Example document to recreate with beamer in LaTeX

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Markup Languages and Reproducible Programming in Statistics

Outline

Working with equations

We define a set of equations as

$$a = b + c^2 \tag{1}$$

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

$$\text{left side} = \text{right side} \tag{3}$$

$$\text{left side} + \text{something} \geq \text{right side} \tag{4}$$

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.

$$\begin{aligned} a &= b + c^2 && (5)\\ a - c^2 &= b && (6)\\ \text{left side} &= \text{right side} && (7)\\ \text{left side} + \text{something} &\geq \text{right side} && (8) \end{aligned}$$

Omit equation numbering

Alternatively, the equation numbering can be omitted.

$$
\begin{aligned}
a &= b + c^2 \\
a - c^2 &= b \\
\text{left side} &= \text{right side} \\
\text{left side} + \text{something} &\geq \text{right side}
\end{aligned}
$$

Ugly alignment

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

$$E = mc^2 \tag{9}$$

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

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

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