# Seville, a gorgeous beamer theme

## *That was the title and this is the subtitle*

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# Seville looks

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

This theme uses the Fira Sans font by Mozilla , the Font Awesome 5 icons , and the Academicons .

The logo is borrowed from Graficatessen.

Colors are taken from the Solarized palette .

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

Presentations using this theme must be compiled with LuaLaTeX.

# Beamer blocks[1]

**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.

[1]There are also predefined math block environments: *definition*, *example*, *theorem*, *proof*, *corollary*, *lemma*, *fact*, *proposition*, and *remark*.

# Math fonts

We have different kinds of math fonts, latin and greek:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $abc$ | $\mathrm{abc}$ | $\boldsymbol{abc}$ | $\mathbf{abc}$ | $\mathsf{abc}$ | $\mathbb{abc}$ | $\mathfrak{abc}$ | |
| $ABC$ | $\mathrm{ABC}$ | $\boldsymbol{ABC}$ | $\mathbf{ABC}$ | $\mathsf{ABC}$ | $\mathbb{ABC}$ | $\mathfrak{ABC}$ | $\mathcal{ABC}$ |
| $\alpha\beta\gamma$ | $\alpha\beta\gamma$ | $\boldsymbol{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ | $\mathbf{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ | | | | |
| $AB\Gamma$ | $\mathrm{AB}\Gamma$ | $\boldsymbol{AB\Gamma}$ | $\mathbf{AB\Gamma}$ | | | | |

# Math symbols

Math symbols look as follows:

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

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

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

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

$$A \cap \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} B_i = \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} (A \cap B_i),$$

$$A \cup \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} B_i = \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} (A \cup B_i),$$

$$X \otimes (Y \oplus Z) = X \otimes Y \oplus X \otimes Z,$$

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

# 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.
    - Orange.
        - Long.
        - Short.
    - 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].
  *Annalen der Physik*, 322(10):891–921.
- Knuth, D. (Accessed: 01–09–2016).
  Knuth: Computers and typesetting.
- Knuth, D. E. (1973).
  *Fundamental Algorithms*, chapter 1.2.
  Addison-Wesley.