

# 3<sup>rd</sup> Year Writing Workshop

*“If you want to be a writer, you must do two things above all others: read a lot and write a lot.”*

*Stephen King*

# Reading

Read the two pieces of mathematical writing.

Consider:

- the audience
- the style
- the message
- how effective it is in communicating that message
- any gaps / unanswered questions
- likes & dislikes

Some Guidelines (Francis Edward Su)



# Some Guidelines (Francis Edward Su)

## 1. Know your audience.

- School children
- General public
- General scientists
- Mathematicians not in your field
- Mathematicians in your field
- Collaborators
- Yourself
- Your supervisor
- Your examiner

# Some Guidelines (Francis Edward Su)

1. Know your audience.
2. Friendly tone.

## **DOs**

- Present tense
- Inclusive pronouns: “We construct...”
- Guide the reader: “Recall that...”

## **DON'Ts**

- Confuse / intimidate
- Patronise: “It’s obvious that...”
- Belittle: “...some basic algebra...”

# Some Guidelines (Francis Edward Su)

1. Know your audience.
2. Friendly tone.
3. Write in sentences.

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

$$x^2 = x + 6$$

$$x^2 - x - 6 = 0$$

$$(x - 3)(x + 2) = 0$$

$$x = 3, x = -2$$

The points where  $f(x) = x^2$  and  $g(x) = x + 6$  intersect are those that solve the equation defined by the functions being equal, that is

$$x^2 = x + 6.$$

Rearranging this equation gives the following quadratic

$$x^2 - x - 6 = 0,$$

and factorising this gives:

$$(x - 3)(x + 2) = 0$$

which is satisfied when  $x = 3$  or when  $x = -2$ .

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3. Write in sentences.

Consider " $A = 5$ ":

Does this mean:

- "Let  $A = 5$ "?
- "Suppose  $A = 5$ "?
- "Therefore  $A = 5$ "?



## Some Guidelines (Francis Edward Su)

1. Know your audience.
2. Friendly tone.
3. Write in sentences.

**Avoid** using:

$\forall, \Rightarrow, \exists, s.t., iff$

# Some Guidelines (Francis Edward Su)

1. Know your audience.
2. Friendly tone.
3. Write in sentences.
4. Be picky.

- More  $\neq$  Better
- You are not Agatha Christie

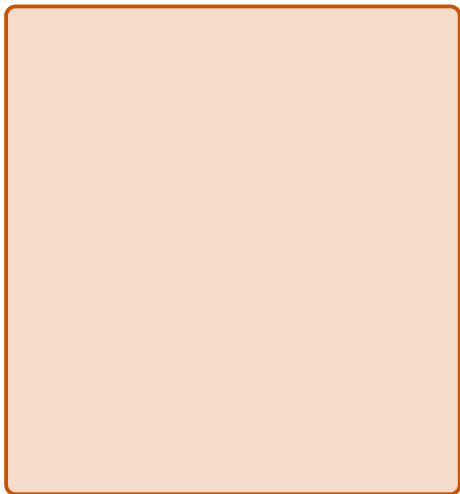
# Some Guidelines (Francis Edward Su)

1. Know your audience.
2. Friendly tone.
3. Write in sentences.
4. Be picky.
5. Use and highlight structure.

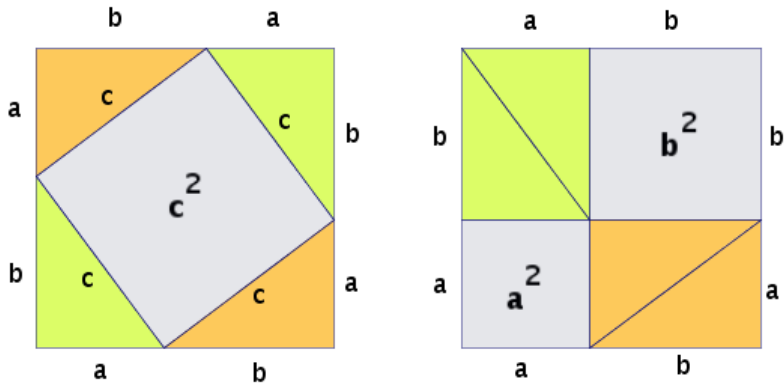
- Meaningful paragraphs
- Modularise (definitions, lemmas, theorems)
- Use examples
- Tell the reader what the structure is
- Tell the reader where they currently are

## Some Guidelines (Francis Edward Su)

1. Know your audience.
2. Friendly tone.
3. Write in sentences.
4. Be picky.
5. Use and highlight structure.
6. Refine and simplify.



# Writing



Write 1 page explaining this proof.