

theorem1 theorem2

Beamer presentation

A long story short

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Section 1 - life is relative

I have no idea what i am talking about in the title but here is the obvious proof.

$$E = mc^2$$

$$LIFE = E$$

hence,

$$LIFE = mc^2$$

.

you wouldn't dare to argue against that would you.

Section 2

or maybe its section 3 secretly?

Who knows... anyway here's a picture of Albert Einstein if you still dare to challenge this brilliant mind.

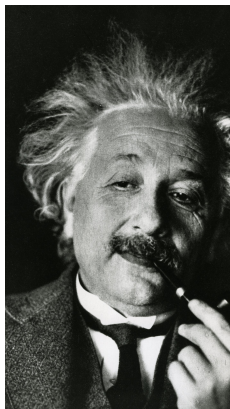


Figure: Albert Einstein

Section 4

Mathematical theorems

Theorem 1

Let f be a function whose derivative exists in every point, then f is a continuous function.

Corollary 1

There's no right rectangle whose sides measure 3cm, 4cm, and 6cm. Or maybe there is in a different universe, who knows...

Section 4

Mathematical theorems continued

Theorem 2

$$P(\theta|\mathbf{D}) = P(\theta) \frac{P(\mathbf{D}|\theta)}{P(\mathbf{D})} \quad ||I, \quad (1)$$

Corollary 2

$$P(x_i | y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_y^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x_i - \mu_y)^2}{2\sigma_y^2}\right) \quad (2)$$

Section 5

Theorems... theorems everywhere

Obviously, equations 1 and 2 are not directly linked, still the two equations are equally important. Yeah these sentences are completely nonsense. But its funny to just write down what goes through my mind while i am typing. It is astonishing and a great pleasure having them at hand and not being in the situation of deriving them.

Section 6

confusing table (i mean not really but...)

Table: Are complex numbers even real?

Numbers	More numbers	Complex numbers	Why numbers
1	7	$x^2+1=0$	times up!
2	8	$x=?$	delivery time!
3	9	take a guess	$x=\pm i$