**Documento de Ejemplo para la Jornada Científica Estudiantil**

**Primero Fulano** pfulano@mail.cu

*Grupo M999*

**Segundo Mengano** smengano@mail.cu

*Grupo C989*

**Tercero Zutano** tzutano@mail.cu

*Facultad de Física, 3er. Año,  
Universidad de La Habana*

**Tutor(es):** Primero Tutor y Segundo Tutor[[1]](#footnote-0)

**Resumen**

Aquí el texto del resumen. Aquí el texto del resumen. Aquí el texto del resumen. Aquí el texto del resumen. Aquí el texto del resumen. Aquí el texto del resumen. Aquí el texto del resumen. Aquí el texto del resumen. Aquí el texto del resumen.

**Abstract**

Abstract text here. Abstract text here. Abstract text here. Abstract text here. Abstract text here. Abstract text here. Abstract text here. Abstract text here. Abstract text here. Abstract text here. Abstract text here. Abstract text here.

**Palabras Clave:** Plantilla, JCE 2019, MatCom.

**Tema:** Educación Matemática, Software Libre, Matemática Discreta.

# Introducción

Este documento proporciona una plantilla para confeccionar el resumen extendido de un trabajo a presentar en la Jornada Científica Estudiantil de la Facultad de Matemática y Computación de La Universidad de La Habana.

El formato aquí presentado será el único que se aceptará, le sugerimos a los autores adaptarse *estrictamente* al mismo. Es decir *no se aceptaran* contribuciones que difieran de las especificaciones que aquí se muestran. El resumen extendido a presentar *no excederá las 5 páginas*.

# Estilo y Formato

El formato de página es papel tipo Carta con márgenes de una pulgada a todos lados. Se imprime a una sola columna y el Encabezado y Pie de página se mantienen como se muestra en esta plantilla. Los encabezamientos de secciones, subsecciones, etc. se mantienen también como se muestra en este documento. Si Usted está familiarizado con el empleo de Estilos en Microsoft Word podrá notar que los encabezamientos de sección, etc. están definidos en los Estilos Heading 1, …, Heading 5.

## Tipos

Se deben emplear tipos Times Roman. El format presentado aquí es copia del empleado por el Journal of Machine Learning Research (JMLR), por ello parte de estas especificaciones abajo aparecerán en ingles. Solo aquellas que difieran del original de JMLR apareceran en español (ejercite su conocimiento de la lengua inglesa). Headers and Footers should be in 9pt type. The title of the paper should be in 14pt bold type. The abstract title should be in 11pt bold type, and the abstract itself should be in 10pt type. First headings should be in 12 point bold type and second headings should be in 11 point bold type. The text and body of the paper should be in 11 point type.

## Título, Autores y Tutores

El Título del trabajo aparecere en la primera página centrado. Los nombres de los Autores deben aparecer en las areas designadas como se muestra arriba. Los autores estudiantes de la Facultad de Matemática y Computación (MatCom) solo necesitan especificar el Email y Grupo. Autores de otro Centro de Educación superior deben especificar Facultad, Año de Estudio e institución a la que pertenecen. Los nombres de los tutores se especifican en el campo designado para ello (ver arriba). Si el tutor no es miembro de la Facultad se debe especificar su centro de trabajo mediante una nota a pie de página como se muestra arriba.

## Abstract

The abstract appears at the beginning of the paper, indented 1/4 of an inch from the left and right margins. The title ``Abstract'' should appear in bold face 11 point type, centered above the body of the abstract. The abstract body should be in 10 point type.

## Headings and Sections

When necessary, headings should be used to separate major sections of your paper. First-level headings should be in 12 point bold type and second-level headings should be in 11 point bold type. Do not skip a line between paragraphs. Third-level headings should also be in 11 point bold type. All headings should be capitalized. After a heading, the first sentence should not be indented.

References to sections (as well as figures, tables, theorems and so on), should be capitalized, as in ``In Section 4, we show that...''.

### Acknowledgements

The acknowledgments section, if included, appears after the main body of the text and is headed ``Acknowledgments.'' The section should not be numbered. This section includes acknowledgments of help from associates and colleagues, financial support, and permission to publish.

## Figures and Tables

Figures and tables should be inserted in proper places throughout the text. Do not group them together at the beginning of a page, nor at the bottom of the paper. Number figures sequentially, e.g., Figure 1, and so on.

*The figure or table number and the caption should appear under the illustration.* Leave a margin of one-quarter inch around the area covered by the figure and caption. Captions, labels, and other text in illustrations must be at least nine-point type.

At present, some types of illustrations in your manuscript may cause problems for some printers/previewers. Although this is gradually becoming less of an issue, we encourage authors to use ``reliable'' programs for producing figures. Before your paper can be accepted, we must verify that all your figures print successfully on our printers and may be viewed with Adobe Acrobat Reader or Ghostview.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **CPU Speed** | **Wage** |
| **A** |  |  |
| **B** |  |  |
| **C** |  |  |

**Table 1.** Note well that JMLR expects table captions below the table. >= 9pt font.

## Headers and Footers

La primera página incluye en el encabezado el número de páginas. El número de la primera página se asignará por el Comité Académico de la JCE a la hora de confeccionar el libro de resúmenes. El tribunal en el cual se presentará el trabajo también aparece en la primera página y se asignará por el Comité Académico de la JCE.

En las páginas pares el encabezado estará formado por los apellidos de los autores, en las impares (empezando en la 3) por el título abreviado (si es necesario abreviarlo) del trabajo.

### Footnotes

We encourage authors to use footnotes sparingly, especially since they may be difficult to read online. Footnotes should be numbered sequentially and should appear at the bottom of the page, as shown below.[[2]](#footnote-1)

## References

La sección de referencias se encabeza con “Referencias” y aparece al final del trabajo. Poorly prepared, incomplete or sloppy references reflect badly on the quality of your scholarship. Please prepare complete and accurate citations.

Citations within the text should include the number of the reference, for example [1].

# Formatting Templates

To ready your work for publication, please typeset it using software such LaTeX that produces PostScript or PDF output (LaTeX is preferred.) A LaTeX style file is provided. Se puede emplear tambien esta plantilla de Microsoft Word que se puede transformar en un documento PDF mediante Adobe Acrobat.

# Avoiding Common Errors

As we do the final editing passes on JMLR papers, we find a fairly consistent set of problems repeated over and over. Here's a list of them.

## Dashes

Dashes should be used--with care--to set off interjections in a sentence. They should be long and there should not be spaces between them and the preceding and following words. Thus, in LaTeX, the input should look like this:

Dashes should be used---with care---to set off ...

## Lower case names

The names of fields, algorithms, methods, etc., should be in lower case: cognitive science, reinforcement learning, principal components analysis. Exceptions are when they are in names of organizational entities, like Cognitive Science Department, or when they include proper names, such as Markov decision processes or Gaussian densities, or Bayes' rule.

## Latin abbrevs.

Scientists seem to like to use the Latin abbreviations i.e. and e.g. First, I'd like to encourage you to try to do without them. If you can't, then use the English equivalents (``that is'' instead of i.e. and ``for example'' instead of e.g.) If you really love the Latin (then you're a Latin lover?) you should at least do it right. There should be a period after each letter (because they're abbreviations), and there should be a comma after the expression. If you're addicted to these things, I encourage you to define and use LaTeX macros like

\newcommand{\ie}{i.e.}

## Equation numbers

Only number equations that are actually referred to later in the text.

## Citations

Citations are not nouns. It is not correct to say ``Using the method of (Smith, [1]), we ...'' Instead, say ``Using the method of Smith [1], we ...'' or ``Using the method of partial discombobulation (Smith, [1]), we ....''. See the section on references (Section 2.7) for more details on correct and incorrect citation forms.

## Punctuate math

Sentences with mathematical statements in them are still sentences, subject to the usual rules of grammar and punctuation. As Knuth et al., [2] say,[[3]](#footnote-2) you should test this by reading out your paper with things like ``snort'' and ``grunt'' substituted in for the mathematics and listening to see whether it's grammatically correct.

It often improves readability if the punctuation in displayed equations is moved out to the right a bit. In LaTeX, you can write

\[a = b\;\;.\]

to get a reasonable amount of space between the equation and the period.

Never put a footnote directly after a mathematical expression; it is too easily confused with an exponent.

## Hyphenating compound nouns

When you have a long string of nouns together, they often need hyphenation to make the meaning clear (and to make your editor happy). Here are some examples of correct expressions:

reinforcement learning

reinforcement-learning algorithm

delayed-reinforcement learning (learning from delayed reinforcement)

delayed reinforcement learning (reinforcement learning that is delayed)

What are the rules? Here's a simple view: by default, modifiers bind to the phrase to their right. If you want to override that, then you need to use a hyphen. Consider the string of words ``country chicken pump dispenser'' (seen in an actual catalog). A ``pump dispenser'' is either something that dispenses pumps or that dispenses by pumping. A ``chicken pump dispenser'' is, perhaps, a pump dispenser in the shape of a chicken. But a ``chicken-pump dispenser'' is something that dispenses chicken pumps. The object in the catalog was a soap dispenser in the shape of a country chicken (as opposed to a city chicken, I guess) with a pump. So, probably, it should have been a ``country-chicken pump dispenser'', since ``pump'' modifies ``dispenser,'' ``country'' modifies ``chicken,'' and the phrase ``country chicken'' modifies ``pump dispenser.'' Whew. Many people think it's bad form to use such long strings of nouns anyway.

## Don't use ``utilize.''

## Don't start a section with a subsection

A section heading should never immediately follow another section heading without intervening text. So don't do this:

5. Experimental Results

5.1 Results on a Simulated Domain

Instead, do this:

5. Experimental Results

In this section, we first describe blah, blah, blah...

5.1 Results on a Simulated Domain

**Agradecimientos**

Who helped, funded, etc.

**Referencias**

[1] Patrick W. Daly. Natural sciences citations and references. Available online at ftp://ftp.freesoftware.com/pub/tex/ctan/macros/contrib/supported/natbib, 1997.

[2] Donald E. Knuth, Tracy L. Larrabee, and Paul M. Roberts. Mathematical Writing. Mathematical Association of America, Washington, D.C., 1989. ISBN 0-88385-063-X.

[3] Mary Claire Van Leunen. A Handbook for Scholars. Oxford University Press, 1992.

[4] Steven Minton, Martha Del Alto, and Helen Stewart. Instructions for formatting JAIR articles. Available electronically via http://www.jair.org/submission-info.html, 1999.

1. Centro de Ingeniería [↑](#footnote-ref-0)
2. A footnote should appear like this. Please ensure that your footnotes are complete, fully punctuated sentences. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
3. I recommend this book highly to anyone who likes to think about technical writing. While we're on the subject, I also highly recommend the (sadly, out of print) Handbook for Scholars by Mary-Claire van Leunen (1992). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)