

Beamer example

Usage of the theme KNTUModern

Emad Pourhassani

K.N. Toosi University of Technology

emadpourhassani@gmail.com



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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 yellow 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

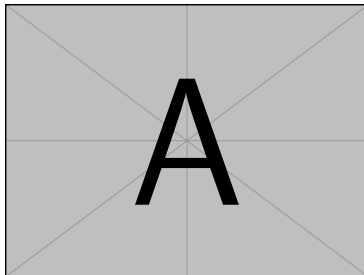
- Lists change colour after the environment.



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

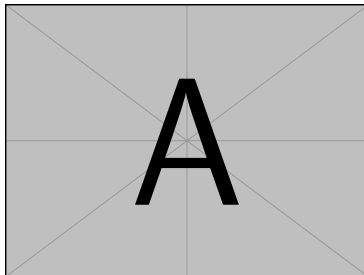
This theorem is only visible on slide number 2.



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.

