

Simple Presentation Using the Beamer Class

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Outline of Topics

"Dynamic" Lists

With a few extra marks, you can have Beamer march through each item on a list one at a time.

A Sample List

- Normal LaTeX class.
- Easy overlays.
- No external programs needed.

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The **block** command can be used to highlight a statement.

A famous quote

"Prime numbers are more than any assigned multitude of prime numbers."

Euclid

Because of Aristotle's objections, Euclid did **not** say:

The list of all prime numbers is infinite.

The **theorem** command can be used for theorems. If the appropriate beamer environment is set up, the theorems will be numbered.

Theorem 1

“Prime numbers are more than any assigned multitude of prime numbers.”

Euclid

Because of Aristotle's objections, Euclid did **not** say:

Theorem 2

The list of all prime numbers is infinite.

Including Graphics

Most graphics files can be converted to **.png** format. Such files are then easily included in your presentation.

You can change text size with the **tiny** environment, for example.

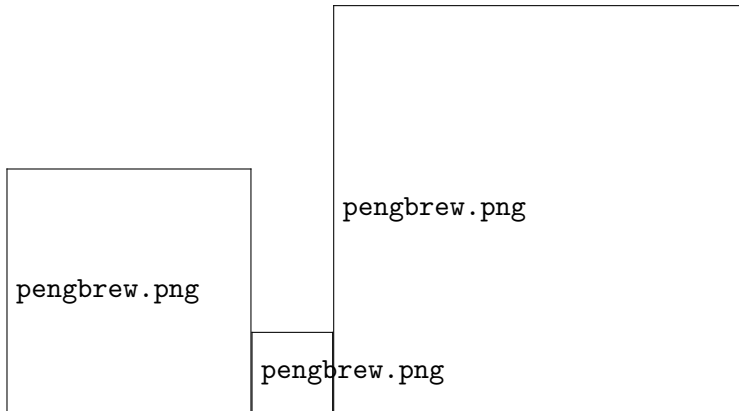
A graphics file is included by using the **figure** environment, and inside of that the **includegraphics** command.



In Beamer, when you place a figure in the text, that's where it shows up in the slide. Let's repeat the figure at a smaller size.



You can also place figures side by side.



Beamer allows you to include mathematical formulas in your presentation as part of your text. For example, you can use the **displaymath** environment:

$$\|u^h - u\| \leq \|u^h - \mathcal{P}^h(u)\| + \|\mathcal{P}^h(u) - u\|$$

The previous graphic had a background that almost matched the slide. A more typical case is shown here. The graphics figure simply shows up as a rectangle imposed on the slide.



Sometimes you just want something to show up exactly as you typed it. You can use Latex's **verbatim** environment for this. But a Beamer frame containing the **verbatim** command must use a more complicated scheme to begin and end the frame. The Beamer frame must begin with:

```
\begin{frame}[fragile]\
```

and end with an explicit:

```
\end{frame}
```

Look at the source for this slide to see an example.

Beamer includes a **semiverbatim** environment which allows you to place text exactly where you want it, except that you can include a few simple style commands, such as for color. Such frames must begin and end the same way **verbatim** frames do.

Day	Cost	Comment
Tuesday	\$7	<i>Too much!</i>
Wednesday	\$14	I got sick
Thursday	\$45	Luckily, I didn't have to pay.

Using Semiverbatim

Semiverbatim is one way to display a sample program, using the **alert** command to highlight an important line. If your program uses curly brackets, you'll have to “escape” them within the semiverbatim environment.

```
void swap ( int *a, int *b )
{
    int c;
    c = *a;
    *a = *b;
    *b = *c;    <-- This is where you made the mistake!
    return;
}
```


Inside of your presentation, you can use the **href** environment to define a hyperlink. Clicking on the displayed text will then invoke a browser and go to the specified link.

For example, for more information on the Beamer Class, you can click on [the Beamer web site](#).