Demo slide in Beamer

A minimal theme

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My theme

The theme is a Beamer template with minimal visual noise inspired by template by Jesse A. Tov and Metropolis theme.
Note, that you have to have Optima and Monaco font and XeTeX installed to enjoy this wonderful typography. This theme has been compiled using:

```
xelatex -halt-on-error -interaction=nonstopmode demo
```

Sections

Sections group slides of the same topic

```
\section{Elements}
```

Typography

```
The theme provides sensible defaults to
\emph{emphasize} text, \alert{accent} parts
or show \textbf{bold} results.
```

becomes

The theme provides sensible defaults to emphasize text, accent parts or show **bold** results.

Font feature test

- Regular
- Italic
- SmallCaps
- **Bold**
- ***Bold Italic***
- **Bold SmallCaps**
- `Monospace`
- `Monospace Italic`
- `Monospace Bold`
- `Monospace Bold Italic`

Lists

Items

- Milk
- Eggs
- Potatos

Enumerations

1. First,
2. Second and
3. Last.

Descriptions

PowerPoint Meeh.

Beamer Yeeeha.

Animation

- This is important

Animation

- This is important
- Now this

Animation

- This is important
- Now this
- And now this

Animation

- This is really important
- Now this
- And now this

Figures

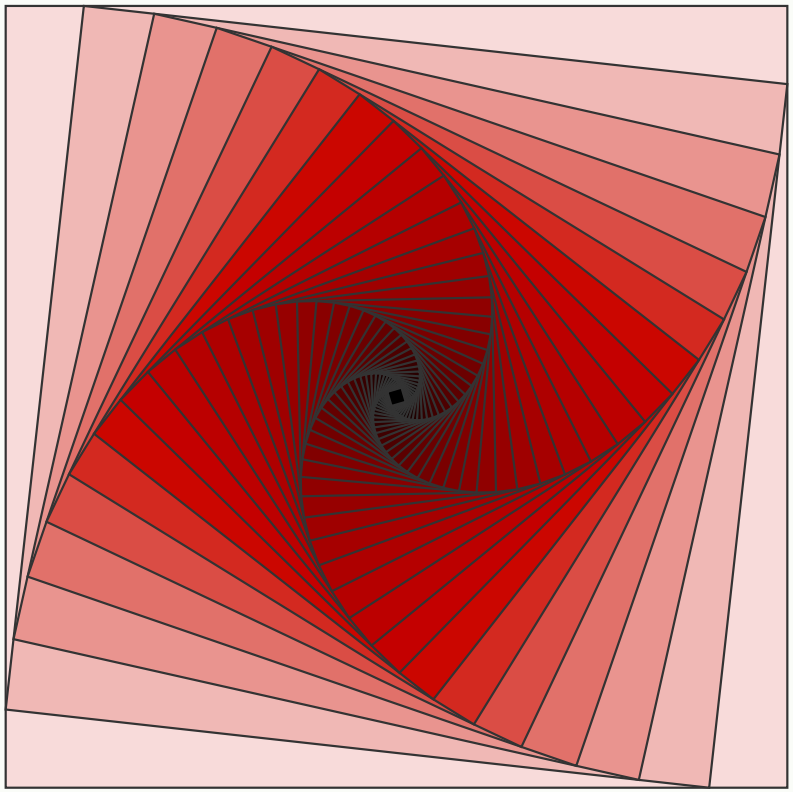

Figure: Rotated square from texample.net.

Tables

Table: Largest cities in the world (source: Wikipedia)

City	Population
Mexico City	20,116,842
Shanghai	19,210,000
Peking	15,796,450
Istanbul	14,160,467

Blocks

Three different block environments are pre-defined and may be styled with an optional background color.

Default

Block content.

Alert

Block content.

Example

Block content.

Default

Block content.

Alert

Block content.

Example

Block content.

Math

$$e = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

References

Some references to showcase [Knuth, 1992, Graham et al., 1989, Simpson, 2003, Erd□s, 1995, Greenwade, 1993]

Summary

Get the source of this template and the demo presentation from

github.com/Adarsh-Barik

Questions?

Backup slides

Sometimes, it is useful to add slides at the end of your presentation to refer to during audience questions.

References I


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A selection of problems and results in combinatorics.
In Recent trends in combinatorics (Matrahaza, 1995), pages 1–6.
Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge.


Graham, R., Knuth, D., and Patashnik, O. (1989).
Concrete mathematics.
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Greenwade, G. D. (1993).
The Comprehensive Tex Archive Network (CTAN).
TUGBoat, 14(3):342–351.


Knuth, D. (1992).
Two notes on notation.
Amer. Math. Monthly, 99:403–422.

References II


Simpson, H. (2003).
Proof of the Riemann Hypothesis.
preprint (2003), available at
http://www.math.drofnats.edu/riemann.ps.