

# The **NEW** fau-beamer Template

The  $\text{\LaTeX}$  template according to the 2021 FAU corporate guide

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## What is this?

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This file demonstrates the `fau-beamer` style, which is a style for the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  `beamer` class, which allows to create presentation slides in  $\text{\LaTeX}$ . The design is based on the FAU corporate [style guide 2021](#).

This code for this template was written by [Tim Roith](#). If you have questions about the template or found a mistake you can send an email to `tim{dot}roith{at}fau{dot}de` or open a issue at the [GitHub repository](#).

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1. Example Section
    - 1.1 Subsection A
    - 1.2 Subsection B
  2. The Color Scheme
  3. The Frame Dimensions
  4. Equations and blocks
  5. Citing and bibliography

# 1. Example Section

1.1 Subsection A

1.2 Subsection B

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# An Example Slide



## With a subtitle

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This is how a normal slide looks like, where plain text is put within the `frame` environment.

You can use blocks with this template.

## Block headline

This block spans all the way from the left to the right margin.

Using minipages one can use blocks of certain fixed sizes.

### Headline A

Some text.

### Headline B

Some other text  
that spans  
over multiple lines.

### Headline C

Even more text  
that spans  
over multiple lines.

A block with an empty title.

A block with a space in the title.

# A very very very very very very very very long title

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In this frame everything is aligned on top.

In this frame everything is aligned on the bottom.

## Itemize and enumerate

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You can use the itemize environment that looks as follows.

- An item.
- Another one.
  - A subitem.
  - Another subitem.
- And another item.

You can also use the enumerate environment.

1. The first item.
2. The second one.
3. The third one.



- The first item.

- The first item.
- The second one.

- The first item.
- The second one.

## Framed Text

This should be displayed after the list.

- The first item.
- The second one.

## Framed Text

This should be displayed after the list. This should be displayed last.



We can also have subsections, even though they don't really do anything right now. They only appear in the toc.

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When there is one subsection, there probably should be another.

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# 1. Example Section

1.1 Subsection A

1.2 Subsection B

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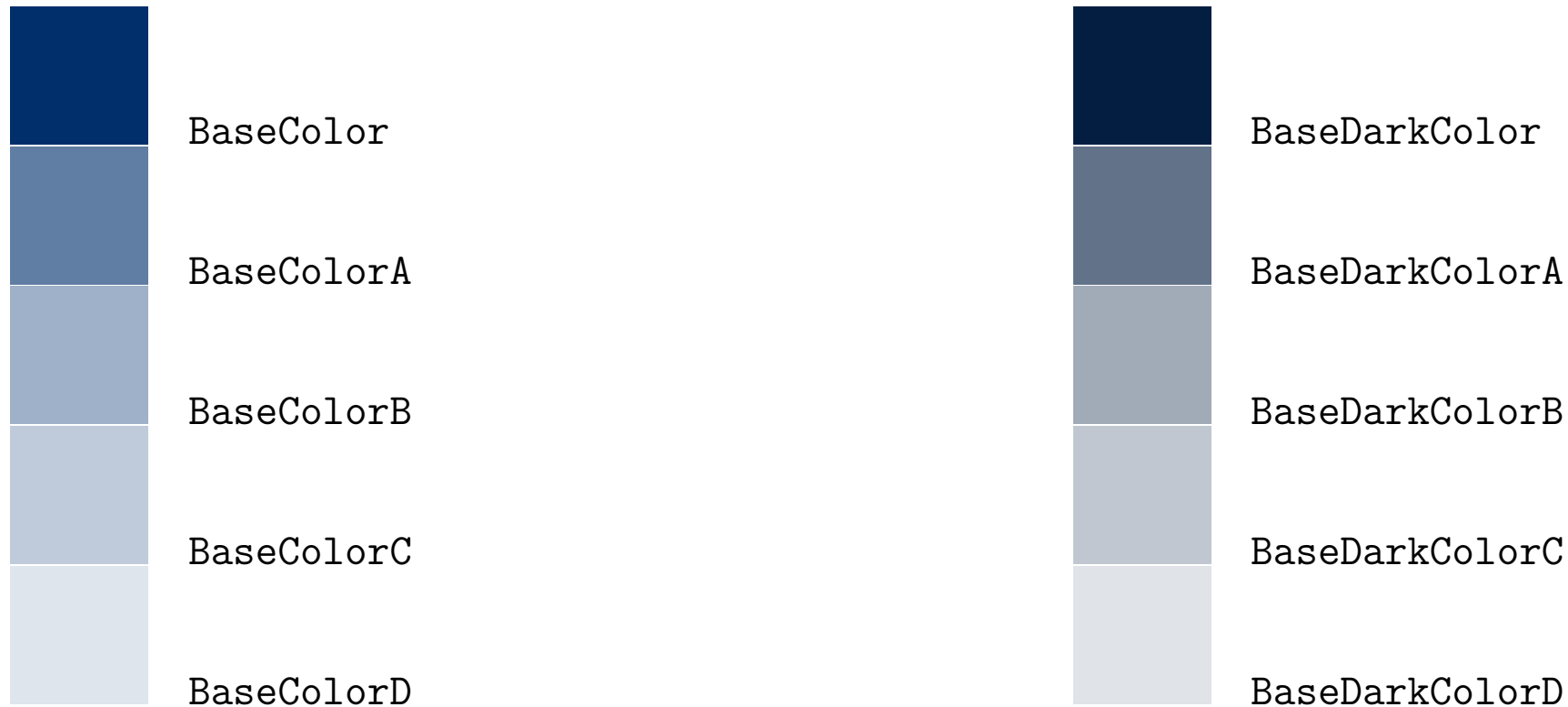
You can specify the institute template by passing it to package, i.e.,  
`\usepackage[institute=<option>]{styles/beamerthemefau}`,  
where you have the following options,

- FAU
- RW
- Med
- Nat
- TF

## Base and Dark scheme

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For each institute the color scheme consists of two main colors, which are named `BaseColor` and `BaseDarkColor`. They can be used throughout the document. For each of theses colors, adding a letter from A to D will create a lighter shade as displayed below.



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# 1. Example Section

1.1 Subsection A

1.2 Subsection B

## 2. The Color Scheme

## 3. The Frame Dimensions

## 4. Equations and blocks

## 5. Citing and bibliography

The area you can fill in a normal frame

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This area can be filled on a normal frame.

This area can be filled on a frame without a title.



This area can be filled on a plain frame.

This area can be filled on a true plain frame with removed margins.

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# 1. Example Section

1.1 Subsection A

1.2 Subsection B

## 2. The Color Scheme

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The beamer class unfortunately has some problems with the proper alignment of equation labels.

## Label alignment

The beamer class unfortunately has some problems with the proper alignment of equation labels. In this template we try to patch some of these issues and therefore the label below should be aligned exactly on the right margin

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

An `align` environment should yield the same alignment

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0. \tag{2}$$

This is especially important if we put such an environment in a block,

### Gauss's Theorem

$$\int_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F \, d\lambda^n = \int_{\partial\Omega} F \cdot \nu \, d\mathcal{H}^{n-1}. \tag{3}$$

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# 1. Example Section

1.1 Subsection A

1.2 Subsection B

## 2. The Color Scheme

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## 5. Citing and bibliography

Since we use `biblatex` we can easily cite our favourite articles, like [\[Bun+21a\]](#); [\[Bun+21b\]](#). For presentation the `footnote` command is useful to have citation at the bottom<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup>[\[Bun+21a\]](#)

To show the references used within this presentation we can use the `printbibliography` command from `biblatex`. For beamer documents it is important to give the additional option `[heading=none]`.

## References

- [Bun+21a] L. Bungert, T. Roith, D. Tenbrinck, and M. Burger. “A Bregman Learning Framework for Sparse Neural Networks”. In: (2021).
- [Bun+21b] L. Bungert, T. Roith, D. Tenbrinck, and M. Burger. “Neural Architecture Search via Bregman Iterations”. In: (2021).



