

# The NEW fau-beamer Template

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

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February 13, 2023

# Introduction

## What is this?

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](#).



- 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

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Outline

Outline

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

FAU FAU

# 1. Example Section

1.1 Subsection A

1.2 Subsection B

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# An Example Slide

## With a subtitle

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



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└─Example Section

└─An Example Slide

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.

Blocks

FAU FAU

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.

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over multiple lines.

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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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Example Section

A very very very very very very very long title



# Top aligned



In this frame everything is aligned on top.

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Example Section

Top aligned

Top aligned

FAU FAU

In this frame everything is aligned on top.

# Bottom aligned



In this frame everything is aligned on the bottom.

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└─ Example Section

└─ Bottom aligned

Bottom aligned

FAU FAU

In this frame everything is aligned on the bottom.

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.

# Using Overlay Specifications



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└─Example Section

└─Using Overlay Specifications

# Using Overlay Specifications



- The first item.

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└─Example Section

└─Using Overlay Specifications

- The first item.

# Using Overlay Specifications



- The first item.
- The second one.

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└─Example Section

└─Using Overlay Specifications

Using Overlay Specifications

FAU FAU

- The first item.
- The second one.

# Using Overlay Specifications



- The first item.
- The second one.

Framed Text

This should be displayed after the list.

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Example Section

Using Overlay Specifications

Using Overlay Specifications

FAU FAU

- The first item.
- The second one.

Framed Text

This should be displayed after the list.

# Using Overlay Specifications



- The first item.
- The second one.

Framed Text

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

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Example Section

Using Overlay Specifications

Using Overlay Specifications

- The first item.
- The second one.

Framed Text

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

Using Overlay Specifications

FAU FAU



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

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

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# 1. Example Section

- 1.1 Subsection A
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└─ The Color Scheme

└─

# Choosing the Institution



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

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└─ The Color Scheme

└─ Choosing the Institution

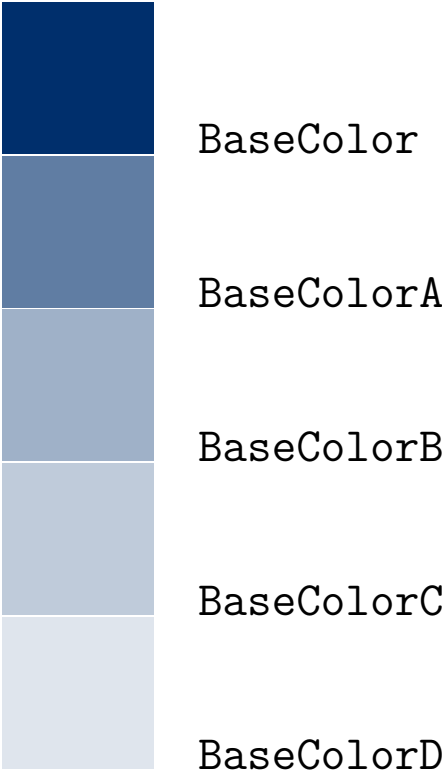
You can specify the institute template by passing it to package, i.e.,  
`\usepackage[institute=<option>]{styles/beamerthemefau},`  
where you have the following options,  
• FAU  
• RW  
• Med  
• Nat  
• TF

# The Colors

## Base and Dark scheme



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.





# 1. Example Section

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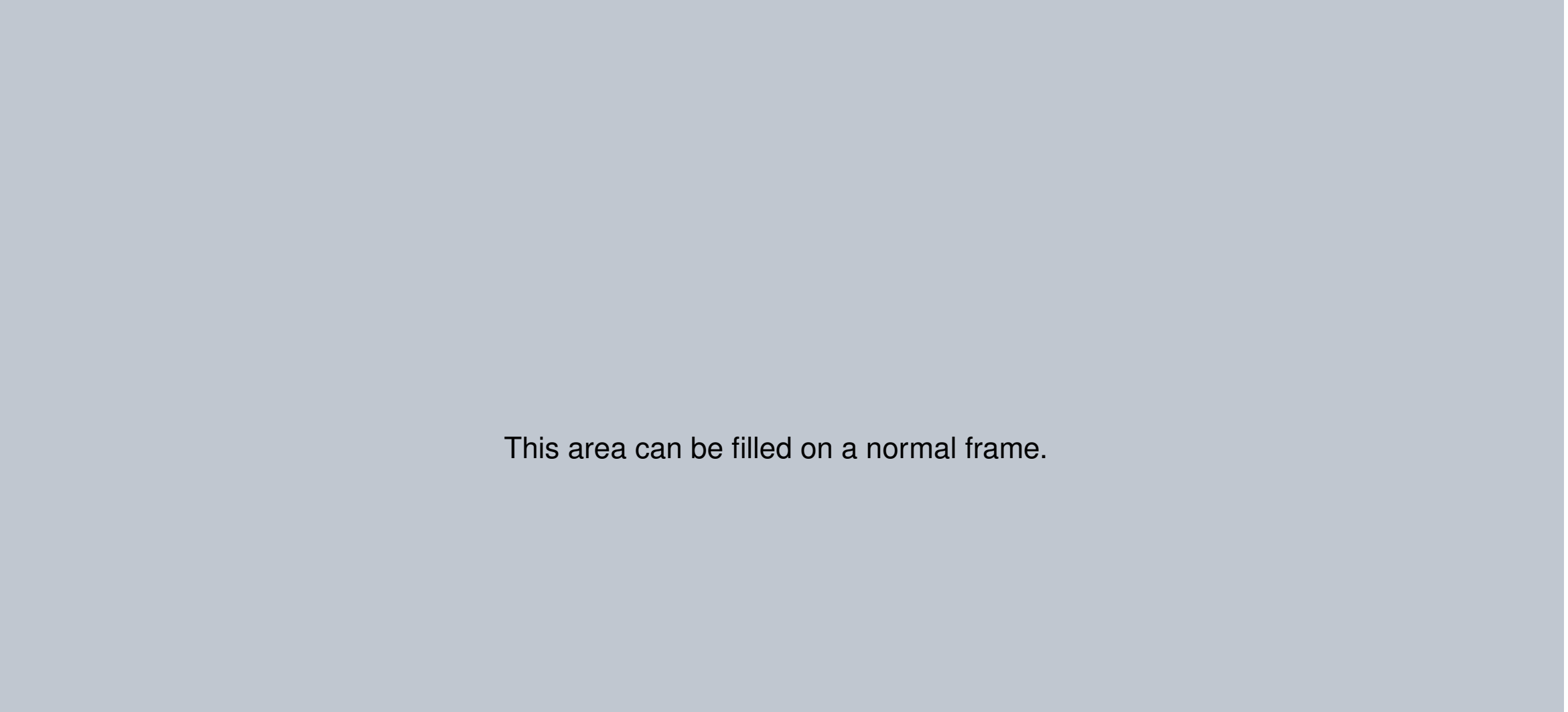
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└─ The Frame Dimensions

└─

# Text Area

The area you can fill in a normal frame



This area can be filled on a normal frame.



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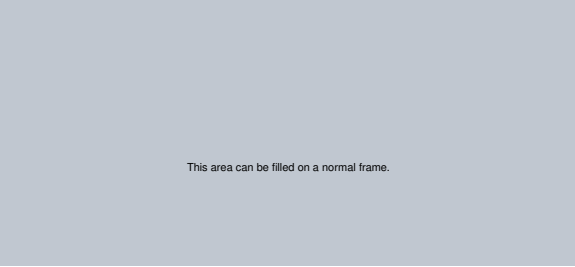
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└─ The Frame Dimensions

└─ Text Area

Text Area

The area you can fill in a normal frame



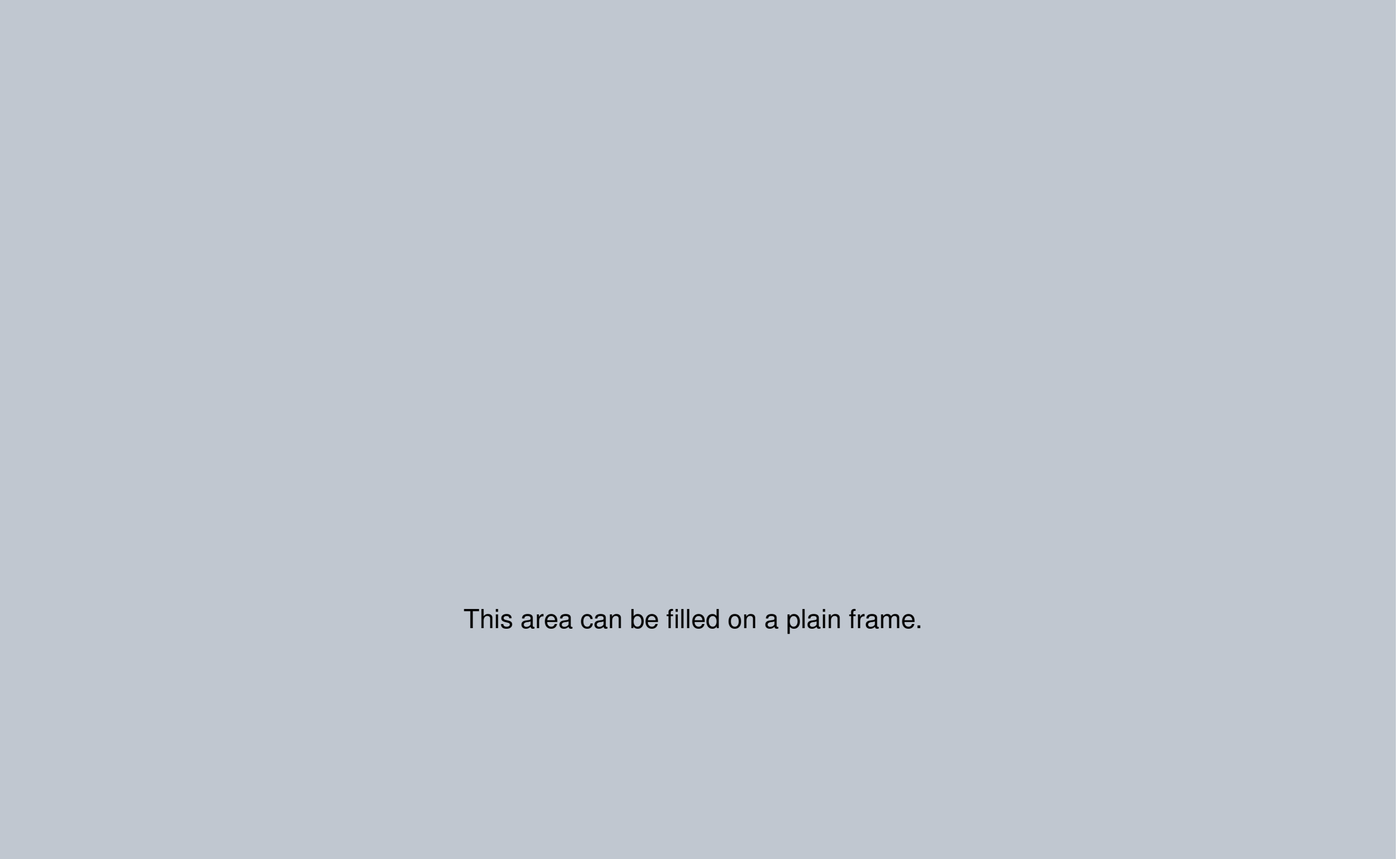
This area can be filled on a normal frame.

FAU FAU

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

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

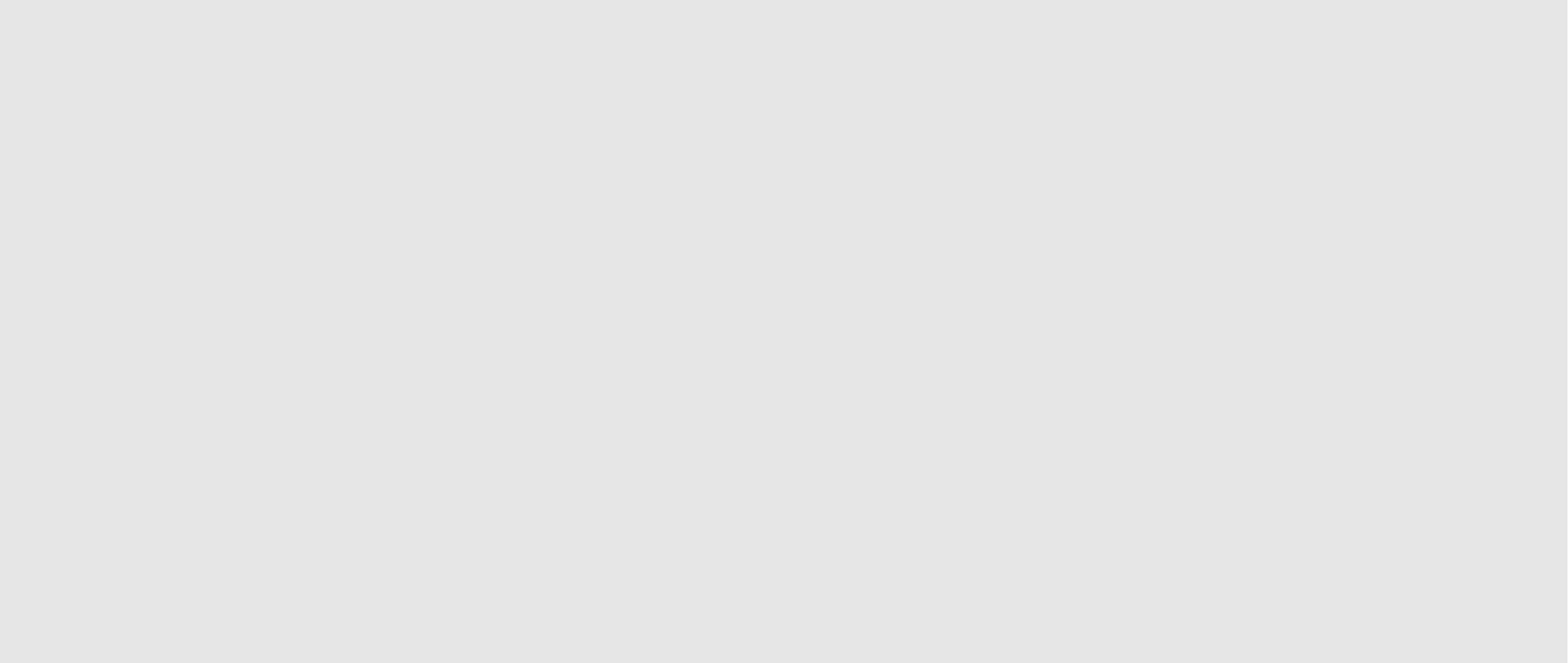




This area can be filled on a plain frame.



This area can be filled on a plain frame.



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

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



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└─ Equations and blocks

└─

# Equations

## Label alignment



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

# Equations

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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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└─Equations and blocks

└─Equations

Equations

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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>.

<sup>1</sup>[Bun+21a]

# References



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).



