# 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

$$a = b + c^{2}$$

$$a - c^{2} = b$$

$$(1)$$

$$(2)$$

(3)

$$left side + something \ge right side$$
 (4)

for all something > 0.

# Aligning the same equations

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

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

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

$$left side = right side$$
 (7)

$$left side + something \ge right side$$
 (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,

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

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

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

#### 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