

# An Elegant Beamer Theme

maybe elegant

Kejin Wu

Department of Mathematics  
University of California, San Diego

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# Overview

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Section I

Section II

# Bullet Points

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- Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit
- Aliquam blandit faucibus nisi, sit amet dapibus enim tempus eu
- Nulla commodo, erat quis gravida posuere, elit lacus lobortis est, quis porttitor odio mauris
  - Xarbit wovlin jaxter blorquix, zumpit terfel yandro fimper.
  - Flumple jarnit krivlox gendro, vompix trelur zyndro kifmat.

# Blocks

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**Theorem:** Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet

Nam cursus est eget velit posuere pellentesque. Klornix tarpel yundiv prozle, vixmar gonqet lumfry wexter. Viflar skondit jarpix brexel, loxmid junder plorfid wemzle.

$$\sup_{|x| \leq c_T} |F_{X_{T+k}^* | X_T, \dots, X_0}(x) - F_{X_{T+k} | X_T}(x)| \xrightarrow{P} 0.$$

**Definition:** Aliquam blandit faucibus nisi

Nam cursus est eget velit posuere pellentesque

**Example:**

Nam cursus est eget velit posuere pellentesque

# Table

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Table 1 summarized below:

<b>Treatments</b>	<b>Response 1</b>	<b>Response 2</b>
Treatment 1	0.0003262	0.562
Treatment 2	0.0015681	0.910
Treatment 3	0.0009271	0.296

Table 1: Table caption

Eq. (1) presented below:

$$\sqrt{T}(\widehat{\theta}_1^* - \widehat{\theta}_1) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, B_1^{-1} \Omega_1 B_1^{-1}) ; \quad \sqrt{T}(\widehat{\theta}_2^* - \widehat{\theta}_2) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, B_2^{-1} \Omega_2 B_2^{-1}). \quad (1)$$

# Figure

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Logo of UCSD shown in Fig. 1:



# UC San Diego

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Figure 1: Figure caption

# Multiple Columns

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## Heading

1. Statement
2. Explanation
3. Formula:

$$\sup_B |\Pi(B) - \Pi^*(B)| = o(1)$$

Lorem splim ipsum dolor sit amet, flibble adipiscing elit. Crinkle dapibus ploozle ante, nec boing tristique mauris placerat. Nulla vulputate semper nisl, et pulvinar glorp ante sagittis nec. Vestibulum a bibendum ligula. Quisque dapibus, sem in fringilla egestas, turpis ipsum trumple eros, nec zonk flibberish nunc turpis id purus.



For example, Politis (2015) introduced an interesting model-free prediction method.

## Special context

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```
import torch
class Data(Dataset):
    def __init__(self, X, y):
        self.X = torch.from_numpy(X.astype(np.float32))
        self.y = torch.from_numpy(y.astype(np.float32))
        self.len = self.X.shape[0]

    def __getitem__(self, index):
        return self.X[index], self.y[index]

    def __len__(self):
        return self.len
```

**Thank you!**

# References

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Politis, D. N. (2015). *Model-free prediction in regression*. Springer.