

THIS IS THE TITLE

by

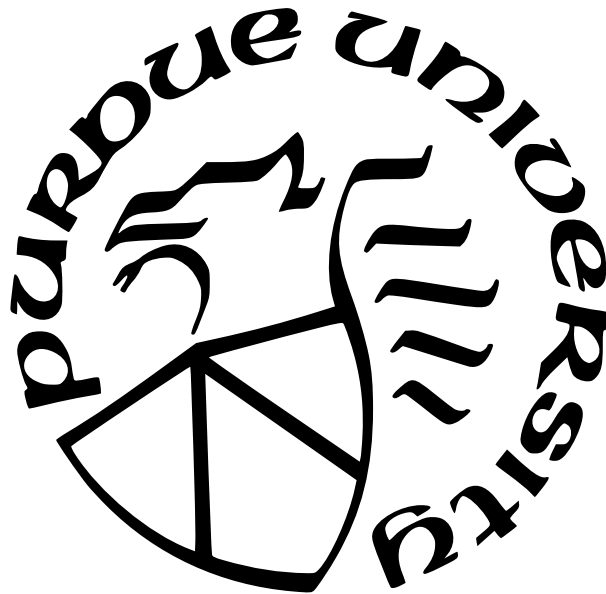
Ima Author

A Thesis

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy



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PREFACE

This is the preface.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

m	mass
v	velocity

ABBREVIATIONS

abbr	abbreviation
bcf	billion cubic feet
BMOC	big man on campus

ABSTRACT

PurdueThesis is a L^AT_EX document class used for master's bypass reports, master's theses, PhD dissertations, and PhD preliminary reports. This template demonstrates how to use PurdueThesis.

1. IMPORTANT—READ THIS FIRST

Be sure to sign up for the [PurdueThesis mailing list](#)^[1] to learn of important changes to or get help with PurdueThesis.

I suggest you do not make any changes to the `PurdueThesis.cls` file. Put any changes in the `thesis.tex` file if you can. That way you will not need to add your customizations when a new version of `PurdueThesis.cls` is released.

A. ABOUT THE APPENDICES

These appendices are single-spaced to save space. Your thesis should use the default 1.5 line spacing.

There are two groups of appendices. The first group are general appendices; the second group are domain-specific appendices.

These appendices are a series of examples. They are a work in progress.

Each example consists of some \LaTeX output followed by the corresponding input lines. Some \LaTeX input lines only define things and don't produce any output. Each chunk in the input file begins with `\begin{VerbatimOut}{z.out}` then has the \LaTeX input for the example, and ends with `\end{VerbatimOut}`, followed by a blank line, followed by a line that begins with `\My`.

```
1 \chapter{ABOUT THE APPENDICES}
2
3 % Use single spacing in the appendices from now on to save space.
4 \ZZbaselinestretch{1}
5
6 \textcolor{red}{%
7   \textbf{%
8     These appendices are single-spaced to save space.
9     Your thesis should use the default~1.5 line spacing.%
10  }}%
11 }
12
13 There are two groups of appendices.
14 The first group are general appendices;
15 the second group are domain-specific appendices.
16
17 These appendices are a series of examples.
18 They are a work in progress.
19
20 Each example consists of some \LaTeX\ output
21 followed by the corresponding input lines.
22 Some \LaTeX\ input lines only define things
23 and don't produce any output.
24 Each chunk in the input file begins with
25 \verb+\begin{VerbatimOut}{z.out}+
26 then has the \LaTeX\ input for the example,
27 % Don't literally end VerbatimOut on next line.
28 and ends with {\tt \char'134 end\char'173 VerbatimOut\char'175},
29 followed by a blank line,
30 followed by a line that begins with
31 \My|.
32
```

A.1 Paragraphs

This is the first paragraph. Paragraphs are separated by blank lines.

This is the second paragraph.

A.2 Section Heading

This is a sentence. This is a sentence. This is a sentence. This is a sentence. This is a sentence.

A.2.1 Subsection heading

This is a sentence. This is a sentence. This is a sentence. This is a sentence. This is a sentence.

Subsubsection heading

This is a sentence. This is a sentence. This is a sentence. This is a sentence. This is a sentence.

```
1
2
3 \section{Paragraphs}
4
5 This is the first paragraph.
6 Paragraphs are separated by blank lines.
7
8 This is the second paragraph.
9
10
11 \section{Section Heading}
12
13 This is a sentence.
14 This is a sentence.
15 This is a sentence.
16 This is a sentence.
17 This is a sentence.
18
19
20 \subsection{Subsection heading}
21
22 This is a sentence.
23 This is a sentence.
24 This is a sentence.
25 This is a sentence.
26 This is a sentence.
27
28
29 \subsubsection{Subsubsection heading}
30
31 This is a sentence.
32 This is a sentence.
33 This is a sentence.
34 This is a sentence.
35 This is a sentence.
```

A.3 Text math

If items in a list are narrow like these Greek characters,

α , β , and γ

I'd input the line like this

α , β , and γ

where the \sim is a tie that ties together what's before and after it on the same line of the output [2, page 92].

This text is the correct length to show what happens with and without ties: α , β , and γ . See how the line gets split and the γ is at the beginning of the line?

This text is the correct length to show what happens with and without ties: α , β , and γ . See how the line gets compressed a little bit so the γ is not at the beginning of the line?

```
1
2
3 \section{Text math}
4
5 If items in a list are narrow like these Greek characters,\\
6 \I2 \verb+$\alpha$, $\beta$, and $\gamma$+\\
7 I'd input the line like this\\
8 \I2 \verb+$\alpha$,~$\beta$, and~$\gamma$+\\
9 where the \verb+~+ is a tie
10 that ties together what's before and after it on the same line of the output
11 \cite[page~92]{knuth2012}.
12
13 This text is the correct length to show what happens with and without ties:
14 $\alpha$,
15 $\beta$,
16 and $\gamma$.
17 See how the line gets split
18 and the~$\gamma$ is at the beginning of the line?
19
20 This text is the correct length to show what happens with and without ties:
21 $\alpha$,~$\beta$,
22 and~$\gamma$.
23 See how the line gets compressed a little bit so the~$\gamma$
24 is not at the beginning of the line?
```