

A Sample PhD Thesis

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Abstract

A brief summary of the project goes here.

1 Introduction

This is an example of how to use BiB_{La}T_EX. First of all, let's cite a book [wainwright93] now let's cite a journal paper and a conference proceedings [cawley96, talbot97]. Finally, let's cite a chapter in a book [goossens97].

1.1 Acronyms, Terms and Symbols

Matrices are usually denoted by a bold capital letter, such as **A**. The matrix's (i, j) th element is usually denoted a_{ij} . Matrix **I** is the identity matrix.

First use: support vector machine (SVM). Next use: SVM. Short: SVM. Long: support vector machine. Full: support vector machine (SVM).

A \mathcal{S} is a collection of objects.

2 Technical Introduction

2.1 Listings

Some sample code is shown in Listing ???. This uses the function `sqrt()`.

Listing 2.1: Sample

```
#include <stdio.h> /* needed for printf */
#include <math.h> /* needed for sqrt */

int main()
{
    double x = sqrt(2.0); /*  $x = \sqrt{2}$  */

    printf("x = %f\n", x);

    return 1;
}
```

2.2 Theorems

Definition 1 (Tautology) A *tautology* is a proposition that is always true for any value of its variables.

Definition 2 (Contradiction) A *contradiction* is a proposition that is always false for any value of its variables.

Theorem 1 *If proposition P is a tautology then $\sim P$ is a contradiction, and conversely.*

Example 1 “It is raining or it is not raining” is a tautology, but “it is not raining and it is raining” is a contradiction.

Remark 1 Example ?? used De Morgan’s Law $\sim (p \vee q) \equiv \sim p \wedge \sim q$.

2.3 Algorithms

Using algorithm (theorem-like) and tabbing environments:

Algorithm 1 (Gauss-Seidel Algorithm)

1. For $k = 1$ to maximum number of iterations
2. For $i = 1$ to n
Set $x_i^{(k)} = \frac{b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij}x_j^{(k)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij}x_j^{(k-1)}}{a_{ii}}$
3. If $|\vec{x}^{(k)} - \vec{x}^{(k-1)}| < \epsilon$, where ϵ is a specified stopping criteria, stop.

Using floating algorithm2e environment:

```

for  $k \leftarrow 1$  to maximum iterations do
  | for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $n$  do
  | |  $x_i^{(k)} = \frac{b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij}x_j^{(k)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij}x_j^{(k-1)}}{a_{ii}};$ 
  | end
  | if  $|\vec{x}^{(k)} - \vec{x}^{(k-1)}| < \epsilon$  then
  | | Stop
  | end
end

```

Algorithm 2: Gauss-Seidel Algorithm

3 Method

The distance was measured in km and the area in km^2 . The acceleration was given in m s^{-2} .

4 Results

Out of 12 890 experiments, 1289 of them had a mean squared error of 0.346 and 128 of them had a mean squared error of 1.23×10^{-6} .

The acceleration was approximately 9.78 m s^{-2} .

5 Conclusions

