Using the IEEEtran.cls Document Class

Andreas Klappenecker

***Abstract*— We describe a simple quantum algorithm, which allows to determine the number of legs of an elephant with high probability.**

***Index Terms*— Elephants, legs, quantum mechanics**

I. Introduction

Your article should give a well-motivated and clear exposition of your project topic. In particular, you should take great care in preparing the material bla.

LaTeX allows you to prepare wonderful formulas, and typesetting quantum states is particularly simple. Indeed, we can easily obtain something like

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left|000\right\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left|111\right\rangle .$$

A detailed discussion of all the possibilities bla, does get you nice results.

Moreover, bla.

II. The Deeper Bla Bla

A detailed study shows that bla. On the other hand, we get bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla. Whereas, bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla. This means that bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla. Therefore, we get bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla.

We intialize the register in the state

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left|00\right\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left|11\right\rangle \tag{1}$$

We can refer to this state by (1), and LaTeX takes care of the numbering.

III. Figures

A picture says more that a thousand words. Indeed, we can easily prove this by counting the number of legs of the elephant shown in Figure 1. Quantum mechanics is just as easy to understand, except that we deal now with several such elephants in superposition.

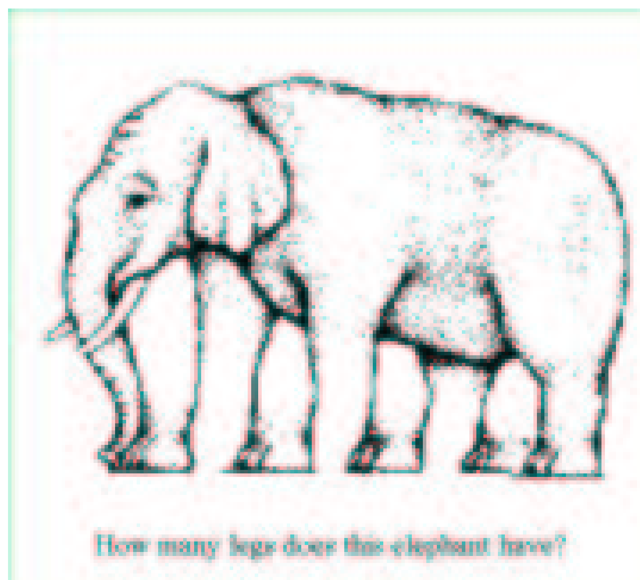

Fig. 1. Who is visually challenged?

IV. Conclusions

We have investigated the superposition of legs bla. Please see [1] for more details.

References

[1] K.N.O.W. Itall: Pulling the Leg of an Elephant, Publish and Perish, Berkeley, 2003.