Presentation Title

Presentation Subtitle

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Part I: Demo Presentation Part

Part II: Demo Presentation Part 2

Part I

Demo Part

Introduction

- This template provides an elegant and minimalistic layout for beamer slides. Hence the name **Elegant Slides** .
- I created Elegant Slides because I wasn't satisfied with any of the existing Beamer templates, which look slightly different than Elegant Slides.
- My goal was to create a layout that is **simplistic but beautiful** and focuses on the content, rather than crowding each slide with lots of different coloured boxes.
- I designed Elegant Slides for **lecture notes and technical presentations** but it can be used for any kind of talk.

The template provides different color themes.
Set `\usetheme[style=lecture]{elegant}` in loadslides.tex

Lecture

Gold

Red

Orange

Gray

Gray is a slightly more subtle version of the default *Lecture* theme with gray, rather than pink, subtitles.

Unless the user enters their own custom frame titles and subtitles, Elegant Slides automatically inserts the section title and, if specified, the subsection title as frame titles and frame subtitles.

This frame has a custom subtitle. The frame title is automatically inserted and corresponds to the section title.

Custom Title

Custom Subsection with Footnote

This frame has a custom title and a custom subtitle.[1]

[1] This is a footnote. See also Author (2022).

- Font types can be changed in loadslides.tex.
- For lecture notes or reports, the *Lecture* theme together with `\RequirePackage{palatino}` and `\usefonttheme{serif}` works well.
- For talks and other presentations, `\RequirePackage[scaled]{helvet}` with any of the other themes, such as *Gold*, works better.
- Text can be highlighted as follows:
  - Regular
  - Emphasize
  - Alert
  - Example
  - *Italic*
  - **Bold**

Items

- Cats
  - British Shorthair
- Dogs
- Birds

Enumerations

1. First
   1.1 First subpoint
2. Second
3. Last

Descriptions

Apples	Yes
Oranges	No
Grappes	No

Table. Largest cities in the world (source: Wikipedia)

City	Population
Mexico City	20,116,842
Shanghai	19,210,000
Peking	15,796,450
Istanbul	14,160,467

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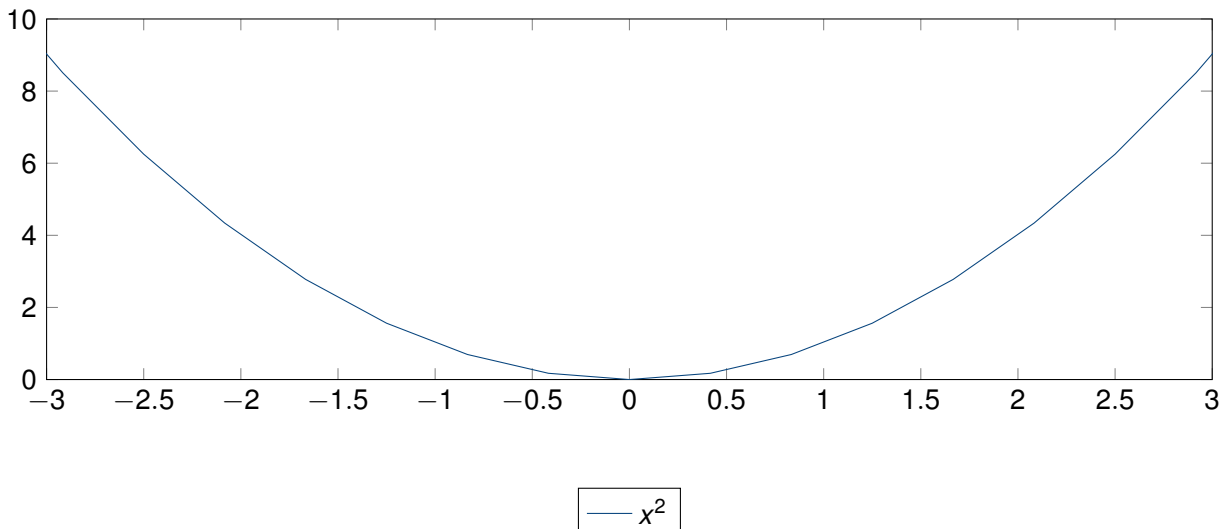
Figure. Plot of $y = x^2$



Default

Block content.

Alert

Block content.

Example

Block content.

- A numbered equation:

$$y_t = \beta x_t + \varepsilon_t \tag{1}$$

- Another equation:

$$\mathbf{Y} = \boldsymbol{\beta}\mathbf{X} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t$$

- Theorems are numbered consecutively.

Theorem 1 (Example Theorem)

Given a discrete random variable X, which takes values in the alphabet $\mathcal{X}$ and is distributed according to $p : \mathcal{X} \to [0, 1]$:

$$\mathrm{H}(X) := -\sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} p(x) \log p(x) = \mathbb{E}[-\log p(X)] \tag{2}$$

- Definition numbers are prefixed by the section number in the respective part.

Definition 2.1 (Example Definition)

Given a discrete random variable X, which takes values in the alphabet $\mathcal{X}$ and is distributed according to $p : \mathcal{X} \to [0, 1]$:

$$\mathrm{H}(X) := -\sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} p(x) \log p(x) = \mathbb{E}[-\log p(X)] \tag{3}$$

- Examples are numbered as definitions.

Example 2.1 (Example Theorem)

Given a discrete random variable X, which takes values in the alphabet $\mathcal{X}$ and is distributed according to $p : \mathcal{X} \to [0, 1]$:

$$\mathrm{H}(X) := -\sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} p(x) \log p(x) = \mathbb{E}[-\log p(X)] \tag{4}$$

Part II

Demo Presentation Part 2

References I

 Author, E. (2022).**Reference title.** *Journal of Examples*, *0*(0), 1–10.