Example document to recreate with beamer in LaTeX

Your Name

Fall 2019
Markup Languages and Reproducible Programming in Statistics

Outline

Working with equations

We define a set of equations as

$$a = b + c^2, \tag{1}$$
$$a - c^2 = b, \tag{2}$$
$$\text{left side} = \text{right side}, \tag{3}$$
$$\text{left side} + \text{something} \geq \text{right side}, \tag{4}$$

for all something > 0.

Aligning the same equations

Aligning the equations by the equal sign gives a much better view into the placements of the separate equation components.

$$a = b + c^2,$$ (5)

$$a - c^2 = b,$$ (6)

$$\text{left side} = \text{right side},$$ (7)

$$\text{left side} + \text{something} \geq \text{right side},$$ (8)

Omit equation numbering

Alternatively, the equation numbering can be omitted.

$$a = b + c^2,$$
$$a - c^2 = b,$$
$$\text{left side} = \text{right side},$$
$$\text{left side} + \text{something} \geq \text{right side},$$

Ugly alignment

Some components do not look well, when aligned. Especially equations with different heights and spacing. For example,

$$E = mc^2, \tag{9}$$

$$m = \frac{E}{c^2}, \tag{10}$$

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{E}{m}}. \tag{11}$$

Take that into account.

Discussion

This is where you'd normally give your audience a recap of your talk, where you could discuss e.g. the following

- ▶ Your main findings
- ▶ The consequences of your main findings
- ▶ Things to do
- ▶ Any other business not currently investigated, but related to your talk