Example document to recreate with beamer in LaTeX

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Markup Languages and Reproducible Programming in Statistics

Outline

We define a set of equations as

$$a = b + c^2, \tag{1}$$

$$a - c^2 = b, \tag{2}$$

$$\text{left side} - \text{right side}, \tag{3}$$

$$\text{left side} + \text{something} \geq \text{right side}, \tag{4}$$

for all something > 0.

Aligning the same equations

Aligning the equations by the equal sign gives a much better view into the placements of the separate equation components.

$$
\begin{aligned}
a &= b + c^2 & (5)\\
a - c^2 &= b & (6)\\
\text{left side} &- \text{right side} & (7)\\
\text{left side} + \text{something} &\geq \text{right side} & (8)
\end{aligned}
$$

Omit equation numbering

Alternatively, the equation numbering can be omitted.

$$
\begin{aligned}
a &= b + c^2 \\
a - c^2 &= b \\
\text{left side} &- \text{right side} \\
\text{left side} + \text{something} &\geq \text{right side}
\end{aligned}
$$

Ugly alignment

Some components do not look well, when aligned. Especially equations with different heights and spacing. For example,

$$E = mc^2, \tag{9}$$

$$m = \frac{E}{c^2}, \tag{10}$$

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{E}{m}}. \tag{11}$$

Take that into account.

Discussion

This is where you'd normally give your audience a recap of your talk, where you could discuss e.g. the following

- ▶ Your main findings
- ▶ The consequences of your main findings
- ▶ Things to do
- ▶ Any other business not currently investigated, but related to your talk