

# Sample Title

Sample Subtitle

Author

March 20, 2021

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# Switch Between Styles

- ▶ switch with `\setprimarytitlepage` and `\setsecondarytitlepage` between title pages
- ▶ switch with `\usebluestyle` `\useredstyle` and `\usegraystyle` between color styles
- ▶ for different colors than the provided ones, edit the colors in `beamercolorthememinima.sty`
  - ▶ background color: `\definecolor{lightgray}{HTML}{Your_HEX_Color}`
  - ▶ primary color: `\definecolor{darkgray}{HTML}{Your_HEX_Color}`
  - ▶ secondary color: `\definecolor{gray}{HTML}{Your_HEX_Color}`

# Simple Content

Here we have an `itemize` environment.

- ▶ First.
- ▶ Second.
- ▶ Third.

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Here we have an `enumerate` environment.

1. First.
2. Second.
3. Third.

# Simple Content

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Here we have an `itemize` environment.

- ▶ First.
- ▶ Second.
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# Mathematical Content

## An Example of Mathematical Content

$$\begin{aligned} p(C, \Pi, \Theta, W) &= p(\Pi \mid \alpha) p(C \mid \Pi) p(\Theta \mid \beta) p(W \mid C, \Theta) \\ &= \left( \prod_d p(\pi_d \mid \alpha_d) \right) \left( \prod_d \prod_i^{I_d} p(c_{di} \mid \pi_d) \right) \left( \prod_d \prod_i^{I_d} p(w_{di} \mid c_{di}, \Theta) \right) \left( \prod_k^K p(\theta_k \mid \beta_k) \right) \\ &= \left( \prod_d \mathcal{D}(\pi_d; \alpha_d) \right) \left( \prod_d \prod_i^{I_d} \left( \prod_k^K \pi_{dk}^{c_{dik}} \right) \right) \left( \prod_d \prod_i^{I_d} \left( \prod_k^K \theta_{kv}^{c_{dik}} \right) \right) \left( \prod_k^K \mathcal{D}(\theta_k; \beta_k) \right) \\ &= \left( \prod_d \frac{\Gamma(\sum_k \alpha_{dk})}{\prod_k \Gamma(\alpha_{dk})} \prod_k^K \pi_{dk}^{\alpha_{dk} - 1 + n_{dk}} \right) \left( \prod_d \frac{\Gamma(\sum_v \beta_{kv})}{\prod_v \Gamma(\beta_{kv})} \prod_v^V \theta_{kv}^{\alpha_{kv} - 1 + n_{kv}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

This is the joint probability for the Latent Dirichlet Allocation. You can find more information on this topic [here](#) (where also this formula is taken from).

# Mathematical Content

## Theorems and Proofs

### Definition (odd integer)

An integer  $z \in \mathbb{Z}$  is said to be odd if it is not divisible by two, i.e. there exist no  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  s.t.  $z = 2k$ .

### Theorem (Multiplication of Odd Integers Yields Even Integer)

*Let  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$  be two non-null odd integers. Then  $a \cdot b$  is an even integer.*

### Proof.

Let  $k, l \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ ,  $a = 2k + 1$ ,  $b = 2l + 1$ . Then

$$a \cdot b = (2k + 1)(2l + 1) = 4kl + 2k + 2l + 2 = 2(2kl + k + l + 1)$$

which is even.



# Algorithmic Content

## Bubble Sort

Bubble Sort is an algorithm to sort an array of real numbers.

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**Algorithm 1:** BubbleSort( $A$ )

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```
1  $n \leftarrow A.length$ 
2 for  $i = 1$  to  $n$  do
3   | for  $j = 0$  to  $n - i$  do
4   |   | if  $A[j + 1] < A[j]$  then
5   |   |   | exchange values at positions  $j + 1$  and  $j$  in  $A$ 
6   |   | end
7   | end
8 end
9 return  $A$ 
```

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# Blocks and Stripes

Important information.

Some content is just too important to leave it without highlighting on a slide

Some content is just too important to leave it without highlighting on a slide. Like **this** needs to be additionally highlighted.

# Highlight Title

Highlight Subtitle

Sometimes there is a need for a special highlighting page to separate different topics in the presentation.

Sometimes there is a need for a special highlighting page to separate different topics in the presentation. Even without a title.

# Simple Content

... after a highlight-slide

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