论文写作指导 — 数学文章的词句

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❶ 证明

2 优劣比较

3 冠词的使用

Outline

1 证明

② 优劣比较

3 冠词的使用

证明的常用句型

下面是一些可以用的各种各样的短语例子。

- The aim/idea is to
- Our first goal is to show that
- Now for the harder part.
- The trick of the proof is to find
- ... is the key relation.
- The only, but crucial use of ... is that
- To obtain ... a little manipulation is needed.
- THe essential observation is that

证明

当你省略一个证明的一部分是,最好是通过短语表示省略地方的性质和 长度,有如下内容:

- It is easy/simple/straightforward to show that
- Some tedious manipulation yields
- An easy/obvious induction gives
- After two applications of ... we find
- An argument similar to the one used in ... shows that

证明

你也应该努力让读者了解你证明到了那里以及还剩下什么需要证明。有 用的短语有

- First, we establish that
- Our task is now to
- Our problem reduces to
- It remains to show that
- We are almost ready to invoke
- Finally, we have to show that

证明

- 一个证明的结束通常用哈尔莫斯符号 □ 标记的。
- 有时用缩写 QED (拉丁语: quod erat demonstrandum = 这就是被证明了) 代替。

Outline

① 证明

2 优劣比较

❸ 冠词的使用

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如果可能的话,为了同样的理由,用标点符号或者文字将数学符号隔开。

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- 好: If x > 1 then f(x) < 0.
- 差: since $p^{-1} + q^{-1} = 1, \|\cdot\|_p$ and $\|\cdot\|_q$ are dual norms.

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- 好: For n = r, (2.2) holds with $\delta_r = 0$.
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Outline

● 证明

② 优劣比较

3 冠词的使用

- 当一个普通名词以复数形式第一次出现时,它的前面不加 the,除非它带有一限定性形容词,比如 writing for sciences 和 writing for the mathematical sciences.
- 当一个普通名词以单数形式出现时,除了一些抽象名词外,前面要加 a 或 the。比如 Let *M* be a matroid on a ground set *E*.

冠词

冠词的使用规则是复杂的.

Swan 解释了他认为两种最重要的规则:

• 通常不要使用 the (复数或不可数名词) 描述事情.

例: "Mathematics is interesting"

(不是 "The mathematics is interesting");

"Indefinite integrals do not always have closed form solutions" (不是 "The indefinite integrals do not always have the closed form solutions").

• 没有冠词就不要使用单数可数名词.

例: "the derivative is" "a derivative is", 而不是 "derivative is".

- 在特定环境下冠词是可选择的.
 - "A matrix with the property (3.2) is well conditioned" 和
 - "A matrix with property (3.2) is well conditioned" 都是正确的.
- 使用冠词的错误是令人反感的, 但是它们通常不会模糊句子的含义.

在数学写作中,当宾语指代(可能)不是独一无二的或者不存在的事物时,使用冠词 "the" 是不恰当地。改写句子,或者将冠词改为 "a", 通常能解决问题。

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Although every square matrix has a Schur decomposition, in general this decomposition is not unique. Similarly,

• 差: Under what conditions does the iteration converge to the solution of f(x) = 0?

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 Let a be a constant. Without loss of generality we may take the constant to be nonzero.
- 令 A 为满秩方阵并记 A^{-1} 为 A 的逆。Let A be a square matrix with full rank and let A^{-1} be the inverse of A.

a/the

By using a computer algebra system, Gao, Lu, Xie, Yang, and Zhang [15] proved that the polynomial $P_{U_{m,d}}(t)$ has only negative zeros for $2 \leq m \leq 15$. It is worth mentioning that the computer algebra system is also used to prove real-rootedness of other combinatorial polynomials, see [10].