人工智能基础大作业模板

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Abstract

很短的项目摘要

1. 主题

项目内容

- 内容 1
- 内容 2
- 内容 3

1.1. 算法

表达算法的格式，一下是示例 Algorithm 1

Algorithm 1 Bubble Sort

Input: data x_i, size m
repeat
  Initialize $noChange = true$.
  for $i = 1$ **to** $m - 1$ **do**
    if $x_i > x_{i+1}$ **then**
      Swap x_i and x_{i+1}
      $noChange = false$
    end if
  end for
until $noChange$ is $true$

1.2. Tables

tables 示例

1.3. 表示定义的格式

示例：definition

Definition 1.1. A function $f : X \to Y$ is injective if for any $x, y \in X$ different, $f(x) \neq f(y)$.

示例：proposition Using Definition 1.1 we immediate get the following result:

Proposition 1.2. *If f is injective mapping a set X to another set Y, the cardinality of Y is at least as large as that of X*

Table 1. Classification accuracies for naive Bayes and flexible Bayes on various data sets.

Data set	Naive	Flexible	Better?
Breast	95.9± 0.2	96.7± 0.2	√
Cleveland	83.3± 0.6	80.0± 0.6	×
Glass2	61.9± 1.4	83.8± 0.7	√
Credit	74.8± 0.5	78.3± 0.6	
Horse	73.3± 0.9	69.7± 1.0	×
Meta	67.1± 0.6	76.5± 0.5	√
Pima	75.1± 0.6	73.9± 0.5	
Vehicle	44.9± 0.6	61.5± 0.4	√

示例：proof

Proof. Left as an exercise to the reader. □

示例：lemma

Lemma 1.3. *For any $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ injective functions, $f \circ g$ is injective.*

示例：theorem

Theorem 1.4. *If $f : X \to Y$ is bijective, the cardinality of X and Y are the same.*

示例：corollary

Corollary 1.5. *If $f : X \to Y$ is bijective, the cardinality of X is at least as large as that of Y.*

示例：assumption

Assumption 1.6. The set X is finite.

示例：remark

Remark 1.7. According to some, it is only the finite case (cf. Assumption 1.6) that is interesting.

1.4. 参考文献

需要先去 example_paper.bib 文件把自己的文献以正确的格式填入，然后内容里直接 (Langley, 2000) 就行了。

References

Langley, P. Crafting papers on machine learning. In Langley, P. (ed.), *Proceedings of the 17th International Conference on Machine Learning (ICML 2000)*, pp. 1207–1216, Stanford, CA, 2000. Morgan Kaufmann.

A. 附录

可以将一些额外的内容放在这里

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