

Beamer Class Demonstration¹

Me Myself

IQSS

October 3, 2017



¹Thanks to all the Beamer LaTeX people!

Part I: The First Part

Beamer Features

Some of Gary's Examples

Other features

Structural Features

Section 1

Beamer Features

Some of Gary's Examples

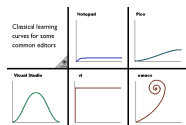
Other features

Structural Features

What's this course about?

- Specific statistical methods for many research problems
 - How to learn (or create) new methods
 - Inference:
Using facts you know to learn about facts you don't know
- How to write a publishable scholarly paper
- All the practical tools of research — theory, applications, simulation, programming, word processing, plumbing, whatever is useful
- ~→ Outline and class materials:

j.mp/G2001



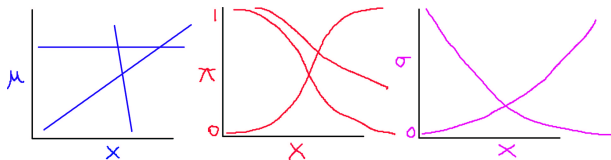
- The syllabus gives topics, not a weekly plan.
- We will go as fast as possible subject to everyone following along
- We cover different amounts of material each week

How much math will you scare us with?

- All math requires two parts: **proof** and **concepts & intuition**
- Different classes emphasize:
 - **Baby Stats**: dumbed down proofs, vague intuition
 - **Math Stats**: rigorous mathematical proofs
 - **Practical Stats**: deep concepts and intuition, proofs when needed
 - Goal: how to do empirical research, in depth
 - Use rigorous statistical theory — when needed
 - Insure we understand the intuition — always
 - Always traverse from theoretical foundations to practical applications
 - Includes “how to” computation
 - \rightsquigarrow Fewer proofs, more concepts, better practical knowledge
- Do you have the background for this class? **A Test: What's this?**

$$b = (X'X)^{-1}X'y$$

Systematic Components: Examples



- $E(Y_i) \equiv \mu_i = X_i\beta = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ki}$
- $\Pr(Y_i = 1) \equiv \pi_i = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x_i\beta}}$
- $V(Y_i) \equiv \sigma_i^2 = e^{x_i\beta}$
- Interpretation:
 - Each is a **class of functional forms**
 - Set β and it picks out one **member of the class**
 - β in each is an “effect parameter” vector, with different meaning

Negative Binomial Derivation

Recall:

one two three

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$$\begin{aligned}\text{NegBin}(y|\phi, \sigma^2) &= \int_0^\infty \text{Poisson}(y|\lambda) \times \text{gamma}(\lambda|\phi, \sigma^2) d\lambda \\ &= \int_0^\infty \mathbb{I}(y, \lambda|\phi, \sigma^2) d\lambda\end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\text{NegBin}(y|\phi, \sigma^2) &= \int_0^\infty \text{Poisson}(y|\lambda) \times \text{gamma}(\lambda|\phi, \sigma^2) d\lambda \\ &= \int_0^\infty \mathbb{P}(y, \lambda|\phi, \sigma^2) d\lambda \\ &= \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\phi}{\sigma^2-1} + y_i\right)}{y_i! \Gamma\left(\frac{\phi}{\sigma^2-1}\right)} \left(\frac{\sigma^2-1}{\sigma^2}\right)^{y_i} (\sigma^2)^{\frac{-\phi}{\sigma^2-1}}\end{aligned}$$

Section 2

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Structural Features

Structural Features

Levels of Structure

- usual \LaTeX `\section`, `\subsection` commands
- ‘frame’ environments provide slides
- ‘block’ environments divide slides into logical sections
- ‘columns’ environments divide slides vertically (example later)
- overlays (à la prosper) change content of slides dynamically

Example (Overlay Alerts)

On the first overlay, **this text** is highlighted (or *alerted*).

On the second, this text is.

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```
/* Say hello in C */
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    char name[256];
    fgets(name, sizeof(name), stdin);
    printf("Hello %s", name);
    return(0);
}
```

Alerts

- First level alert
- Second level alert
- Third level alert
- Fourth level alert
- Fifth level alert

Part II: The Second Part

More Features
Blocks

Section 3

More Features
Blocks

Other Features

Levels of Structure

- Clean, extensively customizable visual style
- Hyperlinks ([click here](#))
- No weird scaling prosper
 - slides are 96 mm × 128 mm
 - text is 10-12pt on slide
 - slide itself magnified with Adobe Reader/xpdf/gv to fill screen
- pgf graphics framework easy to use
- include external JPEG/PNG/PDF figures
- output directly to pdf: no PostScript hurdles
- detailed User's Manual (with good presentation advice, too)

Theorems and Proofs

The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*.

Theorem

There is no largest prime number.

Proof.

1. Suppose p were the largest prime number.
2. Consider the number $p + 1$.
3. $p + 1$ is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers.



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1. Suppose p were the largest prime number.
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4. But $q + 1$ is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers. □

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Blocks

Normal block

A **set** consists of elements.

Alert block

$2 = 2$.

Example block

The set $\{1, 2, 3, 5\}$ has four elements.