

Conference Posters

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How to use the Tikzposter class

- Use `tikzposter` in `documentclass`, not `article`.

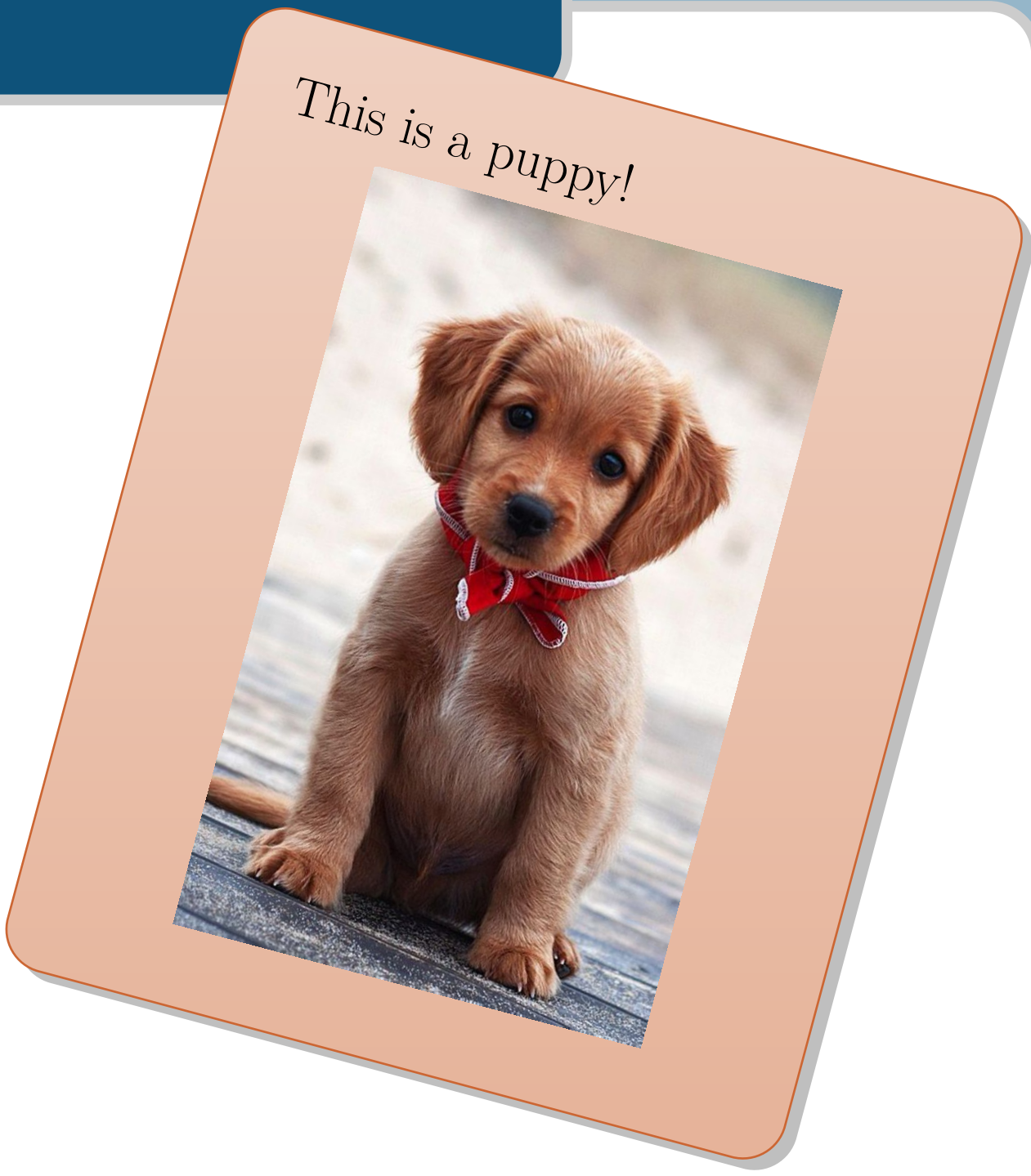
- Create columns using

```
\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 $f(x) = a_nx^n + \dots + a_0$ has a root in \mathbb{C} .

A sktech of a proof

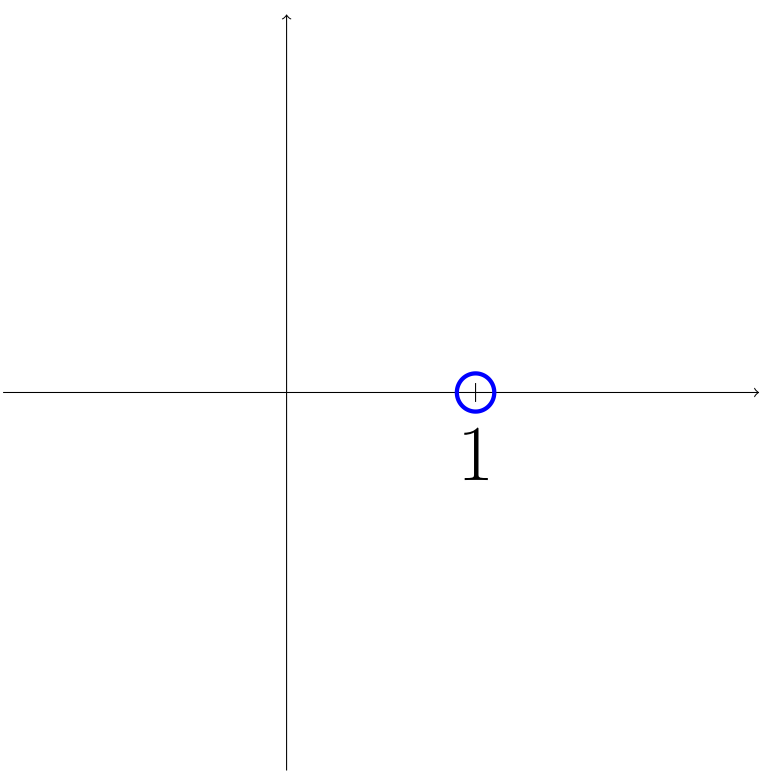
When $r \approx 0$, we see $f(re^{i\theta}) \approx a_0$.

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.

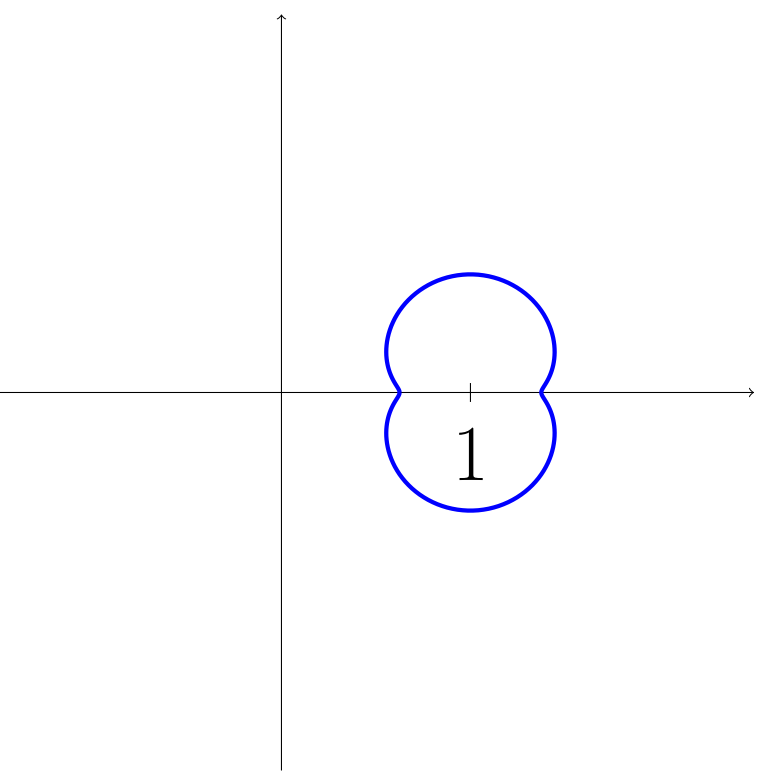
So as r changes from 0 to ∞ , there are values r, θ which make $f(re^{i\theta})$ cross the origin in the complex plane.

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

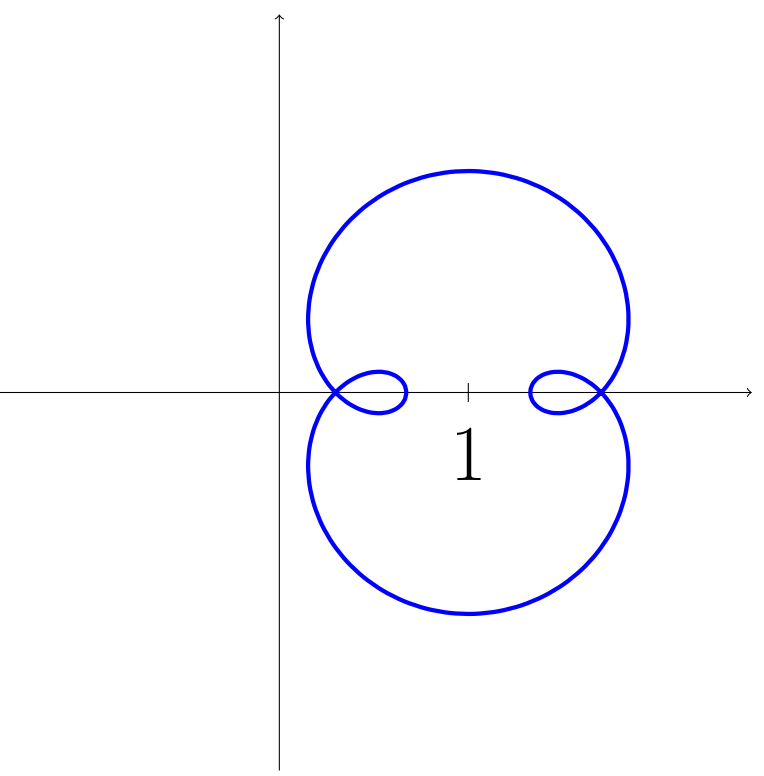
$f(re^{i\theta})$ for $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ shown on the complex plane:



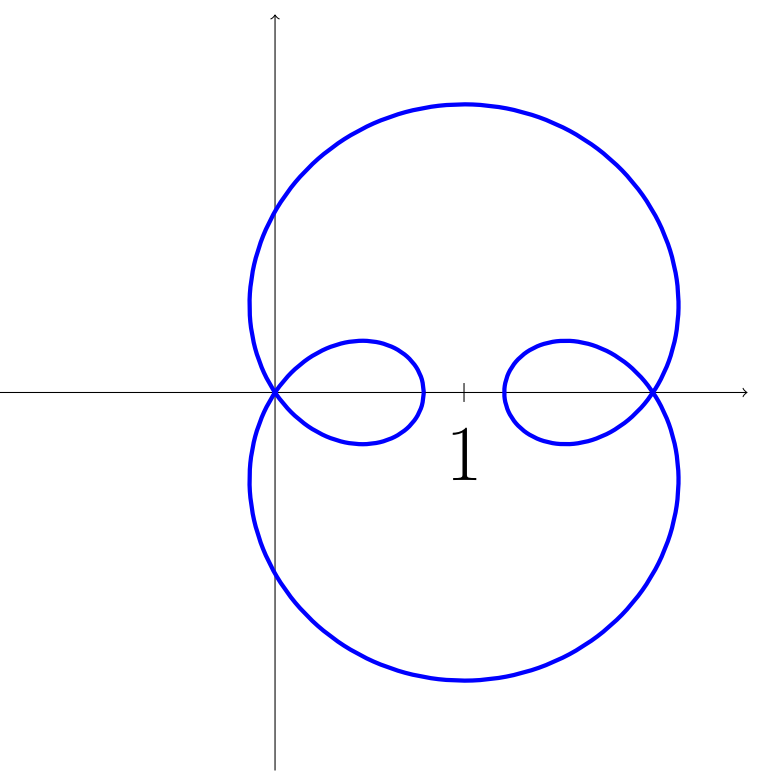
$r = .1$



$r = .5$



$r = .75$



$r \approx 0.868837 \dots$