Six points for giving talks

Point 1. The most consuming thought throughout preparation and delivery

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

Point 2. The thing that most affects the quality of your talk

PREPARATION

\[
\text{Preparation time in hours} = \left( \frac{\text{Length of talk}}{4 \text{ rehearsal/s}} \right) + \left( \frac{\# \text{ of slides used}}{2} \right) + \left( \frac{\text{importance of talk from 1 to 10}}{2} \right)
\]

Example: 20 minute talk, importance 8, with 10 slides

\[
\frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 + 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 8 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 2 + 5 + 12 = 19 \text{ hours preparation time}
\]

Fact: This formula was derived from 30 years of data keeping.
Point 3: Writing a talk!
Most of the effort is cutting material to create focus, clarity and direction to the punch line.

Point 4: Most important skill for a career time management.
Facts: No one listens to anything you say after your official time slot is over.

Point 5: Know how to drive your presentation tools
Computer, slides, projectors, boards, chalk, pictures, equations, formatting.

Fact: Chalk doesn't squeak if the angle to the board is ≤ 45°.
6. 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."

Fact: The way that the community decides how much math you know is by whether you can explain it.

Sam's list of additional questions:

Presenting is a common part of an academic career, but can often be the most daunting.

This talk will focus on developing confidence as a student presenter, the difference on presenting at seminars and conferences, and finding the right conferences to attend, along with potential funding opportunities.
1. Final MSc presentation

"Talk machine".

- Write the main point
  For my thesis I learned that...
- Add necessary definitions
to make sense of the main point.
- Add necessary context
  Why do we care about the main point.

CUT/REFINE to length and audience.

Fundamental Rule: Only one main point allowed.

2. For giving talks in the future

... For my paper arXiv:2009.02812 I learned...

3. Adapting to a seminar/conference talk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSc Thesis</th>
<th>Seminar Talk</th>
<th>Conference Presentation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 min</td>
<td>60 min</td>
<td>10 min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSc Students</th>
<th>Research Group</th>
<th>People who come to your special session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Next to a piano</td>
<td>Chalk talk</td>
<td>Meeting room in a civic centre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CUT/REFINE to length and audience.
4. Developing confidence

Point 2. The thing that most affects the quality of your talk.

PREPARATION

PRACTICE    REPETITION

5. Finding the right conference

- Web, mailing lists, go to lunch, pub, Facebook
- Make a list of 5D exciting conference options.
- Rank these by how much you'd like to be there.
- Apply to the top 5 on your list.
6. Finding funding opportunities: Fundraising

Fact of life: Any significant business/initiative/project supported by several sources.
Several sources cobbled together to make it happen.

Note 1: Usually people are trying to give away money.

Note 2: Investors like to invest where others have invested.

Note 3: Investors like to be "first"
Make good things happen
And get credit for it.

Note 4: Investors like to continue funding successful projects.