

XJTLU Beamer Template

Creating Presentations

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- This is a slide template created by latex for XJTLUers.

- This is a slide template created by latex for XJTUers.
- Overleaf
<https://www.overleaf.com/latex/templates/xjtlu-beamer-template/sfrvnnpcsmgh>

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<https://www.overleaf.com/latex/templates/xjtlu-beamer-template/sfrvnnpcsmgh>
- GitHub
<https://github.com/yaoshanliang/XJTLU-Beamer-Template>

Usage

- Beamer is a powerful and flexible \LaTeX class to create great looking presentations.
<https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Beamer>
- Modify from Template Beamer UFC [1]

Features

The visual design follows **VISUAL IDENTITY ASSETS** from XJTLU.

- 1 XJTLU **NAVY** (RGB: 1, 54, 68)
- 2 XJTLU **PURPLE** (RGB: 206, 87, 193)

Blocks

Block I

Text

Block II

Text

Block III

Text

Success box

Alert box

Simple box

Algorithms (pseudocode)

```
input :x: float, y: float
output :r: float
1 while True do
2     r = x + y;
3     if r >= 30 then
4         "O valor de r é maior ou igual a 10.";
5         break;
6     else
7         "O valor de r = ", r;
8     end
9 end
```

Algorithm 1: Algorithm Example

Algorithms

```
1 def main():  
2     print("Hello World!")  
3  
4 if __name__ == '__main__':  
5     main()
```

code/main.py

Equation

Equation without numbers

$$J(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\pi_{\theta}}[G_t] = \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} d^{\pi}(s) V^{\pi}(s) = \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} d^{\pi}(s) \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \pi_{\theta}(a|s) Q^{\pi}(s, a)$$

Equation with numbers

$$\begin{aligned}
 A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Delta x & \left(a^2 + \left(a^2 + 2a\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2 \right) \right. \\
 & + \left(a^2 + 2 \cdot 2a\Delta x + 2^2 (\Delta x)^2 \right) \\
 & + \left(a^2 + 2 \cdot 3a\Delta x + 3^2 (\Delta x)^2 \right) \\
 & + \dots \\
 & \left. + \left(a^2 + 2 \cdot (n-1)a\Delta x + (n-1)^2 (\Delta x)^2 \right) \right) \\
 & = \frac{1}{3} (b^3 - a^3) \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Figures

Figure 1: Logo of XJTLU.



Figure: Description of XJTLU

Tables

1	2
3	4
5	6

Table 1

Multi-columns

É possível colocar mais de uma coluna utilizando os comandos de `\begin{column}{} e \end{column}`

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Porém, o espaçamento deve ser proporcional entre as colunas para que estas colunas não entrem em conflito. O espaçamento é dado pelo segundo argumento do `\begin`.

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Reference I

- [1] Maurício Moreira Neto. **Template Beamer UFC**. 2020. URL: <https://www.overleaf.com/latex/templates/template-beamer-ufc/rvqwnmszpsvf>.

Thank You!