Scaling of percolation transitions on Erdös-Rényi networks under centrality-based attacks[1]

Procesos Dinámicos en Redes Complejas

Nicolás Vazquez

[1] Almeira, N., Billoni, O. V., & Perotti, J. I. (2020). Physical Review E, 101(1), 1–9.

Part I: Demo Presentation Part

1 Introduction 4
1.1 Frames 5
1.2 Typographics 8
1.3 Lists 9
1.4 Table 10
1.5 Figures 11
1.6 Blocks 12

2 Maths 13
2.1 Equations 13
2.2 Theorem 14

Part II: Demo Presentation Part 2

1 Section 18

1.1 Subsection 18

1.1.1 Subsubsection 18

1.1.2 Subsubsection 18

1.2 Subsection 18

1.2.1 Subsubsection 18

1.2.2 Subsubsection 18

2 Section 18

2.1 Subsection 18

2.1.1 Subsubsection 18

2.1.2 Subsubsection 18

2.2 Subsection 18

2.2.1 Subsubsection 18

2.2.2 Subsubsection 18

Part I

Demo Part

Introduction

- This template provides an elegant and minimalistic layout for beamer slides. Hence the name **Elegant Slides**.
- I created Elegant Slides because I wasn't satisfied with any of the existing Beamer templates, which look slightly different than Elegant Slides.
- My goal was to create a layout that is **simplistic but beautiful** and focuses on the content, rather than crowding each slide with lots of different coloured boxes.
- I designed Elegant Slides for **lecture notes and technical presentations** but it can be used for any kind of talk.

Unless the user enters their own custom frame titles and subtitles, Elegant Slides automatically inserts the section title and, if specified, the subsection title as frame titles and frame subtitles.

This frame has a custom subtitle. The frame title is automatically inserted and corresponds to the section title.

Custom Title

Custom Subsection with Footnote

This frame has a custom title and a custom subtitle.[2]

[2] This is a footnote. See also Author (2022).

These examples follow the Metropolis Theme

- Regular
- Alert
- *Italic*
- **Bold**

Items

- Cats
  - British Shorthair
- Dogs
- Birds

Enumerations

1. First
   1.1 First subpoint
2. Second
3. Last

Descriptions

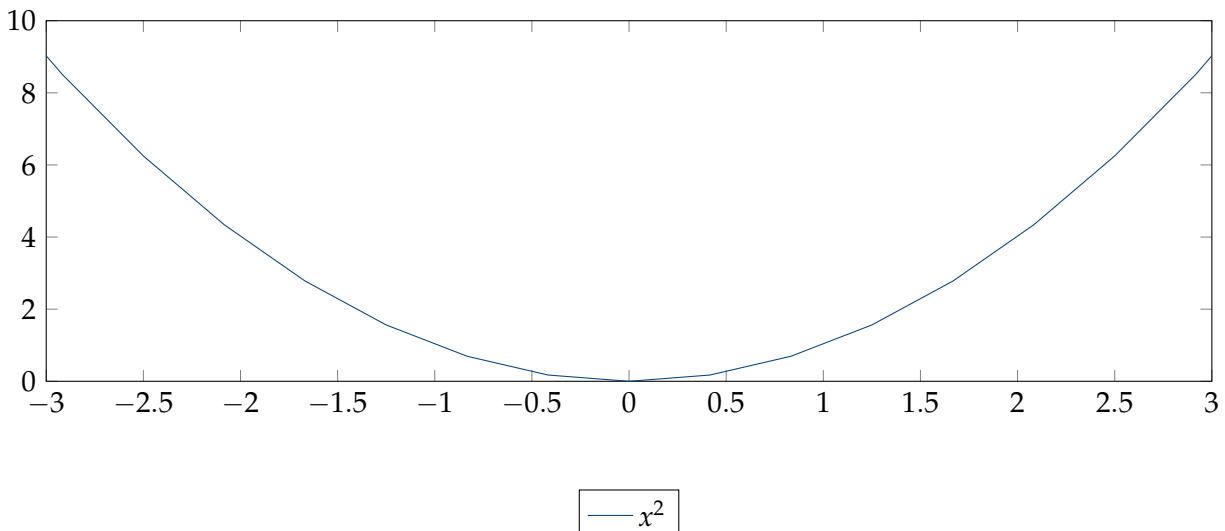
Apples	Yes
Oranges	No
Grappes	No

Table. Largest cities in the world (source: Wikipedia)

City	Population
Mexico City	20,116,842
Shanghai	19,210,000
Peking	15,796,450
Istanbul	14,160,467

City	Population
Mexico City	20,116,842
Shanghai	19,210,000
Peking	15,796,450
Istanbul	14,160,467

Figure. Plot of $y = x^2$



Default

Block content.

Alert

Block content.

Example

Block content.

Maths

Equations

- A numbered equation:

$$y_t = \beta x_t + \varepsilon_t \tag{1}$$

- Another equation:

$$\mathbf{Y} = \boldsymbol{\beta}\mathbf{X} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t$$

- Theorems are numbered consecutively.

Theorem 1 (Example Theorem)

Given a discrete random variable X, which takes values in the alphabet $\mathcal{X}$ and is distributed according to $p : \mathcal{X} \to [0, 1]$:

$$\mathrm{H}(X) := -\sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} p(x) \log p(x) = \mathbb{E}[-\log p(X)] \tag{2}$$

- Definition numbers are prefixed by the section number in the respective part.

Definition 2.1 (Example Definition)

Given a discrete random variable X, which takes values in the alphabet $\mathcal{X}$ and is distributed according to $p : \mathcal{X} \to [0, 1]$:

$$\mathrm{H}(X) := -\sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} p(x) \log p(x) = \mathbb{E}[-\log p(X)] \tag{3}$$

- Examples are numbered as definitions.

Example 2.1 (Example Theorem)

Given a discrete random variable X, which takes values in the alphabet $\mathcal{X}$ and is distributed according to $p : \mathcal{X} \to [0, 1]$:

$$\mathrm{H}(X) := -\sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} p(x) \log p(x) = \mathbb{E}[-\log p(X)] \tag{4}$$

Part II

Demo Presentation Part 2

References I

Author, Example (2022). “Reference Title”. In: *Journal of Examples* 0.0, pp. 1–10.