Hello

World

October 16, 2019

北京郵電大學

Outline

Introduction

- Your introduction goes here!
- Use `itemize` to organize your main points.
  - up to 3 text levels with `itemize`
    - Indents increase level by level, font size decreases
      - Should you require more levels, use `description` instead of `itemize`.
        - Note: Please try not to write too much copy onto your slides.

Section Header 1

Version - white background

Section Header 2

Version - backgroundcolour skin

Section Header 3

Version - backgroundcolour green

Title and Content - Black

- Especially for pictures like x-ray
- Enter explanation text - e.g. what can be seen in the picture

Title, subtitle and content

Enter subtitle here

Enter text, charts, pictures, ... here

Figures

- You can upload a figure (JPEG, PNG or PDF) using the files menu.
- To include it in your document, use the `includegraphics` command (see the comment below in the source code).

Figure 1: Caption goes here.

Sample Chart

Insert charts as images

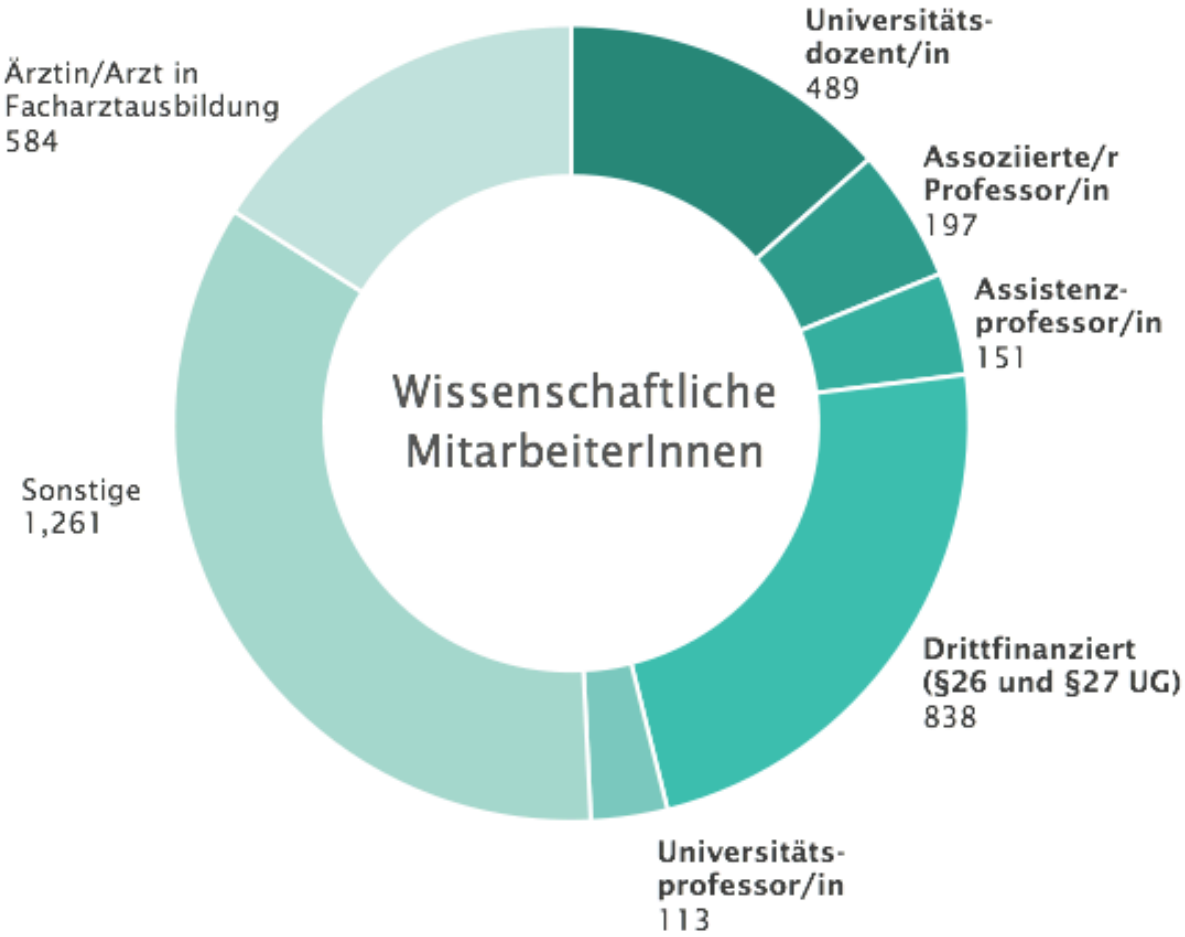

Figure 2: Caption

Two Columns

- Left column for content
  - Can contain text, charts, pictures, ...

- Right column for content
  - Can contain text, charts, pictures, ...

Comparison

Headline for left column

- Left column for content
  - Can contain text, charts, pictures, ...

Headline for right column

- Right column for content
  - Can contain text, charts, pictures, ...

Blocks

Block

Some examples of commonly used commands and features are included, to help you get started.

Example Block

Some examples of commonly used commands and features are included, to help you get started.

Alert Block

Some examples of commonly used commands and features are included, to help you get started.

Tables

Item	Quantity
Widgets	42
Gadgets	13

Table 1: An example table.

Readable Mathematics

Let $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$ be a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variables with $\mathrm{E}[X_i] = \mu$ and $\mathrm{Var}[X_i] = \sigma^2 < \infty$, and let

$$S_n = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i}^{n} X_i$$

denote their mean. Then as n approaches infinity, the random variables $\sqrt{n}(S_n - \mu)$ converge in distribution to a normal $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$.