
IMProceedings Document Class Sample Document for Meeting

1 Introduction

IMProceedings document class was created for writing internal presentation manuscripts at the Intelligent Media Processing Research Group. In addition, options for meeting materials are also available. Please note that the IMProceedings document class is not compatible with the imp style file.

1.1 Document Style

You can specify the document style using the document class options.

```
\documentclass[lualatex,STYLE]{improceedings}
```

- `presentation`: For research presentation materials (default)
- `meeting`: For meeting materials

Also, you can specify the language using the `english` option.

2 Fonts

In the IMProceedings document class, the fonts used are as follows:

- Japanese: Haranoaji fonts
- English and math: Times series fonts (`newtxtext`, `newtxmath`)
- Calligraphy: `mathalfa` package

3 Header

IMProceedings document class displays the author's name, research group, grade, type of material, presentation date, and presentation title in the header of the first page. These are specified by the `author`, `group`, `grade`, `term`, `date`, and `title` commands. For example, the header information of this document is as follows.

```
\title{\pkg{IMProceedings} Document ...}
\term{Lab Presentation Manuscript ...}
\date{2024/06/01}
\group{Learning Group}
\grade{M1}
\author{Yuichiro Iwashita}
```

4 Tables

To create tables, use the standard \LaTeX environments. Table 1 is a table created using the `table` environment and the `tabular` environment.

You can also use the `table*` environment to place a table that spans the entire width of the page. Table 2 is a table

Table 1 Sample Table

A	B	C
1	2	3
4	5	6

created using the `table*` environment.

Table 2 Sample Table 2

A	B	C
1	2	3
4	5	6

5 Figures

To insert figures, use the `figure` environment and the `includegraphics` command. Figure 1 is a figure inserted using the `figure` environment and the `includegraphics` command.

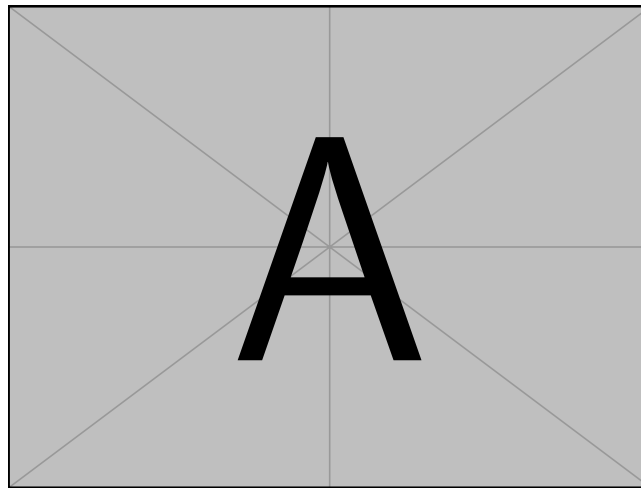


Figure 1 Sample Figure

As with tables, you can use the `figure*` environment to place a figure that spans the entire width of the page.

6 Equations

There are three ways to display equations: inline equations, numbered display equations, and unnumbered display equations. Inline equations are enclosed in $\$ \dots \$$. For example, $Y = XW + b$ is written as $\$Y = XW + b\$$. Numbered display equations are written using the `equation` environment.

$$Y = XW + b \tag{1}$$

Unnumbered display equations are written using the `equation*` environment or by enclosing the equation in $\backslash[\dots \backslash]$.

$$Y = XW + b$$

To display equations in bold (\boldsymbol{a}), use `\boldsymbol{...}`. To display equations in non-italic form (\mathbf{a}), use `\mathbf{...}`. To display equations in blackboard bold (\mathbb{R}), use `\mathbb{...}`. To display equations in script (\mathcal{L}), use `\mathscr{...}`. To display equations in calligraphy (\mathcal{L}), use `\mathcal{...}`.

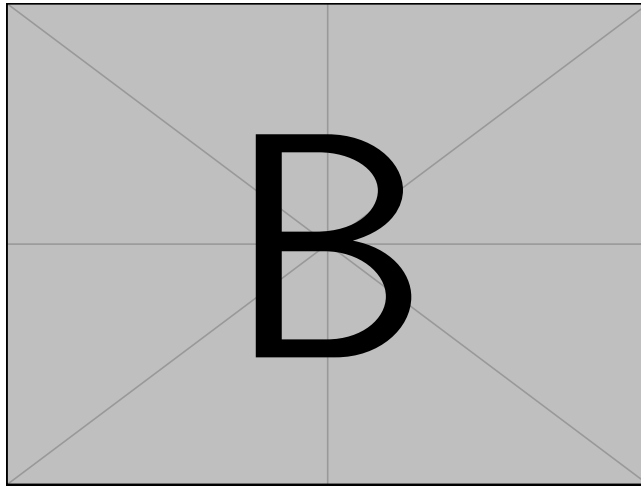


Figure 2 Sample Figure 2

7 Citations

It is recommended to use BibTeX for citing references. In this sample document, the following code is written just before `\end{document}` to output the list of references.

```
\bibliographystyle{unsrt}
\bibliography{sample-base}
```

The default bibliography style is `unsrt`, but you can change it as needed.

To cite a reference, use `\cite{...}`. For example, Yamada et al. proposed ShakeDrop [1]. Ishimaru et al. proposed an activity recognition method using Google Glass [2].

8 Pseudocode

To write pseudocode, use the algorithm and algorithmic environments. Algorithm 1 is a sample pseudocode.

Algorithm 1 Compute ab

```
1:  $c \leftarrow 1$ 
2: while  $b \geq 0$  do
3:    $c \leftarrow ac$ 
4:    $b \leftarrow b - 1$ 
5: end while
```

9 Miscellaneous

To insert footnotes, use `\footnote{...}`. For example, Google ¹⁾ is written as shown. To insert a URL, use `\url{...}`.

Acknowledgments

This document class was created based on the `jlreq` and `NLProceedings` document classes.

Last Updated

2024/05/29

1) <http://www.google.co.jp>

References

- [1] Yoshihiro Yamada, Masakazu Iwamura, Takuya Akiba, and Koichi Kise. Shakedrop regularization for deep residual learning. *IEEE Access*, 7:186126–186136, 2019.
- [2] Shoya Ishimaru, Kai Kunze, Koichi Kise, Jens Weppner, Andreas Dengel, Paul Lukowicz, and Andreas Bulling. In the blink of an eye: combining head motion and eye blink frequency for activity recognition with google glass. In *Proceedings of the 5th augmented human international conference*, pages 1–4, 2014.