A first RPTU LaTeX Presentation

with the new RPTU Kaiserslautern-Landau Corporate Design

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Overview

01 Theme Options

Available options I

`\usetheme[options]{rptu}`

Option	Description
`frametotal=true|false`	Show|**Hide** total number of slides
`displayframetotal`	Show total number of slide
`hideframetotal`	Hide total number of slide
`dunkelblau|hellblau`	Set color scheme of presentation
`rot|orange`	(**dunkelblau** is default)
`dunkelgruen|hellgruen`	Each line defines a colorscheme,
`blaugrau|gruengrau`	you specify which is the main color
`violett|pink`	and which is the secondary color

Defaults are the description written in **bold**.

Available options II

`\usetheme[options]{rptu}`

Option	Description
`navigation=true|false`	Show|**Hide** navigation in headline
`displaynavigation`	Show navigation in headline
`hidenavigation`	Hide navigation in headline
`compress`	equivalent to beamer's compress
`institute=true|false`	Show|**Hide** short institute in footline
`displayinstitute`	Show short institute in footline
`hideinstitute`	Hide short institute in footline

Defaults are the description written in **bold**.

Option Part 2

- When using `navigation=true` you should use the option `compress` to obtain a single line for the navigation symbols. Otherwise each subsection has its own line. The complete navigation might not fit on the slide.
- If `institute=true` the `\institute` is used to set the name of department/institute/affiliation both in the footline and on the title page:

```
\institute[name in footline]{name on title page}
```

- This presentation uses the options `dunkelblau`, `displayinstitute`, `displaynavigation`, `compress`, `displayframetotal`

02 Elements of a Frame

Blocks

Basic Block

`block`

Alert Block

`alertblock` (always in rptured/rptuorange)

Example Block

`exampleblock` (always in rptudunkelgruen/rptuhellgruen)

Definition (Probability Space)

`definition`

Theorem (Bayes' Theorem)

Theorem

Example

Here goes an example

Proof.

And a proof. □

And more columns

Type 1

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur sadipscing elitr, sed diam nonumy eirmod tempor invidunt ut labore et dolore magna aliquyam erat.

Type 2

Sed diam voluptua. At vero eos et accusam et justo duo dolores et ea rebum. Stet clita kasd gubergren, no sea takimata sanctus est Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Type 3

Sed diam voluptua. At vero eos et accusam et justo duo dolores et ea rebum.

Footnotes

Sed diam voluptua. At vero eos et accusam et justo duo dolores et ea rebum. Stet clita kasd gubergren, no sea takimata sanctus est Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet. Sed diam voluptua.[1] At vero eos et accusam et justo duo dolores et ea rebum. Stet clita kasd gubergren, no sea takimata sanctus est Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

[1] here goes a footnote

Footnotes

What happens with mutiple footnotes?

Sed diam voluptua. At vero eos et accusam et justo duo dolores[2] et ea rebum. Stet clita kasd gubergren, no sea takimata sanctus est Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet. Sed diam voluptua.[3] At vero eos et accusam et justo duo dolores et ea rebum.
Stet clita kasd gubergren, no sea takimata sanctus est Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.[4]

[2] some footnote
[3] here goes a footnote
[4] even a third footnote

An example for a plain slide.

A frame without a title but not plain

This frame is not taken into account for the navigation.
We used `\navigationexclude` before this slide.

Neither is this one.

Or this.

Or this.

But this frame is in the navigation again.
We used `\navigationinclude` before this slide.

Itemize and Enumerate Environments

- one
  - item one one
  - item one two
- two

1. one
2. two
   2.1 enumerate with subitem

03 Math

There Is No Largest Prime Number

The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*.

Theorem

There is no largest prime number.

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There is no largest prime number.

Proof.

1. Suppose p were the largest prime number.

□

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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.

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The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*.

Theorem

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Proof.

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.

□

04 Images and Figures

Include Images

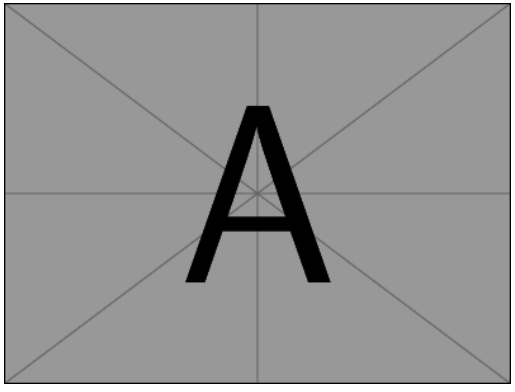

Figure: Image A

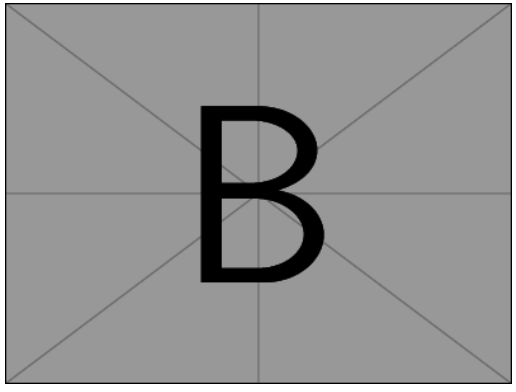

Figure: Image B

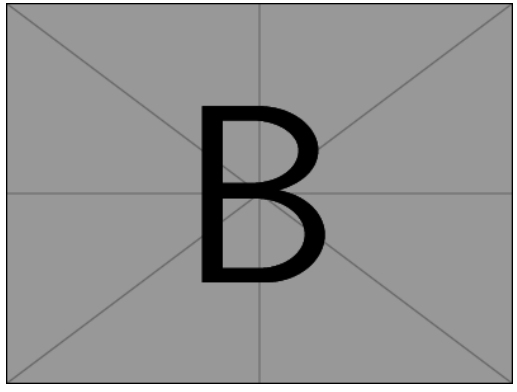

Figure: Image C