Title of presentation

Subtitle of presentation

Author 1[1] Author 2[1,2] Author 3[1,2,3]

[1]University A
[2]University B
[3]University C

September 25, 2021

UNIVERSIDAD DE SANTIAGO DE CHILE

Contenido

Why *kinking* effect?

Theorem

There is no largest prime number.

Proof.

1. Suppose p were the largest prime number.

Why *kinking* effect?

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2. Let q be the product of the first p numbers.

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2. Let q be the product of the first p numbers.
3. Then $q + 1$ is not divisible by any of them.
4. But $q + 1$ is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers. □

The proof used *reductio ad absurdum*.

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Contenido

There Is No Largest Prime Number

The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*.

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Contenido

Figures

Observation 1

Simmons Hall is composed of metal and concrete.

Observation 2

Simmons Dormitory is composed of brick.

Conclusion

Simmons Hall $\neq$ Simmons Dormitory.

Figures

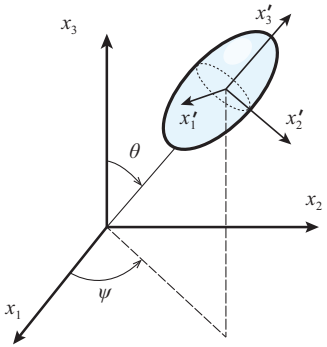

Figure: Example of figure

Tables

Table: Results of CLT buckling test, obtained from Pina et al. (2019)

Test number	Width /mm	Total thickness /mm	Height /mm	E /GPa	λ_{eff}	Critical load /kN	Critical stress /MPa
1.a	150	45	1000	11.65	87.8	71.85	10.64
1.b	150	45	1000	11.65	87.8	95.31	14.12
2.a	150	45	1980	11.65	164.6	35.76	5.3
2.b	150	45	1990	11.65	164.6	21.12	3.13
3.a	150	90	2000	11.29	83.1	210.14	15.57
3.b	150	90	2000	11.29	83.1	129.24	9.57
3.c	150	90	2000	11.29	83.1	168.98	12.52
3.d	150	90	2000	11.29	83.1	194.89	14.44

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Bibliography I


Pina, J. C., E. I. Saavedra Flores, and K. Saavedra (2019). "Numerical Study on the Elastic Buckling of Cross-Laminated Timber Walls Subject to Compression". In: *Construction and Building Materials* 199, pp. 82–91.