this paper possible. In particular I wish to thank...

Foreword

This is the foreword.

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ABSTRACT

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Thesis and dissertation creation is hard work and a poor graduate student needs all the help he or she can get. This thesis attempts to show how \LaTeX can be used to make the process just a little bit easier.

Chapter 1

Sample Mathematics and Text

1.1 In-line and Displayed Mathematics

The expression $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i$ is in-line mathematics, while the numbered equation

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i \tag{1.1}$$

is displayed and automatically numbered as equation 1.1.

Let H be a Hilbert space, C be a closed bounded convex subset of H , T a non-expansive self map of C . Suppose that as $n \rightarrow \infty$, $a_{n,k} \rightarrow 0$ for each k , and $\gamma_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_{n,k+1} - a_{n,k})^+ \rightarrow 0$. Then for each x in C , $A_n x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{n,k} T^k x$ converges weakly to a fixed point of T .

Two sets of L^AT_EX parameters govern mathematical displays.¹ The spacing above and below a display depends on whether the lines above or below are short or long, as shown in the following examples.

A short line above:

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$

and a short line below.

A long line above may depend on your margins

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

as will a long line below. This line is long enough to illustrate the spacing for mathematical displays, regardless of the margins.

¹L^AT_EX automatically selects the spacing depending on the surrounding line lengths.

1.2 Mathematics in Section Heads $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \ln t dt$

Mathematics can appear in section heads. Note that mathematics in section heads may cause difficulties in typesetting styles with running headers or table of contents entries.

1.3 Theorems, Lemmata, and Other Theorem-like Environments

A number of theorem-like environments is available. The following lemma is a well-known fact on differentiation of asymptotic expansions of analytic functions.

Lemma 1 *Let $f(z)$ be an analytic function in \mathbb{C}_+ . If $f(z)$ admits the representation*

$$f(z) = a_0 + \frac{a_1}{z} + o\left(\frac{1}{z}\right),$$

for $z \rightarrow \infty$ inside a cone $\Gamma_{\varepsilon} = \{z \in \mathbb{C}_+ : 0 < \varepsilon \leq \arg z \leq \pi - \varepsilon\}$ then

$$a_1 = -\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty, z \in \Gamma_{\varepsilon}} z^2 f'(z), \quad (1.2)$$

Proof. Change z for $1/z$. Then $\Gamma_{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \bar{\Gamma}_{\varepsilon} = \{z \in \mathbb{C}_- : \bar{z} \in \Gamma_{\varepsilon}\}$ and

$$f(1/z) = a_0 + a_1 z + o(z). \quad (1.3)$$

Fix $z \in \bar{\Gamma}_{\varepsilon}$, and let $C_r(z) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C}_- : |\lambda - z| = r\}$ be a circle with radius $r = |z| \sin \varepsilon/2$.

It follows from (1.3) that

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_r(z)} \frac{f(\lambda) d\lambda}{(\lambda - z)^2} = \sum_{m=0}^1 a_m \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_r(z)} \frac{(\lambda - z_0)^m d\lambda}{(\lambda - z)^2} + R(z), \quad (1.4)$$

where for the remainder $R(z)$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} |R(z)| &\leq r^{-1} \max_{\lambda \in C_r(z)} o(|z|) = r^{-1} \max_{\lambda \in C_r(z)} |\lambda| \cdot O(|z| + r) \\ &= \frac{|z| + r}{r} \cdot O(|z| + r) = \frac{1 + \sin \varepsilon}{\sin \varepsilon} \cdot O(|z|). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $R(z) \rightarrow 0$ as $z \rightarrow \infty, z \in \bar{\Gamma}_{\varepsilon/2}$, and hence by the Cauchy theorem (1.4) implies

$$\frac{d}{dz} f(1/z) = a_1 + R(z) \rightarrow a_1, \text{ as } z \rightarrow \infty, z \in \bar{\Gamma}_{\varepsilon/2},$$

that implies (1.2) by substituting $1/z$ back for z . ■

1.4 Section Headings

Use the Section tag for major sections, such as the one just above. Four additional heading levels are available, as described below.

1.4.1 Subsection Heading

This text appears under a subsection heading.

Subsubsection Heading

This text appears under a subsubsection heading.

Subsubsubsection Heading This text appears under a subsubsubsection heading.

Subsubsubsubsection Heading This text appears under a subsubsubsubsection heading.

1.5 Lists

Bullet, numbered and description list environments are available. Lists, which can extend four levels deep, look like this:

1. Numbered list item 1.
2. Numbered list item 2.

Head	Head	Head
entry	entry	entry
entry	entry	entry
entry	entry	entry

Table 1.1: Sample table.

- (a) A numbered list item under a list item.

The typeset appearance for this level is often different from the screen appearance. The typeset appearance often uses parentheses around the level indicator.

- (b) Another numbered list item under a list item.

i. Third level numbered list item under a list item.

A. Fourth and final level of numbered list items allowed.

- Bullet item 1.

- Bullet item 2.

- Second level bullet item.

- * Third level bullet item.

- Fourth and final level bullet item.

Description List Each description list item has a lead-in followed by the item. Double-click the lead-in box to enter or customize the text of the lead-in.

Bunyip Mythical beast of Australian Aboriginal legends.

Following is a short bibliography. It has no relationship to the previous text, but can be used to show sample citations such as [4] and [6]. This typesetting style places each citation inside square brackets. If you want multiple citations to appear in a single set of square brackets you must type all of the citation keys inside a single citation, separating each with a comma. Here is an example: [2, 3, 4].

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