

Seminar for Statistics

Master Thesis Summer 2009

Student Muster

The title of my thesis which should be split on several lines if it is too long

Submission Date: August 19th 2009

Co-Adviser Markus Kalisch

Adviser: Prof. Dr. Sara van de Geer

To some special person

<u>iv</u> Preface

Preface

First words and acknowledgements.

vi Abstract

Abstract

Short summary of my thesis.

viii CONTENTS

Contents

LIST OF FIGURES ix

List of Figures

x LIST OF TABLES

List of Tables

Notation

Explain your symbols and abbreviations.

Notation

Chapter 1

Introduction

Description of the work. Prepare the reader for the following chapters.

You will cite literature here, typically, but

2 Introduction

Chapter 2

First Chapter

2.1 To include a picture

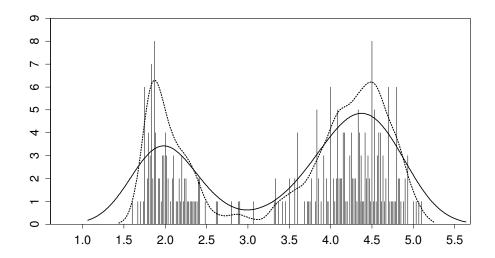


Figure 2.1: Old Faithful Geyser eruption lengths, n = 272; binned data and two (Gaussian) kernel density estimates (×10) with $h = h^* = .3348$ and h = .1 (dotted).

Or also with includegraphics:

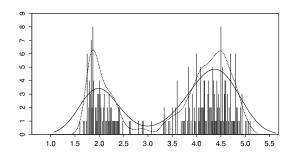


Figure 2.2: Old Faithful Geyser eruption lengths, n = 272; binned data and two (Gaussian) kernel density estimates (×10) with $h = h^* = .3348$ and h = .1 (dotted).

4 First Chapter

2.2 To make a proof

Proof. 1 + 1 = 2

2.3 To include R code

See information in Appendix ??.

2.4 Other information

Put a text between quotes: make sure to use nice quotes, such as "quote".

Cite an article or book you refer shortly here, and then listed in the bibliography: ?. Or mention that ? (a person) or ? (two persons) have already done quite a bit work.

Referencing a different part of your work: please refer to Appendix ??.

Chapter 3

Summary

Summarize the presented work. Why is it useful to the research field or institute?

3.1 Future Work

Possible ways to extend the work.

6 Summary

Appendix A

Complementary information

Additional material. For example long mathematical derivations could be given in the appendix. Or you could include part of your code that is needed in printed form. You can add several Appendices to your thesis (as you can include several chapters in the main part of your work).

A.1 Including R code with verbatim

A simple (rather too simple, see ??) way to include code or R output is to use verbatim. It just prints the text however it is (including all spaces, "strange" symbols,...) in a slightly different font.

```
## loading packages
library(RBGL)
library(Rgraphviz)
library(boot)

## global variables
X_MAX <- 150

This allows me to put as many s p a c es as I want.
I can also use \ and \( \) and \( \) and all the rest that is usually only accepted in the math mode.</pre>
```

I can also make as
many
line
breaks as
I want... and

where I want.

But really recommended, much better is the following:

A.2 Including R code with the *listings* package

However, it is much nicer to use the *listings* package to include R code in your report. It allows you to number the lines, color the comments differently than the code, and so on. All the following is produced by simply writing \lstinputlisting{Pictures/picture.R} in your LATEX "code":

```
## Example to generate an .pdf file with the function pdf.latex()
  ## Author: Sarah Gerster and Martin Maechler (UTF-8 Umlaute seem to fail here !?)
  ## Last revision: 16 Aug 2011
  require("sfsmisc") # pdf.latex(), pdf.end(), etc
  pdf.latex(file='test_plot.pdf') #, main=TRUE)
  ## no main=TRUE is needed to leave enough space for the plot title
  ## but see below
  ## make sure the legends are large enough
  par(cex=1.5)
  ## Make sure your lines are "visible" enough. Otherwise your plot
  ## won't look very nicely in your text.
16 plot(-10:10, (-10:10)**2, type="1", lty=5
       xlab = "my_x", ylab = "my_y",
       \mbox{\#\#} no main title: NOT recommended for figures in text which
        ## have a \caption{..}
       lwd=4, col='blue')
lines(-10:10, 0:20, type="p", lwd=4, pch=23,col='red')
legend(-3, 90, c("func1", "func2"), lwd=4, col=c('blue', 'red'),
         lty=c(1,1),cex=1)
  pdf.end() # starts the previewer (which refreshes itself;
            # at least on Linux at SfS
```

or \lstinputlisting{/u/maechler/R/Pkgs/sfsmisc/R/ellipse.R}:

```
ellipsePoints \leftarrow function(a,b, alpha = 0, loc = c(0,0), n = 201,
                                  keep.ab.order = FALSE)
  {
       \textit{\#\# Purpose: ellipse points, radially equispaced, given geometric par.s}
       ## ---
       ## Arguments: a, b: length of half axes in (x,y) direction
                       alpha: angle (in degrees) for rotation
       ##
       ##
                        loc : center of ellipse
                               : number of points
                        n
       ## -----
       ## Author: Martin Maechler, Date: 19 Mar 2002
       stopifnot(is.numeric(a), is.numeric(b))
       reorder ← a < b && keep.ab.order
       B \leftarrow \min(a,b)
      \texttt{A} \leftarrow \texttt{max(a,b)}
       ## B <= A
       d2 \leftarrow (A-B)*(A+B) ## = A^2 - B^2
       phi \leftarrow 2*pi*seq(0,1, len = n)
       sp ← sin(phi)
       cp \leftarrow cos(phi)
       r \leftarrow a*b / sqrt(B^2 + d2 * sp^2)
       \texttt{xy} \leftarrow \texttt{r} \; * \; \texttt{if(reorder)} \; \texttt{cbind(sp, cp)} \; \texttt{else cbind(cp, sp)}
       ## xy are the ellipse points for alpha = 0 and loc = (0,0)
       al \leftarrow alpha * pi/180
       \texttt{ca} \leftarrow \texttt{cos(al)}
       sa \leftarrow sin(al)
       xy %*% rbind(c(ca, sa), c(-sa, ca)) + cbind(rep(loc[1],n),
29
                                                             rep(loc[2],n))
```

A.3 Using Sweave (or knitr) to include R code (and more) in your report

The easiest (and most elegant) way to include R code and its output (and have all your figures up to date with your report) is to use Sweave—or the **knitr** R package with even more possibilities.

Search the web to find lots of intro material on how to use Sweave or knitr (on Wikipedia).

Appendix B

Yet another appendix....

B.1 Description

Something details.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Something else} & other definition. \end{tabular}$

B.2 Tables

Refer to Table ?? to see a left justified table with caption on top.

Table B.1:	Results.
Student	\mathbf{Grade}
Marie	6
Alain	5.5
Josette	4.5
Pierre	5

Appendix C

2nd Appendix: More sophisticated R code listing

Chapter-wise listing of parts of R code, using

- firstline=n1
- lastline=n2
- title=<text>

e.g., for the first example below

C.1 Chapter 5

```
ellipsePoints \leftarrow function(a,b, alpha = 0, loc = c(0,0), n = 201,
                                    keep.ab.order = FALSE)
{
     ## Purpose: ellipse points, radially equispaced, given geometric par.s
     ## Arguments: a, b: length of half axes in (x,y) direction
            alpha: angle (in degrees) for rotation loc : center of ellipse
                               : number of points
     ## Author: Martin Maechler, Date: 19 Mar 2002
     stopifnot(is.numeric(a), is.numeric(b))
     \texttt{reorder} \leftarrow \texttt{a} \, \texttt{<} \, \texttt{b} \, \, \texttt{\&\&} \, \, \texttt{keep.ab.order}
     B \leftarrow min(a,b)
     A \leftarrow max(a,b)
     ## B <= A
     d2 \leftarrow (A-B)*(A+B) ## = A^2 - B^2
     phi \leftarrow 2*pi*seq(0,1, len = n)
     sp ← sin(phi)
     cp ← cos(phi)
     \texttt{r} \leftarrow \texttt{a*b} \ / \ \texttt{sqrt(B^2 + d2 * sp^2)}
     \texttt{xy} \leftarrow \texttt{r} \; * \; \texttt{if(reorder)} \; \texttt{cbind(sp, cp)} \; \texttt{else cbind(cp, sp)}
     ## xy are the ellipse points for alpha = 0 and loc = (0,0)
     al \leftarrow alpha * pi/180
     \texttt{ca} \leftarrow \texttt{cos(al)}
     sa \leftarrow sin(al)
```

```
xy %*% rbind(c(ca, sa), c(-sa, ca)) + cbind(rep(loc[1],n),
rep(loc[2],n))
30 }
```

read_irwls_fn.R

```
ellipsePoints \leftarrow function(a,b, alpha = 0, loc = c(0,0), n = 201,
                                     keep.ab.order = FALSE)
  {
        ## Purpose: ellipse points, radially equispaced, given geometric par.s
        ## --
        ## Arguments: a, b : length of half axes in (x,y) direction
                          alpha: angle (in degrees) for rotation
        ##
                          loc : center of ellipse
       ## n : number of points
        ## Author: Martin Maechler, Date: 19 Mar 2002
        stopifnot(is.numeric(a), is.numeric(b))
        \texttt{reorder} \leftarrow \texttt{a} \texttt{ < b \&\& keep.ab.order}
        B \leftarrow min(a,b)
       A \leftarrow max(a,b)
        ## B <= A
        d2 \leftarrow (A-B)*(A+B) ## = A^2 - B^2
        phi \leftarrow 2*pi*seq(0,1, len = n)
        sp ← sin(phi)
        \mathtt{cp} \, \leftarrow \, \mathtt{cos}\, (\mathtt{phi})
        r \leftarrow a*b / sqrt(B^2 + d2 * sp^2)
        \texttt{xy} \leftarrow \texttt{r} \; * \; \texttt{if(reorder)} \; \texttt{cbind(sp, cp)} \; \texttt{else cbind(cp, sp)}
        ## xy are the ellipse points for alpha = 0 and loc = (0,0)
        \mathtt{al} \, \leftarrow \, \mathtt{alpha} \, \, * \, \, \mathtt{pi/180}
        ca \leftarrow cos(al)
        sa \leftarrow sin(al)
        xy %*% rbind(c(ca, sa), c(-sa, ca)) + cbind(rep(loc[1],n),
                                                                  rep(loc[2],n))
30 }
```

plot.psi.R

Epilogue

A few final words.

16 Epilogue

Declaration of Originality

The signed declaration of originality is a component of every semester paper, Bachelor's thesis, Master's thesis and any other degree paper undertaken during the course of studies, including the respective electronic versions.

Lecturers may also require a declaration of originality for other written papers compiled for their courses.

their courses.	
•	ble author of the written work here enclosed and that I have Parts excepted are corrections of form and content by the
Title of work (in block letters):	
Authored by (in block letters): For papers written by groups the nar	mes of all authors are required.
Name(s):	First name(s):
With my signature I confirm that • I have committed none of the information sheet.	t the forms of plagiarism described in the Citation etiquette
 I have documented all meth I have not manipulated any	nods, data and processes truthfully.
• I am aware that the work n	as who were significant facilitators of the work . nay be screened electronically for plagiarism. lowed the guidelines in the document <i>Scientific Works in</i>
Mathematics. Place, date:	$\mathbf{Signature}(\mathbf{s})$:

For papers written by groups the names of all authors are required. Their signatures collectively guarantee the entire content of the written paper.
