A simple, legible beamer template

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May 2, 2018

Acknowledgements

- Inspired by notes from Professor James Scott

Formatting guidelines

- In general, set the format of your presentation to target the "lowest common denominator"
  - Use a 4×3 aspect ratio for older projectors
  - Use **large** text for the body and plots
  - Use color palettes readable by those who are colorblind
- Body text on a screen is most readable when it is sans-serif, but also use a standard serif font (e.g. Palatino) which has rich math support for math equations
  - Lato for body text
  - Palatino for math
  - Inconsolata for `fixed width` text.
- Don't overload the slide like I did here :-)

Preview of font appearances

The density of the univariate Gaussian random variable denoted by $x \sim \mathcal{N}$ is given by $f(x; \mu, \sigma^2)$, for location parameter μ and scale parameter $\sigma > 0$,

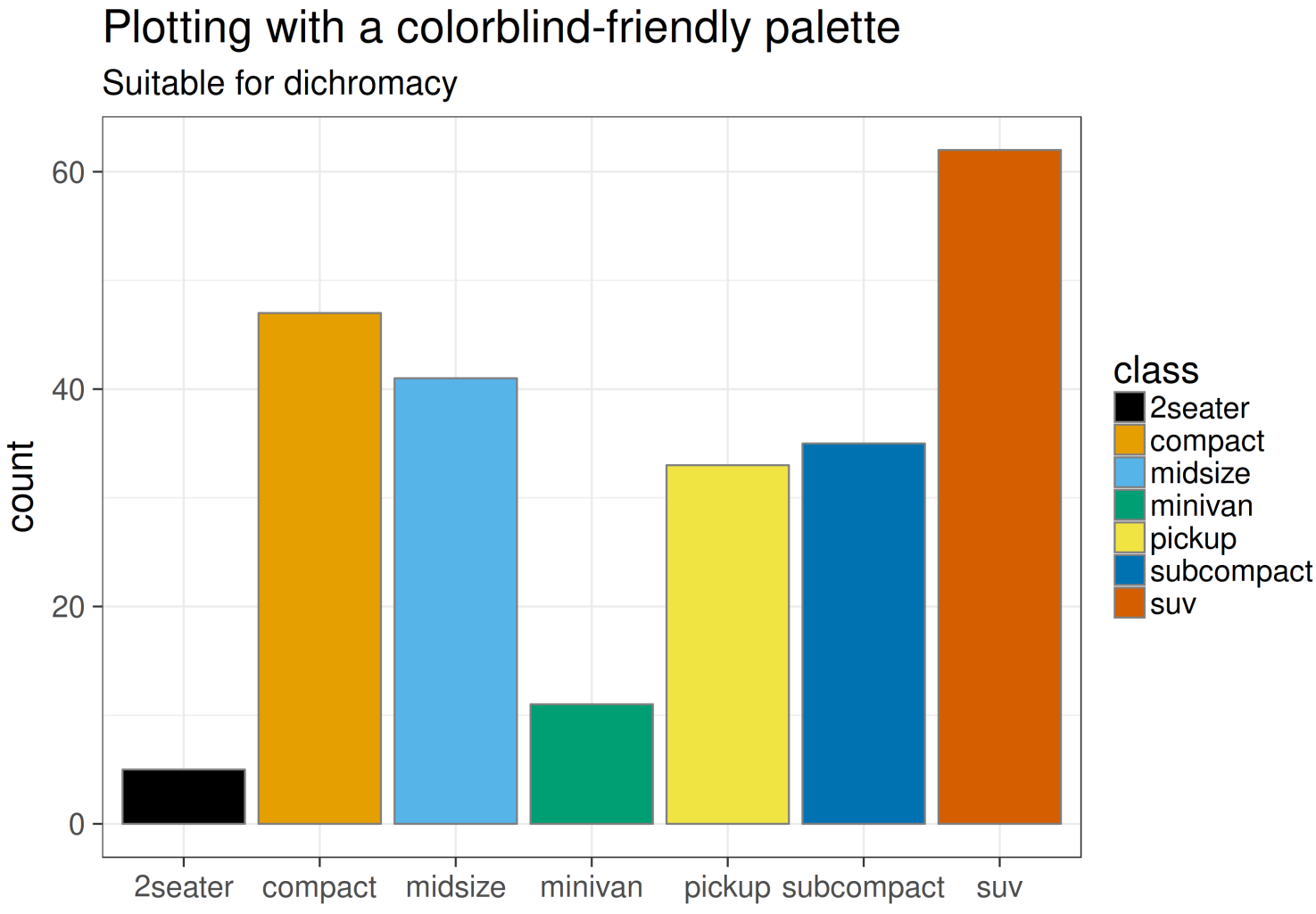
$$f(x; \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x-\mu)^2\right]$$

Generally, there is also the multivariate Gaussian $\mathbf{x} \sim \mathcal{N}_p(\mathbf{m}, \Sigma)$. The maximum likelihood estimate is

$$(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\sigma}^2) = \max_{\mu,\sigma} \prod_{i=1}^{N} f(x_i; \mu, \sigma^2).$$

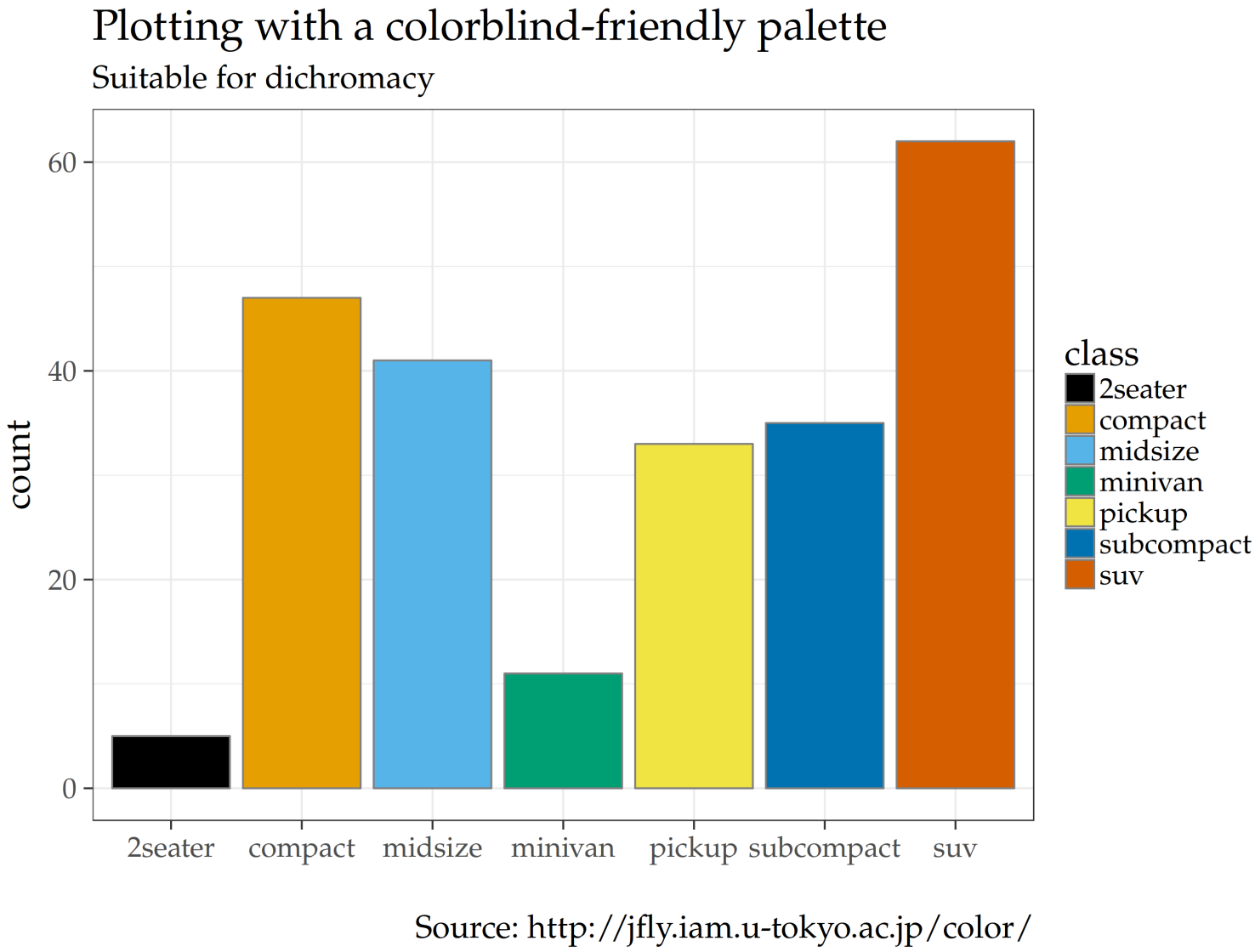
Plotting

- When saving plots, remember that the slides have a 4×3 aspect ratio, and try to fill up the slide



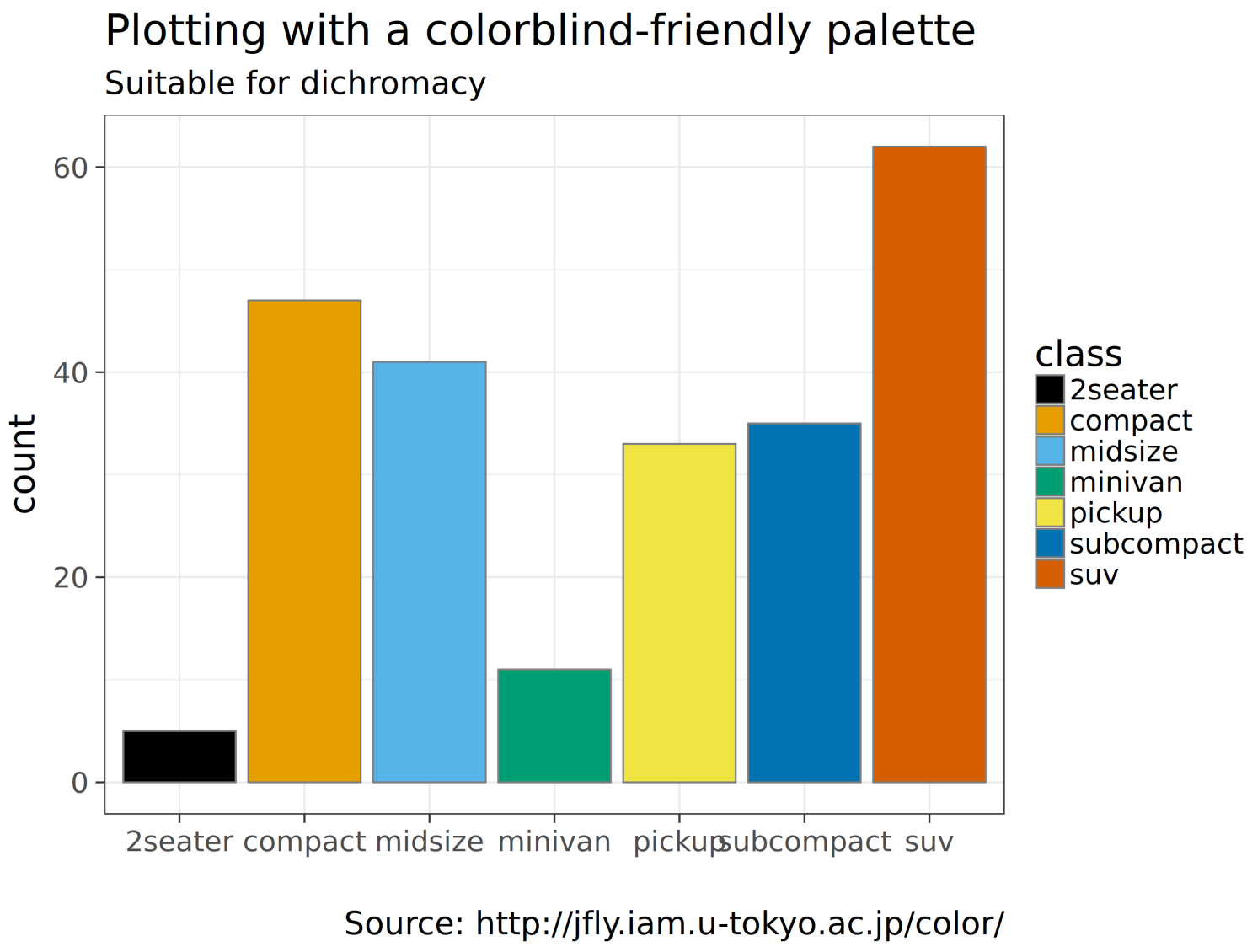
Source: http://jfly.iam.u-tokyo.ac.jp/color/

The default ggplot2 typeface is Helvetica, which looks OK except for the tight spacing between characters.



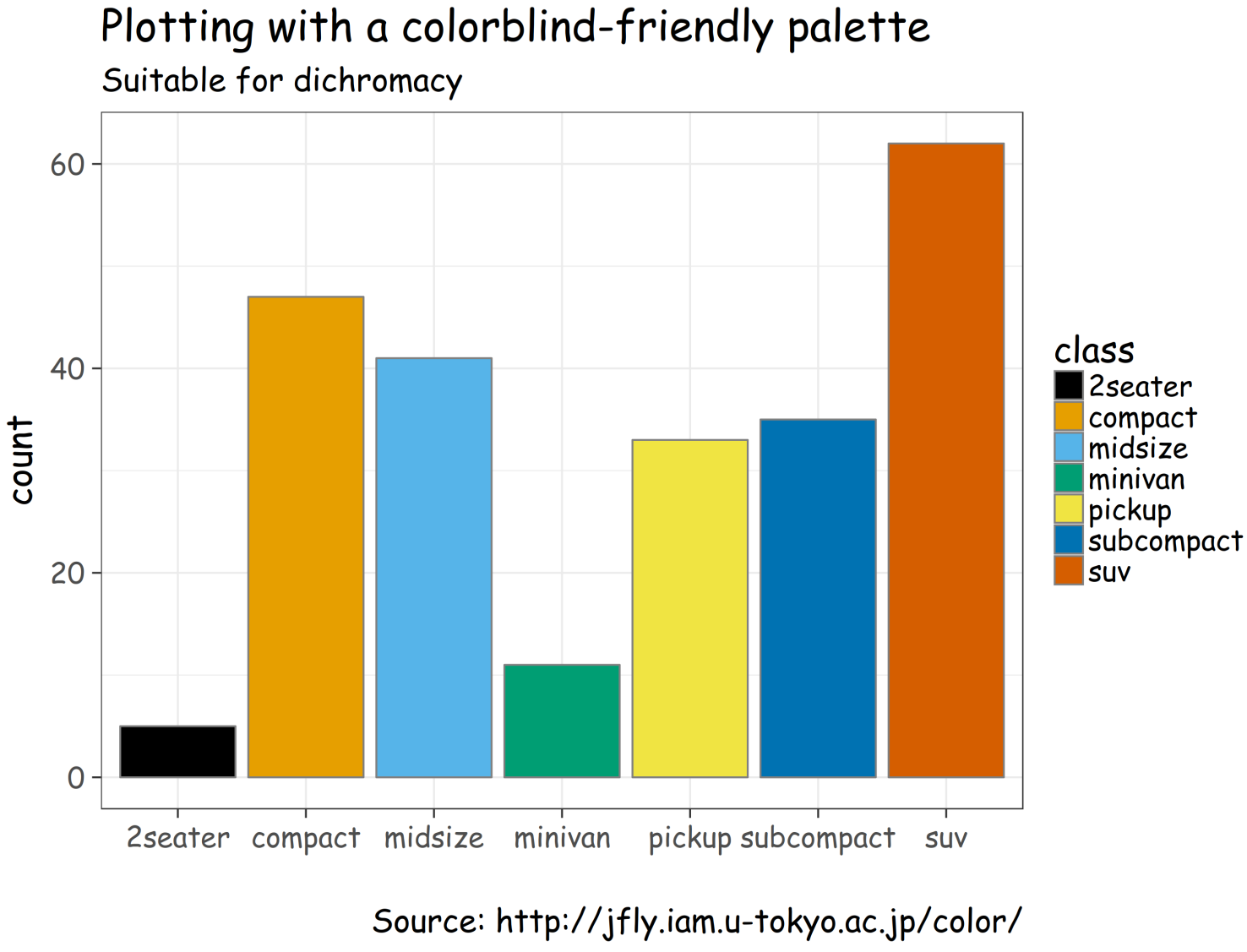
Source: http://jfly.iam.u-tokyo.ac.jp/color/

Palatino looks nice, but serifs are not optimal for legibility of text on a screen.



Source: http://jfly.iam.u-tokyo.ac.jp/color/

Lato Sans is like Helvetica, with more generous spacing.



Comic Sans is hard to beat when it comes to legibility, and is also good for those with dyslexia.

Quotation

Don't believe everything you read on the Internet.

—Mark Twain[1]

[1] Not really.

Theorem

Theorem (Mass–energy equivalence)

For mass m, speed of light c = 299,792,458 m/s^2, the energy equivalence is given by $E = mc^2$.

Columns

To the right we two emoji of line graphs.

Conclusion

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