

# Bare Demo of NRSMRev.cls for USNC-URSI National Radio Science Meeting

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**Abstract**—The abstract goes here.

**Index Terms**—IEEE, IEEEtran, journal, L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, paper, template.

## I. SHOW HOMEWORK

sadfasf, sdfdsf, sdf.

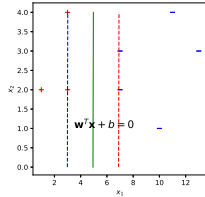
Test citations:

[1] [2] [3].

### A. Show Floats

Test figures and example block which is shown in **Example I.1**.

**Example I.1 (Figure Problem)** Test those inner subgraphs, i.e. **Fig. 1a** and **Fig. 1b**. Also test **1b** and **(1-1)**:



(a)  $D = 1$

Here could be graphs.

(b)  $D = 0.5$

Fig. 1. Test graphs.

□

Test subequations and the theorem block which is shown in **Theorem I.1**.

**Theorem I.1 (Example Theorem)** Here we show a simple example of subequations in **(1-1)**:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w}, b)}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = \mathbf{w} + C \sum_i \frac{\partial \ell_i}{\partial \mathbf{w}}, \quad (1-1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w}, b)}{\partial b} = C \sum_i \frac{\partial \ell_i}{\partial b}, \quad (1-2)$$

Test table, which is shown in **Table I**:

Test equations in **(2)**:

$$\begin{aligned} I(\Omega) &= \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{e^{-x}}{j\Omega} e^{j\Omega x} \Big|_0^1 + o\left(\frac{1}{\Omega}\right) \right\} \approx \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{e^{-x}}{j\Omega} e^{j\Omega x} \Big|_0^1 \right\} \\ &= \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{e^{j\Omega-1} - 1}{j\Omega} \right\} = \frac{1}{\Omega e} \cos\left(\Omega - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\Omega e} \sin \Omega. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

TABLE I  
PARAMETERS OF DAUBECHIES'S FILTER.

$n$	$h[n]$	$g[n]$
0	0.3327	-0.0352
1	0.8069	-0.0854
2	0.4599	0.1350
3	-0.1350	0.4599
4	-0.0854	-0.8069
5	0.0352	0.3327

### B. Show Algorithm

Test Algorithm in **Algorithm 1**:

#### Algorithm 1 DWT Algorithm

**Input:** Sequence  $\mathbf{x}$  in time domain

**Output:** Sequence  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$  in wavelet domain

- 1:  $N = \lfloor \log_2(\text{length}(\mathbf{x})) \rfloor$ ;
- 2:  $\mathbf{c}_N = \mathbf{x}$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \emptyset$ ;
- 3: **for**  $i$  from 1 to  $N$  **do**
- 4:    $\mathbf{c}_{N-i}$ ,  $\mathbf{d}_{N-i} = \text{analysis\_filter}(\mathbf{c}_{N-i+1})$ ;
- 5:   insert  $\mathbf{d}_{N-i}$  at the beginning of  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ .
- 6: **end for**

Test codings:

```

1  # HyperPlate of SVM. It contains variables
   including w and b, and convert input x
   vector to a single value y(+1).
2  with tf.name_scope('SVMPlate'): #Noted that the
   dimension of y must be 1, so the constants
   should be 1 dimensional.
3  self.constrain = tf.constant(
   SVMPrimalSolution.Domain, dtype=tf.
   float32, shape=[1], name='Constrain')
4  self.w = self.weight_variable([1, self.xDim],
   name='Weight')
5  bias = self.bias_variable([1], name='Bias')
6  self.subjection = tf.multiply(self.y, tf.
   matmul(self.w, self.x) + bias)
7  tf.add_to_collection('Weight', self.w)
8  tf.add_to_collection('Bias', bias)
9
10 @staticmethod
11 def weight_variable(shape, name=None):
12     '''weight_variable generates a weight
   variable of a given shape.'''
13     initial = tf.truncated_normal(shape, stddev
   =0.1)
14     if name is not None:
15         return tf.Variable(initial, name=name)
16     else:
17         return tf.Variable(initial)
18
19 @staticmethod

```

```

20 def bias_variable(shape, name=None):
21     '''bias_variable generates a bias variable
    of a given shape.'''
22     initial = tf.constant(0.1, dtype=tf.float32,
    shape=shape)
23     if name is not None:
24         return tf.Variable(initial, name=name)
25     else:
26         return tf.Variable(initial)

```

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to thank...

## II. REFERENCES

- [1] M. D. Zeiler, D. Krishnan, G. W. Taylor, and R. Fergus, "Deconvolutional networks," in *2010 IEEE Computer Society Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, June 2010, pp. 2528–2535.
- [2] J. Yang, Z. Wang, Z. Lin, S. Cohen, and T. Huang, "Coupled dictionary training for image super-resolution," *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing*, vol. 21, no. 8, pp. 3467–3478, Aug 2012.
- [3] C. Dong, C. C. Loy, K. He, and X. Tang, "Image super-resolution using deep convolutional networks," *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*, vol. 38, no. 2, pp. 295–307, Feb 2016.

## APPENDIX A

### PROOF OF THE FIRST ZONKLAR EQUATION

Appendix one text goes here.

## APPENDIX B

Appendix two text goes here.