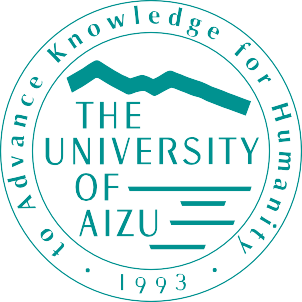
A thesis submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of Master of Computer Science and Engineering in the Graduate School of the University of Aizu

**Thesis Title**



### by

Taro Aizu

#### March 20XX

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# List of Abbreviations

PC Personal Computer UoA University of Aizu WS Work Station

# List of Symbols

***a*** Vector

***A*** Matrix

R Set of real numbers

# Acknowledgment

**Abstract**

**Chapter 1**

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## Figure and Table

In this section, we give some practical examples of inserting figure and table.

If you insert some figures, you should use figure environment. For example, you put the following code (Listing [2.1)](#_bookmark9) and you can see Figure [2.1.](#_bookmark10)

Listing 2.1: Example of Figure 1

\begin{figure}[htbp]

\centering

\includegraphics[scale=0.45]{./Figure/computer\_keyboard\_hand\_itai.png}

\caption{Illustration of you writing the master thesis}

\label{fig:itai}

\end{figure}



Figure 2.1: Illustration of you writing the master thesis

Next example is a little more complex than previous one. If you arrange some figures horizontally, you put the following code (Listing [2.2)](#_bookmark11) and you can see Figure [2.2.](#_bookmark12) Moreover, using \ref{fig:desktop} or \subref{fig:desktop}, you can get [2.2a](#_bookmark12) or [a.](#_bookmark12)

Listing 2.2: Example of Figure 2

\begin{figure}[htbp]

\begin{minipage}{0.48\hsize}

\centering

\includegraphics[scale=0.4]{./Figure/kaden\_PC.png}

\subcaption{Desktop PC}

\label{fig:desktop}

* 1. CITATION

\end{minipage}

\hfill

\begin{minipage}{0.48\hsize}

\centering

\includegraphics[scale=0.4]{./Figure/kaden\_laptop.png}

\subcaption{Laptop PC}

\label{fig:laptop}

\end{minipage}

\caption{Two types of PC}

\label{fig:pc}

\end{figure}





* + 1. Desktop PC

　　　　　　　(b)Laptop PC

Figure 2.2: Two types of PC

If you insert some tables, you should use table environment. For example, you put the following code (Listing [2.3)](#_bookmark13) and you can see Table [2.1.](#_bookmark14)

Listing 2.3: Example of Table 1

\begin{table}

\centering

\caption{Example of table}

\label{table:1}

\begin{tabular}{c|cc|c}

Name & Price & Number & Subtotal \\

\hline

Apple & 130 & 3 & 390 \\

Banana & 60 & 8 & 480 \\

Orange & 100 & 5 & 500 \\

\hline

\multicolumn{3}{r|}{Total amount} & 1370

\end{tabular}

\end{table}

Table 2.1: Example of table

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Price | Number | Subtotal |
| Apple | 130 | 3 | 390 |
| Banana | 60 | 8 | 480 |
| Orange | 100 | 5 | 500 |
| Total amount | | | 1370 |

## Citation

In this section, we give some examples of citation. If you cite something from books or papers, you must append references in your paper. Using .bib file is convenient to manage

CHAPTER 2. BODY

references because .bib file format of papers has already been made by web service such as google scholar and IEEE Xplore Digital Library.

For example, if you cite a book named “Citation example from a book”, you put TEX com- mand \cite{book1} and get the following [[1].](#_bookmark20) Similarly, you cite 78 page of a paper named “Citation example from a paper”, you put \cite[p. 78]{paper1} and get [[2,](#_bookmark21) p. 78].

## Abbreviations and Symbols

In this section, we introduce an convenient package named acro for abbreviations and symbols. If you show lists of either abbreviations, symbols or both, you should use this package. Listings [2.4](#_bookmark17) and [2.5](#_bookmark18) are example codes of an abbreviation and a symbol respectively. short field of abbreviations is the short form of a word, and long field is the long form. However, short field of symbols should be set a symbol, and long field should be written description

of the symbol.

Listing 2.4: Example of a definition for an abbreviation

\DeclareAcronym{pc}{ short = PC ,

long = Personal Computer , class = abbrev

}

Listing 2.5: Example of a definition for a symbol

\DeclareAcronym{A}{ short = $\bm{A}$ , long = Matrix , sort = A ,

class = nomencl

}

We can define other words by similar codes, and should make up the definitions into a

file (e.g., ./Chapter/Acronym.tex). If you put \ac{ws} and \acs{A}, you get Work Station [(WS)](#_bookmark0) and [***A***](#_bookmark3) respectively. Another example of output is the following. In this example, we called \ac{ws} again, so we obtain a different output than before. On the other hand,

\acs{A} outputs same result because \acs{} command always outputs the short format of

／

abbreviations and symbols.

[WS,](#_bookmark0) Personal Computer [(PC)](#_bookmark1) and University of Aizu [(UoA)](#_bookmark2) are abbreviations whereas [***A***](#_bookmark3), [***a***](#_bookmark4) and [R](#_bookmark5) are part of the symbols.

**Chapter 3**

**Conclusion**

**References**

1. Someone, *Citation example from a book*. Somewhere, 20XX.
2. F. Hoge and P. Piyo, “Citation example from a paper,” in *Book*, 20XX, pp. 00–99.