UBD Beamer Theme using RMarkdown

An example presentation document with R code

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Slide full of lists

Universiti Brunei Darussalam (UBD; translation University of Brunei Darussalam; Jawi: يونيبرسيتي بروني دارالسلام) is the first university in Brunei.

- UBD in figures
  - **Established**: 1985
  - **Medium of instruction**: English
  - **Academic faculties**: 9
  - **Research Institutes**: 7
  - **Student enrolment**: 3,137 (in 2015, approx.)
- History
  - **1985**: UBD established, first campus in Gadong
  - **1995**: UBD moved to Tungku Link
  - **2009**: Introduction of GenNEXT Programme
  - **2011**: Commencement of the first Discovery Year programme
- Credits: `https://ubd.edu.bn/` and Wikipedia

UBD Universiti Brunei Darussalam

Blocks

Standard Block

This is a standard block using the `block` environment.

Example Block

This is an example block using the `exampleblock` environment.

Alert Block

This is an alert block using the `alertblock` environment.

Alternative Block

This is an alternatively-coloured block using the `altblock` environment.

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Mathematics

Let X be a simple random variable defined on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ that takes on finitely many values $\{x_1, \ldots, x_n\}$. The expectation of X, $\mathrm{E}(X)$, is the Lebesgue integral of X with respect to $\mathbb{P}$,

$$\mathrm{E}(X) := \int X(\omega) \, \mathrm{d}\mathbb{P} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \, \mathbb{P}(\omega \in A_i),$$

where $A_i = \{\omega \in \Omega \mid X(\omega) = x_i\}$.

$$AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVv$$
$$WwXxYyZz$$

$$1234567890$$

$$\alpha\beta\Gamma\gamma\Delta\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\Theta\theta\vartheta\iota\kappa\varkappa\Lambda\lambda\mu\nu\Xi\xi\Pi\pi\varpi\rho\Sigma\sigma\tau\Upsilon\upsilon\Phi\phi\varphi\chi\Psi\psi\Omega\omega$$

$$\prod \oint \oplus \otimes \cup \cap$$

Theorems et al.

Definition 1 (Prime numbers)

A prime number is a natural number greater than 1 that is not a product of two smaller natural numbers.

Theorem 2 (Infinitude of primes)

There are an infinite number of prime numbers.

Proof.

Suppose that there exist only a finite number of primes, $p_1, \ldots, p_n$, say. The number

$$N = 1 + p_1 \cdots p_n$$

is divisible by some prime p. But p cannot be any of $p_1, \ldots, p_n$, since the latter all leave remainder 1 on dividing N. This contradicts our assumption that $p_1, \ldots, p_n$ is the complete list of primes. ∎

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