

报告标题报告标题报告标题报告标题

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2024 年 5 月



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1. 如何组织你的报告
2. 插图的使用
3. 表格

注意时间的控制

根据时间来组织你的幻灯片.

- A simple rule for the number of frames is that you should have at most one frame per minute.
- In most situations, you will have less time for your presentation than you would like.
- Do not try to squeeze more into a presentation than time allows for.

block

In many situations, a quick appraisal of how much time you have will show that you won't be able to mention certain details. Knowing this can save you hours of work on preparing slides that you would have to remove later anyway.

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组织结构

To create the “global structure” of a presentation, with the time constraints in mind, proceed as follows:

- ▶ Make a mental inventory of the things you can reasonably talk about within the time available.
- ▶ Categorize the inventory into sections and subsections.
- ▶ For very long talks (like a 90 minute lecture), you might also divide your talk into independent parts. Note that each part has its own table of contents.
- ▶ Do not feel afraid to change the structure later on as you work on the talk. Five and more sections are simply too hard to remember for the audience.

Alertblock

Do not use more than four sections and not less than two per part.

节与小节

要有目录, 一般包括节与小节.



Keep section and subsection titles self-explaining.



Both the sections and the subsections should follow a logical pattern.



Begin with an explanation of what your talk is all about.



Then explain what you or someone else has found out concerning the subject matter.

例

Always conclude your talk with a summary that repeats the main message of the talk in a short and simple way. People pay most attention at the beginning and at the end of talks. The summary is your “second chance” to get across a message.

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帧的标题

建议每帧取一个标题.

- ▶ The title should really explain things, not just give a cryptic summary that cannot be understood unless one has understood the whole slide.
- ▶ Ideally, titles on consecutive frames should “tell a story” all by themselves.
- ▶ In English, you should either always capitalize all words in a frame title except for words like “a” or “the” (as in a title), or you always use the normal lowercase letters.
- ▶ In English, the title of the whole document should be capitalized, regardless of whether you capitalize anything else.

定理

A frame with too little on it is better than a frame with too much on it. A usual frame should have between 20 and 40 words. The maximum should be at about 80 words.

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帧的内容

几点建议:

- ▶ Use block environments like `block`, `theorem`, `proof`, `example`, and so on.
- ▶ Prefer enumerations and itemize environments over plain text.
- ▶ Use description when you define several things.
- ▶ Do not use more than two levels of “subitemizing”

推论

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插图

插图有利于听众对报告内容的理解。



Put (at least) one graphic on each slide, whenever possible. Visualizations help an audience enormously.



Like text, you should explain everything that is shown on a graphic.



Sometimes the complexity of a graphic is intentional and you are willing to spend much time explaining the graphic in great detail.

引理

Do not create endless itemize or enumerate lists.

插图示例



图: 插图示例.

Highlighted Math

Some important formulas will be **highlighted** because it's important.



We consider the system of linear equations

$$Ax = b,$$

(1)

where $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

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表格

表: A example of booktab

β	n	m	GMRES(C)		GMRES(D)		GMRES(T)	
			Iter	CPU	Iter	CPU	Iter	CPU
0.90	2^{12}	64	64	0.71	3 (6.0,8.0)	0.19	2 (4.7,7.7)	0.14
	2^{13}	90	83	1.71	3 (6.0,8.2)	0.25	2 (4.7,8.0)	0.19
0.95	2^{12}	64	65	0.71	3 (5.2,7.0)	0.16	2 (4.0,6.7)	0.11
	2^{13}	90	85	1.86	3 (5.2,7.0)	0.21	2 (4.0,6.7)	0.16

算法

Algorithm 1: MGS-based Arnoldi processing

input : A, r

output: v_1, v_2, \dots

$v_1 = r / \|r\|_2;$

for $j = 1, 2, \dots, m - 1$ **do**

$w_j = Av_j;$

for $i = 1, 2, \dots, j$ **do**

$h_{ij} = (w_j, v_i);$

$w_j = w_j - h_{ij}v_i$

end

$h_{j+1,j} = \|w_j\|_2;$

if $h_{j+1,j} = 0$ **then**

 | break

end

$v_{j+1} = w_j / h_{j+1,j};$

end

Thank You!

