Presentation using PDFLATEX, FoilTEX and PPOWER4

Latex Smart

6356 Agricultural Road

University of British Columbia

Vancouver BC

V6T 1Z2

February 28, 2003

What is PPOWER4?

PPOWER4 (PDF Presentation Post-Processor) is a post-processor for PDF files produced with PDFLAT_EX and FoilT_EX.

The features of PPower4:

- parts of a page can be uncovered step by step during a presentation with `Acrobat Reader.`

- can display parts of a page in any order

- can remove item from the page

- can insert fancy transitions or gradient background

Using PPower4

Using PPOWER4:

- Add `\usepackage{pause}`, `\usepackage{background}`, `\usepackage{pp4slide}`, `\usepackage{hyperref}` to the preamble.

- Produce PDF from LATEX source with `pdflatex file.tex`, then post-process with `ppower4 file.pdf file.post.pdf`. This produces a new file, `file.post.pdf`, with the effects. If you want to print out the pdf file, **print the orginal pdf file file.pdf** instead of the file `file.post.pdf`.

- Three different commands for backgrounds

  - `\pagecolor{color}` for solid color.
  - `\vpagecolor[color1]{color2}` for vertical gradient (like this page).
  - `\hpagecolor[color1]{color2}` for horizontal gradient.

Using PPower4 (Ct'd)

- The `\pause` command produces partial pages. For example at the end of this line there is a `\pause` command – it waits for a keypress to display the rest of the page.

  - We can also use transition effects with `\pause` like Dissolve or Wipe — `\pauseDissolve` and `\pauseWipe{0}`.
  - To Switch off the pause function, use `\pauseReplace`.

  We can download the `PPower4` program from the following site:

  http://www.tex.ac.uk/tex-archive/support/ppower4/download.html

Basics of Survival Analysis

Notations: ▮

- T = a random variable representing time to event (e.g. time to death), $T > 0$
▮

- pdf and cdf: $f(t)$ and $F(t)$ ▮

- survivor function: $s(t) = 1 - F(t)$ ▮

- hazard function: $h(t)$, which is the probability that an individual dies at time t, given that he has survived to time t. ▮

- relationship between $h(t)$, $f(t)$, $s(t)$:
$h(t) = \frac{f(t)}{s(t)}$
$s(t) = \exp\{-\int_0^t h(u)du\}$
So $f(t) = h(t)\exp\{-\int_0^t h(u)du\}$

Minipage and Graphics

- *Grad Trip*, August 2001
  - Destination: Joffre Lake in Whistler ▌
  - People: UBC stats grads ▌
  - Activities: BBQ, hiking, canoeing, etc ▌

- *Grad Trip*, July 2002
  - Destination: Buntzen Lake in Port Moody
  - People: UBC and SFU stats grads
  - Activities: BBQ, hiking, kayaking, etc

Partial code for the previous page:

```
\begin{minipage}[t]{4.5in}
  \raggedright
  \begin{center}
    \includegraphics[width=2.8in,height=2in]{whistler}
  \end{center}
  \vspace{-0.2in}
  \begin{itemize}
  \end{itemize}
\end{minipage}
\hfill
\begin{minipage}[t]{4.5in}
\end{minipage}
```