

# spBeamer Document

## Sweet Pastry

*Fudan University, Shanghai, China*

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# Summary

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3 Thanks to, I learn a lot from them!

# How to use it

## Subsection 1

### Preamble and Info Command

# Preamble

In the preamble, please provide the following details to complete your Beamer presentation setup:

```
\documentclass[
    style = 2, % default o
    bibstyle = apa, % if you need apa
    lang = cn, % if you write in Chinese
]{spBeamer}

\spAuthor{Your name}
\spAuthorInShort{Your name in short}
\spTitle{This Beamer's title}
\spSubtitle{This Beamer's subtitle if you need}
\spAffiliation{Your affiliation}
\spAffiliationInShort{Your affiliation in short if you need}
\spDate{default '\today'}
```

# Some clarifications

**Q:** What is the difference between `\spAuthor` and `\spAuthorInShort`?  
Similarly, what distinguishes `\spAffiliation` from `\spAffiliationInShort`?

**A:** "InShort" will be used in footline.

## Subsection 2

### The options

# Options

The value in the right of = is default value.

```
lang = en % english mode default
style = 0 % DarkRed style default
bibstyle = ieee & gb7714-2015 % when en and cn
ref = ref % if your .bib file has other name, change it
colorlinks = true
nocite = true
```



Some example

Almost every feature in `spArticle` is also supported in `spBeamer`.

## Subsection 1

### Math

## math

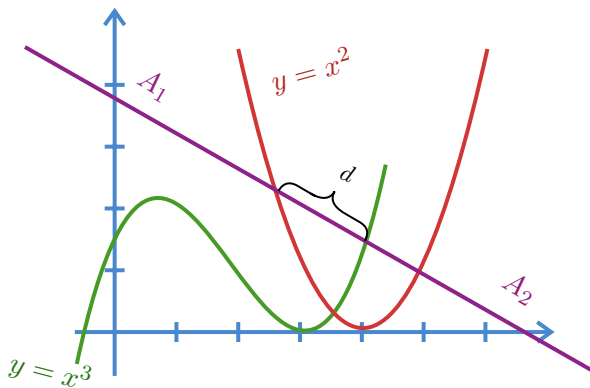
$$\langle x_f, t_f | x_i, t_i \rangle = \int \mathcal{D}[x(t)] \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} S[x(t)]\right), \quad (1)$$

$$\gamma_{\text{Berry}} = i \int_C \langle \psi(\lambda) | \nabla_\lambda \psi(\lambda) \rangle \cdot d\lambda, \quad (2)$$

## Subsection 2

tikz

## normal tikz



## Subsection 3

`tikz-cd`

tikz-cd

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & \pi_1(U_1) & & \\
 & \nearrow i_1 & & \searrow j_1 & \\
 \pi_1(U_1 \cap U_2) & & & & \pi_1(X) \\
 & \searrow i_2 & & \nearrow j_2 & \\
 & & \pi_1(U_1) *_{\pi_1(U_1 \cap U_2)} \pi_1(U_2) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \pi_1(X)
 \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the relationship between the fundamental groups of spaces  $U_1$ ,  $U_2$ , their intersection  $U_1 \cap U_2$ , and a larger space  $X$ . The nodes are arranged as follows:

- Top-left:  $\pi_1(U_1 \cap U_2)$
- Top-middle:  $\pi_1(U_1)$
- Bottom-middle:  $\pi_1(U_1) *_{\pi_1(U_1 \cap U_2)} \pi_1(U_2)$
- Bottom-right:  $\pi_1(X)$

The arrows represent the following maps:

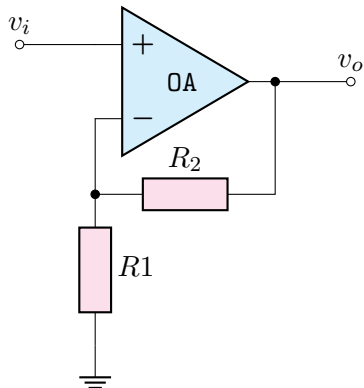
- $i_1: \pi_1(U_1 \cap U_2) \rightarrow \pi_1(U_1)$  (diagonal up-right)
- $i_2: \pi_1(U_1 \cap U_2) \rightarrow \pi_1(U_2)$  (diagonal down-right)
- $j_1: \pi_1(U_1) \rightarrow \pi_1(X)$  (curved arrow from top-middle to bottom-right)
- $j_2: \pi_1(U_2) \rightarrow \pi_1(X)$  (curved arrow from bottom-middle to bottom-right)
- An isomorphism  $\cong$  from  $\pi_1(U_1) *_{\pi_1(U_1 \cap U_2)} \pi_1(U_2)$  to  $\pi_1(X)$  (horizontal arrow from bottom-middle to bottom-right)



## Subsection 4

`circuitikz`

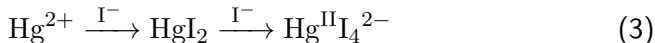
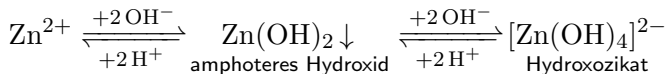
## circuitikz

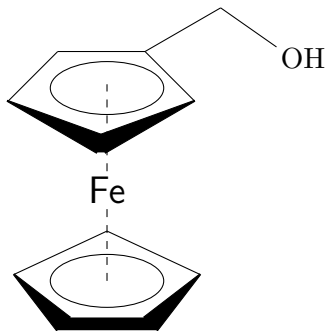


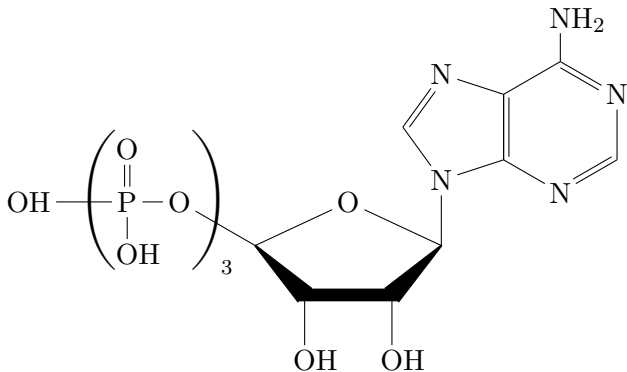
## Subsection 5

chem

## mhchem and chemfig







Thanks to, I learn a lot from them!

Special thanks to the Dead Physicists Society for their template, which served as the basis for this revision. I greatly appreciate their contribution!"



# References

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# The End