

Author Guidelines for CPSC 533R

Anonymous CVPR submission

Paper ID Group 1

Abstract

The ABSTRACT should be no longer than half a text column. Follow the following structure (see latex):

1. Author Contribution (include in submission)

This section is specific to CPSC 533R. Please list the contribution of every team member in terms of development and writing. It must be balanced for all group members; we assign a single grade for the entire team (unless not justified), see the checklist.

If this project is closely related to your thesis work, please list your supervisors and explain their level of involvement. In particular, how often did you discuss this project with them and receive feedback?

1.1. Latex best practices

We included a defs.tex file that defines useful shortcuts, such as \mathbb{R} for \mathbb{R} , \mathbf{p} for a vector \mathbf{p} (bold lower case), and \mathbf{M} for a matrix \mathbf{M} (bold uppercase). We strongly recommend using these to easy typing equations.

The rest of this template is based on the official CVPR2020 template. Please follow its format.

2. Introduction

TODO: Please start from this template for every report milestone submission. Update all previous sections based on our feedback (e.g., improve the abstract when working on the method section). Only the final report is graded but intermediate submissions are required. Read and follow the suggestions outlined in this document unless you have a good reason. **helge: The tex/defs.tex file defines useful tools for commenting and math formatting, refine these to your initials.**

2.1. Paper length

Reports, excluding the references and author contribution sections, must be no longer than **six pages in length**. The references section will not be included in the page

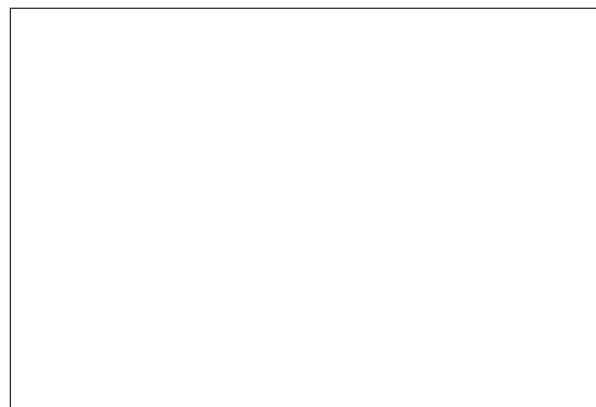


Figure 1. Example of caption. It is set in Roman so that mathematics (always set in Roman: $B \sin A = A \sin B$) may be included without an ugly clash.

count, and there is no limit on the length of the references section and appendix.

2.2. Mathematics

Use bold lower case letters for vectors and bold upper case letters for matrices, e.g., \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{A} . It is convenient to use the $\backslash va$ and $\backslash mA$ commands defined in tex/defs.tex.

Please number all of your sections and displayed equations. It is important for readers to be able to refer to any particular equation. Just because you didn't refer to it in the text doesn't mean some future reader might not need to refer to it. It is cumbersome to have to use circumlocutions like "the equation second from the top of page 3 column 1".

Please submit the document in review mode (comment out $\backslash cvprfinalcopy$ in this file). Note that the ruler will not be present in the final copy of a paper. Hence, line numbers are not an alternative to equation numbers. All authors will benefit from reading Mermin's description of how to write mathematics: <http://www.pamitc.org/documents/mermin.pdf>.

2.3. Miscellaneous

Compare the following:

`\conf_a` conf_a

`\mathit{conf}_a` conf_a

See The TeX book, p165.

The space after *e.g.*, meaning “for example”, should not be a sentence-ending space. So *e.g.* is correct, *e.g.* is not. The provided `\eg` macro takes care of this.

When citing a multi-author paper, you may save space by using “et alia”, shortened to “*et al.*” (not “*et. al.*” as “*et*” is a complete word.) However, use it only when there are three or more authors. Thus, the following is correct: “Frobnication has been trendy lately. It was introduced by Alpher [1], and subsequently developed by Alpher and Fotheringham-Smythe [2], and Alpher *et al.* [3].”

This is incorrect: “... subsequently developed by Alpher *et al.* [2] ...” because reference [2] has just two authors. If you use the `\etal` macro provided, then you need not worry about double periods when used at the end of a sentence as in Alpher *et al.*

For this citation style, keep multiple citations in numerical (not chronological) order, so prefer [2, 1, 4] to [1, 2, 4].

2.4. Footnotes

Please use footnotes¹ sparingly. Indeed, try to avoid footnotes altogether and include necessary peripheral observations in the text (within parentheses, if you prefer, as in this sentence). If you wish to use a footnote, place it at the bottom of the column on the page on which it is referenced. Use Times 8-point type, single-spaced.

2.5. Illustrations, graphs, and photographs

All graphics should be centered. Please ensure that any point you wish to make is resolvable in a printed copy of the paper. Resize fonts in figures to match the font in the body text, and choose line widths which render effectively in print. Many readers (and reviewers), even of an electronic copy, will choose to print your paper in order to read it. You cannot insist that they do otherwise, and therefore must not assume that they can zoom in to see tiny details on a graphic.

When placing figures in L^AT_EX, it’s almost always best to use `\includegraphics`, and to specify the figure width as a multiple of the line width as in the example below

```
\usepackage[dvips]{graphicx} ...
\includegraphics[width=0.8\linewidth]
{myfile.eps}
```

¹This is what a footnote looks like. It often distracts the reader from the main flow of the argument.

References

- [1] FirstName Alpher. Frobnication. *Journal of Foo*, 12(1):234–778, 2002.
- [2] FirstName Alpher and FirstName Fotheringham-Smythe. Frobnication revisited. *Journal of Foo*, 13(1):234–778, 2003.
- [3] FirstName Alpher, FirstName Fotheringham-Smythe, and FirstName Gamow. Can a machine frobnicate? *Journal of Foo*, 14(1):234–778, 2004.
- [4] Authors. The frobnicable foo filter, 2014. Face and Gesture submission ID 324. Supplied as additional material `fg324.pdf`.

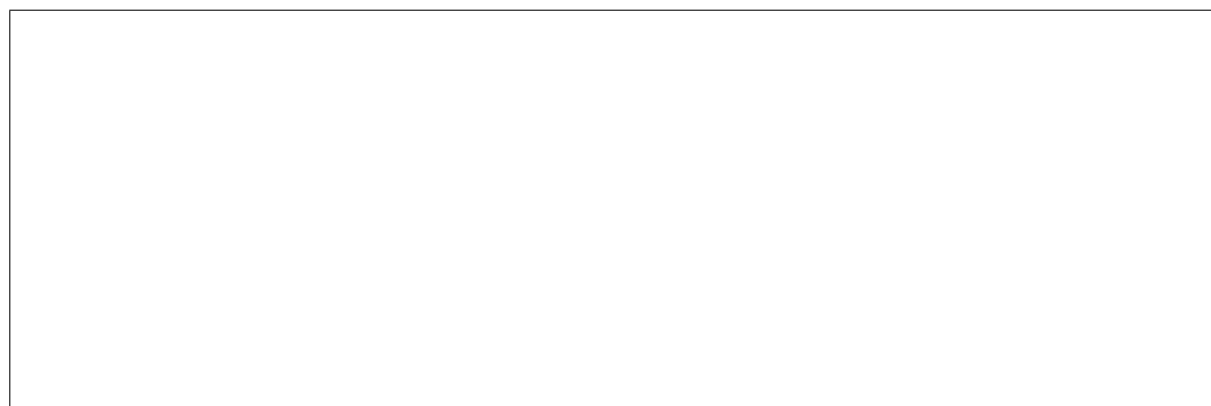


Figure 2. Make sure that your figures are all within the page limit and before the references.