# My own LaTeXBeamer template

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’Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe;
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.

“Beware the Jabberwock, my son!
The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!
Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun
The frumious Bandersnatch!”

- Nulla nec lacinia odio. Curabitur urna tellus.

  - » Fusce id sodales dolor. Sed id metus dui.
    - – Cupio virtus licet mi vel feugiat.

- Nulla nec lacinia odio. Curabitur urna tellus.

- Nulla nec lacinia odio. Curabitur urna tellus.

1. Donec porta, risus porttitor egestas scelerisque video.
2. Donec porta, risus porttitor egestas scelerisque video.
   2.1 Nunc non ante fringilla, manus potentis cario.
       2.1.1 Pellentesque servus morbi tristique.
       2.1.2 Pellentesque servus morbi tristique.
3. Donec porta, risus porttitor egestas scelerisque video.

Tutaj jakiś fajny tekst po polsku, żeby nie było, że nie da się pisać po polsku z polskimi znakami. The quick, brown fox jumps over a lazy dog. DJs flock by when MTV ax quiz prog. "Now fax quiz Jack!"

This text is highlighted.

## A plain block

This is a plain block containing some highlighted text.

## An example block

This is an example block containing some highlighted text.

## An alert block

This is an alert block containing some highlighted text.

### Definition

$$\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z} : a \mid b \iff \exists c \in \mathbb{Z} : a \cdot c = b$$

### Theorem

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{Z} : a \mid 0$$

### Proof.

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{Z} : a \cdot 0 = 0$$ $\square$

1234567890  1234567890  $\hat{x}, \check{x}, \tilde{a}, \bar{a}, \dot{y}, \ddot{y}$  $\iint f(x, y, z)\, \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z$

$$\cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{2 + \cfrac{1}{3 + x}}} + \cfrac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{3+x}}}$$

$$F : \begin{vmatrix} F''_{xx} & F''_{xy} & F'_x \\ F''_{yx} & F''_{yy} & F'_y \\ F'_x & F'_y & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\iint\limits_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2} \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle \, \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}$$

$$\overline{a\overline{\alpha}^2 + \underline{b\underline{\beta}} + \overline{\overline{d\overline{\delta}}}}$$

$$]0, 1[ \, + \lceil x \rfloor - \langle x, y \rangle$$

$$e^x \quad \approx \quad 1 + x + x^2/2! + \\ + x^3/3! + x^4/4!$$

$$\binom{n+1}{k} = \binom{n}{k} + \binom{n}{k-1}$$

| Faculty | With T<sub>E</sub>X | Total | % |
|---|---:|---:|---:|
| Faculty of Informatics | 1 716 | 2 904 | 59.09 |
| Faculty of Science | 786 | 5 275 | 14.90 |
| Faculty of Economics and Administration | 64 | 4 591 | 1.39 |
| Faculty of Arts | 69 | 10 000 | 0.69 |
| Faculty of Medicine | 8 | 2 014 | 0.40 |
| Faculty of Law | 15 | 4 824 | 0.31 |
| Faculty of Education | 19 | 8 219 | 0.23 |
| Faculty of Social Studies | 12 | 5 599 | 0.21 |
| Faculty of Sports Studies | 3 | 2 062 | 0.15 |

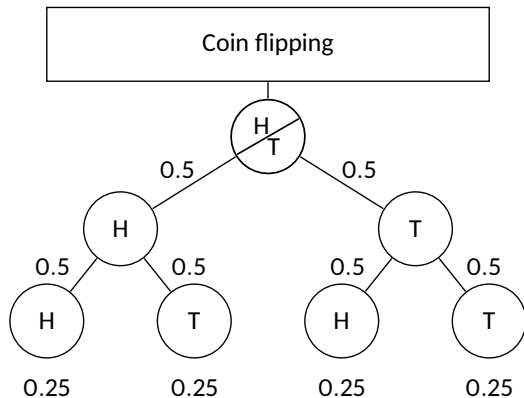Table: The distribution of theses written using TₑX during 2010–15 at MU

Figure: Tree of probabilities – Flipping a coin[1]

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[1]A derivative of a diagram from `texample.net` by cis, CC BY 2.5 licensed

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>

// This is a comment
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
        while (--c > 1 && !fork());
        sleep(c = atoi(v[c]));
        printf("%d\n", c);
        wait(0);
        return 0;
}
```

**Algorithm 1** Text Summarization Algorithm

1: **procedure** Summary Construction
   **Input:** Text Document.
   **Output:** Summary sentences.
2:     Creating information table from a text document.
3:     Generate matrices.
4:     **Call Pocedure:** Reduct Construction **[Algorithm 2]**
5:     **Return:** Summary sentences
6: **end procedure**

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**Algorithm 2** Algorytm RealBoost

1: **procedure** RealBoost($D$)
2:       Rozpocznij od jednostajnego rozkładu wag: $w_i := 1/m, i = 1, \ldots, m$.
3:       **for** $t := 1, \ldots, T$ **do**
4:             Naucz klasyfikator $f_t(x) \in \mathbb{R}$ na danych uczących używając wag $w_i$, tak aby $f_t$ minimalizowało *kryterium wykładnicze* $\sum_{i=1}^{m} w_i e^{-f_t(x_i)y_i}$ lub równoważnie aby $f_t$ było przybliżeniem połowy przekształcenia logit:
$f_t(\mathbf{x}) := 1/2 \ln \left\{ \widehat{P}_w(y = 1 \mid \mathbf{x}) \sqrt{\widehat{P}_w(y = -1 \mid \mathbf{x})} \right)$
5:             Aktualizuj wagi przykładów wg:
$Z_t := \sum_{i=1}^{in} w_i e^{-f_i(x_i)y_i}$
$w_i := w_i e^{-f_i(\mathbf{x}_i)y_i}/Z_t, \quad i = 1, \ldots, m$
6:       **end for**
7: **return** zbiorowy klasyfikator $F(\mathbf{x}) := \sum_{t=1}^{T} f_t(\mathbf{x})$ z decyzją obliczaną jako sgn $F(x)$.
8: **end procedure**

TEX is a programming language for the typesetting of documents. It was created by Donald Erwin Knuth in the late 1970s and it is documented in *The TEXbook* [?].

In the early 1980s, Leslie Lamport created the initial version of LATEX, a high-level language on top of TEX, which is documented in *LATEX: A Document Preparation System* [?]. There exists a healthy ecosystem of packages that extend the base functionality of LATEX; *The LATEX Companion* [?] acts as a guide through the ecosystem.

In 2003, Till Tantau created the initial version of Beamer, a LATEX package for the creation of presentations. Beamer is documented in the *User's Guide to the Beamer Class* [?].

[1] Donald E. Knuth. *The TeXbook*. Addison-Wesley, 1984.

[2] Leslie Lamport. *LaTeX: A Document Preparation System*. Addison-Wesley, 1986.

[3] M. Goossens, F. Mittelbach, and A. Samarin. *The LaTeX Companion*. Addison-Wesley, 1994.

[4] Till Tantau. *User's Guide to the Beamer Class Version 3.01*. Available at
http://latex-beamer.sourceforge.net.

[5] A. Mertz and W. Slough. Edited by B. Beeton and K. Berry. *Beamer by example* In TUGboat, Vol.
26, No. 1., pp. 68-73.

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