

# XJTLU Beamer Template

Creating Presentations

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- This is a slide template created by latex for XJTLUers.

- This is a slide template created by latex for XJTUers.
- Overleaf  
<https://www.overleaf.com/latex/templates/thu-beamer-theme/vwnqmqzndvwyb>

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- GitHub

<https://github.com/yaoshanliang/XJTU-Beamer-Theme>

# Usage

- Beamer is a powerful and flexible  $\text{\LaTeX}$  class to create great looking presentations.  
<https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Beamer>
- Modify from Template Beamer UFC [1]

# Features

The visual design follows **VISUAL IDENTITY ASSETS** from XJTLU.

- 1 XJTLU **NAVY** (RGB: 1, 54, 68)
- 2 XJTLU **PURPLE** (RGB: 206, 87, 193)

# Blocks

## Block I

Text

## Block II

Text

## Block III

Text

Success box

Alert box

Simple box



# Algorithms (pseudocode)

```
input :x: float, y: float
output :r: float
1 while True do
2   r = x + y;
3   if r >= 30 then
4     "O valor de r é maior ou igual a 10.";
5     break;
6   else
7     "O valor de r = ", r;
8   end
9 end
```

**Algorithm 1:** Algorithm Example

# Algorithms

```
1 def main():  
2     print("Hello World!")  
3  
4 if __name__ == '__main__':  
5     main()
```

code/main.py

# Equation

## Equation without numbers

$$J(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\pi_\theta}[G_t] = \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} d^\pi(s) V^\pi(s) = \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} d^\pi(s) \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \pi_\theta(a|s) Q^\pi(s, a)$$

## Equation with numbers

$$\begin{aligned}
 A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Delta x & \left( a^2 + \left( a^2 + 2a\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2 \right) \right. \\
 & + \left( a^2 + 2 \cdot 2a\Delta x + 2^2 (\Delta x)^2 \right) \\
 & + \left( a^2 + 2 \cdot 3a\Delta x + 3^2 (\Delta x)^2 \right) \\
 & + \dots \\
 & \left. + \left( a^2 + 2 \cdot (n-1)a\Delta x + (n-1)^2 (\Delta x)^2 \right) \right) \\
 & = \frac{1}{3} (b^3 - a^3) \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

# Figures

Figure: Logo of XJTLU.



Figure: Description of XJTLU

# Tables

1	2
3	4
5	6

Table

# Multi-columns

É possível colocar mais de uma coluna utilizando os comandos de `\begin{column}{} e \end{column}`

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Porém, o espaçamento deve ser proporcional entre as colunas para que estas colunas não entrem em conflito. O espaçamento é dado pelo segundo argumento do `\begin`.

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# Reference I



Maurício Moreira Neto. **Template Beamer UFC**. 2020. URL:  
`https://www.overleaf.com/latex/templates/template-beamer-ufc/rvqwnmszpsvf`.



# Thank You !