

# Presentation Title

## Subtitle

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Reddit

May 26, 2019

# Instructions

If you're on a chromebook and you've never used a slideshow made by Beamer before then here's what you do.

- 1 Open this pdf document in Chrome (you've probably already done that).
- 2 Make sure that the document is set to “fit to width.” For me, if you mouse over to the bottom right-hand corner there are three buttons and I click the top one. (Depending on your aspect ratio it might not fit the width but exactly one frame should be on the screen at a time.)
- 3 Put chrome in fullscreen mode. On my keyboard that is the fourth button from the left on the top row (to the right of the refresh key).
- 4 Use the left and right arrow keys to navigate through the frames.

# What is this sorcery?

If, for whatever reason, you're interested in learning how to make presentations like this, the tool is called **Beamer**. It is one of the many things that can be typeset and formatted using a software package called  **$\text{\LaTeX}$** . It is used in many technical professions (especially those that frequently need to typeset mathematics) to create beautiful, professional documents.

However, there is a bit of a learning curve and it's not for everyone. If you don't have a specific reason that you want to learn  $\text{\LaTeX}$  and/or Beamer then you probably shouldn't bother. Whatever you're using now is perfectly fine. :-)

Why mathematics specifically? Things like the following equations can be fairly difficult to do in traditional word processors but they are trivially easy in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X (once you know how).

$$\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \alpha(g) \overline{\beta(g)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} \left( \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dy dz + \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dz dx + \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \right) \\ = \oint_{\partial \Sigma} (P dx + Q dy + R dz) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{(x-a)^n}{n!} \left[ \frac{df}{dx} \right]_{x=a}$$

I'm just going to add some more random frames to fill out a full presentation.

This frame is my favorite frame. I don't know why.

This must be important

It's got a box around it and everything.

This must be important

It's got a box around it and everything.

- Look at the bullet points.



This must be important

It's got a box around it and everything.

- Look at the bullet points.
- Look at those simple, non-existent frame transitions.

This must be important

It's got a box around it and everything.

- Look at the bullet points.
- Look at those simple, non-existent frame transitions.
- ooooooooooh

This must be important

It's got a box around it and everything.

- Look at the bullet points.
- Look at those simple, non-existent frame transitions.
- ooooooooooh
- aaaaaaaaah

Now it's over. How sad.

Thank you for coming to my TED talk. I worked really hard on it.