#### Beamer

A.B.Arthur J.Doe

#### Motivation

The Basic Problem

Timenass

# About the Beamer class in presentation making

A short story

A.B.Arthur J.Doe

**UCB** 

August 12, 2022

### Table of Contents

#### Beamer

A.B.Arthur, J.Doe

#### Motivation

The Basic Problen
That We Studied

Timepas

- 1 Motivation
  - The Basic Problem That We Studied

# Sample frame title

#### Beamer

A.B.Arthur, J.Doe

#### Motivation

The Basic Problem

Timenass

This is some text in the first frame. This is some text in the first frame. This is some text in the first frame.

# What Are Prime Numbers?

Beamer

A.B.Arthur J.Doe

Motivation
The Basic Problem

That We Studied

### Definition

A prime number is a number that has exactly two divisors.

### Example

■ 2 is prime (two divisors: 1 and 2).

### What Are Prime Numbers?

Beamer

A.B.Arthur J.Doe

Motivation The Basic Problem

\_.

#### Definition

A prime number is a number that has exactly two divisors.

### Example

- 2 is prime (two divisors: 1 and 2).
- 3 is prime (two divisors: 1 and 3).

### What Are Prime Numbers?

#### Beamer

A.B.Arthur J.Doe

Motivation
The Basic Problem

Timepass

#### Definition

A prime number is a number that has exactly two divisors.

### Example

- 2 is prime (two divisors: 1 and 2).
- 3 is prime (two divisors: 1 and 3).
- 4 is not prime (three divisors: 1, 2, and 4).

The proof uses reductio ad absurdum.

Beamer

A.B.Arthur J.Doe

Motivation The Basic Problen That We Studied

Timepass

#### Theorem

There is no largest prime number.

#### Proof.

1 Suppose *p* were the largest prime number.

But q + 1 is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers.

The proof uses reductio ad absurdum.

Beamer

A.B.Arthur J.Doe

Motivation The Basic Problen That We Studied

Timepass

#### Theorem

There is no largest prime number.

- 1 Suppose *p* were the largest prime number.
- 2 Let q be the product of the first p numbers.
- But q + 1 is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers.

The proof uses reductio ad absurdum.

Beamer

A.B.Arthui J.Doe

Motivation The Basic Probler That We Studied

Timepass

#### Theorem

There is no largest prime number.

- 1 Suppose *p* were the largest prime number.
- 2 Let q be the product of the first p numbers.
- **1** Then q + 1 is not divisible by any of them.
- But q + 1 is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers.

The proof uses reductio ad absurdum.

Beamer

A.B.Arthui J.Doe

Motivation The Basic Probler That We Studied

Timepass

#### Theorem

There is no largest prime number.

#### Proof.

- 1 Suppose *p* were the largest prime number.
- 2 Let q be the product of the first p numbers.
- **3** Then q + 1 is not divisible by any of them.
- But q + 1 is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers.

The proof used reductio ad absurdum.

# What's Still To Do?

Beamer

A.B.Arthur J.Doe

Motivation The Basic Problem That We Studied

Timepass

# **Answered Questions**

How many primes are there?

### Open Questions

Is every even number the sum of two primes?

# What's Still To Do?

#### Beamer

- Timepass

- Answered Questions
  - How many primes are there?
- Open Questions
  - Is every even number the sum of two primes?

# What's Still To Do?

Beamer

A.B.Arthur J.Doe

Motivation
The Basic Problem
That We Studied

Timepass

#### **Answered Questions**

How many primes are there?

### Open Questions

Is every even number the sum of two primes?

### Open Questions

Is every even number the sum of two primes?

# A title

Beamer

A.B.Arthur J.Doe

Motivation

The Basic Problem That We Studied

Timepass

Some content.

#### Beamer

A.B.Arthur, J.Doe

#### Motivation

The Basic Problem That We Studied

Timepass

# Theorem

A = B.

#### Beamer

A.B.Arthur J.Doe

#### Motivation

The Basic Problem That We Studied

Timepass

# Theorem

A = B.

# Theorem

A = B.

- Clearly, A = C.
- Thus A = B.

Timepass

### Theorem

A = B.

- Clearly, A = C.
- As shown earlier, C = B.
- Thus A = B.

# An Algorithm For Finding Prime Numbers.

Beamer

A.B.Arthur J.Doe

Motivation The Basic Problem That We Studied

```
That We Studie
```

```
int main (void)
std::vector<bool> is_prime (100, true);
for (int i = 2; i < 100; i++)
if (is_prime[i])
std::cout << i << " ";
for (int j = i; j < 100; is_prime [j] = false, j+=i);
}
return 0;
}
```

# An Algorithm For Finding Prime Numbers.

Beamer

A.B.Arthur J.Doe

Motivation
The Basic Problem
That We Studied

Timepass

```
int main (void)
std::vector<bool> is_prime (100, true);
for (int i = 2; i < 100; i++)
if (is_prime[i])
std::cout << i << " ";
for (int j = i; j < 100; is_prime [j] = false, j+=i);
}
return 0;
}
```

Note the use of

#### Beamer

A.B.Arthur J.Doe

Motivation

The Basic Problem

Timepass

■ Robert De Niro

#### Beamer

A.B.Arthur J.Doe

#### Motivation

The Basic Problem

- Robert De Niro
- Brian De Palma

#### Beamer

A.B.Arthur J.Doe

Motivation
The Basic Problem

- Robert De Niro
- Brian De Palma
- Gerard Depardieu

#### Beamer

A.B.Arthur J.Doe

Motivation

The Basic Problem

- Robert De Niro
- Brian De Palma
- Gerard Depardieu
- Tux