

# Beamer example

Usage of the theme KNTUModern

Emad Pourhassani

K.N. Toosi University of Technology

[emadpourhassani@gmail.com](mailto:emadpourhassani@gmail.com)



# Table of contents

- 1** Overview
- 2** Mathematics
  - Theorem
  - Example
- 3** Highlighting
- 4** Lists
- 5** Effects
- 6** References



# Mathematics

## Theorem (Fermat's little theorem)

*For a prime  $p$  and  $a \in \mathbb{Z}$  it holds that  $a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$ .*

### Proof.

The invertible elements in a field form a group under multiplication. In particular, the elements

$$1, 2, \dots, p-1 \in \mathbb{Z}_p$$

form a group under multiplication modulo  $p$ . This is a group of order  $p-1$ . For  $a \in \mathbb{Z}_p$  and  $a \neq 0$  we thus get  $a^{p-1} = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ . The claim follows. ■

# Mathematics

## Example

The function  $\phi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  given by  $\phi(x) = 2x$  is continuous at the point  $x = \alpha$ , because if  $\epsilon > 0$  and  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  is such that  $|x - \alpha| < \delta = \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ , then

$$|\phi(x) - \phi(\alpha)| = 2|x - \alpha| < 2\delta = \epsilon.$$



# Highlighting

# Highlighting

Some times it is useful to **highlight** certain words in the text.

## Important message

If a lot of text should be **highlighted**, it is a good idea to put it in a box.

You can also highlight with the **structure** colour.



# Lists

- Bullet lists are marked with a blue box.
- 1 Numbered lists are marked with a black number inside a yellow box.

Description highlights important words with blue text.

Items in numbered lists like enum:item can be referenced with a yellow box.

## Example

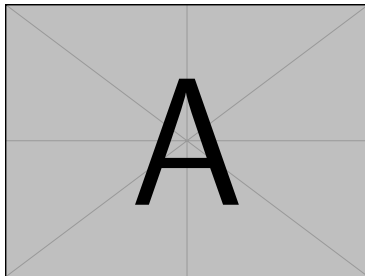
- Lists change colour after the environment.



# Effects

## 1 Effects that control

Use textblock for arbitrary placement of objects.





# Effects

- 1 Effects that control
- 2 when text is displayed

Use **textblock** for arbitrary placement of objects.

## Theorem

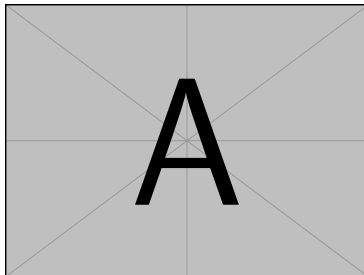
*This theorem is only visible on slide number 2.*



# Effects

- 1 Effects that control
- 2 when text is displayed
- 3 are specified with `<>` and a list of slides.

Use **textblock** for arbitrary placement of objects.



# Effects

- 1 Effects that control
- 2 when text is displayed
- 3 are specified with `<>` and a list of slides.

Use **textblock** for arbitrary placement of objects.



# Effects

- 1 Effects that control
- 2 when text is displayed
- 3 are specified with `<>` and a list of slides.

Use **textblock** for arbitrary placement of objects.

It creates a box with the specified width (here in a percentage of the slide's width) and upper left corner at the specified coordinate (x, y) (here x is a percentage of width and y a percentage of height).



# References I



**H. Abelson, G. Sussman, J. Sussman.**

*Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs.*

The MIT Press, 1996.

