

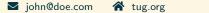
## Seville, a gorgeous beamer theme

That was the title and this is the subtitle

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John Doe

University of LATEX









## Seville looks

Seville is a beamer theme inspired by Matthias Vogelgesang's beautiful Metropolis theme.

This theme uses the Font Awesome 5 icons .

The logo is borrowed from Graficatessen.

Colors are taken from the Solarized palette .

Text can be *alerted*, **bold**, *emphasized*, or monospaced.

Optionally, this theme can use the Fira Sans font by Mozilla ①, or the Noto Sans font by Google G. Also the Academicons.

## Beamer blocks<sup>1</sup>

## **Block**

This is the look of a normal beamer block.

### Alert!

This is an alerted block.

## **Example**

This is how an example block looks like with this theme.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>There are also predefined math block environments: *definition, example, theorem, proof, corollary, lemma, fact, proposition,* and *remark.* 

# Math symbols

Math symbols look as follows:

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^{2}},$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f'(a) \frac{(x-a)^{n}}{n!},$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1p} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{np} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_i = A_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes A_n,$$

$$A \cup \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} B_i = \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} (A \cup B_i),$$
$$X \otimes (Y \oplus Z) = X \otimes Y \oplus X \otimes Z,$$

 $A\cap \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} (A\cap B_i),$ 

$$\operatorname{Hom}\left(\bigoplus_{i\in I}X_i,Y\right)=\prod_{i\in I}\operatorname{Hom}(X_i,Y).$$

## Lists

We have lists, with numbers or symbols, and three indentation levels.

- 1. Carrots.
  - a. Orange.
    - i. Long.
    - ii. Short.
  - b. Purple.
- 2. Onions.
- 3. Lettuce.

- Carrots.
  - o Orange.
    - Long.
    - Short.
  - o Purple.
- Onions.
- Lettuce.

## Citations

Citations like [Knuth, 1973] contain links to the reference list. Click on it!

It also works with several papers in the same citation command, like [Dirac, 1981, Knuth, 2016].

You can also credit theorems with citations.

Theorem ([Einstein, 1905])
This theorem was proved by Einstein. Click on the red citation!

## References

- Dirac, P. A. M. (1981).
  The Principles of Quantum Mechanics.
  International series of monographs on physics. Clarendon Press.
- Einstein, A. (1905).

  Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper. (German) [On the electrodynamics of moving bodies].

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- Knuth, D. (Accessed: 01-09-2016).
  Knuth: Computers and typesetting.
  http://www-cs-faculty.stanford.edu/~uno/abcde.html.
- Knuth, D. E. (1973).
  Fundamental Algorithms, chapter 1.2.
  Addison-Wesley.