An MCM Paper Made by Team 1234567

Summary

As the...//Considering...(background)

For problem 1, we

For problem 2, we

For problem 3, we

Eventually,

 $\textbf{Keywords} \hbox{: } MATLAB \hbox{, mathematics, } I \negthinspace ^{\!\! \Delta T} \negthinspace E^{\!\! X}.$

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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 Restatement of the Problems

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

- Task 1
- Task 2

1.3 Our work

We do such things ...

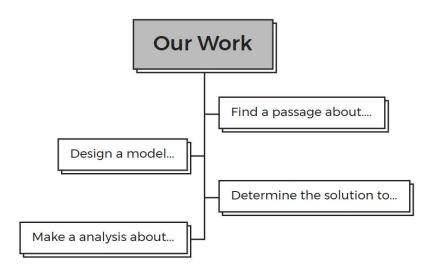


Figure 1: our work

- We do...
- We do...

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2 Assumptions and Justification

To simplify the problem, we make the following basic assumptions, each of which is properly justified.

• Assumption 1:

 \hookrightarrow Justification:...[1]

• Assumption 2:

 \hookrightarrow Justification:...[2]

• Assumption 3:

 \hookrightarrow Justification:...[3]

3 Notations

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

Table 1: Notations

Symbol	Definition	Unit
A	the first one	1
b	the second one	2
α	the last one	-

4 The Models and The solution

4.1 Model 1 and Solution

4.1.1 Details about Model 1

The detail can be described by equation (4-1):

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) = f(x, y, z, t)$$
 (4-1)

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4.2 Model 2 and Solution

4.2.1 Details about Model 2

4.2.2 Conclusion of Model 2

The results are shown in Figure 2, where *t* denotes the time in seconds, and *c* refers to the concentration of water in the boiler.

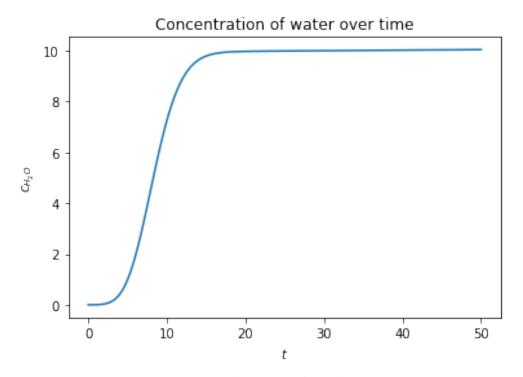


Figure 2: The result of Model 2

4.2.3 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	by the Mediterranean Sea to the north, the Isthmus of Suez and the Red Sea to the northeast, the Indian Ocean to the southeast	At about 30.3 million km ² 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.	

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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 km², 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 3 gives an example of subfigures. Figure 3a is on the left, and Figure 3b is on the right.

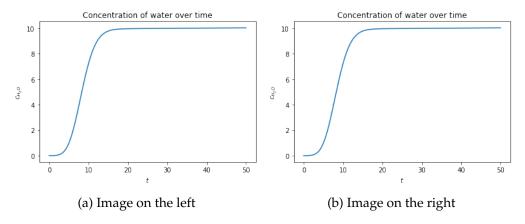


Figure 3: Two images

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5 Sensitivity Analysis and Error Analysis

- 5.1 Sensitivity Analysis
- 5.2 Error Analysis
- 6 Model Evaluation and Further Discussion
- 6.1 Strengths
 - First one...
 - Second one ...
- 6.2 Weaknesses
 - Only one ...
- **6.3** Further Discussion
- 6.3.1 Model Improvement
- 6.3.2 Model Extension

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Memorandum

To: Heishan Yan From: Team 1234567 Date: October 1st, 2019

Subject: A better choice than MS Word: LATEX

In the memo, we want to introduce you an alternate typesetting program to the prevailing MS Word: LATEX. In fact, the history of 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 TEX ...

Firstly, ...
Secondly, ...
Lastly, ...

According to all those mentioned above, it is really worth to have a try on LATEX!

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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 LaTeX template for MCM/ICM: EasyMCM. (2018). Retrieved December 1, 2019, from https://www.cnblogs.com/xjtu-blacksmith/p/easymcm.html
- [3] Johnston, I. A., Andrew Clarke, and Peter Ward. "Temperature and metabolic rate in sedentary fish from the Antarctic, North Sea and Indo-West Pacific Ocean." Marine biology 109.2 (1991): 191-195.

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Appendix A: Further on LATEX

To clarify the importance of using 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;
}</pre>
```