

A THESIS WITH A LONG TITLE  
REQUIRING TWO LINES

A Thesis

Presented to

The Faculty of the Department of Mathematics

California State University, Los Angeles

In Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree

Master of Science

in

Field of Study

By

John Q. Student

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Name of thesis committee member 2, Committee Member

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California State University, Los Angeles

December 2013

## ABSTRACT

A Thesis with a Long Title

Requiring Two Lines

By

John Q. Student

The abstract should be 150 words or less. The library templates seem to be inconsistent on whether or not the thesis title should be uppercase or not. Avoid mathematical jargon and complicated formulas that cannot be understood by the associate dean.

At the same time you submit the thesis electronically, you will independently cut and paste the abstract into the submission form on the web. This makes it possible to search for keywords in your abstract. In addition, the abstract can be displayed and printed independently of the thesis. If you use any mathematical symbols in your abstract, they may get lost in the submission process. See

[www.etdadmin.com/GlobalTemplates/ETDAdmin/StudentHelp/abstracts.html](http://www.etdadmin.com/GlobalTemplates/ETDAdmin/StudentHelp/abstracts.html)

for information about this issue.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledgments go here if needed. Can you see the difference between the spacings after the periods in the following?

Thanks to Dr. Brookfield. Thanks to Dr. Brookfield.

It's subtle, but the space after the third period is less than the space after the other periods in this sentence. Normally  $\text{\LaTeX}$  assumes that a period is the end of a sentence and adds a bit of extra space before the start of the next sentence. This is not you want after “Dr.” and it can be avoided by using a tilde `~` after the period.

The above example was made from

`Thanks to Dr. Brookfield. Thanks to Dr.~Brookfield.`

The tilde in `Dr.~Brookfield` also means that  $\text{\LaTeX}$  will not split “Dr.” and “Brookfield” across lines.

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## CHAPTER 1

### How to Use this Thesis Template

In theory, you can take this template, insert your own title, abstract, chapters, graphics, committee member names, etc. and then not have to worry about the margins, pagination, the formats of the title page, copyright page, references, appendices, etc.

This template is based of the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X book document class, so the thesis is divided into front matter and main matter. The front matter includes the GS-13 Approval form, Title page, Copyright page, Acknowledgments, Abstract, Table of Contents, List of Tables and List of Figures. The first three of these are generated automatically by this template, except that you will have to enter some names, dates and the title of your thesis. Look for the following lines in the template and edit:

```
\author{John Q.~Student}%  
\title{A Thesis with a Long Title\\Requiring Two Lines}  
\thesisdate{2012}{June}{30}% {Year}{Month}{Date}  
\member{A.~Committee Chair}  
\member{B.~Professor}  
\member{C.~Professor}  
% \member{D.~Professor}  
\chair{A.~Department Chair}
```

The thesis title should be mixed upper and lower case in the `\title` command. It will be converted to all caps for the Approval and Title pages, and left as is for the Abstract.

The template allows for two, three or four committee members—just add or delete `\member{...}` lines as needed. Front matter pages are numbered i, ii, iii, etc.,

---

except that the first page, the Title page, gets no number, and the GS-13 Approval page is not really part of the thesis — for page counting purposes anyhow.

The main matter is divided into chapters. Each chapter begins with the command `\chapter{Chapter Name}`.  $\text{\LaTeX}$  worries about the numbering of the chapters and generating of a Table of Contents entry. Information about how theorems, lemmas, sections, subsections and figures are numbered and used is available in later chapters and in the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  file itself.

The university requires that all text in the thesis be 12pt - including heads. This is not the default format in the book document class. So this template redefines the commands formatting chapter and section headings. It also changes the way chapters, sections, etc. are listed in the Table of Contents.

If you print out this template, the lines at the top and bottom of this page should be exactly 6.0 inches long, 1.25 inches from the left side of the page, and 1.25 inches from the right side of the page. They should be 1 inch from the top and bottom of the paper. If this is not the case for your output, you should check that your printer is set up right, turning off any page scaling that is available in the printer dialog (.pdf viewers seem more likely to have such scaling options). Also make sure that your  $\text{\LaTeX}$  program is set for  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$  inch (i.e. US Letter) paper.

## CHAPTER 2

Theorems, Propositions, Lemmas, etc.

The library expects chapter names to be in lower case as above. The first line of a chapter or a section is never indented. (I wonder if the library will object.) Here is a numbered equation to start the second chapter:

$$x = \rho\tau - \rho^2 \sin \frac{\tau}{\rho} \quad \text{and} \quad y = \rho^2 \left( 1 - \cos \frac{\tau}{\rho} \right) \quad (2.1)$$

This equation cannot be found in [1] or in [3, Chapter 1]. This template provides environments for theorems, propositions, corollaries, lemmas, remarks and definitions.

For example:

**Theorem 2.1.** *Here is a theorem. Theorems and similar environments are set in italic.*

*Proof.* Here's the proof of Theorem 2.1 with a reference to equation (2.1) and the same equation (B.1) in an appendix. □

Theorem 2.1 and its proof were created by

```
\begin{theorem}\label{th1}
Here is a theorem. Theorems and similar environments are
set in italic.
\end{theorem}

\begin{proof}
Here's the proof of \tref{th1} with a reference to
equation~\eqref{eq0} and the same equation~\eqref{eqappB} in
the appendix.
\end{proof}
```

See the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X file for an explanation of the `\tref` command. The other environments are made similarly—replacing the word `theorem` by `proposition`, `corollary`, `lemma`, `remark` or `definition`.

**Lemma 2.2.** *Here is a lemma containing a list made with `\begin{enumerate}` and `\end{enumerate}`.*

- (1) *This enumerated list has three items.*
- (2) *Since this list is inside a `lemma` environment, the items would normally be numbered as 1., 2., 3. This looks terribly wrong. The template changes the enumeration to (1), (2), (3) instead.*
- (3)
  - (a) *A subenumeration with two items numbered as (a), (b), rather than (a), (b), which is the default.*
  - (b) *The second item in the subenumeration.*

**Theorem 2.3.** *Here is another theorem.*

**Remark 2.4.** *And now a remark.*

Note that theorems, propositions, corollaries, lemmas, remarks and definitions are numbered together within each chapter. Equations are numbered within each chapter, independently of theorems, propositions, etc.

## 2.1 A Section

Here is a section within Chapter 2. Sections are numbered within the chapter, but independently of theorems and equations. Here is the second numbered equation in this chapter.

$$x = \rho\tau - \rho^2 \sin \frac{\tau}{\rho} \quad \text{and} \quad y = \rho^2 \left( 1 - \cos \frac{\tau}{\rho} \right) \quad (2.2)$$

**Lemma 2.5.** *Here is another lemma—numbered within the chapter not the section.*

### 2.1.1 A Subsection Name Containing Mathematics: $\Phi_n(x)$ .

This is a subsection. It is numbered within its section. Note that the math in the subsection name is written with dollar signs,  $\Phi_n(x)$ , rather than  $\backslash(\backslash\Phi_n(x) \backslash)$ .

This is a general rule for chapter, section, and subsections names, as well as for figure and table captions. But then maybe you already use dollar signs for all your math, contrary to the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X philosophy.

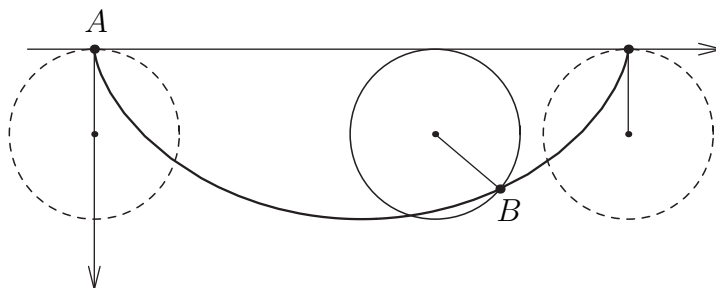
#### A Subsubsection

I can't imagine why it would be needed, but this is a subsubsection. Subsections are not numbered and do not appear in the Table of Contents.

## CHAPTER 3

### Graphics

Here is an example of a graphic inserted into the document: The graphic is in the file `cycloid.pdf` in Portable Document Format. The package `graphicx` that was loaded at the beginning of this  $\text{\LaTeX}$  file is needed to make the insertion of graphics work right.



The symbols  $A$  and  $B$  are not part of the graphic. They are put on top of the graphic by  $\text{\LaTeX}$  in a `picture` environment. This seems to be the only way to guarantee that the symbols in the graphic are identical in size, font and weight to the same symbols in the text. Here's how this graphic was created:

```
\[ \includegraphics{cycloid}
\begin{picture}(0,0)
\put(-255,107){\(\ A \)}
\put(-100,36){\(\ B \)}
\end{picture}
\]
```

WARNING: The library seems to prefer that all graphics are placed in `figure` environments as described in the next chapter.

## CHAPTER 4

### Figures and Tables

Figures and tables are floating bodies, meaning that they will appear (usually) at the top or the bottom of a page, independent of where they appear in the source. They are also numbered, have captions, and are listed in the List of Figures or List of Tables right after the Table of Contents. Fortunately  $\text{\LaTeX}$  does most of the work. If you do not have figures or tables in your thesis, delete the relevant parts of this template.

Here is an example of a figure made using

```
\begin{figure}[tbp]
  \centering
  \includegraphics{cycloid}
  \caption{A floating figure with a caption.}
  \label{fig1} %% \label needs to follow \caption
\end{figure}
```

Figure 4.1 is a float—it moves to the top or to the bottom of the page independent of where it is in the text. This is what you might want for a large table

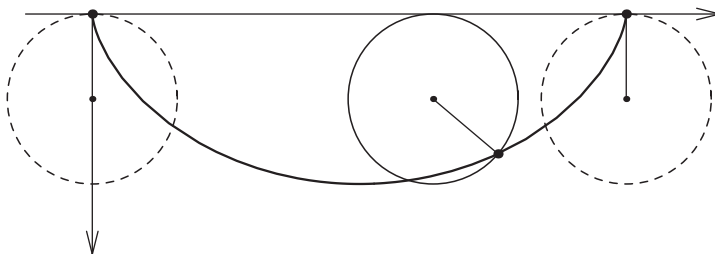


Figure 4.1: A floating figure with a caption.

+	0	1	$a$	$b$
0	0	1	$a$	$b$
1	1	0	$b$	$a$
$a$	$a$	$b$	0	1
$b$	$b$	$a$	1	0

Table 4.1: Addition table for  $\mathbb{F}_4$ .

or graphic that would otherwise cause page break problems. But this is probably not what you want for a small graphic such as Figure 4.1. To make  $\text{\LaTeX}$  put the figure within the text surrounding the `figure` environment, replace the option `[tbp]` by `[h]`. Here is the same figure embedded in the middle of a sentence using the `[h]`

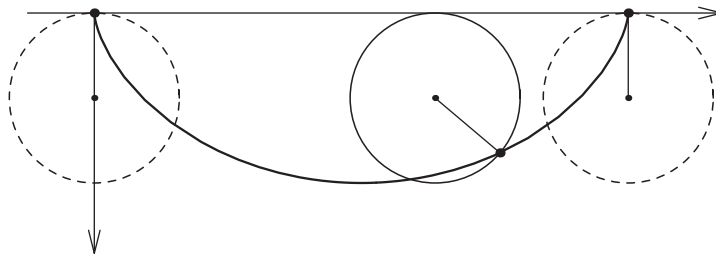


Figure 4.2: This is a non-floating cycloid figure with a caption so long that it needs two lines here and in the List of Figures.

option. Perhaps between paragraphs would be a better place for floats.

Table 4.1 is a table float. It appears at the top of the page even though it appears in the source file right here.

The table environment is essentially the same as the figure environment. The main difference is that figures are listed in the List of Figures and tables are listed in the List of Tables.



## REFERENCES

- [1] R. H. Crowell and R. H. Fox, *Introduction to Knot Theory*, Graduate Texts in Mathematics Vol. 57, Springer-Verlag, 1977.
- [2] N. Johnson, *The Brachistochrone Problem*, College Math J., **35**, No 3, (2004), 192–197.
- [3] L. Kappe and B. Warren, *An Elementary Test for the Galois Group of a Quartic Polynomial*, Amer. Math. Monthly, **96**, (1989), 133–137.
- [4] C. Maclachlan, A. W. Reid, *The Arithmetic of Hyperbolic 3-Manifolds*, Graduate Texts in Mathematics Vol. 219, Springer-Verlag, 2003.
- [5] J. R. Munkres, *Topology*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Prentice Hall, 2000.
- [6] S. Rees, *Knot Theory: The Knot Group and its Wirtinger Presentation*, Course material for MAS265 at the University of Newcastle, 2003,  
[http://www.mas.ncl.ac.uk/~nser/teaching/265/265\\_chap10.pdf](http://www.mas.ncl.ac.uk/~nser/teaching/265/265_chap10.pdf)
- [7] K. Reidemeister, *Knot Theory*, translated by L. Boron, C. Christiansen and B. Smith, BCS Associates, 1983. Originally published as *Knotentheorie*, Ergebnisse der Mathematik und Ihrer Grenzgebiete, (Alte Folge), Band 1, Heft 1, 1938.
- [8] D. Rolfsen, *Knots and Links*, Mathematics Lecture Series 7, Publish or Perish Inc., 1976, pp. 56–63.

- [9] F. Y. M. Wan, *An Introduction to the Calculus of Variations and its Applications*, Chapman & Hall, 1995.

Each math journal has its own rules about the order and formatting of the entries in a list of references, but the library has no special requirements of its own. In the absence of better guidance (perhaps from your thesis supervisor), you can use the following rules:

- (1) The reference list should be alphabetized by the first author's last name.
- (2) **Journal articles:** List author(s), title in italic, journal name (usually abbreviated), volume in bold, issue number if needed, year in parentheses, and page numbers. The page numbers are separated by an en-dash like this: 12--24.
- (3) **Books:** List author(s), title in italic, series name and number if needed, publisher, year. It is common to follow the publisher's name by its address, for example, Springer-Verlag, New York-Heidelberg-Berlin. This convention is no longer useful. (Your thesis supervisor may disagree!)
- (4) To be careful, there should be a tilde ~ between an author's initials and his/her name, for example, D.~Rolfson, so that LaTeX doesn't think that the period is the end of a sentence and put in a bit of extra space. (This advice applies to the entire thesis, not just the list of references.)
- (5) The library seems to prefer consistency about the use of first names or initials of authors. Probably easier to use initials only.

## APPENDIX A

### The First Appendix

Appendices are just chapters that are numbered A, B, C, etc. Theorems, sections and equations are numbered A.1, A.2, etc. within this appendix.

**Theorem A.1.** *This is a theorem in Appendix A.*

#### A.1 A section within Appendix A

And an equation within Appendix A:

$$x = \rho\tau - \rho^2 \sin \frac{\tau}{\rho} \quad \text{and} \quad y = \rho^2 \left(1 - \cos \frac{\tau}{\rho}\right) \quad (\text{A.1})$$

Even if you need only one appendix, it will still need to be called Appendix A, and the word “Appendices” will still be needed in the Table of Contents (though you could ask the library about that).

## APPENDIX B

### The Second Appendix

This is the second appendix. Theorems, sections and equations within this appendix are numbered B.1, B.2, etc.

**Theorem B.1.** *This is a theorem in Appendix B.*

#### B.1 A section within Appendix B

And an equation too:

$$x = \rho\tau - \rho^2 \sin \frac{\tau}{\rho} \quad \text{and} \quad y = \rho^2 \left(1 - \cos \frac{\tau}{\rho}\right) \quad (\text{B.1})$$

It is the same equation as in Appendix A. See (A.1).