NOME DA INSTITUIÇÃO
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PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO RESPONSÁVEL

NOME DA AUTORA

TÍTULO DO TRABALHO

CIDADE – UF
2025

NOME DA AUTORA

TÍTULO DO TRABALHO

Dissertação apresentada ao Programa de Pós-Graduação Responsável como requisito parcial para a obtenção do grau de Mestra Área de concentração.

Orientador: Prof. Dr. Nome do orientador

CIDADE – UF
2025

Autor(a), Nome do(a)

Título do trabalho / Nome do(a) Autor(a) -- 2021.
100f.

TCC (Graduação) - Universidade Federal de São Carlos,
campus São Carlos, São Carlos
Orientador (a): Nome do Orientador(a)
Banca Examinadora: Orientador, Membro da Comissão
Examinadora I, Membro da Comissão Examinadora II
Bibliografia

1. Assunto ou Palavra-chave I. 2. Assunto ou Palavra-
chave II. 3. Assunto ou Palavra-chave III. I. Autor(a),
Nome do(a). II. Título.

Ficha catalográfica desenvolvida pela Secretaria Geral de Informática
(SIn)

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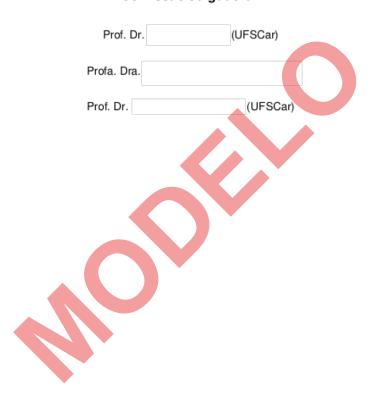
Bibliotecário responsável:

UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SÃO CARLOS

Centro de Ciências Exatas e de Tecnologia
Programa de Pós-Graduação em

Folha de Aprovação

Defesa de Dissertação de Mestrado do candidato _____, realizada em _____

Comissão Julgadora:

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Profa. Dra. _____

Prof. Dr. _____ (UFSCar)

*A dedicatória é um elemento OPCIONAL em que
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AGRADECIMENTOS

É um elemento OPCIONAL em que o autor faz agradecimentos aos que contribuíram de maneira relevante à elaboração do trabalho.

Epígrafe é um elemento OPCIONAL

Demonstração: Evidente

Elon Lages Lima *(Lima, 1976, p. 154).*

RESUMO

Elemento OBRIGATÓRIO, deve apresentar os pontos relevantes do texto, de forma concisa e que permita uma visão rápida e clara do conteúdo e das conclusões do trabalho. Indica-se que o resumo tenha no máximo 500 palavras e deve ser elaborado de acordo com ABNT NBR 6028/2003. Deve ser escrito em um único parágrafo, sem subdivisões e sem recuo de parágrafo. Abaixo do resumo devem ser colocadas as palavras-chave. A indicação Palavra-chave deve ser em negrito seguida de dois pontos e espaço. Cada palavra deve ser separada uma da outra por ponto final.

Palavras-chave: Chave 1. Chave 2. Chave 3.

ABSTRACT

Version of the abstract in another language for international dissemination. Prepare the abstract in a foreign language accordingly with ABNT NBR 6028/2003. Below the abstract the keywords must be placed. The indication Keywords must be in bold followed by a colon and space. Each word must be separated from each other by a period.

Keywords: Key 1. Key 2. Key 3.

LISTA DE FIGURAS

LISTA DE TABELAS

LISTA DE QUADROS

LISTA DE SIGLAS

BNCC   Base Nacional Comum Curricular

SUMÁRIO

1 INTRODUÇÃO

Por exemplo, utilizando o acrônimo Base Nacional Comum Curricular (BNCC) pela primeira vez no seu documento. A partir desse momento, sempre teremos BNCC no documento.

2 DESENVOLVIMENTO

3 CONSIDERAÇÕES FINAIS

"Demonstração: Evidente" (Lima, 1976, p. 154).

Para a citação como sujeito da frase: Morais Filho (2018) faz diversas considerações sobre a boa redação matemática.

REFERÊNCIAS

LIMA, Elon Lages. **Curso de Análise - Volume 1**. 4. ed. Rio de Janeiro: Instituto de Matemática Pura e Aplicada, 1976. (Projeto Euclides). Citado nas pp. 5, 15.

MORAIS FILHO, Daniel Cordeiro de. **Manual de Redação Matemática**. 2. ed. Rio de Janeiro: SBM, 2018. (Coleção do Professor de Matemática). Citado na p. 15.

APÊNDICE A – TÍTULO DO APÊNDICE

A.1 SEÇÕES DO APÊNDICE

LATEX 2ε Cheat Sheet

Document classes
`book`   Default is two-sided.
`report`   No \part divisions.
`article` No \part or \chapter divisions.
`letter`   Letter (?).
`slides`   Large sans-serif font.
Used at the very beginning of a document:
\documentclass{*class*}. Use \begin{document} to start contents and \end{document} to end the document.

Common `documentclass` options
`10pt/11pt/12pt`   Font size.
`letterpaper/a4paper` Paper size.
`twocolumn`   Use two columns.
`twoside`   Set margins for two-sided.
`landscape`   Landscape orientation. Must use `dvips -t landscape`.
`draft`   Double-space lines.
Usage: \documentclass[*opt,opt*]{*class*}.

Packages
`fullpage` Use 1 inch margins.
`anysize` Set margins: \marginsize{*l*}{*r*}{*t*}{*b*}.
`multicol` Use *n* columns: \begin{multicols}{*n*}.
`latexsym` Use LaTeX symbol font.
`graphicx` Show image: \includegraphics[width=*x*]{*file*}.
`url`   Insert URL: \url{*http://...*}.
Use before \begin{document}. Usage: \usepackage{*package*}

Title
\author{*text*}   Author of document.
\title{*text*}   Title of document.
\date{*text*}   Date.
These commands go before \begin{document}. The declaration \maketitle goes at the top of the document.

Miscellaneous
\pagestyle{empty}   Empty header, footer and no page numbers.
\tableofcontents   Add a table of contents here.

Document structure
\part{*title*}   \subsubsection{*title*}
\chapter{*title*}   \paragraph{*title*}
\section{*title*}   \subparagraph{*title*}
\subsection{*title*}
Use \setcounter{secnumdepth}{*x*} suppresses heading numbers of depth $> x$, where `chapter` has depth 0. Use a `*`, as in \section*{*title*}, to not number a particular item—these items will also not appear in the table of contents.

Text environments
\begin{comment}   Comment (not printed). Requires `verbatim` package.
\begin{quote}   Indented quotation block.
\begin{quotation} Like `quote` with indented paragraphs.
\begin{verse}   Quotation block for verse.

Lists
\begin{enumerate}   Numbered list.
\begin{itemize}   Bulleted list.
\begin{description} Description list.
\item *text*   Add an item.
\item[*x*] *text*   Use x instead of normal bullet or number. Required for descriptions.

References
\label{*marker*}   Set a marker for cross-reference, often of the form \label{sec:item}.
\ref{*marker*}   Give section/body number of marker.
\pageref{*marker*} Give page number of marker.
\footnote{*text*}   Print footnote at bottom of page.

Floating bodies
\begin{table}[*place*]   Add numbered table.
\begin{figure}[*place*]   Add numbered figure.
\begin{equation}[*place*]   Add numbered equation.
\caption{*text*}   Caption for the body.
The *place* is a list valid placements for the body. `t`=top, `h`=here, `b`=bottom, `p`=separate page, `!`=place even if ugly. Captions and label markers should be within the environment.

Text properties

Font face
Command	Declaration	Effect
\textrm{*text*}	{\rmfamily *text*}	Roman family
\textsf{*text*}	{\sffamily *text*}	Sans serif family
\texttt{*text*}	{\ttfamily *text*}	Typewriter family
\textmd{*text*}	{\mdseries *text*}	Medium series
\textbf{*text*}	{\bfseries *text*}	**Bold series**
\textup{*text*}	{\upshape *text*}	Upright shape
\textit{*text*}	{\itshape *text*}	*Italic shape*
\textsl{*text*}	{\slshape *text*}	*Slanted shape*
\textsc{*text*}	{\scshape *text*}	SMALL CAPS SHAPE
\emph{*text*}	{\em *text*}	*Emphasized*
\textnormal{*text*}	{\normalfont *text*}	Document font
\underline{*text*}		Underline

The command (`tttt`) form handles spacing better than the declaration (`tttt`) form.

Font size
\tiny   tiny
\scriptsize   scriptsize
\footnotesize footnotesize
\small   small
\normalsize   normalsize
\large   large

\Large Large
\LARGE LARGE
\huge huge
\Huge Huge

These are declarations and should be used in the form {\small ...}, or without braces to affect the entire document.

Verbatim text
\begin{verbatim}   Verbatim environment.
\begin{verbatim*} Spaces are shown as ␣.
\verb!text!   Text between the delimiting characters (in this case '!') is verbatim.

Justification
Environment	Declaration
\begin{center}	\centering
\begin{flushleft}	\raggedright
\begin{flushright}	\raggedleft

Miscellaneous
\linespread{*x*} changes the line spacing by the multiplier x.

Text-mode symbols

Symbols
&	\&	_	_	...	\ldots	●	\textbullet
$	\$	^	\^{}	|	\textbar	\	\textbackslash
%	\%	~	\~{}	#	\#	§	\S

Accents
ò	\`o	ó	\'o	ô	\^o	õ	\~o	ō	\=o
ȯ	\.o	ö	\"o	ǫ	\c o	ǒ	\v o	ő	\H o
ç	\c c	ọ	\d o	ọ	\b o	oͦo	\t oo	œ	\oe
Œ	\OE	æ	\ae	Æ	\AE	å	\aa	Å	\AA
ø	\o	Ø	\O	ł	\l	Ł	\L	ı	\i
J	\j	¡	~`	¿	?`				

Delimiters
' '	" ``	{	\{	[	[	(	(	<	\textless
' '	" ,,	}	\}	]	]	)	)	>	\textgreater

Dashes
Name	Source	Example	Usage
hyphen	-	X-ray	In words.
en-dash	--	1–5	Between numbers.
em-dash	---	Yes—or no?	Punctuation.

Line and page breaks
\\   Begin new line without new paragraph.
*   Prohibit pagebreak after linebreak.
\kill   Don't print current line.
\pagebreak Start new page.
\noindent Do not indent current line.

Miscellaneous
\today   March 28, 2017.
$\sim$ Prints ∼ instead of \~{}, which makes ˜.
~   Space, disallow linebreak (`W.J.~Clinton`).
\@.   Indicate that the `.` ends a sentence when following an uppercase letter.
\hspace{*l*} Horizontal space of length l (Ex: $l = 20$pt).
\vspace{*l*} Vertical space of length l.
\rule{*w*}{*h*} Line of width w and height h.

Tabular environments

`tabbing` environment
\= Set tab stop.   \> Go to tab stop.
Tab stops can be set on "invisible" lines with \kill at the end of the line. Normally \\ is used to separate lines.

tabular environment

```
\begin{array}[pos]{cols}
\begin{tabular}[pos]{cols}
\begin{tabular*}{width}[pos]{cols}
```

tabular column specification

`l`	Left-justified column.
`c`	Centered column.
`r`	Right-justified column.
`p{width}`	Same as `\parbox[t]{width}`.
`@{decl}`	Insert *decl* instead of inter-column space.
`|`	Inserts a vertical line between columns.

tabular elements

`\hline`	Horizontal line between rows.
`\cline{x-y}`	Horizontal line across columns x through y.
`\multicolumn{n}{cols}{text}`	
	A cell that spans n columns, with *cols* column specification.

Math mode

For inline math, use `\(...\)` or `$...$`. For displayed math, use `\[...\]` or `\begin{equation}`.

Superscript^x	`^{x}`	Subscript$_x$	`_{x}`
$\frac{x}{y}$	`\frac{x}{y}`	$\sum_{k=1}^{n}$	`\sum_{k=1}^n`
$\sqrt[n]{x}$	`\sqrt[n]{x}`	$\prod_{k=1}^{n}$	`\prod_{k=1}^n`

Math-mode symbols

$\leq$	`\leq`	$\geq$	`\geq`	$\neq$	`\neq`	$\approx$	`\approx`
$\times$	`\times`	$\div$	`\div`	$\pm$	`\pm`	$\cdot$	`\cdot`
$^\circ$	`^{\circ}`	$\circ$	`\circ`	$\prime$	`\prime`	$\cdots$	`\cdots`
∞	`\infty`	$\neg$	`\neg`	$\wedge$	`\wedge`	$\vee$	`\vee`
$\supset$	`\supset`	$\forall$	`\forall`	$\in$	`\in`	$\rightarrow$	`\rightarrow`
$\subset$	`\subset`	$\exists$	`\exists`	$\notin$	`\notin`	$\Rightarrow$	`\Rightarrow`
$\cup$	`\cup`	$\cap$	`\cap`	$\mid$	`\mid`	$\Leftrightarrow$	`\Leftrightarrow`
$\dot a$	`\dot a`	$\hat a$	`\hat a`	$\bar a$	`\bar a`	$\tilde a$	`\tilde a`
α	`\alpha`	β	`\beta`	γ	`\gamma`	δ	`\delta`
ϵ	`\epsilon`	ζ	`\zeta`	η	`\eta`	ε	`\varepsilon`
θ	`\theta`	ι	`\iota`	κ	`\kappa`	ϑ	`\vartheta`
λ	`\lambda`	μ	`\mu`	ν	`\nu`	ξ	`\xi`
π	`\pi`	ρ	`\rho`	σ	`\sigma`	τ	`\tau`
υ	`\upsilon`	ϕ	`\phi`	χ	`\chi`	ψ	`\psi`
ω	`\omega`	Γ	`\Gamma`	Δ	`\Delta`	Θ	`\Theta`
Λ	`\Lambda`	Ξ	`\Xi`	Π	`\Pi`	Σ	`\Sigma`
Υ	`\Upsilon`	Φ	`\Phi`	Ψ	`\Psi`	Ω	`\Omega`

Bibliography and citations

When using BibTeX, you need to run `latex`, `bibtex`, and `latex` twice more to resolve dependencies.

Citation types

`\cite{key}`	Full author list and year. (Watson and Crick 1953)
`\citeA{key}`	Full author list. (Watson and Crick)
`\citeN{key}`	Full author list and year. Watson and Crick (1953)
`\shortcite{key}`	Abbreviated author list and year. ?
`\shortciteA{key}`	Abbreviated author list. ?
`\shortciteN{key}`	Abbreviated author list and year. ?
`\citeyear{key}`	Cite year only. (1953)

All the above have an `NP` variant without parentheses; Ex. `\citeNP`.

BibTeX entry types

`@article`	Journal or magazine article.
`@book`	Book with publisher.
`@booklet`	Book without publisher.
`@conference`	Article in conference proceedings.
`@inbook`	A part of a book and/or range of pages.
`@incollection`	A part of book with its own title.
`@misc`	If nothing else fits.
`@phdthesis`	PhD. thesis.
`@proceedings`	Proceedings of a conference.
`@techreport`	Tech report, usually numbered in series.
`@unpublished`	Unpublished.

BibTeX fields

`address`	Address of publisher. Not necessary for major publishers.
`author`	Names of authors, of format ....
`booktitle`	Title of book when part of it is cited.
`chapter`	Chapter or section number.
`edition`	Edition of a book.
`editor`	Names of editors.
`institution`	Sponsoring institution of tech. report.
`journal`	Journal name.
`key`	Used for cross ref. when no author.
`month`	Month published. Use 3-letter abbreviation.
`note`	Any additional information.
`number`	Number of journal or magazine.
`organization`	Organization that sponsors a conference.
`pages`	Page range (2,6,9--12).
`publisher`	Publisher's name.
`school`	Name of school (for thesis).
`series`	Name of series of books.
`title`	Title of work.
`type`	Type of tech. report, ex. "Research Note".
`volume`	Volume of a journal or book.
`year`	Year of publication.

Not all fields need to be filled. See example below.

Common BibTeX style files

`abbrv`	Standard	`abstract`	`alpha` with abstract
`alpha`	Standard	`apa`	APA
`plain`	Standard	`unsrt`	Unsorted

The LaTeX document should have the following two lines just before `\end{document}`, where `bibfile.bib` is the name of the BibTeX file.

```
\bibliographystyle{plain}
\bibliography{bibfile}
```

BibTeX example

The BibTeX database goes in a file called *file*.bib, which is processed with `bibtex file`.

```
@String{N = {Na\-ture}}
@Article{WC:1953,
  author  = {James Watson and Francis Crick},
  title   = {A structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid},
  journal = N,
  volume  = {171},
  pages   = {737},
  year    = 1953
}
```

Sample LaTeX document

```
\documentclass[11pt]{article}
\usepackage{fullpage}
\title{Template}
\author{Name}
\begin{document}
\maketitle


\section{section}
\subsection*{subsection without number}
text \textbf{bold text} text. Some math: $2+2=5$
\subsection{subsection}
text \emph{emphasized text} text. \cite{WC:1953}
discovered the structure of DNA.


A table:
\begin{table}[!th]
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|r|}
\hline
first  & row  &  data \\
second & row  &  data \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{This is the caption}
\label{ex:table}
\end{table}


The table is numbered \ref{ex:table}.
\end{document}
```

Classe LaTeX para documentos científicos segundo as normas ABNT
desenvolvido por Wladimir Seixas.