Reverse engineerable LATEX examples:

Beamer presentations

Steffan Christ Sølvsten

November 26, 2021

Aarhus University

Basic slides

Code

Figures, Tables, and Graphics

Blank frames

Animations

Simple use of pause and onslide

Tikz animations

Animating code

Basic slides

This is a very simple slide, which contains some math symbols such as σ , and also a math equation such as

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

Here is a theorem with a proof

Theorem (Euler)

If n and a are coprime positive integers, then $a^{\phi(n)} \equiv 1 \mod n$

Proof.

Left to the reader.

It is quite common to have your slide divided into two or more parts. This is done using columns.

Here is some text in the left column

Here is some text in the right column

Code

You can have code snippets on your slides just the same way you do in the documents. You only have to mark the frame *fragile*, such that overflows do not immediately break the compilation.

```
Theorem strong_induction :
        forall P : nat \rightarrow Prop,
3
        (forall n : nat, (forall m : nat, m < n \rightarrow P m) \rightarrow P n) \rightarrow
4
        forall n : nat, P n.
5
     Proof.
6
        intros P IH_strong n.
        assert (H : forall k, k \leq n \rightarrow P k).
8
       { ... }
        now apply H.
10
     Qed.
```

Listing 1Exercise on proving strong induction in [SFDiscrete]

Figures, Tables, and Graphics

Tables

Tables are just as simple as you are used to.

A cell	Another one
γ	β

Table 1: A table

Graphics

Figures are also exactly as easy. That means, you can actually have the whole figure in another file, that you can include in both an article and in a presentation!

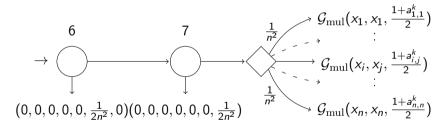


Figure 1: The label for the figure.

Blank frames

A completely blank frame is such an underrated tool at bringing full attention to you and what you are saying. Specifically for this I have made the \blankframe command.

Animations

To animate slides it is luckily not necessary to copy paste all of the code and change one thing after the other! Otherwise Bærbak would definitely have been very sad.

The simplest animations you need is slowly revealing the slide, such as the bullet points below. This is done using the \pause command.

■ An item, that is shown at the very beginning.

To animate slides it is luckily not necessary to copy paste all of the code and change one thing after the other! Otherwise Bærbak would definitely have been very sad.

The simplest animations you need is slowly revealing the slide, such as the bullet points below. This is done using the \pause command.

- An item, that is shown at the very beginning.
- An item, that is first shown on the "next slide"

To animate slides it is luckily not necessary to copy paste all of the code and change one thing after the other! Otherwise Bærbak would definitely have been very sad.

The simplest animations you need is slowly revealing the slide, such as the bullet points below. This is done using the \pause command.

- An item, that is shown at the very beginning.
- An item, that is first shown on the "next slide"

It of course also works for enumeration

1 To not make the LATEX too heavy on commands the items support a shorthand for the onslide notation on the next slide onslide command further explained on the next slide

To animate slides it is luckily not necessary to copy paste all of the code and change one thing after the other! Otherwise Bærbak would definitely have been very sad.

The simplest animations you need is slowly revealing the slide, such as the bullet points below. This is done using the \pause command.

- An item, that is shown at the very beginning.
- An item, that is first shown on the "next slide"

It of course also works for enumeration

- 1 To not make the LATEX too heavy on commands the items support a shorthand for the onslide notation on the next slide onslide command further explained on the next slide
- 2 Finally, if you need to compile handouts without animations, just add handout in the documentclass above

To do more complicated animations you want to trigger parts of the slide at different times. You do this using the $\one 3b$ where a, and b are optional slide numbers.

This paragraph is shown on the first two steps of the slides

To do more complicated animations you want to trigger parts of the slide at different times. You do this using the $\osine a_b > b$ where $a_b > b$ are optional slide numbers.

This paragraph is shown on the second step and forwards

This paragraph is shown on the second and third steps of the slide

This paragraph is shown on the first two steps of the slides

To do more complicated animations you want to trigger parts of the slide at different times. You do this using the $\osine a_b > b$ where $a_b > b$ are optional slide numbers.

This paragraph is shown on the second step and forwards

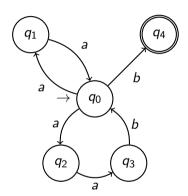
This paragraph is shown on the second and third steps of the slide

To do more complicated animations you want to trigger parts of the slide at different times. You do this using the $\osine a_b > b$ where $a_b > b$ are optional slide numbers.

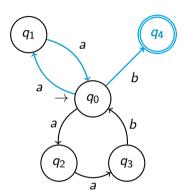
This paragraph is shown on the second step and forwards

This paragraph is shown on the fourth (last) step of the slides

Here is a simple example using the \onslide command to trigger different parts of the slide at different times.

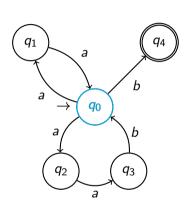


Here is a simple example using the \onslide command to trigger different parts of the slide at different times.



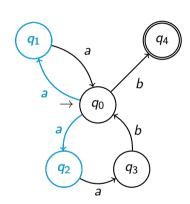
Here is a much more complicated example together with an animation in sync below.

 $\{q_0\}$



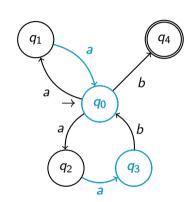
Here is a much more complicated example together with an animation in sync below.

$$\{q_0\} \rightarrow \{q_1,q_2\}$$



Here is a much more complicated example together with an animation in sync below.

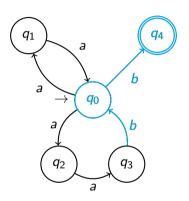
$$\{q_0\} o \{q_1, q_2\} \ o \{q_0, q_3\}$$



Here is a much more complicated example together with an animation in sync below.

$$egin{aligned} \{q_0\} &
ightarrow \{q_1, q_2\} \ &
ightarrow \{q_0, q_3\} \ &
ightarrow \{q_0, q_4\} \end{aligned}$$

Are any of the final states accepting?

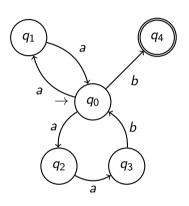


Here is a much more complicated example together with an animation in sync below.

$$\{q_0\} \rightarrow \{q_1, q_2\}$$

 $\rightarrow \{q_0, q_3\}$
 $\rightarrow \{q_0, q_4\}$

Are any of the final states accepting? Yes, q_4 is!



By escaping from Istlisting out to $\triangle T_{E}X$ using the *0...0* macro you can also slowly reveal code. This could be useful for showing a Coq proof as below

```
1 Theorem plus_n_0 : forall n:nat, n = n + 0.
2 Proof.
```

By escaping from Istlisting out to $\triangle T_E X$ using the *0...0* macro you can also slowly reveal code. This could be useful for showing a Coq proof as below

```
1 Theorem plus_n_0 : forall n:nat, n = n + 0.
2 Proof.
```

By escaping from Istlisting out to $\protect\operatorname{ATEX}$ using the *0...0* macro you can also slowly reveal code. This could be useful for showing a Coq proof as below

```
1 Theorem plus_n_0 : forall n:nat, n = n + 0.
2 Proof.
3 induction n as [| n' IHn'].
4 - (* n = 0 *)
5 reflexivity.
```

By escaping from Istlisting out to LATEX using the *@...@* macro you can also slowly reveal code. This could be useful for showing a Coq proof as below

```
Theorem plus_n_0 : forall n:nat, n = n + 0.
Proof.
induction n as [| n' IHn'].
- (* n = 0 *)
reflexivity.
- (* n = S n' *)
simpl. rewrite 	— IHn'. reflexivity.
```

By escaping from Istlisting out to LATEX using the *@...@* macro you can also slowly reveal code. This could be useful for showing a Coq proof as below

```
Theorem plus_n_0 : forall n:nat, n = n + 0.
Proof.
induction n as [| n', IHn'].
- (* n = 0 *)
reflexivity.
- (* n = S n', *)
simpl. rewrite 	 IHn'. reflexivity.

Qed.
```