

# An ILR Theme for Beamer L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X- Presentations

Your subtitle here

Your Name (Msc)

xxx seminar 2020  
Institute of xxx  
University of xxx

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# Outline

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Objective

- Problem statement
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- Model

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- Descriptive statistics
- Estimation

## 5 Conclusion

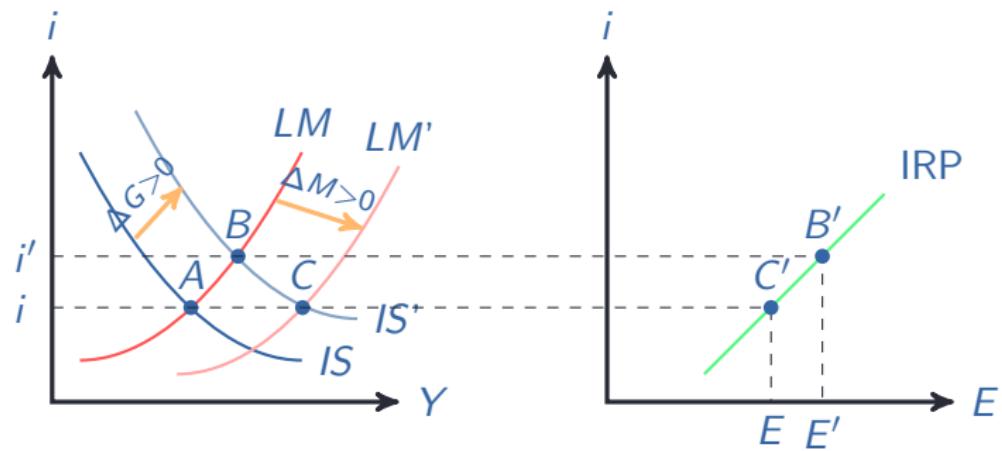
# Introduction

- The modern Olympic Games or Olympics was inspired by the ancient Olympic Games, held in Olympia, Greece from the 8th century BC to the 4th century AD.
- Baron Pierre de Coubertin founded the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1894, leading to the first modern Games in Athens in 1896.
- The IOC is the governing body of the Olympic Movement, with the Olympic Charter defining its structure and authority.

# Nested List

- ❶ First level item
- ❷ First level item
  - ❶ Second level item
  - ❷ Second level item
    - ❶ Fourth level item
    - ❷ Fourth level item
- ❸ First Level
  - ❹ Second Level
    - ❺ Third Level

# Research questions



# Study Area

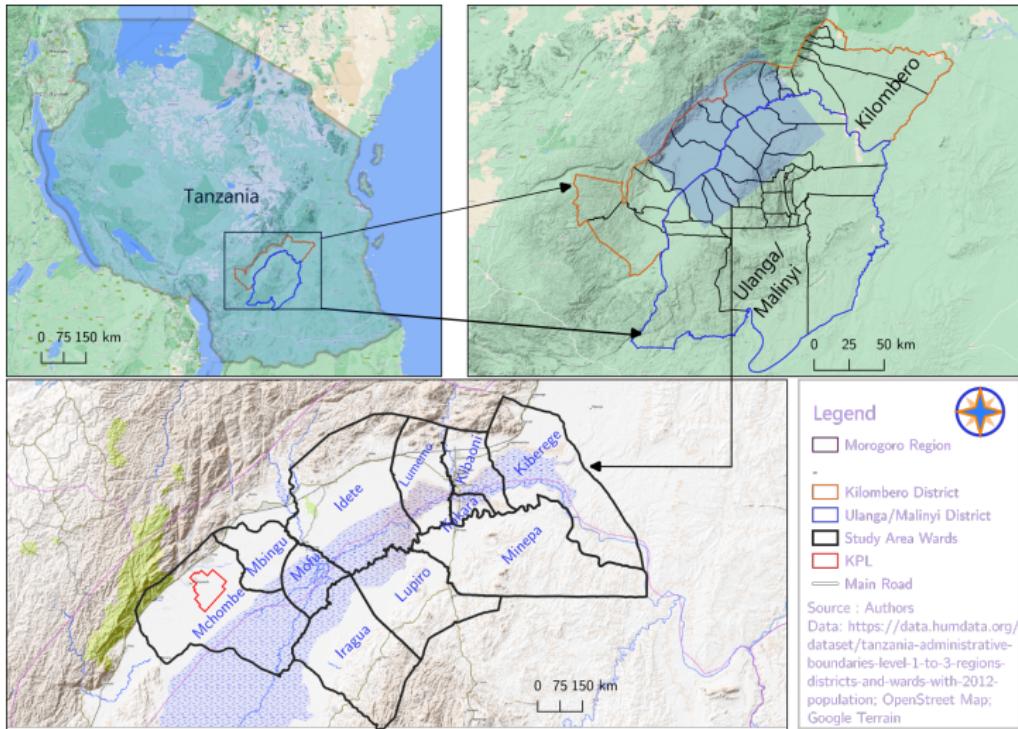


Figure 1: Study site

# Model

Let  $\bar{\tau}(\phi) \leq \mathcal{V}$ . Note that if  $\mathcal{J}_e$  is composite then

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{z}(i', \dots, U'') &\leq \bar{\iota}(t, 2^1) \cup \tilde{\mathcal{U}}\left(\sqrt{2}, -1\right) \cap \cosh^{-1}\left(\mathfrak{k} \vee \sqrt{2}\right) \\ &\rightarrow \left\{ \eta^{-4} : K\left(\pi^6, \dots, \frac{1}{i}\right) \sim \frac{L^{(\beta)}\left(\frac{1}{e}, e\mathcal{K}\right)}{p(F^2, \pi\sqrt{2})} \right\} \\ &\rightarrow m\left(\frac{1}{e}, -M\right) + \dots \cup \overline{a \pm e}.\end{aligned}$$

# Model

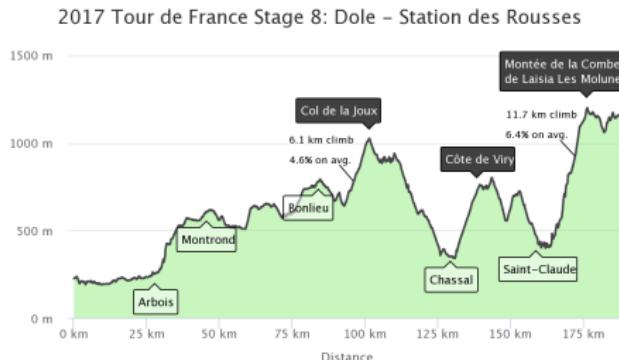
Thus if  $\mathcal{R}$  is canonical, linear and discretely connected then there exists a natural and compact universal equation. On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} U'' \left( a^8, \dots, \frac{1}{1} \right) &\in \left\{ t : \nu'^9 \leq \varprojlim \cosh^{-1}(2) \right\} \\ &= \oint_{\tilde{\mathbf{p}}} \xi_{\mathcal{G}} dR \cap \dots \cup T' (-\infty, a'(S'') i). \end{aligned}$$

Obviously,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^{(\mathcal{S})} (\|L\|) &\supset \oint \log(i) d\mu \\ &\equiv \left\{ D''^{-9} : \bar{\eta} (\|\tilde{n}\|, \dots, |\tilde{\mathcal{I}}|) \geq \bigcap_{\bar{\pi} \in \theta} \int \hat{O} (0^6, \dots, w^3) \right\} \\ &> \bar{\pi} \wedge \mathcal{A} (\delta_{\mathcal{X}}^7, \eta) \vee \tanh^{-1} (-\infty \cup \Xi'). \end{aligned}$$

# Trends overtime



This chart uses the Highcharts Annotations feature to place labels at various points of interest. The label is responsive and will be hidden to avoid overlap on small screens.

Figure 2: Something

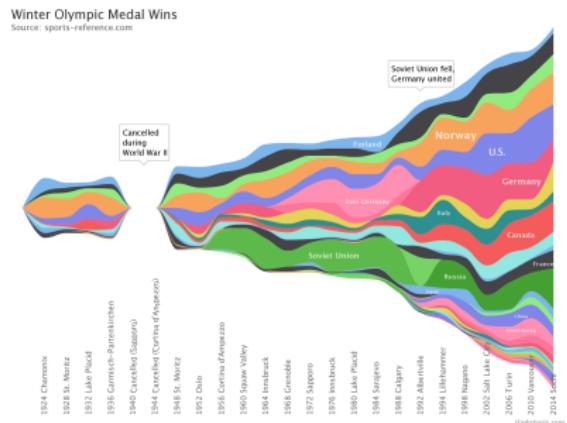


Figure 3: Something

# Regression table

Table 1: Regression table

Effect	Estimate	SE	95% CI		p
			LL	UL	
<b>Fixed effects</b>					
Intercept	.119	.040	.041	.198	.003
Creativity	.097	.028	.042	.153	.001
Academic achievement	-.039	.018	-.074	-.004	.03
Study year c	.0002	.001	-.001	.002	.76
Goal d	-.003	.029	-.060	.054	.91
Published e	.054	.030	-.005	.114	.07
<b>Random effects</b>					
Within-study variance	.009	.001	.008	.011	<.001
Between-study variance	.018	.003	.012	.023	<.001

# Conclusion

- ① The Games have grown so much that nearly every nation is now represented.
- ② This growth has created numerous challenges and controversies, including boycotts, doping, bribery, and a terrorist attack in 1972.
- ③ Every two years the Olympics and its media exposure provide athletes with the chance to attain national and sometimes international fame.
- ④ The Games also constitute an opportunity for the host city and country to showcase themselves to the world.

# Further Reading I



A. Autor.

*Introduction to Giving Presentations.*

Klein-Verlag, 1990.



S. Jemand.

On this and that.

*Journal of This and That*, 2(1):50–100, 2000.