



我可以说中文 如果有副标题的话

第一作者 第二作者 宁波大学商学院

2014年7月5日



我们了解到的基本问题 前人的工作

Our Results/Contribution

Main Results Basic Ideas for Proofs/Implementation



我们了解到的基本问题

前人的工作

Our Results/Contribution
Main Results
Basic Ideas for Proofs/Implementation

怎么让标题信息量提高



- ► Use itemize a lot.
- ► Use very short sentences or short phrases.



- using the pause command:
 - ► First item.



You can create overlays...

- using the pause command:
 - ► First item.
 - Second item.
- using overlay specifications:

using the general uncover command:



- using the pause command:
 - ► First item.
 - Second item.
- using overlay specifications:
 - ► First item.
- using the general uncover command:



- using the pause command:
 - ► First item.
 - Second item.
- using overlay specifications:
 - First item.
 - Second item.
- ▶ using the general uncover command:



- using the pause command:
 - ► First item.
 - Second item.
- using overlay specifications:
 - First item.
 - Second item.
- using the general uncover command:
 - ▶ First item.



- using the pause command:
 - ► First item.
 - Second item.
- using overlay specifications:
 - First item.
 - Second item
- using the general uncover command:
 - First item.
 - Second item.



我们了解到的基本问题 **前人的工作**

Our Results/Contribution
Main Results
Basic Ideas for Proofs/Implementation







```
int main (void)
std::vector<bool> is_prime (100, true);
for (int i = 2; i < 100; i++)
return 0;
```





```
int main (void)
std::vector<bool> is_prime (100, true);
for (int i = 2; i < 100; i++)
    if (is_prime[i])
return 0;
```





```
int main (void)
 std::vector<bool> is_prime (100, true);
for (int i = 2; i < 100; i++)
    if (is prime[i])
        std::cout << i << " ";
        for (int j = i; j < 100;
             is_prime [j] = false, j+=i);
return 0;
```





```
int main (void)
 std::vector<bool> is_prime (100, true);
for (int i = 2; i < 100; i++)
    if (is prime[i])
        std::cout << i << " ";
        for (int j = i; j < 100;
             is prime [j] = false, j+=i);
return 0;
```

Note the use of std::.



我们了解到的基本问题 前人的工作

Our Results/Contribution

Main Results

Basic Ideas for Proofs/Implementation

Make Titles Informative



Example

- ▶ 2 is prime (two divisors: 1 and 2).
- ▶ 3 is prime (two divisors: 1 and 3).
- ▶ 4 is not prime (three divisors: 1, 2, and 4).

There is no largest prime number and, in addition,

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v = -\int_{\Omega} u \Delta v + \int_{\partial \Omega} u v n$$

Proof.

1. Suppose *p* were the largest prime number.

4. Thus q + 1 is also prime and greater than p.

There is no largest prime number and, in addition,

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v = -\int_{\Omega} u \Delta v + \int_{\partial \Omega} u v n$$

Proof.

- 1. Suppose *p* were the largest prime number.
- 2. Let q be the product of the first p numbers.
- 4. Thus q + 1 is also prime and greater than p.

There is no largest prime number and, in addition,

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v = -\int_{\Omega} u \Delta v + \int_{\partial \Omega} u v n$$

Proof.

- 1. Suppose *p* were the largest prime number.
- 2. Let q be the product of the first p numbers.
- 3. Then q + 1 is not divisible by any of them.
- 4. Thus q + 1 is also prime and greater than p.

There is no largest prime number and, in addition,

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v = -\int_{\Omega} u \Delta v + \int_{\partial \Omega} u v n$$

Proof.

- 1. Suppose *p* were the largest prime number.
- 2. Let q be the product of the first p numbers.
- 3. Then q + 1 is not divisible by any of them.
- 4. Thus q + 1 is also prime and greater than p.

The proof used reductio ad absurdum.







我们了解到的基本问题 前人的工作

Our Results/Contribution

Main Results

Basic Ideas for Proofs/Implementation

Make Titles Informative.



Make Titles Informative.



Make Titles Informative.





- ► The first main message of your talk in one or two lines.
- ► The second main message of your talk in one or two lines.
- ▶ Perhaps a third message, but not more than that.

- Outlook
 - Something you haven't solved.
 - Something else you haven't solved.

For Further Reading I





A Author

Handbook of Everything. Some Press, 1990.



S. Someone.

On this and that.

Journal of This and That, 2(1):50–100, 2000.