Beamer Theme

Your Name

April 4, 2020

Outline

Beamer Theme

Your Name

Introduction

eamer Basio

Other Environment

eamer More

Math

onclusion

Introduction

Beamer Basic

Hightlight
Other Environments

Beamer More

Split Screen

Table

Math

Latex and Beamer

Your Name

Introduction

Beamer Basi Hightlight Other Environmen

Seamer More

onclusion

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

Introduction

Beamer Basic
Hightlight
Other Environments

Split Screen

onclusion

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.

Beamer More

Table Math

Conclusion

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

Pythagorean theorem

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

Proof.

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

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



Data: this text

Other Environments

Beamer More Split Screen

```
Math
Conclusion
```

```
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 (con
```

Result: how to write algorithm with LATEX2e

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

Other Environments

```
Beamer More
Split Screen
Table
Math
```

Conclusion

```
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;
}</pre>
```

Note the use of \alert.

More

Beamer Theme

Your Name

Introducti

Beamer Basi

Other Environments

Beamer More

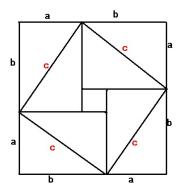
Table Math

Conclusion

More environments such as

- Definition
- ► lemma
- corollary
- example

Minipage



- 1. item
- 2. another
- 3. more
 - ▶ first
 - second
 - ► third

Beamer Theme

Your Name

Introduction

Hightlight

Beamer Mo

Split Screen Table



Beamer More

Split Screen Table Math

Conclusion

This is a text in first column.

 $E = mc^2$

first block

columns achieves splitting the screen

- First item
- Second item

second block

stack block in columns

Create Tables

Beamer Theme

Your Name

Introduction

Hightlight

eamer More

Table Math

-	£:+	sasand	امد: ما
_	TIrSt	second	third
	1	2	3
	4	5	6
	7	8	9

Beamer More Split Screen

Math

Conclusion

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.

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

50apples $\times 100$ apples = $lotsofapples^2$

Equation2

Beamer Theme

Your Name

Introduction

Beamer Basio

Other Environment

Seamer More
Split Screen

Math

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

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

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

Equation3

Beamer Theme

Your Name

Introduction

eamer Basid

Hightlight Other Environments

leamer More

Math

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

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

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

End

Beamer Theme

Your Name

meroduction

Beamer Basi

Other Environmen

eamer More

Table Math

Conclusion

The last page.