

Modelo de Apresentação do RobSIC

Nome Completo

Título da conferência

RobSIC - Robótica, Sistemas Inteligentes e Complexos

Outline

Introduction

Inserindo Equações

There Is No Largest Prime Number

The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*.

Theorem

There is no largest prime number.

1. Suppose p were the largest prime number.
2. Consider the number $p + 1$.
3. $p + 1$ is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers.
4. But $q + 1$ is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers.

There Is No Largest Prime Number

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

There Is No Largest Prime Number

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.

Inserindo Equações

Equação de Pitágoras

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$