Major Heading

Minor Heading

Name 1
Country 1

Name 2
Country 2

June 12, 2017

Summary

Readers usually decide whether or not to read the report based on the summary, so this is an important part. The summary contains the problem, the calculation methods used and the main conclusions.

A summary is short. It contains two or three paragraphs, up to half a page maximum.

Contents

List of variables

This list contains all used symbols and variables, including their meanings in words and preferably their units. With complex models, this list can be useful for the reader. When only a few symbols and variables are used in the report, a list is not necessary.

Note that the variables must also be defined neatly in the text.

Chapter 1

Introduction

In the introduction, you explain the motivation for the research project. Where does the problem come from? What is the subject of the research? What is the main question, the problem of this report? What is known in the literature? Also, often an overview of the rest of the report is given (in words).

Chapter 2

Title of chapter

The main text will be divided into chapters and sections, usually one chapter per sub-question. For each sub-question you must give a brief introduction to the models used, explain the calculation methods, results, and the obtained conclusion.

- Use meaningful titles for the parts. Each of the chapters and each section must have a precise title.

- The models and calculation methods must be described as complete as possible. The reader should get enough information to replicate your results.

- Do not only show your results in graphs and figures, but also describe in words what the results are and which conclusion can be drawn from them.

2.1 Title of section

2.1.1 Title of first subsection

Text in first subsection.

2.1.2 Title of second subsection

Text in second subsection.

Chapter 3

Some functions in LaTeX

3.1 Lists

3.1.1 Bullet list

- Example of a bullet list.

-

3.1.2 Numbered list

1. Example of a numbered list.

2.

3.2 Equations

An inline formula: $\int_{t=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\pi t}}{25} dt$. If you think that is too small, use `displaystyle`:
$$\int_{t=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\pi t}}{25} dt = 0.$$

A system of differential equations as a numbered equation, that you can refer to: equation 3.1:

$$\begin{cases} \dfrac{dP}{dt} &= 0.7P(t) - 0.007P^2(t) - 0.04P(t)G(t), \quad P(0) = 20, \\ \\ \dfrac{dG}{dt} &= -0.25G(t) + 0.008P(t)G(t), \quad\quad\quad\quad G(0) = 5. \end{cases} \tag{3.1}$$

A matrix equation as an unnumbered equation:

$$
\begin{bmatrix} \dfrac{dP}{dt} \\ \dfrac{dG}{dt} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dfrac{\partial f_1}{\partial P} & \dfrac{\partial f_1}{\partial G} \\ \dfrac{\partial f_2}{\partial P} & \dfrac{\partial f_2}{\partial G} \end{bmatrix}_{(P_0, G_0)} \begin{bmatrix} P - P_0 \\ G - G_0 \end{bmatrix}.
$$

3.3 Floats

Figures and tables should be floats, and LaTeX puts them where it thinks it is best.

3.3.1 Figures

Figure 3.1 is a float on page 10. Describe what is in the figure both in the text and in the figure caption. Refer to all figures from the main text.

Figure 3.1: **Caption of the figure.** And more information on what is in the figure, e.g. about the parameters used.

3.3.2 Tables

An example is Table 3.1 on page 11.

1.	Example	of	a	table with columns and a paragraph.
2.				
3.				

Table 3.1: **Caption of the table.** More information about what is in the table.

Chapter 4

Conclusions

Even though there are conclusions for the sub-questions in each chapter, there is also a chapter with conclusions for the entire study. In the conclusion you summarize the conclusions of the chapters and the conclusions of the main question is drawn.

Bibliography

[1] All information used, that was not your own must have a reference, so that the reader can recover the underlying information. When sources are used or mentioned in the text, a reference must be made.

[2] Leslie Lamport, *LaTeX: a document preparation system*, Addison Wesley, Massachusetts, 2nd edition, 1994.

Appendix A

Title of first appendix

Appendices are longer pieces of text or large amount of data, which are not needed for the course of the story, but are interesting or necessary.

Examples are a proof, a long derivation of a formula and a code.

Attachments are individually numbered and each appendix has a title. All attachments must be referenced in the text.

Appendix B

Title of second appendix

```
An example of how code can be inserted in LaTeX,
  with the use of 'verbatim'.
  This will preserve the spacing
    as in your original program,
% and you can use characters that have a different meaning in \LaTeX.
```