Kobe Metropolis Theme

A LaTeX Beamer Template for Kobe University

Daina Chiba

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Kobe University

Outline

Basic building blocks

Items, maths, citations, and figures

Code and output

References

Basic building blocks

Four colors in the Kobe logo

- **Brick** is the symbol color of the university.
- **Green** represents the mountain.
- **Blue** represents the ocean.
- **Gray** is for characters.

Figure 1: Kobe Logo

Highlighting texts with blocks

Four types of blocks are available:

This is a block without a title. So there is no title in this block. This is a block without a title. So there is no title in this block. This is a block without a title. So there is no title in this block. This is a block without a title. So there is no title in this block.

Block Title

A *default* block with a title

Block Title

An *alert* block with a title

Block Title

An *example* block with a title

What you need to typeset this template

Metropolis theme

Available at github.com/matze/mtheme

Kobe logo files

- Available from Kobe's website (internal access only)
- Download the following three:
  1. `01_logo_basic/02_logo_clearback.png`
  2. `01_logo_basic/10_set_en_clearback.png`
  3. `04_logo_white/10_set_en_clearback.png`
- Save these logo files under their respective sub-directories (i.e., `01_logo_basic` or `04_logo_white`) placed under the `figures/` directory located in the same directory that contains the .tex file.

Credit

This template is indebted to ...

- Matthias Vogelgesang for Metropolis theme
- Yuki Yanai for **KobeBeamer**
- Satoshi Murashige for a command to highlight equations (see slide 7 of this template)

Items, maths, citations, and figures

Bullet points and numbered items

We can display items one by one.

Bullet points and numbered items

We can display items one by one.

- Item number one

Bullet points and numbered items

We can display items one by one.

- Item number one
- Item number two

Bullet points and numbered items

We can display items one by one.

- Item number one
- Item number two
  - Item with a dash

Bullet points and numbered items

We can display items one by one.

- Item number one
- Item number two
  - Item with a dash

Bullet points and numbered items

We can display items one by one.

- Item number one
- Item number two
  - Item with a dash

Numbered items:

1. Item number one

Bullet points and numbered items

We can display items one by one.

- Item number one
- Item number two
  - Item with a dash

Numbered items:

1. Item number one
2. Item number two

Bullet points and numbered items

We can display items one by one.

- Item number one
- Item number two
  - Item with a dash

Numbered items:

1. Item number one
2. Item number two
3. Item number three

A slide with equations

Probability density function of $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma)$:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$$

Posterior probability (highlight added later):

$$p(\theta|x) \propto p(x|\theta) \times p(\theta)$$

A slide with equations

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Posterior probability (highlight added later):

$$p(\theta|x) \propto \underbrace{p(x|\theta)}_{\text{Likelihood}} \times \underbrace{p(\theta)}_{\text{Prior}}$$

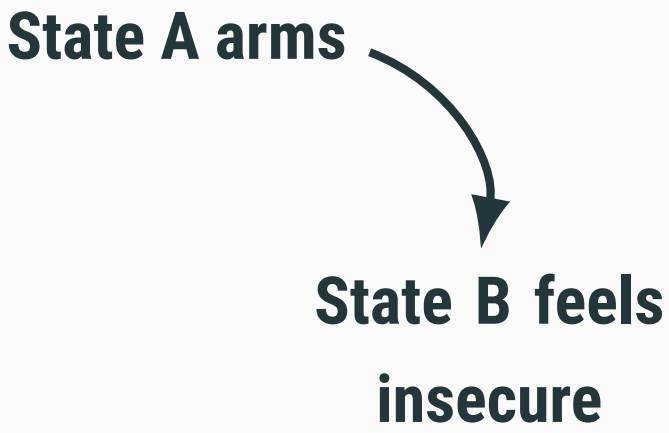
A slide with a TikZ figure

Security dilemma:

State A arms

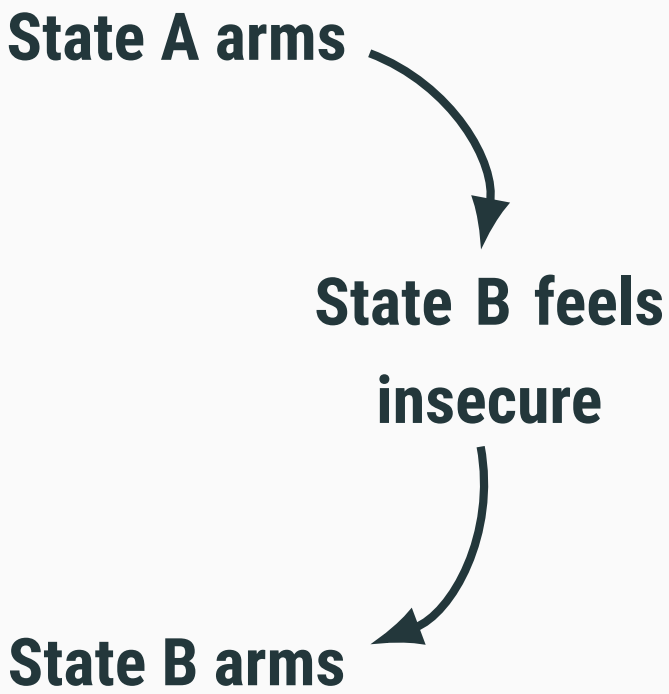
A slide with a TikZ figure

Security dilemma:



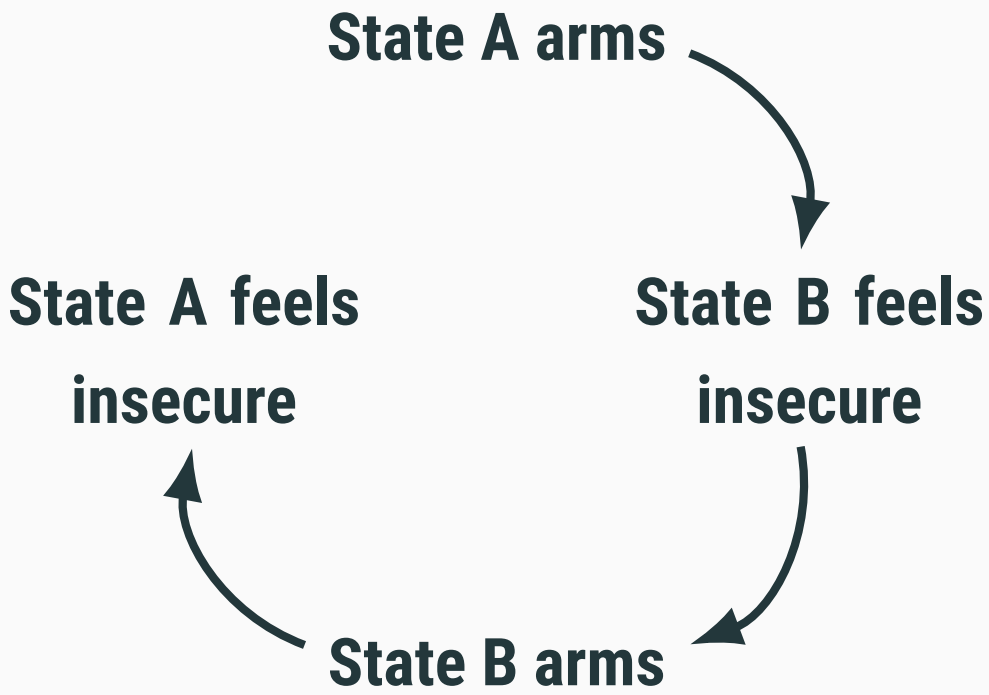
A slide with a TikZ figure

Security dilemma:



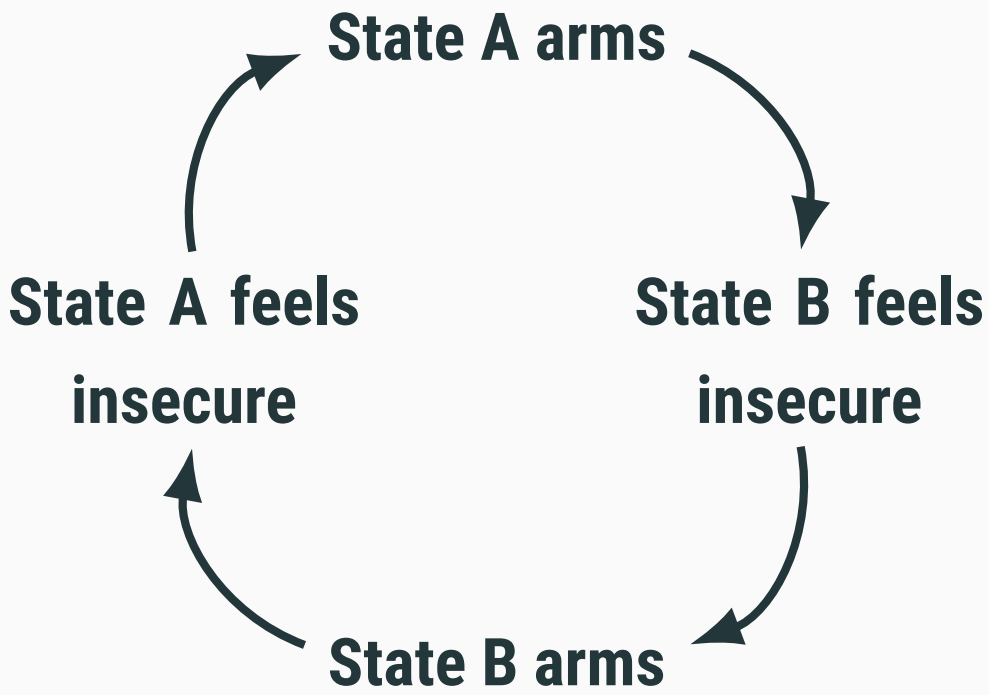
A slide with a TikZ figure

Security dilemma:



A slide with a TikZ figure

Security dilemma:



A slide with a table

Table 1: Security dilemma (stag hunt)

	¬Arm	**Arm**
¬Arm	3,3	0,2
Arm	2,0	1,1

A slide with a citation

To cite a source, we use the `cite` function as follows:

```
\cite{citekeyhere}
\citep{citekeyhere} (in parentheses)
```

Let's try citing one:

- cite: Fearon (1995) argues ...
- citep: ... bargaining approach (Fearon, 1995)

Code and output

A slide with a computer code chunk

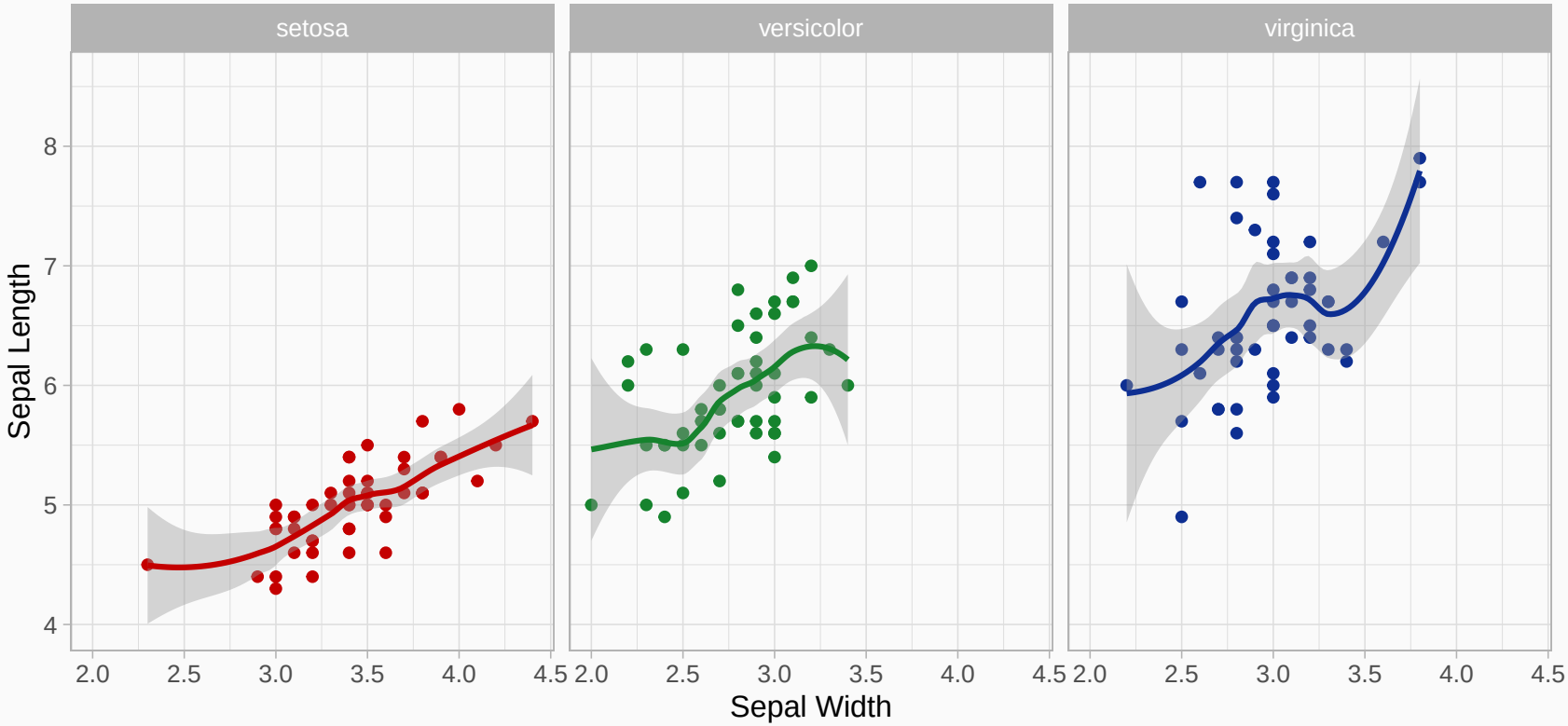
Show some R code:

```
# Unload packages and clear the memory space
pacman::p_unload(pacman::p_loaded(), character.only = TRUE)
rm(list = ls())

# Load packages and data
library("tidyverse")
data("iris")

# Linear regression
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width + Species, data = iris)
```

A slide with a figure



Source: Iris data

Code to produce the figure


```
# Kobe colors (brick, green, and blue)
kobe_colors <- c("#c40000", "#16832e", "#0e2f92")

# Plot: require ggplot2 and data(iris)
p <- ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Width, y = Sepal.Length,
                      color = Species))
p + geom_point() + geom_smooth() +
  facet_wrap(~Species) + guides(color = "none") +
  scale_color_manual(values = kobe_colors) +
  labs(x = "Sepal Width", y = "Sepal Length",
       caption = "Source: Iris data") +
  theme(
    panel.background = element_rect(fill = "transparent",
                                    color = NA),
    plot.background = element_rect(fill = "transparent",
                                   color = NA))
```

A slide a regression table

Table 2: Predicting sepal length of iris

	Species		
	setosa	versicolor	virginica
Sepal Width	0.655***	0.387*	0.330*
	(0.092)	(0.205)	(0.174)
Petal Length	0.238	0.908***	0.946***
	(0.208)	(0.165)	(0.091)
Petal Width	0.252	−0.679	−0.170
	(0.347)	(0.435)	(0.198)
Constant	2.352***	1.896***	0.700
	(0.393)	(0.507)	(0.534)
Observations	50	50	50
R^2	0.575	0.605	0.765
Note:			*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

References

References

Fearon, James D. 1995. “Rationalist Explanations for War.” 49(3):379–414.