Team Control Number

13643

Problem Chosen



 $\begin{array}{c} 2023 \\ {\rm HiMCM} \\ {\rm Summary~Sheet} \end{array}$ 

# Paper Name

## Summary

Here is the abstract of your paper.

Firstly, that is ...

Secondly, that is ...

Finally, that is ...

**Keywords**: MATLAB, mathematics, LaTeX.

Team #13643 Page 2 of 8

# Contents

1	Intr	roduction	3				
	1.1	Problem Background	3				
	1.2	Problem Restatement	3				
2	Lite	erature Review	3				
3	Model for Problem 1						
	3.1	Assumptions and Justifications	3				
	3.2	Variables	3				
	3.3	Model Design	4				
	3.4	Results	4				
	3.5	Sensitivity Analysis	4				
	3.6	Strengths and Weaknesses	4				
		3.6.1 Strengths	4				
		3.6.2 Weaknesses	4				
4	Mo	Model 2					
	4.1	Assumptions and Justifications	4				
	4.2	Variables	4				
	4.3	Model Design	5				
	4.4	Results	5				
	4.5	Strengths and Weaknesses	5				
5	Cor	nclusions	6				
M	emo	randum	7				
$\mathbf{A}$	ppen	dix A: Further on LaTEX	8				
A	ppen	dix B: Program Codes	8				

Team #13643 Page 3 of 8

# 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 Problem Restatement

Blablabla

# 2 Literature Review

A literature (Berzelius, 1817) say something about this problem ... This literature (Wikipedia, 2023) provides information as well ...

# 3 Model for Problem 1

# 3.1 Assumptions and Justifications

Blablabla

#### 3.2 Variables

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

Table 1: Notations

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

Team #13643 Page 4 of 8

## 3.3 Model Design

The detail can be described by equation (1):

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

#### 3.4 Results

Blablabla

### 3.5 Sensitivity Analysis

Figure 1 gives an example of subfigures. Figure 1a is on the left, and Figure 1b is on the right.

(a) Image on the left

(b) Image on the right

Figure 1: Two images

## 3.6 Strengths and Weaknesses

#### 3.6.1 Strengths

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

#### 3.6.2 Weaknesses

• Only one ...

# 4 Model 2

# 4.1 Assumptions and Justifications

Blablabla

#### 4.2 Variables

Blablabla

Team #13643 Page 5 of 8

# 4.3 Model Design

Blablablablablabla

### 4.4 Results

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.

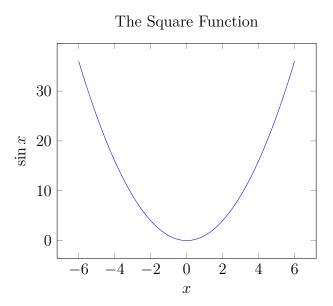
Figure 2: The result of Model 2

## 4.5 Strengths and Weaknesses

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	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.



Team #13643 Page 6 of 8

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.

### 5 Conclusions

Blablablabla!

Team #13643 Page 7 of 8

# 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!

# References

Berzelius, J.J., 1817. Ein neues mineralisches alkali und ein neues metall. *J. chem. phys*, 21, pp.44–48.

Wikipedia, 2023. Lithium - Wikipedia [Online]. Available from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lithium.

Team #13643 Page 8 of 8

# 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.

```
# Python code example
for i in range(10):
   print('Hello, world!')
% MATLAB code example
for i = 1:10
   disp("hello, world!");
end
// C++ code example
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
   for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)</pre>
       cout <<
       "hello, world" << endl;
   return 0;
}
```