# Presentation template

Ivan Trepakov

University

## Пример слайда с кириллицей

### Теорема Пифагора

Основная формулировка содержит алгебраические действия — в прямоугольном треугольнике, длины катетов которого равны a и b, а длина гипотенузы — c, выполнено соотношение:

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2.$$

### Пример программы

```
# Вычисление факториала числа n
def fact(n):
  if (n==1 or n==0):
    return 1
  else:
    return n * fact(n - 1)
```

#### First column

 You can use all Markdown features and directly embed LaTEX

- Markdown lists
- With beautiful math:  $x^n + y^n = z^n$
- And easy **Markdown** styles

#### First column

- You can use all Markdown features and directly embed LaTEX
- Beamer allows you to flexibly animate slides with \uncover<X> and \only<X>

- Markdown lists
- With beautiful math:  $x^n + y^n = z^n$
- And easy **Markdown** styles

#### First column

- You can use all Markdown features and directly embed LaTEX
- Beamer allows you to flexibly animate slides with \uncover<X> and \only<X>
- For images it is better to use vector graphics, e.g. in .svg which is automatically converted into .pdf via Makefile magic



#### First column

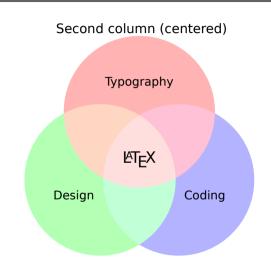
- You can use all Markdown features and directly embed LaTEX
- Beamer allows you to flexibly animate slides with \uncover<X> and \only<X>
- For images it is better to use vector graphics, e.g. in .svg which is automatically converted into .pdf via Makefile magic
- You can also use .png or .jpg but they usually look worse than .svg/.pdf





#### First column

- You can use all Markdown features and directly embed LaTEX
- Beamer allows you to flexibly animate slides with \uncover<X> and \only<X>
- For images it is better to use vector graphics, e.g. in .svg which is automatically converted into .pdf via Makefile magic
- You can also use .png or .jpg but they usually look worse than .svg/.pdf
- Or you can dive deep into TikZ



#### First column

- You can use all Markdown features and directly embed LaTEX
- Beamer allows you to flexibly animate slides with \uncover<X> and \only<X>
- For images it is better to use vector graphics, e.g. in .svg which is automatically converted into .pdf via Makefile magic
- You can also use .png or .jpg but they usually look worse than .svg/.pdf
- Or you can dive deep into TikZ
- Links can also be embeded as QR codes into presentation with LATEX

### Second column (centered)



https://texample.net/tikz/examples/

#### Beamer macros

- \onslide<X> macro can be used inside of code listings to provide custom animations
- \setbeamercovered macro controls how the elements are displayed when they are supposed to be hidden
- In this example \setbeamercovered{transparent=40} makes elements dimmed instead of being hidden completely

```
# Factorial example
def factorial(n):
   if n < 2:
     return 1
   else:
     return n * factorial(n-1)</pre>
```

#### Beamer macros

- \onslide<X> macro can be used inside of code listings to provide custom animations
- \setbeamercovered macro controls how the elements are displayed when they are supposed to be hidden
- In this example \setbeamercovered{transparent=40} makes elements dimmed instead of being hidden completely

```
# Factorial example
def factorial(n):
   if n < 2:
     return 1
   else:
     return n * factorial(n-1)</pre>
```

#### Beamer macros

- \onslide<X> macro can be used inside of code listings to provide custom animations
- \setbeamercovered macro controls how the elements are displayed when they are supposed to be hidden
- In this example \setbeamercovered{transparent=40} makes elements dimmed instead of being hidden completely

```
# Factorial example
def factorial(n):
  if n < 2:
    return 1
  else:
    return n * factorial(n-1)</pre>
```

#### Beamer macros

- \onslide<X> macro can be used inside of code listings to provide custom animations
- \setbeamercovered macro controls how the elements are displayed when they are supposed to be hidden
- In this example \setbeamercovered{transparent=40} makes elements dimmed instead of being hidden completely

```
# Factorial example
def factorial(n):
   if n < 2:
     return 1
   else:
     return n * factorial(n-1)</pre>
```

#### Beamer macros

- \onslide<X> macro can be used inside of code listings to provide custom animations
- \setbeamercovered macro controls how the elements are displayed when they are supposed to be hidden
- In this example \setbeamercovered{transparent=40} makes elements dimmed instead of being hidden completely

```
# Factorial example
def factorial(n):
  if n < 2:
    return 1
  else:
    return n * factorial(n-1)</pre>
```

#### Beamer macros

- \onslide<X> macro can be used inside of code listings to provide custom animations
- \setbeamercovered macro controls how the elements are displayed when they are supposed to be hidden
- In this example \setbeamercovered{transparent=40} makes elements dimmed instead of being hidden completely

```
# Factorial example
def factorial(n):
   if n < 2:
     return 1
   else:
     return n * factorial(n-1)</pre>
```

#### Beamer macros

- \onslide<X> macro can be used inside of code listings to provide custom animations
- \setbeamercovered macro controls how the elements are displayed when they are supposed to be hidden
- In this example \setbeamercovered{transparent=40} makes elements dimmed instead of being hidden completely

```
# Factorial example
def factorial(n):
  if n < 2:
    return 1
  else:
    return n * factorial(n-1)</pre>
```

#### Beamer macros

- \onslide<X> macro can be used inside of code listings to provide custom animations
- \setbeamercovered macro controls how the elements are displayed when they are supposed to be hidden
- In this example \setbeamercovered{transparent=40} makes elements dimmed instead of being hidden completely

```
# Factorial example
def factorial(n):
   if n < 2:
     return 1
   else:
     return n * factorial(n-1)</pre>
```

#### Beamer macros

- \onslide<X> macro can be used inside of code listings to provide custom animations
- \setbeamercovered macro controls how the elements are displayed when they are supposed to be hidden
- In this example \setbeamercovered{transparent=40} makes elements dimmed instead of being hidden completely

```
# Factorial example
def factorial(n):
   if n < 2:
     return 1
   else:
     return n * factorial(n-1)</pre>
```

### Conclusion

### Summary

- Pandoc = Markdown + LATEX
- Please use this template and never open Google Slides PowerPoint ever again

