

Giving talks

(A) The most consuming thought throughout preparation and delivery

AUDIENCE

Fact: Different audiences understand different dialects; same content, same meaning, different dialects.

(B) PREPARATION: My experience - 30 years of data

(length of talk) / (6 rehearsals)

+ (# of slides) / (1/2 hour) + $\frac{3}{2}$ (importance of the talk on a scale from 1 to 10)

Example: 20 min talk, importance 8, 5 slides

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot 8 + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 6 = 12 + \frac{5}{2} + 2 = 16.5 \text{ hours prep}$$

Example 20 min talk, importance 8, 10 slides

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot 8 + 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 6 = 12 + 5 + 2 = 19 \text{ hours prep.}$$

(C) Writing a talk.

(2)

Most of the effort is

CUTTING MATERIAL

to create focus, clarity and direction
to the punchline.

Fact: 1 page blue notes = 10-12 mins talk time.

(D) Most important career in mathematics

TIME MANAGEMENT

Fact No one listens to anything you say
after your official time slot is over.

(E) Know how to drive your

(3)

PRESENTATION TOOLS

computer, slides, projectors, boards,
chalk, pictures, equations.

Fact: Chalk doesn't squeak if the
angle to the board is $\leq \frac{\pi}{6}$.

(F) Why are talks important to a researcher?

Success is determined by:

'Whoever has the most toys wins!'

In math this is:

'Whoever knows the most math wins!'

The Catch: The way the community
decides how much math you know is
by whether you can

EXPLAIN IT.

to them.