Michigan Tech Styled Beamer Themes

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professional looking fonts

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- approved colors for web and publication by Michigan Tech

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- simple, unobtrusive navigational information

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- nice bullets

Let's Prove Something

Theorem (Sum of Squares)

For
$$n \geq 0$$
,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i = rac{n(n+1)}{2}.$$

Let's Prove Something

Proof.

Basis: For n = 0,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i=0=\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

Recurrence: Assume the result holds for n. Then for n + 1,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} i = (n+1) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} i = (n+1) + rac{n(n+1)}{2} = rac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}.$$

Some Definitions

Definition (Big- \mathcal{O})

A function f(n) is asymptotically bounded below by function g(n), i.e., $f \in \mathcal{O}(g)$, if for some n_0 and c > 0, $f(n) \ge c \cdot g(n)$ for all $n \ge n_0$.

▶ We say that f is in Big- \mathcal{O} of g, $f = \text{Big-}\mathcal{O}(g)$, or more rarely $f \in \text{Big-}\mathcal{O}(g)$; although I would argue that the last option is the most correct.

Thank You!