

# How to give a good talk?

## Content Level, Organization and Boardwork

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# Before we start ...

## Goals

- Raise consciousness of importance of giving a good talk
- Initiate discussions on how to give good talks
- Share some perspective and techniques of giving talks

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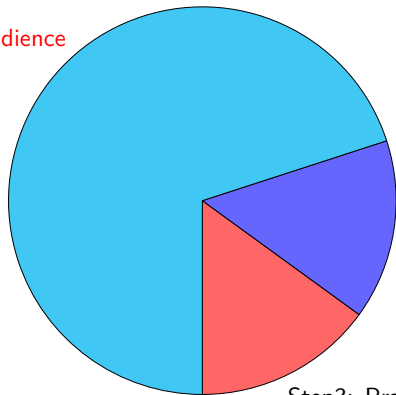
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## Applicable Scenarios

- Learning Seminars
- Research Seminars
- Colloquiums
- Lectures in Teaching

# Talk preparation

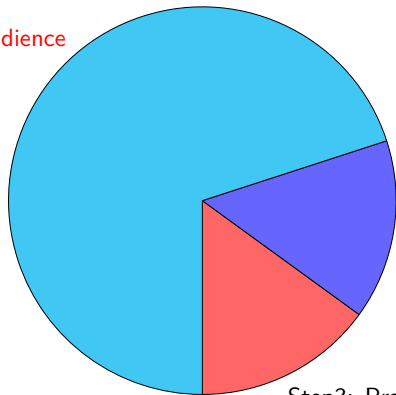
Step1: Know your audience



Step2: Prepare for notes

Step3: Practice

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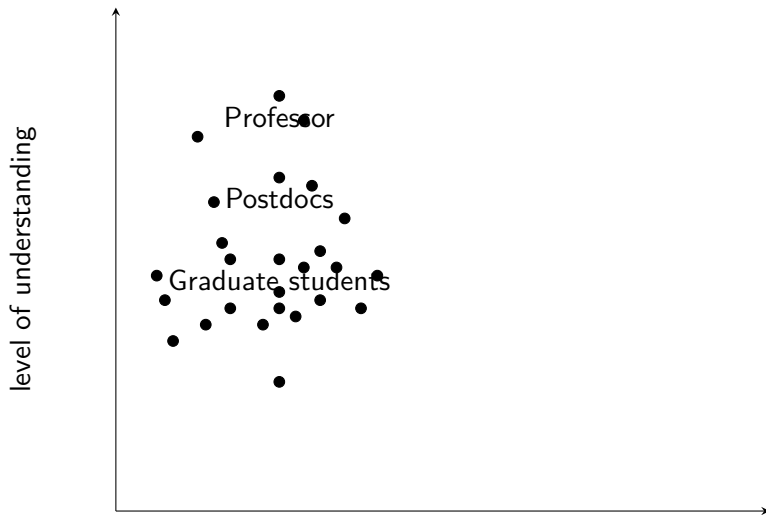


Step2: Prepare for notes

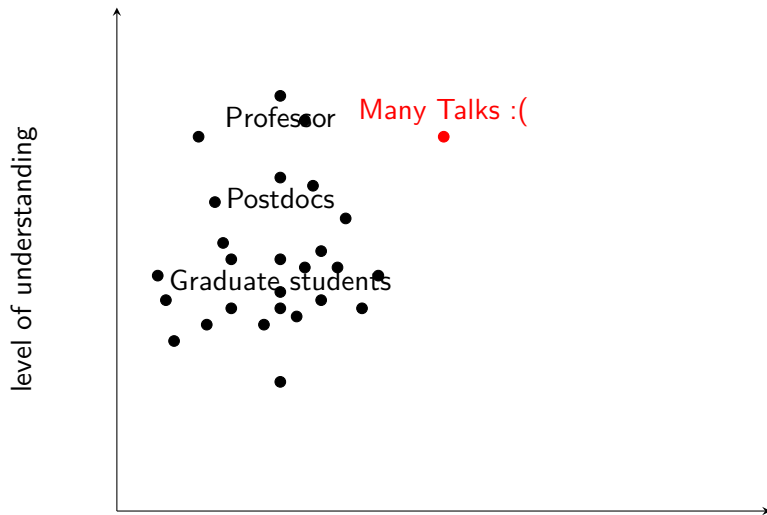
Step3: Practice

How much do you think about your audience when preparing talks?

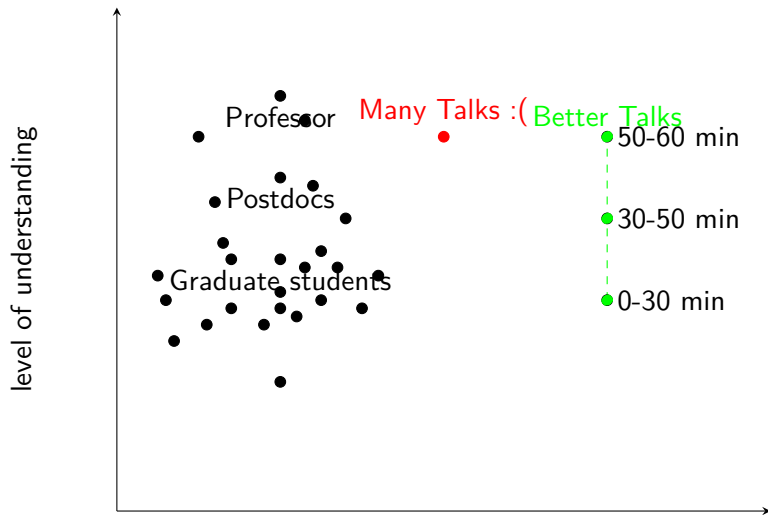
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Elliptic curves

$$E: y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$$

with  $4a^3 + 27b^2 \neq 0$

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Will focus on

- Organization
- Boardwork

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- **Length:** How many pages of note give an one-hour talk?
- **Contents:** Motivation, Background, Examples, Theorems, and Proofs.
- **Flow:** State the main theorem or goal as early as possible.
  - Theorem -> Ingredients of the proof -> Proof  
eg. Fermat's last theorem
  - Motivation -> Background -> Theorem -> Proof ideas  
eg. Technical theorems

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- **Example:** Example  $\rightarrow$  General Theory or General Theory  $\rightarrow$  Example



Let  $E/\mathbb{C}$  be an elliptic curve. We say

$E$  has CM if

$$\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}}(E) \neq \mathbb{Q},$$

$$\text{where } \text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}}(E) = \text{End}(E) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}.$$

$$E: y^2 = x^3 - x$$

Prop.  $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}}(E)$  is imag. quad.

$$E \cong \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}\omega_1 \oplus \mathbb{Z}\omega_2$$

$$\mathbb{Z} := \begin{array}{c} \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} \\ \vdots \end{array}$$

Let  $E/\mathbb{C}$  be an elliptic curve.

Let  $\text{End}(E)$  be the endomorphism ring of  $E$ .

Def.  $E$  has complex multiplication (CM)  
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(pf.) Write  $E \cong \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}w_1 + \mathbb{Z}w_2$

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$$\vdots$$

# Organization — Example notes comparison

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## Organization — More specifics about preparing notes

- “Key words” are easier to read than “full sentence”.
- Avoid heavy notations
- Introduce notations one by one
- Use abbreviations only if it is well-known or after it is introduced
- “Arrows” are easier to follow than “where”

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- Color chalks: “yellow, orange” are clearer than “red, blue”.  
(The latter can be used for circling or drawing a curve.)

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- Use Board space linearly
  - Draw vertical lines to divide the board into suitable widths
  - Write from up to down, left to right
  - Align text to the left
  - Measure the board and decide where to write what beforehand  
(for extremely important talks)

# How to improve?

Practice and Seek for feedback!