如何准备你的口头演示—— Oral Presentations

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目录

- 演示的目的
- 选择主题
- 分析听众
- 计划内容
- 各种建议
- 一些例子

口头演示的目的

• 口头演示的唯一目的:



文字,声音,视觉 等一切手段



接受观点

准备演示一I

- 确定演示的目的:
 - 报告
 - 娱乐
 - 说服
- 最重要的是说服
- 例如:

学术报告人必须说服听众接受其思想和数据

准备演示一II

- 选择主题和中心思想
 - -用一句话来描述你的中心思想
- 分析你的听众:
 - -他们是专家,一般听众,外行?等等
 - -针对他们设计你的演示。
- 制作演示

准备演示内容一I

• 预测要点: (想要听众记住的) 3-5个

选择演示的组织模式: (逻辑上的次序)
局部的模式: 从简单到复杂,从特殊到一般问题解决模式: 提出问题,分析问题,解决问题实验报告模式: 设备/方法/结果/讨论因果模式: 解释原因,分析结果

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

准备演示内容一II

• 定义和构建相应的支持论据

服务 说明、解释



要点

- 写提纲, 包括:
 - 中心思想
 - 要点
 - 支持论据



准备演示内容一III

- PPT一般的模板
- 标题/作者/单位
- 目录/提纲 (预先告知听众你的内容)
- 引言 (动机和问题的阐述,相关工作)
- 主要部分 (强调最重要的结果)
- 结论 (最后一次回顾要点的机会)
- 未解决的问题 (可选择)

制作PPT的技巧一一I

要做的

和

不要做的

- ▶简洁而友好
- ▶适当运用图片
- ▶只用关键词
- ▶不超过7行
- > 分类相似内容

过多的内容 充满文字或公式 整个句子或者段落 太多行,字很小 超过两整行的文字

制作PPT的技巧一一II

要做的和不要做的

- > 不同的字体和颜色
- ▶背景不影响阅读
- ▶ 用简单语言代替 引言部分解释
- ▶控制页数

一种颜色和大小 花哨的背景 充满专业术语

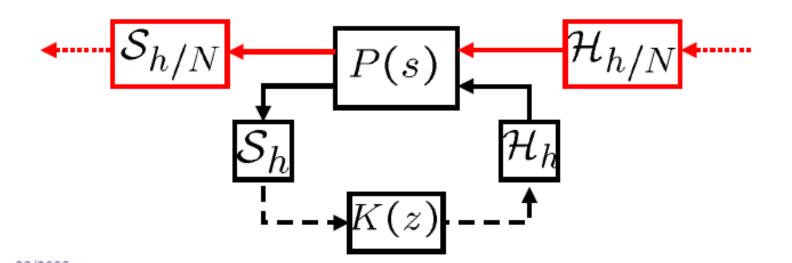
超过30页

例子: Good



Fast-Sampling Fast-Hold (FSFH) Approximation

- For large N
 - Approximate the inputs by step functions of step size h/N
 - Approximate the outputs by taking their samples every h/N seconds



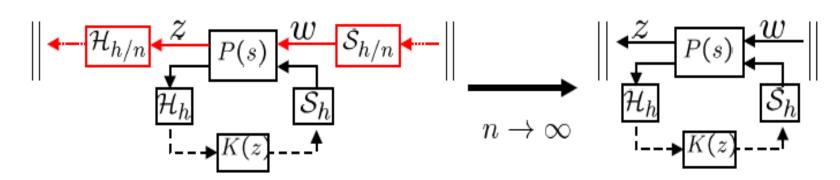
例子: Acceptable



Theorem: S: set of stable controllers K such that

- i) every K stabilizing, $\sigma(A+BK) \subset \{s | \Re s \leq -c\}$
- ii) S: compact with respect to H^{∞} norm Then

$$\|\mathcal{T}^n_{zw}(K)(e^{j\omega h})\| \to \|\mathcal{T}_{zw}(K)(e^{j\omega h})\| \quad (n \to \infty)$$
 uniformly in $K \in S$ and in $\omega \in [0, 2\pi/h)$.



例子: Bad



Proof of Theorem 2.1

Fix $\epsilon > 0$, and take $K \in S$. Then $\exists N(K, \epsilon)$ s.t.

$$\left| \| \mathcal{T}_{zw}^n(K)(e^{j\omega h}) \| - \| \mathcal{T}_{zw}(K)(e^{j\omega h}) \| \right| < \epsilon,$$

 $\forall n \geq N(K,\epsilon), \ \forall \omega \in [0,2\pi/h).$ (Yamamoto, et al., '99) By the continuity of the error norm w.r.t. K (Lemma 2.3), there exists $B(K,\delta) := \{K' : ||K' - K|| < \delta\}$ s.t.

$$\left| \|\mathcal{T}_{zw}^n(K')(e^{j\omega h})\| - \|\mathcal{T}_{zw}(K)(e^{j\omega h})\| \right| < \epsilon,$$

$$\forall n \geq N(K, \epsilon), K' \in B(K, \delta).$$

 $B(K, \delta)$ yields a covering $S = \bigcup_{K \in S} B(K, \epsilon)$, and by the compactness, $S = B(K_1, \epsilon) \cup \cdots \cup B(K_m, \epsilon)$, and $n \ge \max\{N(K_1, \epsilon), \ldots, N(K_m, \epsilon) \text{ implies}$

$$\left| \| \mathcal{T}_{zw}^n(K')(e^{j\omega h}) \| - \| \mathcal{T}_{zw}(K)(e^{j\omega h}) \| \right| < \epsilon, \ \forall K \in S$$

例子:修正后(当然不是最好)



Proof of Theorem 2.1

•
$$\forall \epsilon > 0$$
, $K \in S$. $\Rightarrow \exists N(K, \epsilon)$ s.t.

$$\left| \| \mathcal{T}_{zw}^{n}(K)(e^{j\omega h}) \| - \| \mathcal{T}_{zw}(K)(e^{j\omega h}) \| \right| < \epsilon,$$

$$\forall n > N(K, \epsilon), \ \forall \omega \in [0, 2\pi/h).$$

• $\exists B(K, \delta) := \{K' : ||K' - K|| < \delta\}$ s.t

$$\left| \|\mathcal{T}_{zw}^n(K')(e^{j\omega h})\| - \|\mathcal{T}_{zw}(K)(e^{j\omega h})\| \right| < \epsilon,$$

 $\forall n \geq N(K, \epsilon), K' \in B(K, \delta).$ (continuity in K)

- \Rightarrow a covering $S = \bigcup_{K \in S} B(K, \epsilon)$
- ⇒ Compactness takes care of the rest.

绝对不要做的事情

Proof Recall that \hat{f} is in H^{∞} if and only if convolution with f defines a bounded linear operator on $L^2[0,\infty)$. Take an arbitrary $x \in L^2[0,\infty)$, and we show $(\delta_{\vec{q},\vec{q}}) * q^{-1} * x) \in L^2[0,\infty)$. First $q^{-1} * x \in L^2[0,\infty)$ since \bar{q}^{-1} belongs to H^{∞} . Then it remains to show that the support of $(q^{-1} * x)$ is contained in $[-\ell(q),\infty)$. Notice that $\ell(q^{-1}) + \ell(q) = \ell(\delta) = 0$ and

$$\ell(q^{-1} + x) = \ell(q^{-1}) + \ell(x) = -\ell(q) + \ell(x) \ge -\ell(q),$$

by Lemma 2.1, since x is in $L^2[0,\infty)$.

For example take $\dot{q}(s) = se^s - c$ and the left-shifted (by 1) transfer function $e^s/(se^s - c)$ is indeed causal. The following theorem gives the inner function \dot{m} satisfying $\dot{X}^q = H(\dot{m})$ in a simple form for all stable pseudorational transfer functions.

Theorem 2.2 Let $1/\hat{q}(s)$ be stable. Then $\hat{X}^q = H(\hat{m})$ where \hat{m} is given by

$$\hat{m} = e^{-\ell(q)s} \frac{\hat{q}^{-}(x)}{\hat{q}(s)}. \quad (1)$$

Proof First we show that \vec{m} defined by (2.5) is indeed an inner function. Since clearly $|\vec{m}| = 1$ on the imaginary axis, it suffices to prove that \vec{m} is in H^{∞} . Take an arbitrary $x \in L^2[0, \infty)$, i.e., $\dot{x} \in H^2$ and we show $m * x \in L^2[0, \infty)$. From the property above $\dot{m}\dot{x} \in L^2(j\mathbb{R})$ and this implies $m * x \in L^2(-\infty, \infty)$. Since q^* is the mirror image of the distribution q, the support of q^* is striitly contained in $[0, -\ell(q)]$. Therefore we have

$$\ell(m * x) = \ell(q) + \ell(q^{-1}) + \ell(q^{-}) + \ell(x) \ge 0$$

by Lemma 2.1. Then $m + x \in L^2[0, \infty)$ and \tilde{m} is inner.

Now let us show $\bar{X}^q \subset H(\bar{m})$. Take any $\bar{w} \in \bar{X}^q \subset H^2$, i.e., $q * w \in \mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R}_+)$. Then $\bar{m} \bar{w}$ is in $L^2(j\mathbb{R})$, because \bar{m} is inner. It follows from Lemma 2.1 that $r((q^*)^{-1}) = -r(q^*) = \ell(q)$ and

$$\tau(m^* * \omega) = \tau(\delta_{-\ell(q)} * (q^*)^{-1}) + \tau(q * \omega) \le 0.$$

This yields $m' + \omega \in L^2(-\infty, 0]$, i.e., $\hat{m} \hat{\omega} \in H^2_-$ and we have $\hat{X}^q \subset H(\hat{m})$.

Conversely, suppose that $\hat{x} \in H^2$ and that $\hat{m}^*\hat{x} \in H^2$. Hence

$$\hat{m}^{-\hat{x}} = \frac{\hat{q}\hat{x}}{e^{-\hat{c}(q)\hat{\alpha}}\hat{q}^{-}} =: \hat{\psi} \in H^{1}_{-}.$$

This yields $\hat{q}\hat{x} = (e^{-\ell k \hat{q} \cdot \hat{q}} \hat{q})\hat{\psi}$. Since $r(q + z) = \ell(q) + r(q^*) + r(\psi) \le 0$ and $\ell(q + z)$ is bounded, q + z belongs to $\mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R}_+)$. This implies $H(m) \subset \hat{X}^q$.

小结

- 演示的目的(交流)
- 演示需要精心的计划,准备和练习
- 选择主题
- > 分析听众
- > 计划内容
- 一些基本的要求

谢谢大家