## Beamer Theme

Your Name

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## Outline

- Introduction
- Beamer Basic
  - Hightlight
  - Other Environments
- Beamer More
  - Split Screen
  - Table
  - Math
- Conclusion



### Latex and Beamer

LaTeX is a high-quality typesetting system; it includes features designed for the production of technical and scientific documentation.



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LaTeX is a high-quality typesetting system; it includes features designed for the production of technical and scientific documentation.

Beamer is a LaTeX class to create powerful, flexible and nice-looking presentations and slides.

The beamer class is focussed on producing (on-screen) presentations, along with support material such as handouts and speaker notes.



### Block and Alert

### Pythagorean theorem

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

where c represents the length of the hypotenuse and a and b the lengths of the triangle's other two sides.

#### Remark

- the environment above is block
- the environment here is alertblock

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## Proof

## Pythagorean theorem

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

Proof.

$$3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$$
  
 $5^2 + 12^2 = 13^2$ 



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## Algorithm

```
Data: this text

Result: how to write algorithm with LATEX2e initialization;

while not at end of this document do

read current;

if understand then

go to next section;
current section becomes this one;
else

go back to the beginning of current section;
end

end
```

**Algorithm 1:** How to write algorithms (copied from here)

## An Algorithm For Finding Primes Numbers.

```
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 \alert.

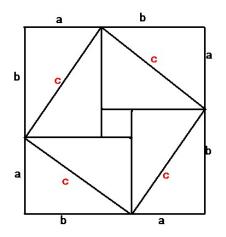
## More

#### More environments such as

- Definition
- lemma
- corollary
- example

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# Minipage



- item
- another
- more
  - first
  - second
  - third

### Columns

This is a text in first column.

$$E = mc^2$$

- First item
- Second item

#### first block

columns achieves splitting the screen  $% \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) \left( 1\right) \left$ 

### second block

stack block in columns



## Create Tables

first	second	third
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

## Equation1

A matrix in text must be set smaller:  $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$  to not increase leading in a portion of text.

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} n/2 & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ -(n+1)/2 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

50 apples  $\times$  100 apples =  $lots of apples^2$ 



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## Equation2

$$\sum_{\substack{0 < i < m \\ 0 < j < n}} P(i,j) = \int_{a}^{b} \prod P(i,j)$$

$$P\left(A = 2 \left| \frac{A^{2}}{B} > 4 \right.\right)$$

$$(a), [b], \{c\}, |d|, \|e\|, \langle f \rangle, |g|, [h], \lceil i \rceil$$



## Equation3

$$Q(\alpha) = \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j)$$

$$Q(\alpha) = \alpha^i \alpha^j y^{(i)} y^{(j)} (x^i \cdot x^j)$$

$$\Gamma = \beta + \alpha + \gamma + \rho$$



## End

The last page.

