The Title of the Presentation

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TUDelft

Example frame 1

This is the first frame.
You can set the blue bar vertical using the option
\usetheme[verticalbar=true]{tud}.
Set the aspect ratio to 4:3 with the documentclass option
aspectratio=43. Use aspectratio=169 for wide screen (16:9).

Example frame 2

Block
- item 1
- item 2

Example
1. Sugar in a stirred cup of tea gathers in the middle.
2. Rivers often take a detour through flat terrain.

Alert

Rivers and sweet tea do unexpected things.[1]

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[1]A. Einstein (Mar. 1926). "Die Ursache der Mäanderbildung der Flußläufe und des sogenannten Baerschen Gesetzes". In: *Die Naturwissenschaften* 14.11, pp. 223–224. DOI: 10.1007/bf01510300

Mass–energy equivalence

They say every formula you add to a presentation, will reduce your audience by 50 %. A simple yet effective way to mitigate this effect, is adding a compact nomenclature to the slides containing formulae.
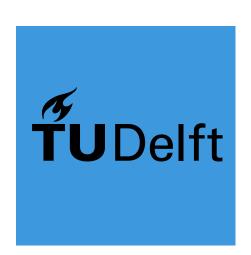
$$E = mc^2$$

If you find this is taking up too much of your precious space, than you are doing something wrong, and it is not adding this little nomenclature. The optional argument specifies the number of column pairs.

E Energy (J)
c Speed of light in vacuum (m/s)

m Mass (kg)

first column

animation

Some commands take optional arguments in the form of <x−y>, where x is the first 'sub-frame' on which the context is shown, and y is the last. x or y can be replaced by +, referring to 'the next sub-frame'.

1. uncovered. . .

Using only:1
Using onslide:1
Using pause:

animation

Some commands take optional arguments in the form of <x−y>, where x is the first 'sub-frame' on which the context is shown, and y is the last. x or y can be replaced by +, referring to 'the next sub-frame'.

1. uncovered. . .
2. one. . .

Using only:2
Using onslide: 2
Using pause:

animation

Some commands take optional arguments in the form of <x−y>, where x is the first 'sub-frame' on which the context is shown, and y is the last. x or y can be replaced by +, referring to 'the next sub-frame'.

1. uncovered. . .
2. one. . .
3. by. . .

Using only:3
Using onslide: 3
Using pause:

animation

Some commands take optional arguments in the form of <x–y>, where x is the first 'sub-frame' on which the context is shown, and y is the last. x or y can be replaced by +, referring to 'the next sub-frame'.

1. uncovered. . .
2. one. . .
3. by. . .
4. one.

Using only:
Using onslide:
Using pause:

animation

Some commands take optional arguments in the form of <x–y>, where x is the first 'sub-frame' on which the context is shown, and y is the last. x or y can be replaced by +, referring to 'the next sub-frame'.

1. uncovered. . .
2. one. . .
3. by. . .
4. one.

Using only:
Using onslide:
Using pause:

animation

Some commands take optional arguments in the form of <x−y>, where x is the first 'sub-frame' on which the context is shown, and y is the last. x or y can be replaced by +, referring to 'the next sub-frame'.

1. uncovered...
2. one...
3. by...
4. one.

Using only:
Using onslide:
Using pause:1

animation

Some commands take optional arguments in the form of <x–y>, where x is the first 'sub-frame' on which the context is shown, and y is the last. x or y can be replaced by +, referring to 'the next sub-frame'.

1. uncovered...
2. one...
3. by...
4. one.

Using only:
Using onslide:
Using pause:12

animation

Some commands take optional arguments in the form of <x-y>, where x is the first 'sub-frame' on which the context is shown, and y is the last. x or y can be replaced by +, referring to 'the next sub-frame'.

1. uncovered. . .
2. one. . .
3. by. . .
4. one.

Using only:
Using onslide:
Using pause:123

For more advanced animations, see §14 of the manual:
https://www.ctan.org/pkg/beamer

Thanks for your attention.
A digital version of this presentation can be found here:

https://gitlab.com/novanext/tudelft-beamer

Bibliography I

Einstein, A. (Mar. 1926). "Die Ursache der Mäanderbildung der Flußläufe und des sogenannten Baerschen Gesetzes". In: *Die Naturwissenschaften* 14.11, pp. 223–224. DOI: 10.1007/bf01510300.