

**ON THE PREDILECTION OF SHEEP FOR GRASS  
A REALLY LONG TITLE  
WITH MULTIPLE LINES**

A Dissertation Presented

by

I. M. WOOLLY

Submitted to the Graduate School of the  
University of Massachusetts Amherst in partial fulfillment  
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Sheep Studies

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*To those little lost sheep.*

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Thanks to all those fine shepherds. Not to mention all the great border collies and suchlike fine animals.

## **ABSTRACT**

# **ON THE PREDILECTION OF SHEEP FOR GRASS A REALLY LONG TITLE WITH MULTIPLE LINES**

FEBRUARY 1995

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Sheep like grass. Why? Let me tell you. Sheep are ruminants, like cattle, deer, and horses. They have stomachs that are specialized...

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   | Page |
|---|------|
| ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .....   | v    |
| ABSTRACT .....  | vi   |
| LIST OF TABLES .....  | viii |
| LIST OF FIGURES .....   | ix   |
| <br>  |      |
| CHAPTER   |      |
| INTRODUCTION .....  | 1    |
| 1. AN INTRODUCTION TO SHEEP .....                                       | 2    |
| 2. SAMPLE MATHEMATICS AND TEXT .....                                    | 3    |
| 2.1 In-line and Displayed Mathematics .....                             | 3    |
| 2.2 Mathematics in Section Heads $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \ln t dt$ ..... | 4    |
| 2.3 Theorems, Lemmata, and Other Theorem-like Environments .....        | 4    |
| 3. A CHAPTER ABOUT SHEEP .....  | 6    |
| 3.1 Pulling the Wool Over Your Eyes .....                               | 6    |
| 3.1.1 All About Sheep Noises .....                                      | 6    |
| APPENDIX: THE FIRST APPENDIX TITLE .....                                | 7    |
| APPENDIX: THE SECOND APPENDIX TITLE .....                               | 8    |

## LIST OF TABLES

| Table                  | Page |
|------------------------|------|
| 2.1 Sample table. .... | 5    |

## LIST OF FIGURES

**Figure**

**Page**

## INTRODUCTION

Why on earth do I want to study sheep anyway?

# **CHAPTER 1**

## **AN INTRODUCTION TO SHEEP**

Every dissertation should have an introduction. You might not realize it, but the introduction should introduce the concepts, background, and goals of the dissertation.

## CHAPTER 2

### SAMPLE MATHEMATICS AND TEXT

#### 2.1 In-line and Displayed Mathematics

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

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i \tag{2.1}$$

is displayed and automatically numbered as equation 2.1.

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  $\text{\LaTeX}$  parameters govern mathematical displays.<sup>1</sup> 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.

---

<sup>1</sup> $\text{\LaTeX}$  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.

## 2.2 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.

## 2.3 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*

$$a_1 = -\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty, z \in \Gamma_{\varepsilon}} z^2 f'(z), \quad (2.2)$$

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

$$f(1/z) = a_0 + a_1 z + o(z). \quad (2.3)$$

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 (2.3) that

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_r(z)} \frac{f(\lambda) d\lambda}{(\lambda - z)^2} = \sum_{m=0}^1 a_m \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_r(z)} \frac{(\lambda - z_0)^m d\lambda}{(\lambda - z)^2} + R(z), \quad (2.4)$$

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 (2.4) 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 (2.2) by substituting  $1/z$  back for  $z$ . ■

| Head  | Head  | Head  |
|-------|-------|-------|
| entry | entry | entry |
| entry | entry | entry |
| entry | entry | entry |

**Table 2.1.** Sample table.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **A CHAPTER ABOUT SHEEP**

Is there life after sheep. Yes, I say there is.

#### **3.1 Pulling the Wool Over Your Eyes**

Sheep are fabulous creatures. The noises they make are truly stupendous [?].

##### **3.1.1 All About Sheep Noises**

Lots of text here just to fill up some space so we can be sure that we really are double-spacing and doing all the other things that might be necessary in formatting a dissertation to U.Mass. guidelines.

**APPENDIX A**  
**THE FIRST APPENDIX TITLE**

With some text. Baah, baah, baah...

**APPENDIX B**  
**THE SECOND APPENDIX TITLE**

With some text. Baah, baah, baah...