# The `BrutalB` beamer theme

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**27th International Symposium of Prime Numbers**

Section 1

# Section Page

# Fuzzy Modeling

## The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*.

**Theorem**

*There is no largest prime number.*

1. Suppose $p$ were the largest prime number.

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

# Fuzzy Modeling

## The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*.

**Theorem**

*There is no largest prime number.*

1. Suppose $p$ were the largest prime number.
2. Let $q$ be the product of the first $p$ numbers.

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

# Fuzzy Modeling

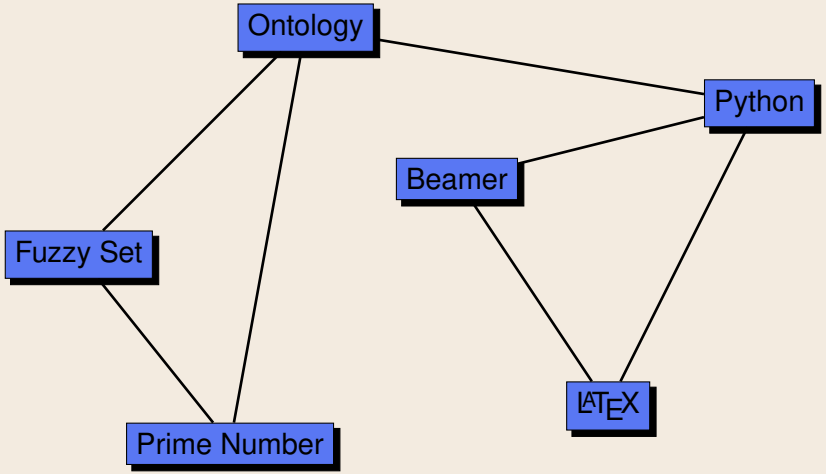
## The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*.

**Theorem**

*There is no largest prime number.*

1. Suppose $p$ were the largest prime number.
2. Let $q$ be the product of the first $p$ numbers.
3. Then $q + 1$ is not divisible by any of them.
4. But $q + 1$ is greater than $1$, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first $p$ numbers.

# A Tilz figure



# Fonts

| | |
|---|---|
| **italics** | *The fast bulldog jumps the great happy wizard* |
| **bold** | **The fast bulldog jumps the great happy wizard** |
| **smallcaps** | The fast bulldog jumps the great happy wizard |
| **roman** | The fast bulldog jumps the great happy wizard |
| **source** | `The fast bulldog jumps the great happy wizard` |

# Typesetting Mathematics

## Gaussian Probability Density Function

$$f\left(x \mid \mu, \sigma^2\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\sigma^2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$