



UNIVERSITETET I AGDER

*Title of your project goes here*

by

*Your name here*

Master Thesis in  
**Information and Communication Technology**

DRAFT VERSION 0.1

The University of Agder

Grimstad, March 10, 2012

## **Abstract**

Your abstract goes here. Thesis template by Aleksander M. Stensby.

# Preface

Your preface goes here.

# Contents

## List of Figures

## **List of Tables**

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

*Approx. 10 pages*

This document forms a general structure for a thesis. Normally, background, and solution chapter may be split into several different chapters!

### 1.1 Introduction

In this report we investigated what might be are the best (Thingen vi skal finne igjen) for different types of bandits and Goore games. By changing the bandits with adding more arms or changing the values of the arms, then recorded the simulations to see what difference it made to the simulation. Then check what are the best possible (The variable) are in that case.

## **1.2 Motivation**

## **1.3 Goal**

Goal of the thesis.

### **1.3.1 Field of research**

## **1.4 Thesis definition/objective / Statement of the Problem**

## **1.5 Contributions**

## **1.6 Target audience**

## **1.7 Report outline / Thesis Organization**



# Chapter 2

## Background

### 2.1 Sample stuff

Some simple and useful latex formatting.

#### 2.1.1 Quotations and citing

It is explained in detail in [?, Ch.20] that

*“the true hypothesis eventually dominates the Bayesian predication. For any fixed prior that does not rule out the true hypothesis, the posterior probability of any false hypothesis will eventually vanish, simply because the probability of generating “uncharacteristic” data indefinitely is vanishingly small.”*

#### 2.1.2 Figures

This distribution, and its probability density function, is displayed in Figure ??.

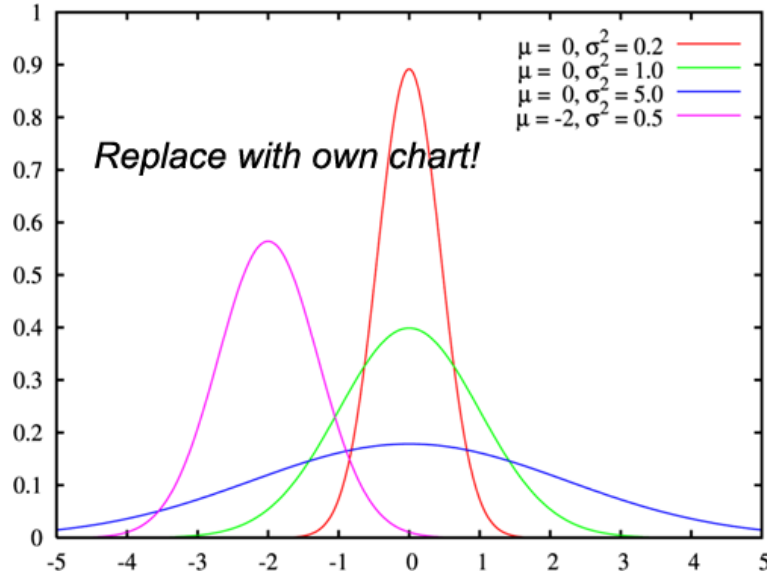


Figure 2.1: The Normal distribution PDF.

### 2.1.3 Equations

By using these probabilities, and Bayes formula, we can derive the Bayes classifier.

$$P(\omega_i | \mathbf{x}, \mathcal{X}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{x} | \omega_i, (X)) P(\omega_i | \mathcal{X})}{\sum_{j=1}^c p(\mathbf{x} | \omega_j, \mathcal{X}) P(\omega_j | \mathcal{X})}, \quad (2.1)$$

when we can separate the training samples by class into  $c$  subsets  $\mathcal{X}_1, \dots, \mathcal{X}_c$ , with the samples in  $\mathcal{X}_i$  belonging to  $\omega_i$ .

## **Chapter 3**

### **Proposed Solution**

Approx. 10 pages

## **3.1 Proposed solution / algorithm**

### **3.1.1 The basic algorithm**

### **3.1.2 Discussion of design issues**

### **3.1.3 Algorithmic Enhancements**

### **3.1.4 Discussion of the Parameter Space**

## **3.2 Prototype**

## **3.3 Justification of Claim to Originality**

## **3.4 Valuation of Contribution**

## **3.5 Alternatives**

## **Chapter 4**

### **Testing**

# **Chapter 5**

## **Conclusion and further work**

*Approx. 5 pages*

### **5.1 Summary of Results**

### **5.2 Conclusion**

*“My conclusion offers a compelling final comment to my argument, one that is persuasive for my intended audience.”*

### **5.3 Contributions**

List of contributions to new knowledge

### **5.4 Further Work**

