Title of presentation

Subtitle of presentation

Author $2^{1,2}$ Author $3^{1,2,3}$ Author 1^1

¹University A

²University B

³University C

November 10, 2021









Section example

Texto2



This is the general template for presentations.



This is the general template for presentations. Use $\parbox{\color{local}{\color{\color{local}{\color{local}{\color{local}{\color{local}{\color{local}{\color{local}{\color{local}{\color{local}{\color{local}{\ca$



This is the general template for presentations.

Use $\parbox{\sc Vpause}$ command to create steps in your presentation.

Block title

Block example



Frame subtitle

This is the general template for presentations.

Use \pause command to create steps in your presentation.

Block title

Block example

Block alert title

Block alert example



This is the general template for presentations.

Use \pause command to create steps in your presentation.

Block title

Block example

Block alert title

Block alert example

Block example title

Block example example



UNIVERSIDAD Frame without subtitle

This template accepts theorems, examples and proof environments. Here are some examples:

Theorem

There is no largest prime number.

Proof.

1. Suppose *p* were the largest prime number.



Frame without subtitle

This template accepts theorems, examples and proof environments. Here are some examples:

Theorem

There is no largest prime number.

Proof.

- 1. Suppose p were the largest prime number.
- 2. Let *q* be the product of the first *p* numbers.



Frame without subtitle

This template accepts theorems, examples and proof environments. Here are some examples:

Theorem

There is no largest prime number.

Proof.

- 1. Suppose p were the largest prime number.
- 2. Let *q* be the product of the first *p* numbers.
- 3. Then q + 1 is not divisible by any of them.



Frame without subtitle

This template accepts theorems, examples and proof environments. Here are some examples:

Theorem

There is no largest prime number.

Proof.

- 1. Suppose p were the largest prime number.
- 2. Let *q* be the product of the first *p* numbers.
- 3. Then q + 1 is not divisible by any of them.
- 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.



UNIVERSIDAD DE SANTIAGO DE CHILE

Texto

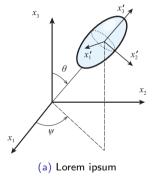
Texto

Texto

(1) content...



Figures



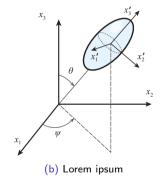


Figure: Caption (a) refered to left figure and (b) to refered to right figure.



Tables

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

Test number	Width /mm	Total thickness /mm	Height /mm	<i>E</i> /GPa	$\lambda_{\it eff}$	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

Title of presentation

Subtitle of presentation

Author $2^{1,2}$ Author $3^{1,2,3}$ Author 1^1

¹University A

²University B

³University C

November 10, 2021









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.