A Beamer tutorial using Beamer

A Quick Introduction

André Loureiro

School of Economics - University of Edinburgh

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Outline

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What is Beamer?

- Beamer is a document class in LaTeX that produces beautiful, clean and standard academic presentation. (Actually, LaTeX is intended to provide a high-level language that accesses the power of TeX.)
- Virtually, all academic presentation in fields that use maths in some extent use Beamer.
- Very convenient, since the same LaTeX code of your paper is used and a very portable PDF file is the final output.
- And as in a usual LaTeX document, it allows global AND local control of layout, colour and fonts.

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Use Beamer in 4 steps

1. Install a LaTeX editor.
2. Install MikTeX: Provides a set of tool necessary to prepare documents using the TeX/LaTeX markup language. (It automatically patches to the LaTeX editor)
3. Use MikTeX to download and install *beamer* package. (If MikTeX version is recent, once the “usepackage” command is used for the first time, it is automatically downloaded and installed.)
4. Use the correspondent TeX file of this presentation as a template. (Use “A LaTeX tutorial using LaTeX” as a companion.)

Equations

- As in any LaTeX document, it is very handy to write equations.

$$Q = \alpha + \beta P + \gamma I + \epsilon \tag{1}$$

$$1 + 2 + \cdots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \tag{2}$$

Graphs

Maybe a graph is necessary to make a point.

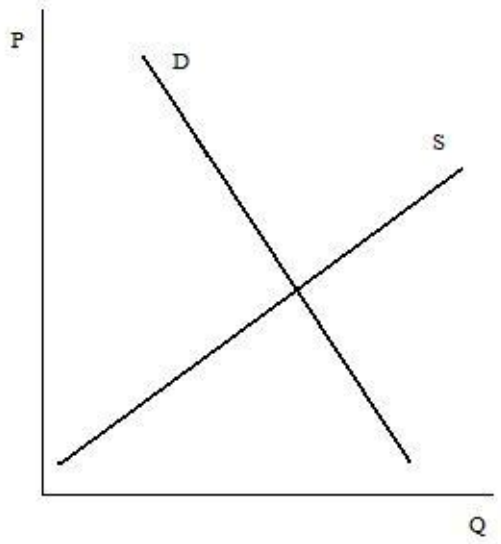


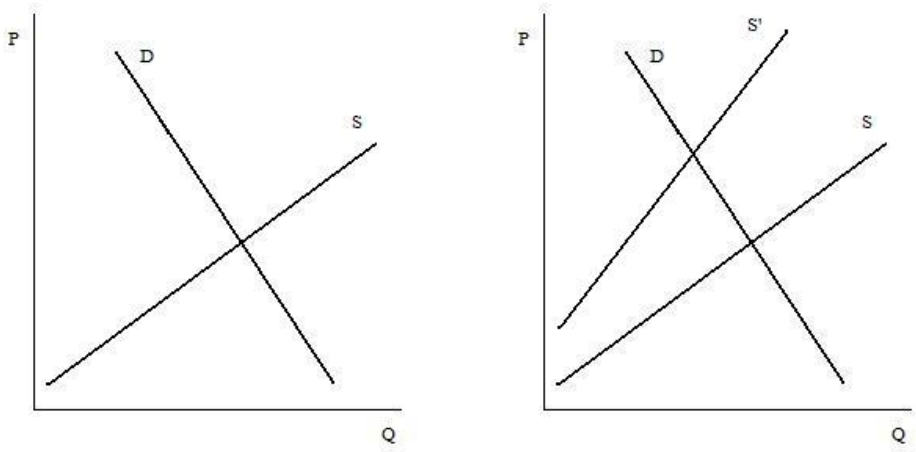
Figure: Supply X Demand

Next Graph

Graphs

Or multiple graphs:

Figure: Two Markets



(a) Market 1 (b) Market 2

Tables

Table: Demand Function Estimation

	(1) Demand	(2) Demand	(3) Demand (Domestic)
Constant	0.87**	0.71**	0.91***
	(0.41)	(0.27)	(0.00)
Price	-0.87***	-0.71***	-0.60***
	(0.21)	(0.17)	(0.00)
Income		8.11***	9.34***
		(2.20)	(0.00)
Observations	5435	5435	2319
R^2	0.90	0.92	0.91

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Links

Sometimes you need to come back to a slide to make a point clear.

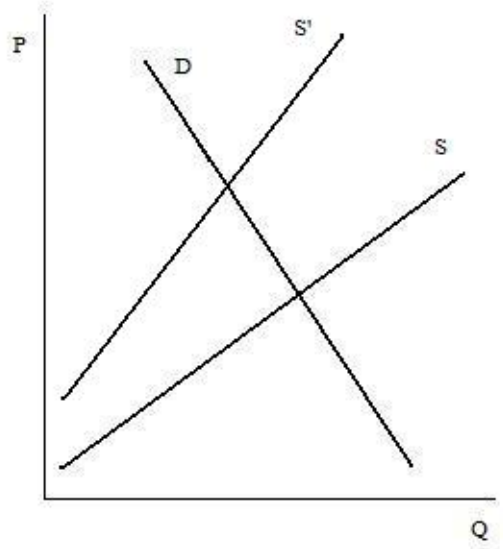


Figure: Supply X Demand

Compare this figure to the previous one.

◂ Previous Graph

Links

Or we may want to show a “hidden” slide if the audience have some questions about a specific issue.

Theorem

$$1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + ... = \frac{1}{4}$$

◂ Proof

Lists

- itemize
  - A
  - B
- enumerate
  1. A
  2. B
- description

  My First Item A

  My Second Item B

Overlays

- *pause* command
- Alert
- Specifications

Frame Structures

- Columns
- Blocks

Notes

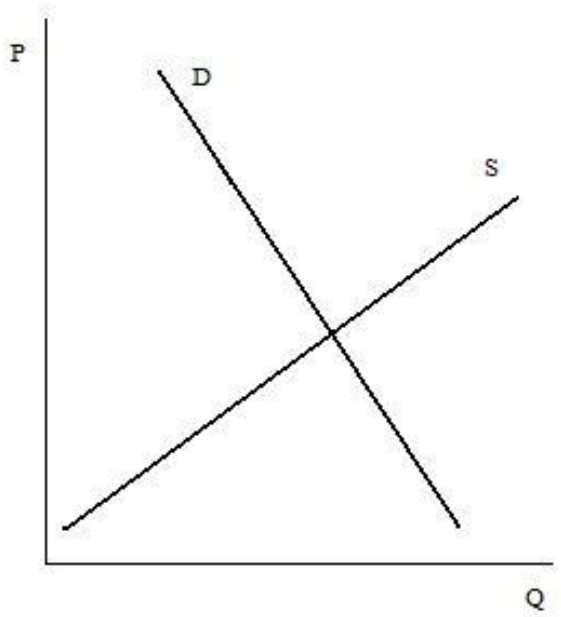


Figure: Supply X Demand

Additional Information

Proof.

By authority, the theorem is true. □

◂ Go Back to presentation

Columns

If you write this:

```
\begin{columns}
\column{0.5\textwidth}
My First Column
\column{0.5\textwidth}
My Second Column
\end{columns}
```

You get:

My First Column

My Second Column

Go Back to presentation

Blocks

If you write this:

```
\begin{block}{My Block}
This an interesting way to highlight some specific point.
\end{block}
```

You get:

My Block

This an interesting way to highlight some specific point.

Some specific types of blocks are: theorem, proof, corollary, example, etc.

Go Back to presentation

Blocks and Columns

You can combine both commands:

```
\begin{columns}
\begin{column}{2.8cm}
\begin{block}{Smaller Column 1}Some text here.\end{block}
\end{column}
\begin{column}{5.5cm}
\begin{block}{Bigger Column 2}Maybe something else here.\end{block
\end{column}
\end{columns}
```

You get:

Smaller Column 1

Some text here.

Bigger Column 2

Maybe something else here.

◂ Go Back to presentation

Alert Current Item

If you type:

```
\begin{itemize}[<+-| alert@+>]
\item Micro
\item Macro
\item Econometrics
\end{itemize}
```

You get:

- Micro
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Go Back to presentation

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Specification

If you type:

```
\begin{itemize}
\item<1-3> Item A
\item<2-4> Item B
\item<3-5> Item C
\item<4-> Item D
\item<-4> Item E
\end{itemize}
```

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