

# Your Presentation Title

Firstname Lastname

Georgia State University

September 11, 2023



**① First Section**

**② Second Section**

**③ Third Section**

**④ Fourth Section**

# First Frame

Hello, world!

# Color Table

- GSU Theme Blue
- GSU Cool Blue
- GSU Vibrant Blue
- GSU Light Blue
- GSU Blue Steel
- GSU Dark Gray
- GSU Medium Gray
- GSU Light Gray
- GSU Red Accent

# Font size in Beamer (default)

This is tiny font size This is scriptsize font size This is footnotesize font size This is small font size This is normalsize font size This is large font size This is Large font size This is LARGE font size This is huge font size This is Huge font size

# Blocks

## Theorem 1

This is a theorem.

## Proof.

Here you can briefly prove your Theorem 1.

A proof is better not to be very long. Use `\alert` to highlight **important things**. □

## Example 1

This is an example.

## Alert 1

Add `[fragile]` after `\begin{frame}` when using verbatim environments.

# Serif fonts in math

A Dirichlet distribution is a distribution over the  $K$ -dimensional probability simplex:

$$\Delta_K = \left\{ (\pi_1, \dots, \pi_K) : \pi_k \geq 0, \sum_k \pi_k = 1 \right\}$$

We say  $(\pi_1, \dots, \pi_K)$  is Dirichlet distributed,

$$(\pi_1, \dots, \pi_K) \sim \text{Dirichlet}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_K)$$

with parameters  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_K)$ , if

$$p(\pi_1, \dots, \pi_K) = \frac{\Gamma(\sum_k \alpha_k)}{\prod_k \Gamma(\alpha_k)} \prod_{k=1}^K \pi_k^{\alpha_k - 1}$$

# Notes if two screen allows

- Eggs



# Notes if two screen allows

- Eggs
- Plants

# Notes if two screen allows

- Eggs
- Plants
- Animals

# Highlighting the Current Item in an Enumeration

- First point.

# Highlighting the Current Item in an Enumeration

- First point.
- Second point.

# Highlighting the Current Item in an Enumeration

- First point.
- Second point.
- Third point.

# Uncovering Tagged Formulas Piecewise

$$A = B$$

# Uncovering Tagged Formulas Piecewise

$$\begin{aligned} A &= B \\ &= C \end{aligned}$$

# Uncovering Tagged Formulas Piecewise

$$\begin{aligned} A &= B \\ &= C \\ &= D \end{aligned}$$



# An Algorithm For Finding Primes Numbers.

```
int main (void)
{
```

```
    return 0;
}
```

# An Algorithm For Finding Primes Numbers.

```
int main (void)
{
    std::vector<bool> is_prime (100, true);
    for (int i = 2; i < 100; i++)

        return 0;
}
```

# An Algorithm For Finding Primes Numbers.

```
int main (void)
{
std::vector<bool> is_prime (100, true);
  for (int i = 2; i < 100; i++)
    if (is_prime[i])
    {

    }
  return 0;
}
```

# An Algorithm For Finding Primes Numbers.

```
int main (void)
{
std::vector<bool> is_prime (100, true);
  for (int i = 2; i < 100; i++)
    if (is_prime[i])
    {
      std::cout << i << " ";
      for (int j = i; j < 100;
           is_prime [j] = false, j+=i);
    }
  return 0;
}
```

# An Algorithm For Finding Primes Numbers.

```
int main (void)
{
std::vector<bool> is_prime (100, true);
for (int i = 2; i < 100; i++)
    if (is_prime[i])
    {
std::cout << i << " ";
for (int j = i; j < 100;
    is_prime [j] = false, j+=i);
    }
return 0;
}
```

Note the use of `std::`.

*Thanks!*