UNIVERSITY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS 1949

國際關係學院

中文标题：在这里输入中文标题

英文标题：Enter your title name here

届　　别：xxxx 级

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题目

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摘要

中文摘要

关键字：中文关键词 1；中文关键词 2

Abstract

英文摘要

Keywords：英文关键词 1; 英文关键词 2

目录

1 第一部分

2 第二部分

2.1 第二部分第一小节

2.1.1 第二部分第一小节第一分节

3 第三部分

在语句内添加公式用 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2$ 来表示 在语段间添加公式用

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$

来表示

分点可以用以下代码表示：

1. xxx
2. xxx
3. xxx

或

- xxx
- xxx
- xxx

展示图片可以用如图 1 来表示:

	N01	N02	N03	N04	N05	N06	N07	N08
PRE	100	20	20	100	70	0	80	70
REC	100	22.3	50	100	70	0	100	100
F1	100	21.1	28.6	100	70	0	88.9	82.4
	N09	N10	N11	N12	N13	N14	N15	N16
PRE	100	100	40	100	100	100	100	100
REC	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
F1	100	100	57.1	100	100	100	100	100

图 1: 这是一张图片

展示表格可以用如表 1 来表示:

Parameters	T	k_1
Values	0.02s	10

表 1: 这是一个表格

展示算法/伪代码可以用下面的方法来表示：

Algorithm 1 Framework of ensemble learning for our system.

Require:

The set of positive samples for current batch, P_n;

The set of unlabelled samples for current batch, U_n;

Ensemble of classifiers on former batches, E_{n-1};

Ensure:

Ensemble of classifiers on the current batch, E_n;

1: Extracting the set of reliable negative and/or positive samples T_n from U_n with help of P_n;

2: Training ensemble of classifiers E on $T_n \cup P_n$, with help of data in former batches;

3: $E_n = E_{n-1} \cup E$;

4: Classifying samples in $U_n - T_n$ by E_n;

5: Deleting some weak classifiers in E_n so as to keep the capacity of E_n;

6: **return** E_n;

Algorithm 2 An example

set $r(t) = x(t)$

repeat

set $h(t) = r(t)$

repeat

set $h(t) = r(t)$

until B

until B

Algorithm 3 Calculate $y = x^n$

Require: $n \geq 0 \vee x \neq 0$

Ensure: $y = x^n$

$y \Leftarrow 1$

if $n < 0$ **then**

$X \Leftarrow 1/x$

$N \Leftarrow -n$

else

$X \Leftarrow x$

$N \Leftarrow n$

end if

while $N \neq 0$ **do**

if N is even **then**

$X \Leftarrow X \times X$

$N \Leftarrow N/2$

else $\{N$ is odd$\}$

$y \Leftarrow y \times X$

$N \Leftarrow N - 1$

end if

end while

Algorithm 4 An example for format For & While Loop in Algorithm

for each $i \in [1, 9]$ **do**
    initialize a tree T_i with only a leaf (the root);
    $T = T \cup T_i$;
end for
for all c such that $c \in RecentMBatch(E_{n-1})$ **do**
    $T = T \cup PosSample(c)$;
end for
for $i = 1; i < n; i++$ **do**
    // Your source here;
end for
for $i = 1$ to n **do**
    // Your source here;
end for
// Reusing recent base classifiers.
while $(|E_n| \leq L_1) and (D \neq \phi)$ **do**
    Selecting the most recent classifier c_i from D;
    $D = D - c_i$;
    $E_n = E_n + c_i$;
end while

展示复杂公式可以用下面的方法来表示：

$$a+b=b+a \tag{1}$$

$$ab=ba \tag{2}$$

$$a \times b = b \times a$$

$$ab = ba$$

$$a+b=b+a$$

$$ab=ba$$

$$x = t + \cos t + 1 \tag{3}$$

$$y = 2\sin t \tag{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 2x &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \\ &= 2\cos^2 x - 1 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

$$D(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{如果} x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0, & \text{如果} x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases} \tag{6}$$

展示代码块可以用下面的方法来表示：

Listing 1: **test.py**

```python
import numpy as np


def main():
    print(np.randn([3, 4]))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Listing 2: **test.cpp**

```cpp
#include <iostream>
    #define LENGTH 8
    using namespace std;
    //测试用的代码，bubbleSort函数
    int main() {
        int temp,number[LENGTH]={95,45,15,78,84,51,24,12};
        for(int i=0;i<LENGTH;i++)
            for(int j=0;j<LENGTH-1-i;j++)
                if(number[j]>number[j+1]) {
                    temp=number[j];
                    number[j]=number[j+1];
                    number[j+1]=temp;
                } //if end
        for(int i=0;i<LENGTH;i++) cout<<number[i]<<" ";
        cout<<endl;
    }//main end
```

参考文献这样使用 [2]

参考文献

[1] Zheng L, Wang S, Tian L, et al., Query-adaptive late fusion for image search and person re-identification, Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, 2015: 1741-1750.

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[3] Lowe D G. Distinctive image features from scale-invariant keypoints, International journal of computer vision, 2004, 60(2): 91-110.

[4] Philbin J, Chum O, Isard M, et al. Lost in quantization: Improving particular object retrieval in large scale image databases, Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, 2008. CVPR 2008, IEEE Conference on, IEEE, 2008: 1-8.