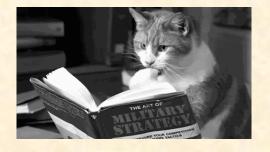
漫谈 如何写好一篇 英文科技论文

陈 关 荣 香港城市大学



首先要认真



Sum No. 101

为人民服务与党的先进性

改革与开放 2009年8月刊

构建和谐社会视域下的大学生党员先进性教育研究

₩週解(浙江工商大学 浙江 杭州 310018)

Abstract: The university student party member takes in the party member the high cultural level community, their advanced sex education will affect the entire party's advanced sex education overall quality, also affects the party to lead the build socialism harmonious society ability the enhancement. Only then improves unceasingly to the university student party member's educational mode can cause the university student party member's advanced sex education to obtain the antioipated goal, realizes for the harmonious society provides the safeguard.

关键词:和谐社会 大学生党员 先进性教育

Key words: Harmonious social university student party member advanced sex education

所以, 认真写作 很重要吧?

els or streng the p

今天和大家讲讲英文写作

- ❖ 如何写好一篇英文科技论文长期以来是国内理工科研究生颇感为难的事情。不少同学能做很好的研究,但不会写很好的文章。
- ❖ 这个讲座旨在提供一点协助,从大的方面着眼,针对理工科学生在 拟写技术性论文时经常会遇到的一些疑难问题作出回应和解答、对经 常会出现的一些错误作出纠正和评论、以及对经常感到困惑的一些问 题作出解释和建议。
- ❖ 讲解的方式是将以一篇小文章为例子,从文章题目、摘要、主体、 一直到文献的取材和写作,试图较为全面地评述其中英文和技术写作 上应该注意的各个方面。

(为较全面覆盖论题, 所引用材料和例子是综合拼凑的。)

❖ 希望对研究生同学在日后毕业论文和科技论文写作方面能有所裨益。

说明

- * 这不是灵丹妙药
- ❖ 这不是英语课程

一篇科技文章的典型结构

- ❖ 题目
- ❖ 作者
- ❖ 摘要
- ❖ 关键词
- ❖ 引言
- ❖ 段落
- ❖ 结论
- ❖ 致谢
- * 文献
- ❖ 附录

Title

Author

Abstract

Keywords

Introduction

Sections

Conclusion

Acknowledgement

References

Appendix

这个报告如何来讲?

- ❖ 用一个简单例子从头讲到尾
- ❖ 用我们自己的一篇小文章为例子作评判 (在这里不好去批评别人的文章)
- > 文章的一点背景
- > 我们是怎样写好这篇文章的
- > 从中提供一些关于写作的建议
- > 讲一些别的书文中没有的个人经验

一点背景··· 混沌 (Chaos)

Lorenz 系统:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = a(y - x) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = cx - xz - y \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = xy - bz, \end{cases}$$

$$a = 10, b = 8/3, c = 28$$



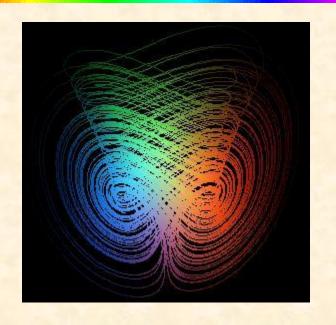
Attractor

E. N. Lorenz, "Deterministic non-periodic flow," J. Atmos. Sci., 20: 130-141, 1963

一点背景 ••• 续

Chen 系统:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = a(y-x) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = (c-a)x - xz + cy \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = xy - bz, \\ a = 35; \quad b = 3; \quad c = 28 \end{cases}$$



G. Chen and T. Ueta, "Yet another chaotic attractor" Int. J. Bifurcation and Chaos, 9(7): 1465-1466, 1999 (被引次数: > 2600)

一点背景 ••• 续

$$\begin{bmatrix} dx/dt \\ dy/dt \\ dz/dt \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} + x \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

根据 V-C 标准型 →

 $a_{12}a_{21} > 0$
 $a_{12}a_{21} < 0$ Lorenz 系统 满足:

Chen 系统 满足:

 $a_{12}a_{21}=0$? (过渡系统) 问题: 什么系统满足

(对偶系统)

A. Vanecek and S. Celikovsky, Control Systems:

From Linear Analysis to Synthesis of Chaos,

London: Prentice-Hall, 1996

一点背景 ••• 续

学生吕金虎和我找到了一个新系统:

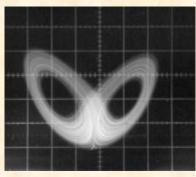
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = a(y - x) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -xz + cy \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = xy - bz, \end{cases}$$

$$a = 36; \quad b = 3;$$

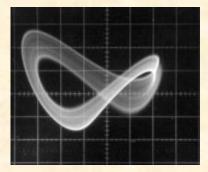
a = 36; b = 3; c = 20

满足

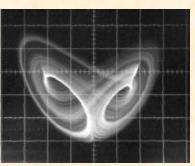
$$a_{12}a_{21} = 0$$



Lorenz



Lu



Chen

有了一个好结果,该写一篇好文章啦!



学生典型的第一反应: "唉. 要写文章呀?"

万事开头难。。。

让我们来看看怎样把一篇文章写好

(尽量不重复大家都知道的常识, 而主要讲 一些大家平常不太注意但又比较重要的方面)

题目

- ❖ 文章的题目应该 简单、准确、引人注目
- ❖ 下面这个题目如何?
 - "A new chaotic attractor connecting the Lorenz attractor and the Chen attractor"
- ❖ 准确,但是不够精炼,而且一点也不醒目 ❸
- ❖ 另一个例子:
 - G. Chen and T. Ueta, "Yet another chaotic attractor," 1999
- ❖ 注意:不要当"标题党"

短标题的文章常常引用率高

NATURE | NEWS

Papers with shorter titles get more citations

Intriguing correlation mined from 140,000 papers.

Boer Deng

26 August 2015

To William Shakespeare, brevity was the soul of wit. For scientists, it how frequently a research paper is cited.

Adrian Letchford and his colleagues at the University of Warwick in C peer-reviewed papers published between 2007 and 2013 as listed of the papers' titles with the number of times each paper was cited by a measure of importance.

As they report in Royal Society Open Science 1, "journals which publ

建议:

花点时间想一个短好标题

ROYAL SOCIETY OPEN SCIENCE

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The advantage of short paper titles

Adrian Letchford, Helen Susannah Moat, Tobias Preis Published 26 August 2015. DOI: 10.1098/rsos.150266

Article

Figures & Data

Info & Metrics

PDF

Abstract

Vast numbers of scientific articles are published each year, some of which attract considerable attention, and some of which go almost unnoticed. Here, we investigate whether any of this variance can be explained by a simple metric of one aspect of the paper's presentation: the length of its title. Our analysis provides evidence that journals which publish papers with shorter titles receive more citations per paper. These results are consistent with the intriguing hypothesis that papers with shorter titles may be easier to understand, and hence attract more citations.

作者

- ❖ 千万不能未经同意就随便地把别人(例如你的导师) 的名字加到你的文章上、单方面去投稿。
- ▶ 你或者以为日后可以给导师一个"惊喜",其实你可能会被 认为是在利用导师的名声去谋私利。
- 所有作者对文章都负有几乎同等的责任(例如,文章得奖时大家会一同去领功,那么文章受批评时就不能互推责任)。
- ▶ 某一篇文章对于你来说可能是很合适拿去投稿和发表的,但 对于另外一个人来说就不见得是一回事。
- ◆ 一篇文章在审稿后,不要随意增加或者减少作者的名字 (如果确有需要,也必须向编辑解释清楚)。
- ❖ 作者的排名一般按贡献,但有时也按习惯 (和国外朋友合作时特别要注意)。

摘要

❖ 《摘要》要全面准确、简明握要。

❖ 下面这个摘要怎么样?

-- "In this letter, we report the finding of a new chaotic attractor in a simple three-dimensional autonomous system, expressed by system (1). This new attractor is shown to be a transition between the Lorenz attractor [1] and the Chen attractor [2]. Also, we demonstrate the connection of the Lorenz system and the Chen system by simulations."

摘要 续

* 摘要 "In this letter, we report the finding of a new chaotic attractor in a simple three-dimensional autonomous system, expressed by system (1). This new attractor is shown to be a transition between the Lorenz attractor [1] and the Chen attractor [2]. Also, we demonstrate the connection of the Lorenz system and the Chen system by simulations."

❖ 建议:

- 不要第一人称(主动语态)、第三人称(被动语态)混用至少在同一段落不要混用。最好整篇文章也不混用。
- ▶ 摘要用第三人称比较好(有些老牌国际杂志有这个要求)。



俄文字母表中的哲理 (化学家 王佛松)

学过俄文的人都知道,俄文有 33 个字母,最后一个字母 R 还是一个词,意思是"我"。但是,不少人可能不注意或不了解俄文字母表中还含有一定的哲理。这得从一个故事说起。

据说从前有一位资深的俄罗斯社会活动家、演说家,他能言善辩,到处讲演。有一次他应邀到一个盛大集会上发表讲话。他在会上可真是口若悬河,滔滔不绝。可就是有一点,和以往一样,他在整个讲话中都是用第一人称单数来表达自己的意思。动不动就是"我认为,我指出,我发现,我证实"等,无处不是我,我,我!集会结束后,当他慢慢走下讲台时,一位头带礼帽的长者徐徐向他走来,摘下礼帽并向他点头致意,然后慢条斯理、一字一句地说道:"尊敬的先生:您知道吗?另在俄文字母表中居末位,是倒数第一,没有什么了不起的,别老挂在嘴上。"说完之后,长者扬长而去。

这个故事是我的导师、原苏联科学院院士多尔哥普罗斯克在听完我作学术报告后给我讲述的。在那次报告会上,一来由于初到苏联不满一年,俄文并未完全过关,二来也颇有年轻得志、飘飘然不知天高地厚之感,所以和那位演说家一样,不少地方都用"我认为,我发现"等第一人称单数的表达方式,因此才招致德高望重的老师用讲故事方式来教育我。当听完老师讲述的故事之后,我羞惭地低下了头。是的,"我"字很简单,俄文是一个字母,再简单不过了,中文也没有几笔,但要摆正这个简单的"我"字,可又不是那么简单的一件事了!

王佛松, 1933年生, 广东兴宁县人, 高分子化学家, 中国科学院院士。1988年任中科院副院长。

摘要 续

❖ 摘要 → "This letter reports the finding of a new chaotic attractor in a simple three-dimensional autonomous system, which connects the Lorenz attractor and the Chen attractor and represents the transition from one to the other."

❖ 建议:

《摘要》是供出版社、图书馆、信息库检索用的,通常要单独刊登;因此,要自我完备,尽量不要使用数学公式、数学符号、方程序号、引文序号、图表等等。

关键词

- "Scientific Citation Index (SCI) provides access to current and retrospective bibliographic information, author abstracts, and cited references found in 3,700 of the world's leading scholarly science and technical journals covering more than 100 disciplines."
- ❖ SCI系统利用关键词来分类文献
- ❖ 读者利用关键词来搜索文章
- ※ 建议:
- > 关键词应该是"关键"的词
- > 关键词不全面可能导致检索遗漏和引用减少
- ▶ 关键词用单数:例如:写"attractor"而不是 "attractors"(当然, chaos 是不可数的固有名词)

引言

建议:

- ❖ 引言应该全面、客观、准确地介绍问题的背景和历史发展, 他人以及自己的贡献,本文的动因和主要成果。
- ❖ 不要抄袭其它文章 (包括自己的文章) 中的文句和段落。
- ❖ 对自己的贡献的评价要适中、不要过份。 (把话留给审稿人和读者去说)
- "The new system is <u>very important</u> since it bridges the <u>famous</u> Lorenz system and Chen system."
- → "The new system plays the role of bridging the Lorenz system and the Chen system."

引言续

建议:

- ❖ 在引用其他文章和结果、特别是作比较时,不要(不必)直截 了当、锋芒毕露地批评人家(除非你写一篇评论性的文章)。
- > "The result of [9] is unfortunately wrong, because ..."
- >
- > "The result of [9] seems questionable, because ..."
- "The result of this paper is very significant, but that in [9] is absolutely trivial, because ..."
- \rightarrow
- "The result of the present paper, as compared to those in [9], appears to be more significant, because ..."

段落

> 格式要统一

下面这些段落的标题和编号怎么样?

- Section 1 The New Chaotic System
- Subsection 1.1 Background and Motivation
- Section 2. Analysis of the new system (1.1)
- Subsection 2.1 Theoretical analysis on the system
- Subsection 2.2 Simulation Results

- > 格式要统一
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- Subsection 2.2 Simulation Results
- \rightarrow
- Section 1 The New Chaotic System
- Section 2 Analysis of the New System
- Subsection 2.1 Theoretical analysis
- Subsection 2.2 Simulation results

❖ 避免冗长的句子

下面这句话怎么样?

"In this section a new three-dimensional autonomous nonlinear dynamical system with only two quadratic terms but can generate a chaotic attractor bridging the gap between the Lorenz system and the Chen system which can be described by a system of ordinary different equations is introduced as follows."

(这是一个长长的句子, 语法并无错谬)

❖ 其实关键句是:

"In this section a new three-dimensional autonomous nonlinear dynamical system with only two quadratic terms but can generate a chaotic attractor bridging the gap between the Lorenz system and the Chen system which can be described by a system of ordinary different equations is introduced as follows."



"In this section, a new threedimensional autonomous nonlinear dynamical system is introduced. This system has only two quadratic terms but can generate a chaotic attractor bridging the gap between the Lorenz system and the Chen system. The system can be described by a set of ordinary different equations, as follows."

建议:

❖ 避免不必要的符号和定义

$$y = c f(x)$$

where c = 2.8 and f(x) is called a *strange* function.

- 如果参数 C 和术语 "strange function"在下文中不再使用,或者只出现少数几次,则不要这样郑重其事地引进,以免分散读者的注意力。
- 通常读者在阅读过程中会尽可能记住您给出的各种定义和公式中的符号,以便能继续阅读下文。不必要的东西多了,读者就会觉得很累,而且重要的东西反而会记不住。

建议:

❖ 避免太多太滥的缩写:

The new Chen system (CS) is a dual system (DS) to the Lorenz system (LS). In the following, the CS will be studied in more detail, against the LS, showing that the CS is more complex than the LS, therefore may be more useful than the LS in engineering applications such as secure communication (SC) and information encryption.

CS, DS, LS, SC ... 太多, 而且很相似

建议:

❖ 避免太多太滥的方程号码:

通常只给后面引用到的公式和方程编号, 不要每一个都编号、以至一篇小文章有上百个方程编号。

- > Word
- Latex

结论

建议:

- ❖ 不要简单地改写甚至重复《摘要》
- ❖ 总结本文的主要贡献(比引言详细一些),指出 存在的不足,展望不远将来的研究工作。
- ❖ 相对独立,自成一体,便于别人引用。
- ❖ 像摘要一样,不要援引前文中出现过的方程号码、 图表号码,不要重新讨论数学公式、给出定理 补充证明、提供数据表之类。

致谢

感谢认真而又有实质性建议的匿名审稿人。

The authors sincerely thank the anonymous reviewers for their valuable comments that have led to the present improved version of the original manuscript.

感谢认真而又有实质性建议的朋友。

The authors also thank Prof. XYZ for his valuable comments and suggestions on the manuscript of the paper.

感谢有关科研基金的支持。

This research was supported by the NSF under grant 002011.

文献

下面这个《文献》草稿怎么样?

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Vanecek, A. & Celikovsky, S. [1996] Control Systems: From Linear Analysis to Synthesis of Chaos. London: Prentice-Hall.

Sergej Celikovsky & G. Chen [2001] "On a Generalized Lorenz Canonical Form of Chaotic Systems," preprint.

文献(毛病:格式不统一 ②)

C Sparrow [1982] The Lorenz Equations: Bifurcations, Chaos, and Strange Attractors, Springer-Verlag.

Chen, G. R. and Ueta, T. [1999] "Yet another chaotic attractor," Int. J. of Bifurcation and Chaos, 9, 1465-1466.

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Sergej Celikovsky & G. Chen [2001] "On a Generalized Lorenz Canonical Form of Chaotic Systems," preprint.

标注了各种颜色的地方都有毛病!

文献(毛病:格式不统一 ② 1/3)

C Sparrow [1982] The Lorenz Equations: Bifurcations, Chaos, and Strange Attractors, Springer-Verlag.

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G. Chen & X. Dong [1998] --- 只有两个人的话,不要用"等人"

文献(毛病:格式不统一 ② 2/3)

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Celikovsky, S. & Chen, G. [2001] "On a Generalized Lorenz Canonical Form of Chaotic Systems," preprint.

文献 续

建议:

- * 不要把文献从各种杂志抄过来后简单地堆放在一起。
- ❖ 不要简单地剪+贴
- * 要统一格式。
- * 要使用你打算投稿的那个杂志的格式。
- ❖ 文献的多少要恰当:不要漏掉重要和必要的文献,但又不要罗列多余的、特别是你自己的但又关系不大的文章。
- ❖ 文献中的每一篇文章都要引用到,否则就不要罗列。
- ❖ 不要引用很难找到的文献,以方便读者查找。

文献 (统一格式之后 ◎)

Sparrow, C. [1982] The Lorenz Equations: Bifurcations, Chaos, and Strange Attractors (Springer-Verlag, New York).

Chen, G. & Ueta, T. [1999] "Yet another chaotic attractor," Int. J. of Bifurcation and Chaos, 9, 1465-1466.

Ueta, T. & Chen, G. [2000] "Bifurcation analysis of Chen's attractor," Int. J. of Bifurcation and Chaos, 10, 1917-1931.

Chen, G. & Dong, X. [1998] From Chaos to Order: Methodologies, Perspectives and Applications (World Scientific, Singapore).

Vanecek, A. & Celikovsky, S. [1996] Control Systems: From Linear Analysis to Synthesis of Chaos (Prentice-Hall, London).

Celikovsky, S. & Chen, G. [2001] "On a generalized Lorenz canonical form of chaotic systems," preprint.

附录

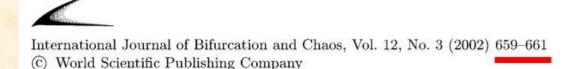
附录通常可以放一些比较长的引理和定理的证明。

这样会方便读者顺利地阅读文章的全文, 只在有必要时才去检查这些证明。

附录也可以放图表、数据、Symbolic 公式等.

结局 ••• (作个简单交待)

- ❖ 我们的稿件后来怎么啦?
 - "A new chaotic attractor coined"
- ❖ 文章最后变成一篇 3 页纸的 Letter
- ❖ 我们一个月后就收到了审稿结果: 审稿人评论说: "very well written"
 - 文章立即被接收, 并且在不到一年便出版面世。



A NEW CHAOTIC ATTRACTOR COINED

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Received April 26, 2001; Revised May 21, 2001

This letter reports the finding of a new chaotic attractor in a simple three-dimensional autonomous system, which connects the Lorenz attractor and Chen's attractor and represents the transition from one to the other.

Keywords: Chaos; Chen's attractor; Lorenz attractor.



结局 … 续

论文在 2001-2005 和2002-2006年度数学领域研究论文中,连续2次获得"引用数最多的中国学者论文"排名第一!

题名: A NEW CHAOTIC ATTRACTOR COINED INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BIFURCATION AND CHAOS, 2002, 12(3), 659-661 (ISSN 0218-1274)

被引次数: > 1700

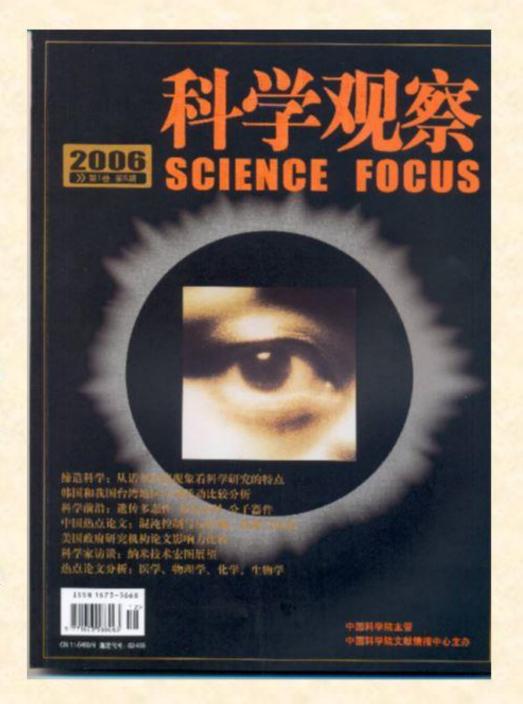
作者: LU JH; CHEN GR

作者单位: 中科院数学与系统科学研究院

香港城市大学

该文献计量学统计结果是由中国科学院文献情报中心"世界科学前沿发展态势分析"课题组完成的(课题名称:重大基础研究前期研究专项项目项目编号:2004CCC00400)

《科学观察》对进入排名前10位的论文进行发布。



中国热点论文榜

中国科学院国家科学图书馆科学前沿分析中心

"热点论文"在科学界已经是耳熟能详的名词。顾名思义、热点论文即为众人所关注的论文。这种关注度在科学计量学领域可以用论文被引用的次数来量化和测度。美国汤姆森科技信息公司(Thomson Scientific)利用 SCI 数据,每两个月发布一次物理学、生物学、化学和医学领域的热点论文(见《科学观察》各期)。根据特约撰稿人对热点论文的分析、热点论文的确能够反映世界科学前沿性研究的动态。这里,我们以2001~2005年中国科学家的 SCI 论文为数据基础,分领域统计了自发表以来被引频次最高的论文,以展现颇具显示度的中国科技成果。《科学观察》编辑部根据统计结果,特约请入围科学家对他们的研究成果作了言简意赅的介绍(见统计数据后的一组论文)。今后,《科学观察》每年的第5期和第6期将滚动发布"中国热点论文榜"。本期发布的热点论文榜涉及工程技术、数学、地学、生物学和农林科学5个领域。

表 1 中国数学研究领域热点论文 (2001~2005年)

序号	论文题目	作者机构	合作国家	被引频次
1	Lu JH等. A new chaotic attractor coined. International Journal of Bifurcation and Chaos, 2002, 12(3): 659~661	中国科学院数学与系 统科学研究院应用数 学研究所,香港城市 大学	-	73
	Chenne GW & Evaluating goodness of fit indover for tasting			

(第二个作者不见了)

短文章可以有很高引用率

Google Scholar



Guanrong Chen

Chair Professor of Electronic Engineering, <u>City University of Hong Kong</u> Verified email at cityu.edu.hk
Nonlinear systems and co...



Cited by	VIEW A	
	All	Since 2013
Citations	88363	40040
h-index	141	91
i10-index	871	580
_	_	9000
- 11		6750
Ш	Ш	6750 4500

	TITLE	CITED BY	YEAR	
—	Yet another chaotic attractor G Chen, T Ueta International Journal of Bifurcation and chaos 9 (07), 1465-1466	2509	1999	
	From chaos to order: methodologies, perspectives and applications CG Rong, D Xiaoning World Scientific	2412	1998	
—	A new chaotic attractor coined J Lü, G Chen International Journal of Bifurcation and chaos 12 (03), 659-661	1883	2002	

不过, 我也有不少。。。很长的文章 ◎

短文章可以很优秀

让我们来看几个例子。。。

Example 1: Short but Good

居里夫人的女儿和女婿 Irene Joliot-Curie and Frederic Joliot-Curie:

Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1935

One-page Report:

"Artificial production of a new kind of radio-element", *Nature*, 1934, 133: 201

It has **620** words and **1** chemical reaction equation



Irene Joliot-Curie (1897-1956) Frederic Joliot-Curie (1900-1958)



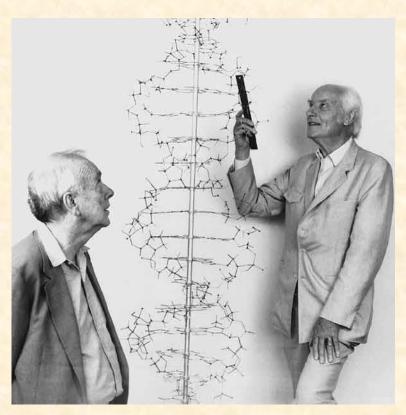
Example 2: Short but Good

James D. Watson and Francis Crick: Nobel Prize in Medicine, 1962

One-page Report:

"Molecular structure of nucleic acids: A structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid", *Nature*, 1964, 171: 4356

It has 1100 words and 1 figure



James D. Watson (1928-) Francis Crick (1916-2004)

Example 3: Short but Good

Arno Allan Penzias and Robert Woodrow Wilson: Nobel Prize in Physics, 1978

Short Report:

"Cosmic black-body radiation", **Astrophysical Journal**, 1965, 142: 414

It has **940** words, with **no** figure and no equation



Arno A. Penzias (1933-) & Robert W. Wilson (1936-)

一篇短小好文的例子

1994 经济学诺贝尔奖

2016 数学 Abel 奖

电影"美丽心灵"(A Beautiful Mind)



Nash, Jr., John F., "Equilibrium points in *n*-person games," PNAS (1950) 36:48-49

EQUILIBRIUM POINTS IN N-PERSON GAMES

By John F. Nash, Jr.*

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Communicated by S. Lefschetz, November 16, 1949

One may define a concept of an *n*-person game in which each player has a finite set of pure strategies and in which a definite set of payments to the *n* players corresponds to each *n*-tuple of pure strategies, one strategy being taken for each player. For mixed strategies, which are probability



John Nash (1928 - 2016) MIT, Princeton

一篇15页纸的博士论文

材料晶体塑性理论奠基人



Walter Boas (1904-1982)

Fellow of the Australian Academy of Science (1954)
Foreign Member of the Austrian Academy of Sciences (1972)

"The results were submitted as a thesis for the degree of **Doctor of Engineering** (Dr Ing.) at the Technische Hochschule of Berlin early in 1930. In printed form, the **thesis** was **only 15 pages** long ..."

L.M. Clarebrough and A.K. Head: http://www.asap.unimelb.edu.au/bsparcs/aasmemoirs/boas.htm

可能是最短的博士论文

MIT 博士论文

作者: David Rector

题目: An Unstable Adams Spectral Sequence

日期: 1966

9 pages

http://mathoverflow.net/questions/54775/what-is-the-shortest-ph-d-thesis

Published in *Topology* also in 1966, same title as thesis, which has **3** pages plus bibliography

注: 传说 De Brogile 的博士论文只有一页纸--但那是谣言

唐代祖咏去长安应考,文题是"终南望余雪",要求写一首六韵十二句的五言律诗。祖咏远望终南山,深思良久,写下了四句:

终南阴岭秀,积雪浮云端。林表明霁色,城中增暮寒。 然后就搁笔了,说"意尽"。考官很不高兴,给了他不及格。

事实上后人多认为该诗完整优雅、余味隽永, 成为历史文献。

我当然也很认同, 1974年1月1日写下:

七律《写作》

书贵风雅忌浮词,出言有典免招疑。 勿将短句强为赋,宁把长文写作诗。 如碍抒情当破格,若妨立意不循规。 终南祖咏望余雪,世俗当时未得知。

结语

- ❖ 要舍得花时间写作! "文章千古事, 得失寸心知"
- ❖ 审稿人会觉得对他来说很不公平 如果他觉得你只花了一天时间来写一篇文章,而他却要花一周时间去为你审查、推敲、修改、评论 --- "作者自己不认真写,却要我去认真审?最后文章出来了是我的?"
- ❖ 因此,他很可能随便找个理由给你退稿算了。
- ❖ 或者,由于你写得不好,他没有读懂,为了保险起见,他还是选择"退稿了事"(哇,好冤枉!)
- * 其实,写作是研究工作很重要的一部分:写作的过程中你往往会发现错谬、遗漏、甚至连自己也说不清的地方,从而会回头再把研究工作本身做得更好。

写作很重要

美国马萨诸塞大学 教育领导学系 系主任 严文蕃教授在一次教育论坛上的发言中引用了美国某研究机构一个调研,把美国获得诺贝尔奖的科学家和美国国家科学院院士跟一般的科学家作对比,发现他们的差别不在科学素养而在写作。

统计结果显示,获得诺奖的科学家其写作能力比非诺奖科学家强上20倍!严教授甚至指出,"这是统计的计算,但是实际可能是100倍。"

可以说, 当两个科学家的科学成就不相上下时, 决定他们能否获得诺奖的, 有可能就是写作。

凝聚一句话:

"功夫在詩外"



导师的责任

摘自前言: "如果本书中有任何错误的话。。。它们是。。。Peter Klein 的过失, 因为他是我的博士导师, 他应该把我训练得更好一些。"

expand my ideas into this book.

I would like to thank Stuart Rachels for the the infinite that led to this expansion. In add for the comments of Adrian Moore and Matt Sken the manuscript, and the questions and comment

Poston, Jeanne Peijnenberg, David Atkinson, and the other participants of the Infinite Regress Workshop organized by Scott Aiken at Vanderbilt University in Carabber, 2013, where I presented my earlier paper on the subject. If there are any errors in this book, as surely there must be, they are the fault of one of these other philosophers – most likely Peter Klein, because he supervised my PhD and should have trained me better.

