### Example document to recreate with beamer in LATEX

Your Name

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Markup Languages and Reproducible Programming in Statistics

#### Outline

Working with equations
Aligning the same equations
Omit equation numbering
Ugly alignment

Discussion

# Working with equations

We define a set of equations as

$$a = b + c^2$$

$$a-c^2=b$$

$$\mathsf{left}\ \mathsf{side} + \mathsf{something} \geq \mathsf{right}\ \mathsf{side},$$

for all something > 0.

(3)

(1)

(2)

(4)

# Aligning the same equations

Aligning the equations by the equal sign gives a much better view into the placements of the separate equation components.

$$a = b + c^2 \tag{5}$$

$$a - c^2 = b \tag{6}$$

$$left side = right side \tag{7}$$

$$left side + something \ge right side, \tag{8}$$

#### Omit equation numbering

Alternatively, the equation numbering can be omitted.

$$a = b + c^2$$
 
$$a - c^2 = b$$
 
$$left \ side = right \ side$$
 
$$left \ side + something \ge right \ side$$

# Ugly alignment

Some components do not look well, when aligned. Especially equations with different heights and spacing. For example,

$$E = mc^2 (9)$$

$$m = \frac{E}{c^2} \tag{10}$$

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{E}{m}} \tag{11}$$

Take that into account.

#### Discussion

This is where you'd normally give your audience a recap of your talk, where you could discuss e.g. the following

- Your main findings
- ▶ The consequences of your main findings
- ► Things to do
- ▶ Any other business not currently investigated, but related to your talk