## Full Title of Article

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#### Abstract

This is a great paper and it has a concise abstract. **Keywords:** List of keywords, comma separated.

### 1. Introduction

This is where the content of your paper goes. Some random notes:

- You should use LATEX (Lamport, 1986).
- JMLR/PMLR uses natbib for references. For simplicity, here, \cite defaults to parenthetical citations, i.e. \citep. You can of course also use \citet for textual citations.
- You should follow the guidelines provided by the conference.
- Read through the JMLR template documentation for specific IATEXusage questions.
- Note that the JMLR template provides many handy functionalities such as \figureref to refer to a figure, e.g. Figure 1, \tableref to refer to a table, e.g. Table 1 and \equationref to refer to an equation, e.g. Equation (1).

### Acknowledgments

We thank a bunch of people.

<sup>\*</sup> Contributed equally

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Table 1: An Example Table

Dataset	Result
Data1	0.12345
Data2	0.67890
Data3	0.54321
Data4	0.09876



Figure 1: Example Image

# Algorithm 1: Computing Net Activation

Input:  $x_1, \ldots, x_n, w_1, \ldots, w_n$ Output: y, the net activation  $y \leftarrow 0$ ; for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to n do

 $y \leftarrow y + w_i * x_i;$ 

 $\mathbf{end}$ 

## References

Leslie Lamport. Latex: A Document Preparation System. Addison-Wesley Longman Publishing Co., Inc., Boston, MA, USA, 1986. ISBN 0-201-15790-X.

## Appendix A. Proof of Theorem 1

This is a boring technical proof of

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \equiv 1. \tag{1}$$

# Appendix B. Proof of Theorem 2

This is a complete version of a proof sketched in the main text.