

CUHK Beamer Template

Sample Slides

Li Zhuohua

The Chinese University of Hong Kong

May 19, 2021

Itemize Tests

- One: *Two* **Three**

- 1 letterspacing

- 2 underlining

- 3 ~~striking out~~

- 4 highlighting

- 5 CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS

- Test Test Test

All human things are subject to decay. And when fate summons, Monarchs must obey.

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a

printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no

information. Really? Is there no information? Is there...

Plot Test

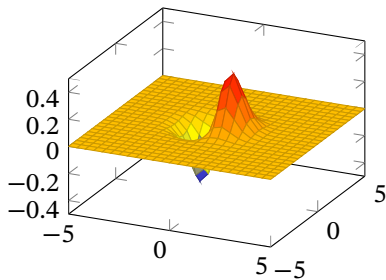


Figure: Plot $z = x(-x^2 - y^2)$

- 这是简体中文這是繁體中文: **加粗** + 下划线下劃線 + 斜体斜體
 - 这是第二层
 - 這是第二層

- Yao's Millionaires' problem¹

¹Yao, "Protocols for Secure Computations".

Algorithm 1: Basic algorithm for Abstract Interpretation

Input: Control Flow Graph: CFG

Output: Invariant: $State$

```
1 initialization:
    $State[n] \leftarrow \top$  if  $n = \text{Entry}(CFG)$ 
    $State[n] \leftarrow \perp$  otherwise
2  $WorkList \leftarrow \text{Entry}(CFG)$ 
3 while  $WorkList$  is not empty do
4    $WorkList \leftarrow WorkList \setminus \{n\}$ 
5    $new\_state \leftarrow \text{Transfer}(State[n])$ 
6   foreach  $succ \in \text{Successors}(CFG, n)$  do
7     if  $new\_state \not\sqsubseteq State[succ]$  then
8        $State[succ] \leftarrow State[succ] \sqcup new\_state$ 
9      $WorkList \leftarrow WorkList \cup \{succ\}$ 
```

Code Test

```
1 fn main() {  
2     println!("Hello World!");  
3 }
```

- Inline code is also supported: `fn main() { }`

1 Symbols: $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \epsilon, \varepsilon, \zeta, \eta, \theta, \vartheta, \iota, \kappa, \lambda, \nu, \xi, \varpi, \rho, \vartheta, \sigma, \varsigma, \tau, \upsilon, \phi, \varphi, \chi, \psi, \omega$;

2 Symbols: $f'', \sqrt{a}, \vec{a}, \subseteq, \supseteq$

$$\int, \iint, \iiint, \iiiii, \oint$$

3 Complex equation:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n2^m + 1} \int_0^{x^2} \frac{\pi \left(\sqrt[4]{1+t} - 1 \right) \sin t^4}{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{((n-1)!)^2 (2t)^{2n}}{(2n)!} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-2x) \ln(1-x)}{x^2 - x + 1} dx} dx}{x^2 (x - \tan x) \ln(x^2 + 1) \left[\left(\frac{2 \arctan \frac{y}{x}}{\pi} \right)^y - 1 \right]} = \frac{27}{32}$$

Fancy style theorem:

Theorem 1: Pythagorean Theorem

For a right triangle with legs a and b and hypotenuse c ,

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

This is a reference to Theorem 1.

Normal style theorem:

Theorem (Fixed-point Theorem)

In a lattice L with finite height, every monotone function $f : L \rightarrow L$ has a unique least fixed-point denoted $\text{fix}(f)$ defined as:

$$\text{fix}(f) = \bigsqcup_{i \geq 0} f^i(\perp)$$

Theorem/Lemma/Corollary/Proof

Lemma (Lemma Name)

$$x + y = y + x$$

Corollary (Corollary Name)

There's no right rectangle whose sides measure 3cm, 4cm, and 6cm.

Proof (Theorem 1).

$$\omega + \phi = \epsilon$$



Thank You

References



Yao, Andrew C. "Protocols for Secure Computations". In: *Proceedings of the 23rd Annual Symposium on Foundations of Computer Science. SFCS '82*. USA: IEEE Computer Society, 1982, pp. 160–164.