

TITLE OF A CORNELL UNIVERSITY DISSERTATION

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Doctor of Philosophy

by

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TITLE OF A CORNELL UNIVERSITY DISSERTATION

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Cornell University 2007

Your abstract goes here.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Your biosketch goes here. Make sure it sits inside the brackets.

This document is dedicated to all Cornell graduate students.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Your acknowledgements go here. Make sure it sits inside the brackets.

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CHAPTER 1

SAMPLE MATHEMATICS AND TEXT

This short sample document illustrates the typeset appearance of in-line and displayed mathematics in documents. It also illustrates five levels of section headings and three kinds of lists. Finally, the document includes entries for a manual bibliography and an appendix.

1.1 In-line and Displayed Mathematics

The expression $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i$ is in-line mathematics, while the numbered equation

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i \tag{1.1}$$

is displayed and automatically numbered as equation 1.1.

Let H be a Hilbert space, C be a closed bounded convex subset of H , T a nonexpansive self map of C . Suppose that as $n \rightarrow \infty$, $a_{n,k} \rightarrow 0$ for each k , and $\gamma_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_{n,k+1} - a_{n,k})^+ \rightarrow 0$. Then for each x in C , $A_n x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{n,k} T^k x$ converges weakly to a fixed point of T [?].

Two sets of \LaTeX parameters govern mathematical displays.¹ The spacing above and below a display depends on whether the lines above or below are short or long, as shown in the following examples.

A short line above:

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$

and a short line below.

¹ \LaTeX automatically selects the spacing depending on the surrounding line lengths.

A long line above may depend on your margins

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

as will a long line below. This line is long enough to illustrate the spacing for mathematical displays, regardless of the margins.

1.2 Mathematics in section heads $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \ln t dt$

Mathematics can appear in section heads. Note that mathematics in section heads may cause difficulties in typesetting styles with running headers or table of contents entries.

1.3 Theorems, Lemmata, and Other Theorem-like Environments

A number of theorem-like environments is available. The following lemma is a well-known fact on differentiation of asymptotic expansions of analytic functions.

Lemma 1 *Let $f(z)$ be an analytic function in \mathbb{C}_+ . If $f(z)$ admits the representation*

$$f(z) = a_0 + \frac{a_1}{z} + o\left(\frac{1}{z}\right),$$

for $z \rightarrow \infty$ inside a cone $\Gamma_{\varepsilon} = \{z \in \mathbb{C}_+ : 0 < \varepsilon \leq \arg z \leq \pi - \varepsilon\}$ then

$$a_1 = -\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty, z \in \Gamma_{\varepsilon}} z^2 f'(z), \quad (1.2)$$

Proof. Change z for $1/z$. Then $\Gamma_\varepsilon \rightarrow \bar{\Gamma}_\varepsilon = \{z \in \mathbb{C}_- : \bar{z} \in \Gamma_\varepsilon\}$ and

$$f(1/z) = a_0 + a_1 z + o(z). \quad (1.3)$$

Fix $z \in \bar{\Gamma}_\varepsilon$, and let $C_r(z) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C}_- : |\lambda - z| = r\}$ be a circle with radius $r = |z| \sin \varepsilon/2$. It follows from (1.3) that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_r(z)} \frac{f(\lambda) d\lambda}{(\lambda - z)^2} = \\ \sum_{m=0}^1 a_m \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_r(z)} \frac{(\lambda - z_0)^m d\lambda}{(\lambda - z)^2} + R(z), \end{aligned} \quad (1.4)$$

where for the remainder $R(z)$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} |R(z)| &\leq r^{-1} \max_{\lambda \in C_r(z)} o(|z|) = r^{-1} \max_{\lambda \in C_r(z)} |\lambda| \cdot O(|z| + r) \\ &= \frac{|z| + r}{r} \cdot O(|z| + r) = \frac{1 + \sin \varepsilon}{\sin \varepsilon} \cdot O(|z|). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $R(z) \rightarrow 0$ as $z \rightarrow \infty$, $z \in \bar{\Gamma}_{\varepsilon/2}$, and hence by the Cauchy theorem (1.4) implies

$$\frac{d}{dz} f(1/z) = a_1 + R(z) \rightarrow a_1, \text{ as } z \rightarrow \infty, z \in \bar{\Gamma}_{\varepsilon/2},$$

that implies (1.2) by substituting $1/z$ back for z . ■

1.4 Section Headings

Use the Section tag for major sections, such as the one just above. Four additional heading levels are available, as described below.

Head	Head	Head
entry	entry	entry
entry	entry	entry
entry	entry	entry

Table 1.1: Table Caption

1.4.1 Subsection Heading

This text appears under a subsection heading.

Subsubsection Heading

This text appears under a subsubsection heading.

Subsubsubsection Heading This text appears under a subsubsubsection heading.

Subsubsubsubsection Heading This is just some harmless text under a subsubsubsubsection. Here is Table ?? to demonstrate cross referencing a table and so that it will appear in the list of tables. This floating table was created using the `Table - (4x3, floating)` fragment. \LaTeX will position the table to best take advantage of the flow of text.

Below is a specialized figure environment that is used just to demonstrate numbering for Figure 1.1 and so that it will appear in the list of figures.

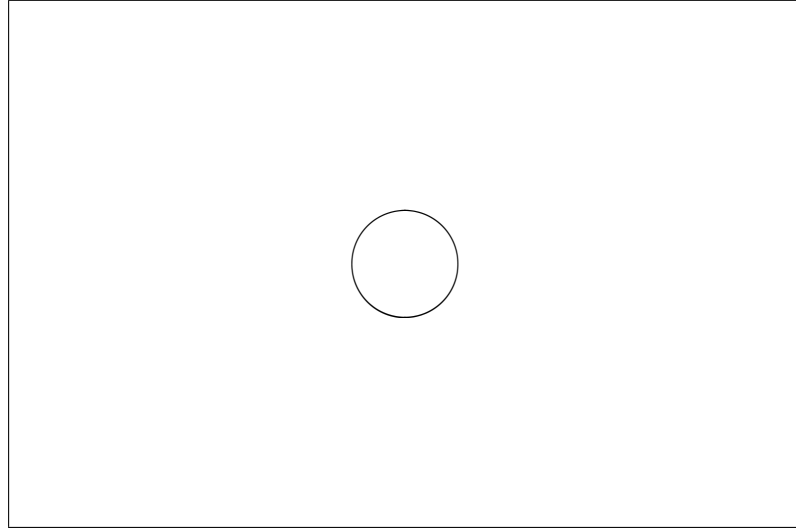


Figure 1.1: A circle in a square.

1.5 Lists

Bullet, numbered and description list environments are available. Lists, which can extend four levels deep, look like this:

1. Numbered list item 1.
2. Numbered list item 2.

- (a) A numbered list item under a list item.

The typeset appearance for this level is often different from the screen appearance. The typeset appearance often uses parentheses around the level indicator.

- (b) Another numbered list item under a list item.

- i. Third level numbered list item under a list item.

- A. Fourth and final level of numbered list items allowed.

- Bullet item 1.
- Bullet item 2.
 - Second level bullet item.
 - * Third level bullet item.
 - Fourth and final level bullet item.

Description List Each description list item has a lead-in followed by the item.

Double-click the lead-in box to enter or customize the text of the lead-in.

Bunyip Mythical beast of Australian Aboriginal legends.

CHAPTER 2
ALICE IN WONDERLAND

2.1 The Black Kitten

One thing was certain, that the WHITE kitten had had nothing to do with it:—it was the black kitten’s fault entirely [1]. For the white kitten had been having its face washed by the old cat for the last quarter of an hour (and bearing it pretty well, considering); so you see that it COULDN’T have had any hand in the mischief.

The way Dinah washed her children’s faces was this: first she held the poor thing down by its ear with one paw, and then with the other paw she rubbed its face all over, the wrong way, beginning at the nose: and just now, as I said, she was hard at work on the white kitten, which was lying quite still and trying to purr—no doubt feeling that it was all meant for its good.

But the black kitten had been finished with earlier in the afternoon, and so, while Alice was sitting curled up in a corner of the great arm-chair, half talking to herself and half asleep, the kitten had been having a grand game of romps with the ball of worsted Alice had been trying to wind up, and had been rolling it up and down till it had all come undone again; and there it was, spread over the hearth-rug, all knots and tangles, with the kitten running after its own tail in the middle.

2.2 The Reproach

‘Oh, you wicked little thing!’ cried Alice, catching up the kitten, and giving it a little kiss to make it understand that it was in disgrace. ‘Really, Dinah ought to have taught you better manners! You OUGHT, Dinah, you know you ought!’ she added, looking reproachfully at the old cat, and speaking in as cross a voice as she could manage—and then she scrambled back into the arm-chair, taking the kitten and the worsted with her, and began winding up the ball again. But she didn’t get on very fast, as she was talking all the time, sometimes to the kitten, and sometimes to herself. Kitty sat very demurely on her knee, pretending to watch the progress of the winding, and now and then putting out one paw and gently touching the ball, as if it would be glad to help, if it might.

‘Do you know what to-morrow is, Kitty?’ Alice began. ‘You’d have guessed if you’d been up in the window with me—only Dinah was making you tidy, so you couldn’t. I was watching the boys getting in stick for the bonfire—and it wants plenty of sticks, Kitty! Only it got so cold, and it snowed so, they had to leave off. Never mind, Kitty, we’ll go and see the bonfire to-morrow.’ Here Alice wound two or three turns of the worsted round the kitten’s neck, just to see how it would look: this led to a scramble, in which the ball rolled down upon the floor, and yards and yards of it got unwound again.

‘Do you know, I was so angry, Kitty,’ Alice went on as soon as they were comfortably settled again, ‘when I saw all the mischief you had been doing, I was very nearly opening the window, and putting you out into the snow! And you’d have deserved it, you little mischievous darling! What have you got to say for yourself? Now don’t interrupt me!’ she went on, holding up one finger. ‘I’m going to tell you all your faults. Number one: you squeaked twice while Dinah

was washing your face this morning. Now you can't deny it, Kitty: I heard you! What that you say?" (pretending that the kitten was speaking.) "Her paw went into your eye? Well, that's YOUR fault, for keeping your eyes open—if you'd shut them tight up, it wouldn't have happened. Now don't make any more excuses, but listen! Number two: you pulled Snowdrop away by the tail just as I had put down the saucer of milk before her! What, you were thirsty, were you?"

APPENDIX A
FIRST APPENDIX

The test for the first appendix goes here. Use the chapter tag to add additional appendices.

Following is a short bibliography. It has no relationship to the previous text, except for the first item, but can be used to show sample citations such as [5] and [7]. This typesetting style places each citation inside square brackets. If you want multiple citations to appear in a single set of square brackets you must type all of the citation keys inside a single citation, separating each with a comma. Here is an example: [3, 4, 5]. When using a manual bibliography, be sure to retain the encapsulated `TEX` field shown below at the end of the final bibliography item. This compensates with an issue with the typesetting specification and corrects spacing for the final bibliography item.

You can also choose to use a `BIBTEX` bibliography. Just replace the bibliography items with the `BIBTEX` field that uses a database file containing your references and an appropriate bibliography style.

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