

# Full Title of the Talk

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Very Large Conference

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## Outline

1. Introduction
2. Preliminaries
3. Numerical method
4. Error analysis
5. Numerical results
6. Concluding remarks

# 1. Introduction

## Paragraphs of Text

This is paragraphs of text. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

## Lists

1. This is a enumerate environment.
  2. This is a enumerate environment.
  3. This is a enumerate environment.
- 
- This is a itemize environment.
  - This is a itemize environment.
  - This is a itemize environment.

## 2. Preliminaries

## Blocks of Highlighted Text

### Block Title

This is the block environment. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

### Block Title

This is the exampleblock environment. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

### Block Title

This is the alertblock environment. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

### **3. Numerical method**



## Multiple Columns

This is a text in first column.

$$E = mc^2$$

- First item
- Second item

This text will be in the second column and on a second thought this is a nice looking layout in some cases.

## 4. Error analysis

## Theorem

Definition 4.1. This is a definition environment.

Lemma 4.1. This is a lemma environment.

Proposition 4.1. This is a proposition environment.

Theorem 4.1 (Mass–energy). This is a theorem environment.

*Proof*: This is a proof environment.

## 5. Numerical results

## Formula and Table

This is Pythagorean's theorem

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2. \quad (5.1)$$

This is a simple three-line table.

Table 5.1: Table caption

Treatments	Response 1	Response 2
Treatment 1	0.0003262	0.562
Treatment 2	0.0015681	0.910
Treatment 3	0.0009271	0.296

The new command `PLCR` is defined to set the length of the width of the table. They can be used in the `tabularx` environment.

**Table 5.2:** A sample of the height and weight of students.

Number	Age	Height	Weight
1	14	156	42
2	16	158	45
3	14	162	48
4	15	163	50
Mean	15	159.75	46.25

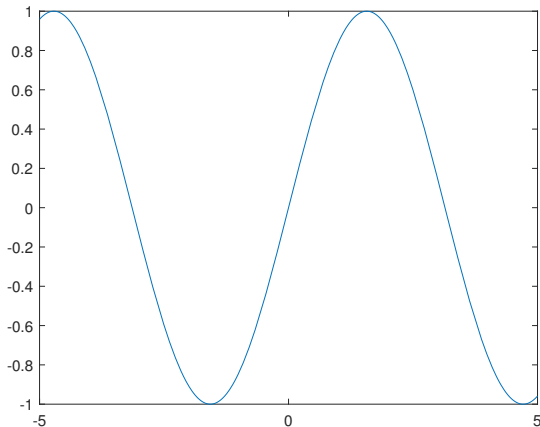
## Verbatim

Example 5.1 (Theorem Slide Code). `\begin{frame}`  
`\frametitle{Theorem}`  
`\begin{theorem}[Mass--energy equivalence]`  
`$E = mc^2$`  
`\end{theorem}`  
`\end{frame}`

Theorem 5.1 (Mass–energy equivalence).  $E = mc^2$

## Figure

Uncomment the code on this slide to include your own image from the same directory as the template .TeX file.





## Two pictures

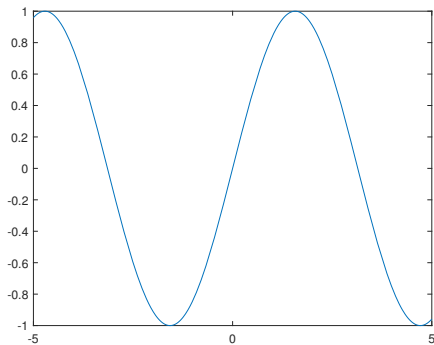


Figure 5.1: Caption of Figure 1.

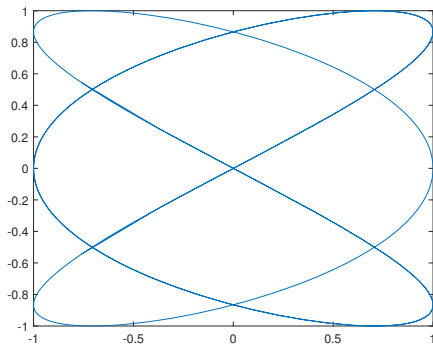


Figure 5.2: Caption of Figure 2.

## 6. Concluding remarks

## Citation

An example of the `\cite` command to cite within the presentation:

This statement requires citation [Smith, 2012].

## References



John Smith. Title of the publication. *Journal Name*, 12(3):45–678, 2012.

Thank you!