## A simple, legible beamer template

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## Acknowledgements

Inspired by notes from Professor James Scott

## Formatting guidelines

- Use a 4×3 aspect ratio for older projectors
- Use large text for the body and plots
- 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
  - Roboto for body text
  - Palatino for math
  - Inconsolata for fixed width text.

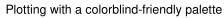
### Preview of font appearances

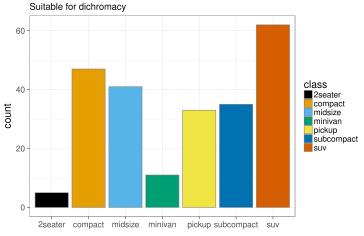
The density of the univariate Gaussian random variable denoted by  $x \sim \mathcal{N}$  is given by  $f(x; \mu, \sigma^2)$ , for location parameter  $\mu$  and scale parameter  $\sigma > 0$ ,

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

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

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

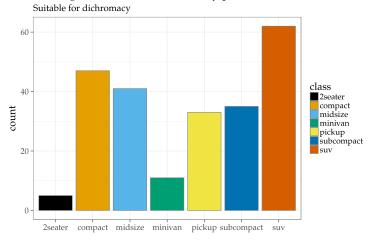




Source: http://jfly.iam.u-tokyo.ac.jp/color/

The default ggplot2 typeface is Helvetica

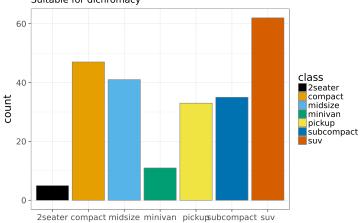
#### Plotting with a colorblind-friendly palette



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

#### Palatino

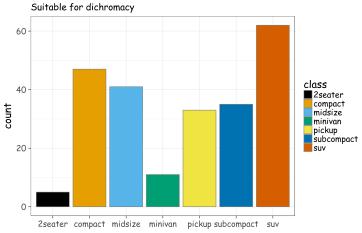
# Plotting with a colorblind-friendly palette Suitable for dichromacy



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

#### Lato Sans

## Plotting with a colorblind-friendly palette



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

#### Comic Sans

#### Theorem

#### Theorem (Mass-energy equivalence)

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

### Columns

Two columns





#### Conclusion

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### References I