



Seville, a gorgeous beamer theme

That was the title and this is the subtitle

Conference Presentation 2023

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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 , or the Noto Sans font by Google . Also the Academicons.

Beamer blocks¹

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.

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

Math symbols

Math symbols look as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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- ☰ Knuth, D. E. (1973).
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Addison-Wesley.