

# L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Beamer Template

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# The use of block

In this slide, some important text will be **highlighted** because it's important. Please, don't abuse it.

## Remark

Sample text

## Important theorem

Sample text in red box

## Examples

Sample text in green box. The title of the block is "Examples".



# The use of list

This frame is used to test list.

1. First item in a list.
2. Second item.



# How to separate columns?

This is a text in first column.

$$E = mc^2$$

- First item
- Second item

This text will be in the second column and on a second thought this is a nice looking layout in some cases.



# Figure

Single figure.



Figure 1: SPBU

Multi Figure.



a)



b)

Figure 2: a) image “SPBU”; b) “PMPU”.



# How to use Table

This frame is used to show how to use Table.

Table 1: Sample of student weight

Num	Gender	Age	Height/cm	Weight/kg
1	F	14	156	42
2	F	16	158	45
3	M	14	162	48
4	M	15	163	50
Average		15	159.75	46.25



# Multiline Equation

Aligning several equations with no numbers [1] .

$$x = y$$

$$w = z$$

$$a = b + c$$

$$2x = -y$$

$$3w = \frac{1}{2}z$$

$$a = b$$

$$-4 + 5x = 2 + y$$

$$w + 2 = -1 + w$$

$$ab = cb$$

Other way.

$$x = y$$

$$w = z$$

$$a = b + c$$

$$2x = -y$$

$$3w = \frac{1}{2}z$$

$$a = b$$

(1)

$$-4 + 5x = 2 + y \quad w + 2 = -1 + w \quad ab = cb$$





# Multiline Equation

$$\begin{aligned}
 a + b + c + d + e + f + g + h + i \\
 &= j + k + l + m + n \\
 &= o + p + q + r + s \\
 &= t + u + v + x + z \quad (2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a + b + c + d + e + f + g + h + i \\
 &= j + k + l + m + n \\
 &= o + p + q + r + s \\
 &= t + u + v + x + z
 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

(dumb)



(4)

## Matrix

$$\mathbb{P} = \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & \cdots & p_{1n} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} & \cdots & p_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ p_{m1} & p_{m2} & \cdots & p_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

## Array

$$|x| = \begin{cases} -x & \text{if } x < 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0, \\ x & \text{if } x > 0. \end{cases}$$

$$|x| = \begin{cases} -x & \text{if } x < 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0, \\ x & \text{if } x > 0. \end{cases}$$



# References

- [1] Tobias Oetiker et al. “The not so short introduction to LATEX2 $\epsilon$ ”. In: (1995).



Thanks for your attention

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