

# Change Math font style

## Pythagoras' theorem

If you square the two shorter sides in a right-angled triangle and add them together, you get the same as when you square the longest side (the hypotenuse):

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$

where  $x$  and  $y$  are the two shorter sides and  $z$  is the hypotenuse.

## Equations in Beamer:

$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$F(x) = \int_b^a \frac{1}{3}x^3$$