Conference Posters

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How to use the Tikzposter class

- Use `tikzposter` in `documentclass`, not `article`.
- Create columns using

```
\begin{columns}
\{column}{X}
...
\{column}{Y}
...
\{column}{Z}
...
\end{columns}
```

where `X, Y` and `Z` are percentages which sum to 1. They control the column widths.

- Create blocks within columns using `\block{title}{content}`.
- Read the manual at www.ctan.org/pkg/tikzposter for more information.

Common poster mistakes

- Too much content!
- Lots of text and mathematics and/or a cramped design.
- Warning: `theorem`, `proof`, `verbatim` cannot be used.

Another puppy

The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra

Theorem. Every polynomial $f(x) = a_n x^n + \cdots + a_0$ has a root in $\mathbb{C}$.

A sktech of a proof

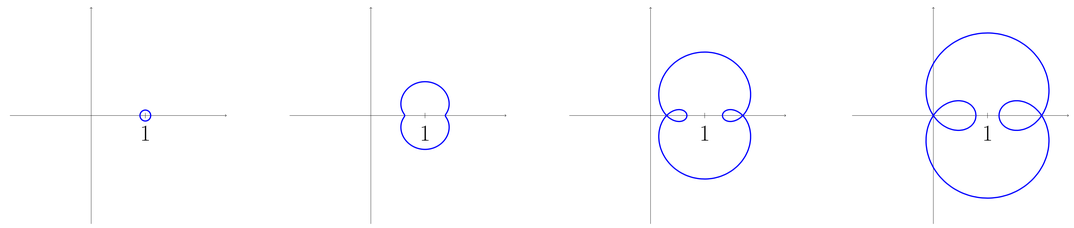
When $r \approx 0$, we see $f(re^{i\theta}) \approx a_0$.

When r is big, we see $f(re^{i\theta}) \approx a_n r^n e^{in\theta}$. These are n giant circles in the complex plane.

So as r changes from 0 to ∞, there are values r, θ which make $f(re^{i\theta})$ cross the origin in the complex plane.

An example when $f(x) = x^3 - x + 1$

$f(re^{i\theta})$ for $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ shown on the complex plane:



$r = .1$ $r = .5$ $r = .75$ $r \approx 0.868837\ldots$