TEN Template

always add date of touching a keynote

20240125 IDA Template Keynote.key

Motivation

- Motivate your presentation on 3-10 slides
- Attract the audience
- Disclaimer: A short summary of the style guide for presentations

Outline

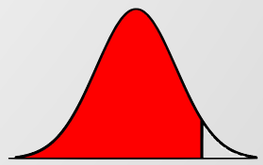
1. Motivation ✓
2. Styleguide

Logo and Links to Quantinar Courselets

- Use Quantinar icon and name as source

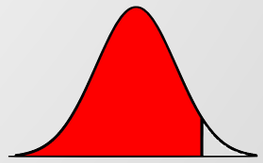
Logo and Links to Quantlet/GitHub

- Use Quantlet icon and name as source
- Hyperlink both to GitHub repository  Styleguide
- Change the presentation logo in the master slide (see View/Edit Master Slide, shortcut: Shift-Command-E)



LvB notations 1

- Use the formula creator within keynote ‘Insert/Equation’
- All operators are to be defined by \operatorname{}
  - without operatorname: ~~$argmax_i f(x_i)$~~
  - with operatorname: $\operatorname{argmax}_i f(x_i)$
- Equations covering multiple lines may be written aligned
- Use bracket sequence $[\{(\ldots)\}]$
- Conventional bracket rules represent and exemption of the rule above. For example: $Y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu(X), \sigma(X))$

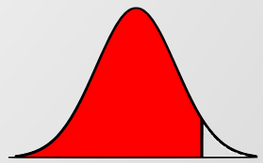


LvB notations 2

- Use ^{\top} to write the transpose symbol: $x^\top x = \|x\|$
- Use \ldots to write the three dots symbol: $x \in \{1,\ldots,n\}$
- Use \widehat{} and \widetilde{} rather than \hat{}, \tilde{}: $\widehat{Y}, \widetilde{Y}$
- Write norms via \|: $\|x\|$

LvB notations 3

- The for convergence may be written with \mathcal{O}: $\mathcal{O}$
- The operator for exponential terms with Euler's number as the base is defined by \exp: $\exp(1) \approx 2.718$
- Use \overset{\mathcal{L}}{\rightarrow} to write the symbol for convergence in distribution and denote the normal distribution by \mathcal{N}, this produces $X \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \mathcal{N}(0,\sigma^2)$
- Use \overset{\operatorname{as.}}{\sim} to write the symbol for asymptotic distribution $X \overset{\text{as.}}{\sim} \chi^2$
- To define a function, variable etc. use \overset{\operatorname{def}}{=} $f(x) \overset{\text{def}}{=} ax + b$



LvB notations 4

- Use \log for the natural logarithm: $\log\{\exp(1)\} = 1$
- Use \mathsf{E} for expectation: $\mathsf{E}[X] = \mu$
- Use \operatorname{P} to write the symbol for probability: P
- Use \operatorname{\mathbf{I}} for the indicator function: $\mathbf{I}\{x < 1\}$
- Use \varepsilon instead of epsilon: $\not\epsilon \rightarrow \varepsilon$

Tables

- Follow the Cambridge University Press Style
- Round appropriately (as much information as necessary, as little as possible)
- Align decimal points

d	10	11	12
10%	2.2886	2.4966	2.6862
5%	2.5268	2.7444	2.9490
1%	3.0339	3.2680	3.4911

Figures

- Give informative axis labels
- If x- and y-axis are on the same domain, the plot should be square
- Use same color scheme for multiple plots if they show the same content.

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Repeat on last slide the lead picture