

Title of research proporsal

Name of autor

Supervised for:

Name of you supervisor lastname

Abstract

It's a brief summary of approximately 300 words. It includes the important questions, the rationale for the study, the hypothesis, the method, and the other characteristics. When describing the method, the design, procedure, results, and discussion must be included.

1 Objetives

Describe clearly and concisely the objective of your research proposal.

2 Please give a brief justification of your proposed research project:

In this section, the research proposal must be justified.

3 Introduction

The formal research programs in the educational institutes are meant to train students to practice research as a profession. The main purpose of the introduction is to provide the necessary background or context for your research problem. How to frame the research problem is perhaps the biggest problem in proposal writing.

4 Literature Review

Sometimes the literature review is incorporated into the introduction section. However, most professors prefer a separate section, which allows a more thorough

review of the literature.

Import points:

1. Organization and structure.
2. Focus, unity, and coherence.
3. Not be repetitive or verbose.
4. Falling cite.
5. Citing irrelevant or trivial references.
6. Not depending too much on secondary sources.

5 Methods

The Method section is very important because it tells your Research Committee how you plan to tackle your research problem. It will provide your work plan and describe the activities necessary for the completion of your project. You need to demonstrate your knowledge of alternative methods and make the case that your approach is the most appropriate and most valid way to address your research question.

For quantitative studies, the method section typically consists of the following sections:

1. Design.
2. Subjects or participants.
3. Instruments.
4. Procedure.

6 Metodología

El diseño estará conformado de inicio, en la implementación de una búsqueda basada en Q-learning, se buscará que en lugar de guardar los resultados en una tabla (lo que es habitual en Q learning) conectaremos estos mismos a una red neuronal y que por medio de esta misma se de el aprendizaje, después todo esto se aplicará a un problema de flexible job shop scheduling problem. Se programará en python 3.7 por la disponibilidad en las bibliotecas encontradas. (las especificaciones del equipo están pendientes).

Aún estamos en la etapa de investigación, la cual solo ha tenido como resultados un par artículos, los cuales tendrán las respectivas referencias (este apartado hay que detallarlo más ya que los artículos aún están en revisión).

Lo primero que estamos planeando explorar es el uso de Q-learning, el cual solo hemos podido importar algunas librerías para el uso en problemas de 2-D, los cuales no son muy importantes para lo que tenemos planeado, sin embargo seguimos en la etapa de exploración.

Lo segundo que queremos es crear una pequeña red neuronal a la que también aplicaremos unas pequeñas pruebas en un problema.

Una vez que tengamos verificado el uso en cada uno de estos antes mencionados, lo que haremos será enlazarlos de una manera que el aprendizaje (que normalmente se obtendría con una fórmula de Q-learning) ahora provenga de una red neuronal.

Si logramos esto lo siguiente será introducir unas instancias del problema clásico flexible job shop scheduling problem, en el cual existen ya demasiados resultados con el objetivo de ver que tan precisos serian nuestros resultados.

7 Results

Obviously, you do not have results at the proposal stage. However, you need to have some idea about what kind of data you will be collecting, and what statistical procedures will be used in order to answer your research question or test you hypothesis.

8 Discussion

It is important to convince your reader of the potential impact of your proposed research. You need to communicate a sense of enthusiasm and confidence without exaggerating the merits of your proposal. That is why you also need to mention the limitations and weaknesses of the proposed research, which may be justified by time and financial constraints as well as by the early developmental stage of your research area.

Common Mistakes in Proposal Writing

1. Failure to provide the proper context to frame the research question.
2. Failure to delimit the boundary conditions for your research.
3. Failure to cite landmark studies.
4. Failure to accurately present the theoretical and empirical contributions by other researchers.
5. Failure to stay focused on the research question.
6. Failure to develop a coherent and persuasive argument for the proposed research.
7. Too much detail on minor issues, but not enough detail on major issues.
8. Too much rambling -- going "all over the map" without a clear sense of direction. (The best proposals move forward with ease and grace like a seamless river.)
9. Too many citation lapses and incorrect references.
10. Too long or too short.
11. Failing to follow the APA style.
12. Slopping writing.

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References

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