University of Cape Town

School of Architecture and Planning and Geomatics

Geomatics Division

APG4003Z Project Proposal

BSc Geomatics

By: George Sithole

Supervisor: George Sithole

March 19, 2015

Abstract

The abstract goes here. The purpose of the abstract is to summarise the most important aspects of the document.

A reader will typically look at your document in this order

- Title
- Abstract
- Conclusion
- Introduction
- ... and so on

So your abstract should provide an overview of your paper emphasising on results and conclusions.

By the way above is an example of how to create a list.

Contents

1 Introduction

In this section introduce the subject of the project. Provide a broad perspective on the subject area.

1.1 Creating a sub section

This is how you add a subsection. The label command at the beginning of the subsection is used in referencing. (Look at the text)

To reference a section use the ref command. For example this is a reference to section 1.4 (Look at the text)

1.2 Creating another sub section

This is how you add another subsection.

1.3 Creating a sub sub section

This is how you add a sub subsection. (Look at the text)

The label command at the beginning of the section is used in referencing. (Look at the text)

To reference a section use the ref command. For example this is a reference to the sub section 1.2 (Look at the text)

1.4 Adding Citations

For convenience I have created a file called bibliography.bib. In this file are to be found the Bibtex references. If you want to add a reference to the document add it to this file. You may have to regenerate the bibtex references (press F11).

References are included in a document by using the bibliography command. For an example look at the file references.tex. The style of referencing is set by the command bibliographystyle. For an example see the file main.tex.

To site a reference use the cite command. Here is an example [2] Here is another example [1]. The format of the citation is determined by the bibliiography style.

1.5 Adding figures

Here is you add figures. Notice the placement of the label and caption commands For simplicity I suggest that you use the Insert Figure Wizard (Under the Wizards menu).

Here is how you reference the label 1

Here is another figure.

Figure 1: Three student penguins having an important discussion, "What do you mean dude? Adele owns ..."

Figure 2: Lighthouses ... only look good in pictures and wallpapers. Debate.

Here is another reference the figure label 2

In the next section we shall look at equations ...

2 Previous Work

Here is were you review previous work done in your field of research. The aim is to set the background against which your own work will be judged. Naturally you are expected to outline the state of the art.

2.1 In-line equations

In-line equations are equations embedded in your text. Here is an example of an in-line equation $\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \bar{x})}{n}$. See how the equation runs with the text? All in-line equations are enclosed within dollar signs.

2.2 Equations

Here is a proper equations

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \bar{x})}{n} \tag{2.1}$$

Here is a reference to equation 2.1

3 Method

In this section you describe the work that you will do.

3.1 Objectives

Here indicate the overall and specific objectives of your project.

3.2 Questions

Here discuss the questions that your project will have to answer in order to realise the objectives of the project.

3.3 Proposed methods

Here discuss how you will conduct the research.

- What algorithms will you use?
- What materials will you use?
- What experiments will you conduct?

4 Outcomes

Here discuss the expected outcomes of your project.

5 Schedule

Here discuss the schedule of your project.

I suggest that you show the schedule using either a Gant Chart or a time line.

6 Conclusion

Here summarise the project and briefly explain the implications of the project.

References

[1] William Fulton. Introduction to intersection theory in algebraic geometry. In *Regional Conference Series in Mathematics*, number 54, 1983.

[2] Oswald Riemenschneider. Characterizing Moišezon spaces by almost positive coherent analytic sheaves. *Math. Zeit.*, 123:265–284, 1971.