Nord light Keynote Theme

Daniele Avitabile, January 2023
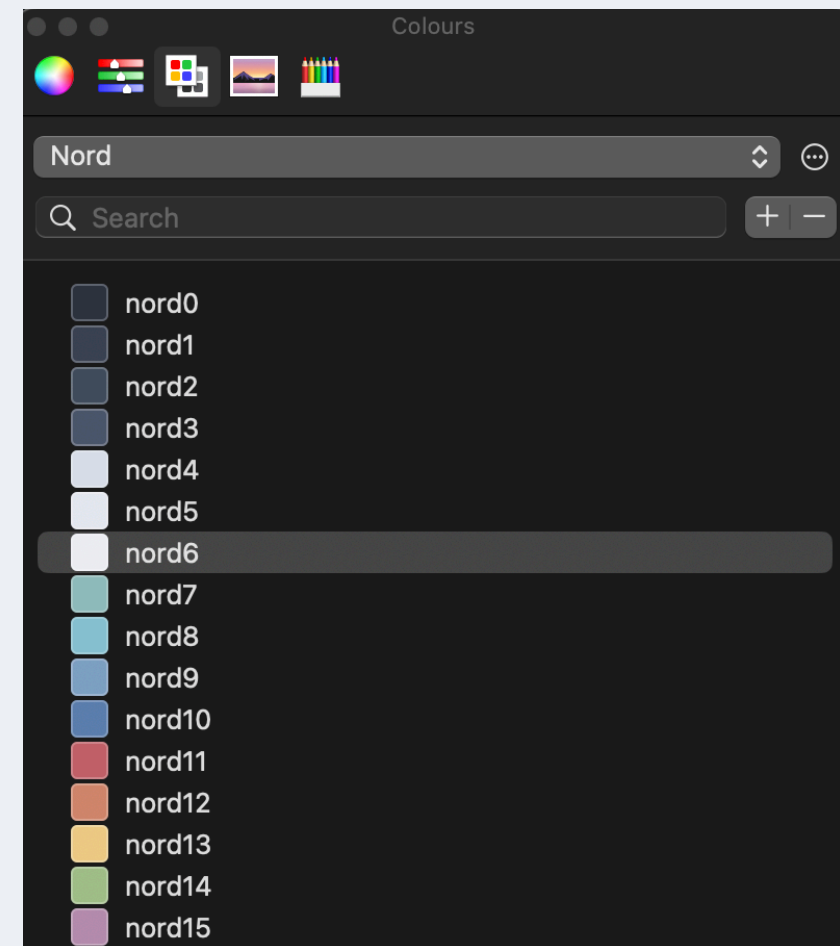
Preliminaries

- This theme uses Computer Modern Unicode (CMU) Bright fonts. To install them:

  1. Download the CMU fonts from https://ctan.org/pkg/cm-unicode

  2. Drag all the .otf files into Font Book

- It is useful to have the Nord theme colour scheme within your Apple applications

  1. Download the Apple MacOS swatch from this link

  2. Copy the file `Nord.clr` in `~/Library/Colors`

  3. In any macOS application Nord colours are now accessible via selecting Nord from Apple colour picker

Preliminaries - LaTeXiT setup

- It is also useful to setup LaTeXiT so as to produce LaTeX formulas that go well with the CMU Bright font. Here is the setup I use in LaTeXiT:

Code in the preamble of LaTeXiT

```
\documentclass[10pt]{article}
\usepackage[usenames]{color}
\usepackage{amssymb,amsmath}
\usepackage{cmbright}
\usepackage[no-math]{fontspec}
\setlength\parindent{0pt}
```

- It is suggested to produce LaTeXiT fonts with size 24pt, and color nord2. This color can be installed system wide (see procedure on previous slide), or it can be specified with the RGB triple [67, 76, 95].

- Optionally, the default font size and colour can be set up as default, under LaTeXiT>Preferences>General

- In LaTeXiT>Preferences>Typesetting, I have setup the compiler to XeLaTeX

Examples of slides with mathematics

This is a bit of text, with a bit of mathematics. Let x be an element of $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$

This and the following paragraph contains a lot of maths, so they are written as a whole in LaTeXlt. They are also re-editable there

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem). Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If y is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $y \approx 0$ in G then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k) \operatorname{Res}(f; a_k).$$

Theorem 2 (Maximum Modulus)

Let G be a bounded open set in C and suppose that f is a continuous function on G^- which is analytic in G. Then

$$\max\left\{|f(z)|z \in G^-\right\} = \max\{|f(z)|z \in \partial G\}$$

Environments – dark background

Theorem

Conclusions

Example

Remark

Environments - lighter background

These environments have a lighter background than the previous ones (but may become invisible on some beamers). These are a bit too evanescent for my taste

Theorem

Hypothesis

Conclusions

Remark

Environments – edits

- The environments are grouped objects. One way to edit a specific part is to ungroup, edit, and regroup.

- A faster way is to:

  1. Click to select the whole environment (this allows scaling the object as a whole, and is probably not sufficient

  2. Once the environment is selected, twice Double-click (4 clicks in total) on the on the part you want to change
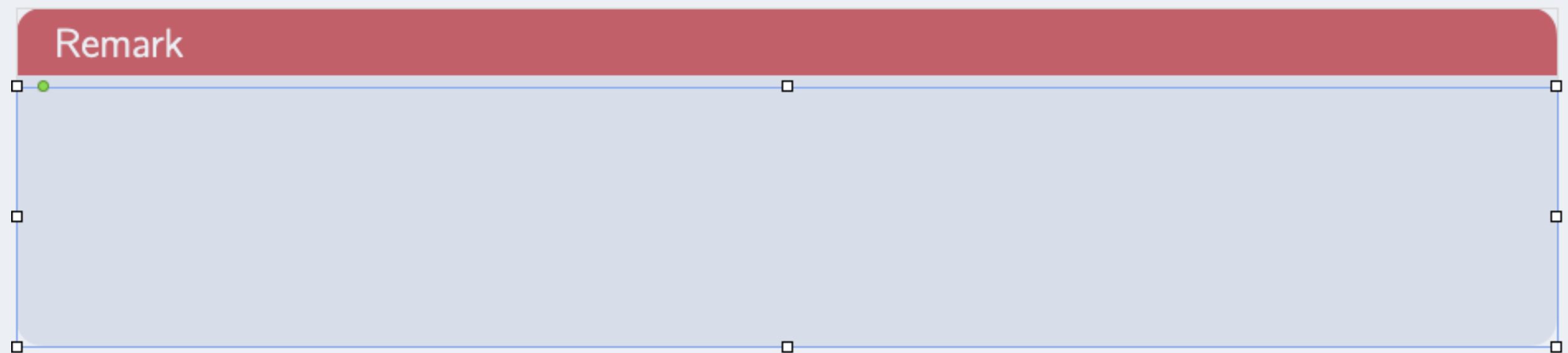
- For instance, we can edit the text header

This is a screenshot, showing editable text

Theorem
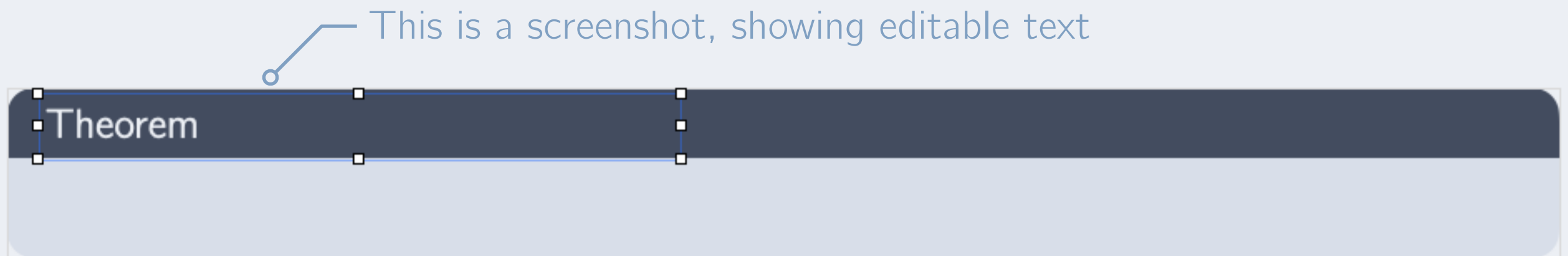
Environments – edits

An environment can be vertically reshaped by selecting it and twice double-clicking its grey area

This is a screenshot, showing the grey part before resizing

Remark
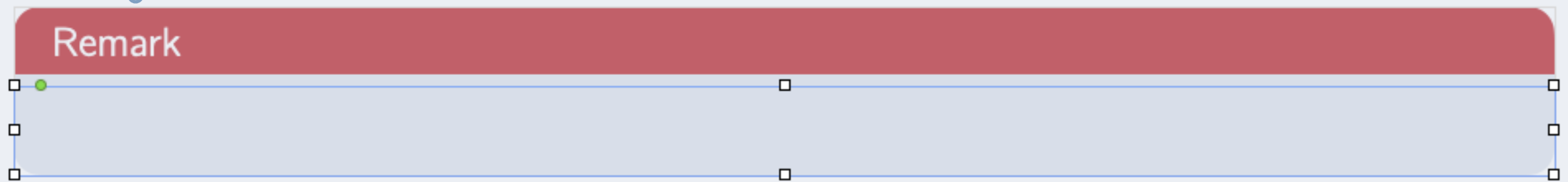
This is a screenshot, showing the grey part after resizing

Remark

Available Paragraph styles

Presentation Title

Slide Title

Subtitle

Body

Note

Link

Citation

Code

$$\|U + V_3^4\|_\infty + \max_{x \in [0,3]} \int_0^x g(y)dy + \|f\|_{C^\alpha([0,1])}$$