The Report's Title

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[1]This work was supported by ...

Abstract

An abstract should be short and to the point.

Chapter 1

Introduction

The paper is organized as follows. This is the introduction, and two appendices follow.

1.1 A Section of the Report

1.1.1 A Subsection of the Report

We wish to include some math examples. To do so we assume that the i$^{\text{th}}$ word is characterized by the probability density function (PDF) $p_i(x_{t_{i-1}},\ ...,\ x_{t_i-1};\ \boldsymbol{\theta}_i)$, where $\boldsymbol{\theta}_i$ is a vector of unknown parameters. A mathematical equation is created by:

$$\prod_{i=1}^{N_s} p_i(x_{t_{i-1}},\ ...,\ x_{t_i-1}; \boldsymbol{\theta}_i) \tag{1.1}$$

1.1.2 A Second Sub-section

This sub-section will use a citation. Here it is: "Don't take wooden nickels" [1]. Note to get the references correct, you'll need to run latex twice.

Bibliography

[1] Pops I. Cle, *Digital Processing Tips* , Frosty Publishers, Newark NJ, 1978.

Appendix A

The First Appendix

Let us not worry about filling up the appendix with useless info. But we will show a fraction and some other ideas:

$$p(\mathbf{x};\boldsymbol{\theta}) \simeq \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x-\mu)^2} \tag{A.1}$$

Appendix B

The Second Appendix

We can show some nifty arrays by using the array command.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Q}_{k-1} \\ \mathbf{s}_k^T \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} l \times j \\ r \times p \end{bmatrix}$$

And equations will now have the prefix B

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} k^{-n} = 0 \tag{B.1}$$