

**An MCM Paper Made by Team 1234567****Summary**

Wo shi yeahsiao.

Here is the abstract of your paper.

Firstly, that is ...

Secondly, that is ...

Finally, that is ...

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega$$

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Problem Background . . . . .	3
1.2	Literature Review . . . . .	3
1.3	Our work . . . . .	3
<b>2</b>	<b>Preparation of the Models</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	Assumptions . . . . .	3
2.2	Notations . . . . .	3
<b>3</b>	<b>The Models</b>	<b>4</b>
3.1	Model 1 . . . . .	4
3.1.1	Details about Model 1 . . . . .	4
3.2	Model 2 . . . . .	4
3.2.1	Conclusion of Model 2 . . . . .	4
3.2.2	Commetary on Model 2 . . . . .	5
<b>4</b>	<b>Strengths and Weaknesses</b>	<b>5</b>
4.1	Strengths . . . . .	5
4.2	Weaknesses . . . . .	6
	<b>Memorandum</b>	<b>7</b>
	<b>References</b>	<b>7</b>
	<b>Appendix A: Further on L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X</b>	<b>8</b>
	<b>Appendix B: Program Codes</b>	<b>8</b>

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Problem Background

Here is the problem background ...

Two major problems are discussed in this paper, which are:

- Doing the first thing.
- Doing the second thing.

## 1.2 Literature Review

A literatrue[1] say something about this problem ...

## 1.3 Our work

We do such things ...

1. We do ...
2. We do ...
3. We do ...

# 2 Preparation of the Models

## 2.1 Assumptions

## 2.2 Notations

The primary notations used in this paper are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Notations

Symbol	Definition
$A$	the first one
$b$	the second one
$\alpha$	the last one

### 3 The Models

#### 3.1 Model 1

##### 3.1.1 Details about Model 1

The detail can be described by equation (1):

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - a^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) = f(x, y, z, t) \quad (1)$$

#### 3.2 Model 2

##### 3.2.1 Conclusion of Model 2

The results are shown in Figure 1, where  $t$  denotes the time in seconds, and  $c$  refers to the concentration of water in the boiler.

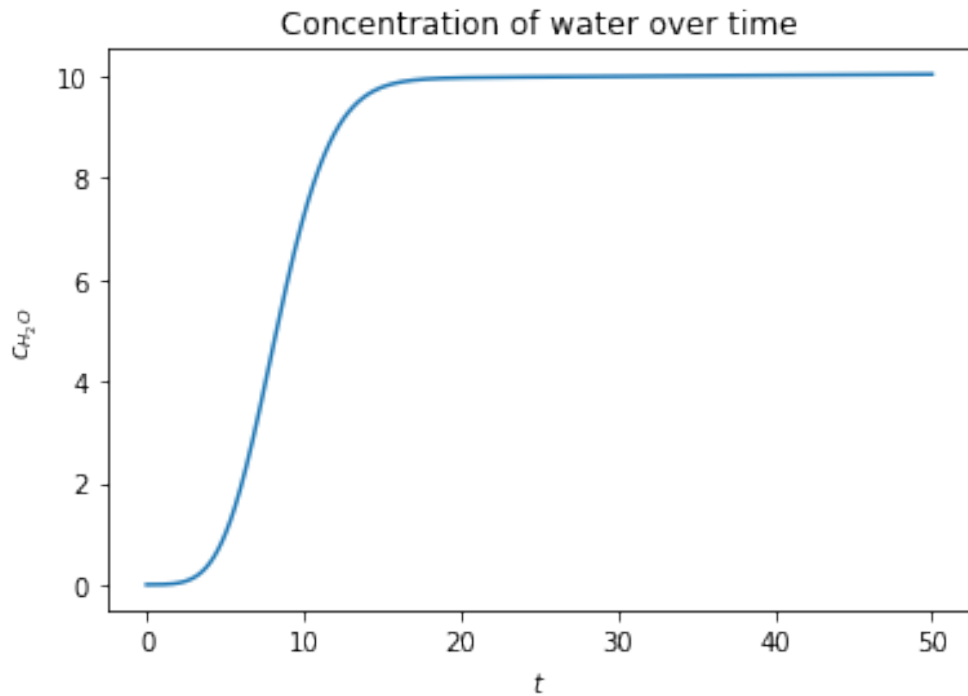


Figure 1: The result of Model 2

### 3.2.2 Commetary on Model 2

The instance of long and wide tables are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Basic Information about Three Main Continents (scratched from Wikipedia)

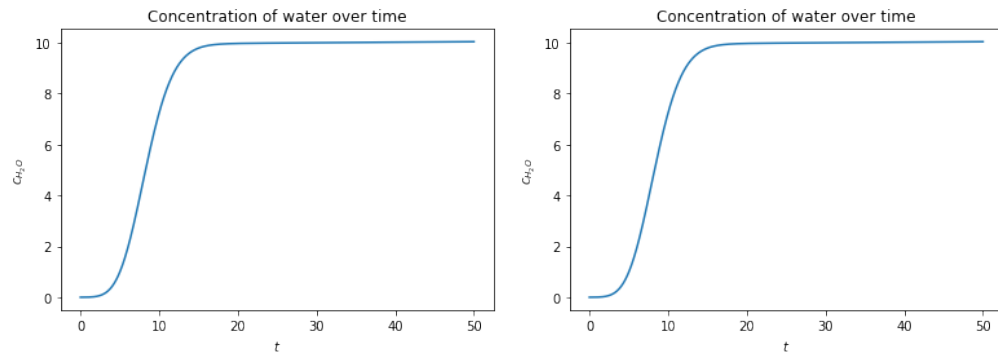
Continent	Description	Information
Africa	Africa Continent is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea to the north, the Isthmus of Suez and the Red Sea to the northeast, the Indian Ocean to the southeast and the Atlantic Ocean to the west.	At about 30.3 million km <sup>2</sup> including adjacent islands, it covers 6% of Earth's total surface area and 20% of its land area. With 1.3 billion people as of 2018, it accounts for about 16% of the world's human population.
Asia	Asia is Earth's largest and most populous continent which located primarily in the Eastern and Northern Hemispheres. It shares the continental landmass of Eurasia with the continent of Europe and the continental landmass of Afro-Eurasia with both Europe and Africa.	Asia covers an area of 44,579,000 square kilometres, about 30% of Earth's total land area and 8.7% of the Earth's total surface area. Its 4.5 billion people (as of June 2019) constitute roughly 60% of the world's population.
Europe	Europe is a continent located entirely in the Northern Hemisphere and mostly in the Eastern Hemisphere. It comprises the westernmost part of Eurasia and is bordered by the Arctic Ocean to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west, the Mediterranean Sea to the south, and Asia to the east.	Europe covers about 10,180,000 km <sup>2</sup> , or 2% of the Earth's surface (6.8% of land area), making it the second smallest continent. Europe had a total population of about 741 million (about 11% of the world population) as of 2018.

Figure 2 gives an example of subfigures. Figure 2a is on the left, and Figure 2b is on the right.

## 4 Strengths and Weaknesses

### 4.1 Strengths

- First one...
- Second one ...



(a) Image on the left

(b) Image on the right

Figure 2: Two images

## 4.2 Weaknesses

- Only one ...

# Memorandum

**To:** Heishan Yan

**From:** Team 1234567

**Date:** October 1st, 2019

**Subject:** A better choice than MS Word:  $\text{\LaTeX}$

In the memo, we want to introduce you an alternate typesetting program to the prevailing MS Word:  $\text{\LaTeX}$ . In fact, the history of  $\text{\LaTeX}$  is even longer than that of MS Word. In 1970s, the famous computer scientist Donald Knuth first came out with a typesetting program, which named  $\text{\TeX}$ ...

Firstly, ...

Secondly, ...

Lastly, ...

According to all those mentioned above, it is really worth to have a try on  $\text{\LaTeX}$ !

# References

- [1] Einstein, A., Podolsky, B., & Rosen, N. (1935). Can quantum-mechanical description of physical reality be considered complete?. *Physical review*, 47(10), 777.
- [2] *A simple, easy  $\text{\LaTeX}$  template for MCM/ICM: EasyMCM*. (2018). Retrieved December 1, 2019, from <https://www.cnblogs.com/xjtu-blacksmith/p/easymcm.html>

## Appendix A: Further on $\text{\LaTeX}$

To clarify the importance of using  $\text{\LaTeX}$  in MCM or ICM, several points need to be covered, which are ...

To be more specific, ...

All in all, ...

Anyway, nobody **really** needs such appendix ...

## Appendix B: Program Codes

Here are the program codes we used in our research.

**test.py**

```
# Python code example
for i in range(10):
    print('Hello, world!')
```

**test.m**

```
% MATLAB code example
for i = 1:10
    disp("hello, world!");
end
```

**test.cpp**

```
// C++ code example
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        cout << "hello, world" << endl;
    return 0;
}
```