Beamer 实例

Examples for Beamer slides

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2022 年 3 月 23 日

第一讲：普朗克能量子假说

例-1:

求解如下方程

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$

解:

Example-2:

求解如下方程

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$

Solution:

Tips:

Note:

证明:

标题

内容

标题

内容

, , , , ,

求實求真
大氣大方

"There is nothing new to be discovered in physics now. All that remains is more and more precise measurements"

··· Lord Kelvin (1900)

我是一段话

$$\rho(\nu, T)d\nu = \frac{8\pi}{c^3}\frac{h\nu^3}{e^{h\nu/KT} - 1}d\nu \tag{1}$$

若$X_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2)\, i = 1, 2, \cdots$, 且它们相互独立, 则其线性组合:

$$c_0 + c_1 X_1 + c_2 X_2 + \cdots + c_n X_n \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

其中$c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_n$是不全为 0 的常数, 两个参数为:

$$\mu = c_0 + c_1\mu_1 + \cdots + c_n\mu_n, \qquad \sigma^2 = c_1^2\sigma_1^2 + c_2^2\sigma_2^2 + \cdots + c_n^2\sigma_n^2$$

- Regular
- *Italic*
- Small Caps
- **Bold**
- ***Bold Italic***
- **Bold Small Caps**
- `Monospace`
- `Monospace Italic`
- **`Monospace Bold`**
- **`Monospace Bold Italic`**

Items

- Milk
- Eggs
- Potatoes

Enumerations

1. First,
2. Second and
3. Last.

Descriptions

PowerPoint Meeh.

Beamer Yeeeha.

Table 1: Largest cities in the world (source: Wikipedia)

City	Population
Mexico City	20,116,842
Shanghai	19,210,000
Peking	15,796,450
Istanbul	14,160,467

$$e = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

Three different block environments are pre-defined and may be styled with an optional background color.

Default
Block content.

Alert
Block content.

Example
Block content.

Default
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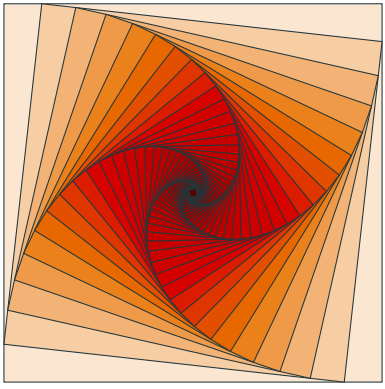
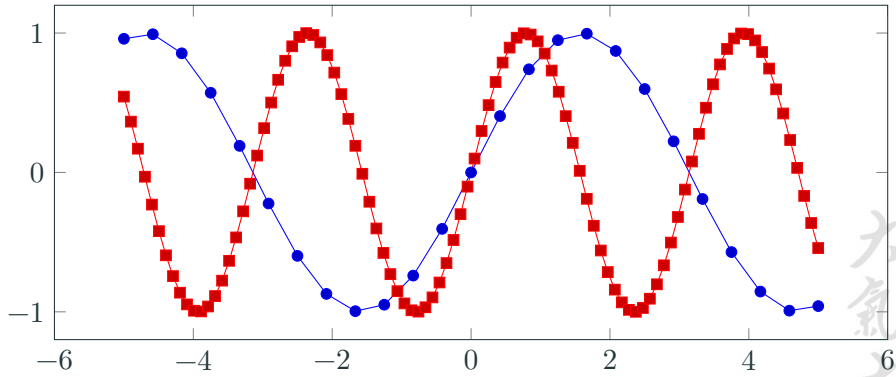
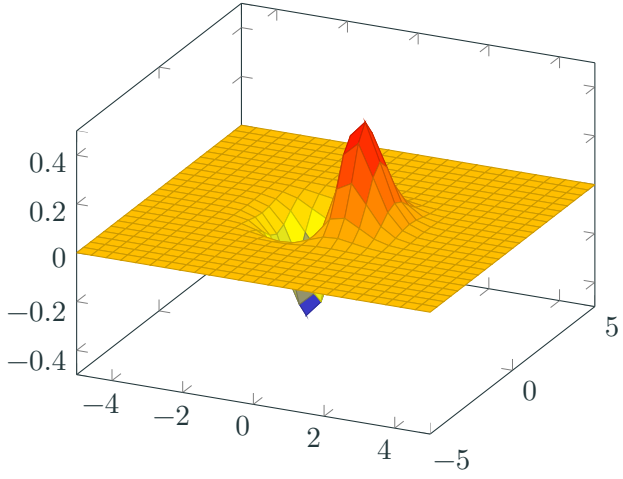


Figure 1: Rotated square from texample.net.


1
0
−1
−6
−4
−2
0
2
4
6



Fermat's Last Theorem

Fermat's Last Theorem states that

$$x^n + y^n = z^n$$

has no non-zero integer solutions for x, y and z when $n > 2$.

勾 X 定理:
直角三角形的斜边的平方等于两直角边的平方和。可以用符号语言表述为：设直角三角形 ABC，其中 $\angle C = 90^\circ$ 则有

$$AB^2 = BC^2 + AC^2 \int \tag{2}$$

Remark
Sample text

Important theorem

Sample text in red box

Exampleblock

Sample text in green box. The title of the block is 'Examples'.

例 1:

Sample text in green box. The title of the block is 'Examples'.

Examples

Sample text in green box. The title of the block is 'Examples'.

5.tcolorbox

This is tcolorbox

Proof.
证明: This is a proof □

tcolorbox1

This is tcolorbox1 that I defined

tcolorbox2

This is tcolorbox2 that I defined

Quisque ullamcorper placerat ipsum. Cras nibh. Morbi vel justo vitae lacus tincidunt ultrices. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Integer tempus convallis augue. Etiam facilisis. Nunc elementum fermentum wisi. Aenean placerat. Ut imperdiet, enim sed gravida sollicitudin, felis odio placerat quam, ac pulvinar elit purus eget enim. Nunc vitae tortor. Proin tempus nibh sit amet nisl. Vivamus quis tortor vitae risus porta vehicula.

量子力学基本假设 1/5

量子力学基本假设 1/5

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xxx

Some content.

ggg

Some content.

AAA

Some content.

Ägypten

Some content.

xxx

Some content.

ggg

Some content.

AAA

Some content.

Ägypten

Some content.

Short title

First box

This is a very very long title

Second box

This title is clearly to long for this application

Third box

一、单选题（每题 2 分）

1、下列说法正确的是：（ ）

A. 选项 A 的内容　　B. 选项 B 的内容

C. 选项 C 的内容　　D. 选项 D 的内容

2、下列说法正确的是：（ ）

A. 选项 A 的内容的内容的内容的内容的内容

B. 选项 B 的内容

C. 选项 C 的内容

D. 选项 D 的内容

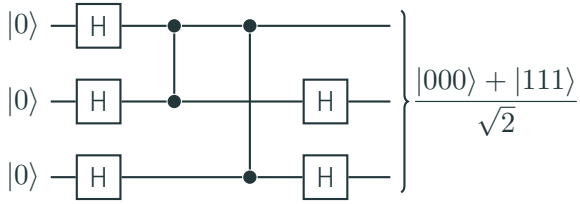
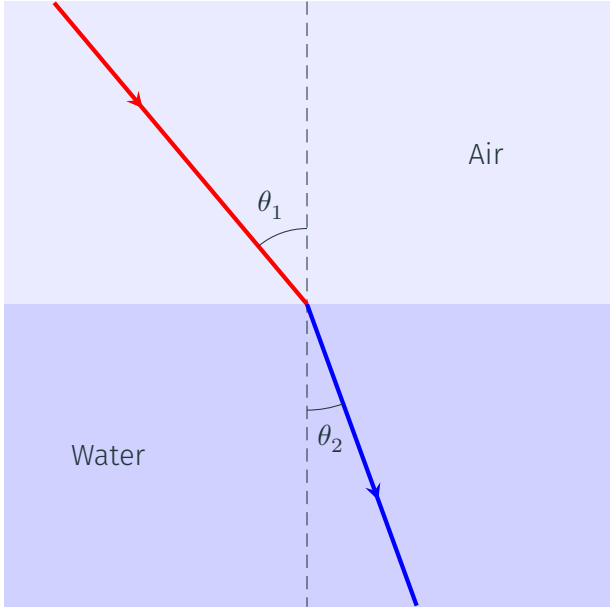
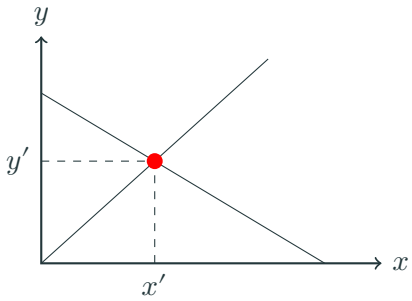


Figure 2: A quantum circuit for producing a GHZ state using Hadamard gates and controlled phase gates.





$$\vec{a}_p = \vec{a}_o + \frac{{}^b d^2}{dt^2}\vec{r} + 2\vec{\omega}_{ib} \times \frac{{}^b d}{dt}\vec{r} + \vec{\alpha}_{ib} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega}_{ib} \times (\vec{\omega}_{ib} \times \vec{r})$$

- Coriolis acceleration

$$\vec{a}_p = \vec{a}_o + \frac{{}^b d^2}{dt^2}\vec{r} + 2\vec{\omega}_{ib} \times \frac{{}^b d}{dt}\vec{r} + \vec{\alpha}_{ib} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega}_{ib} \times (\vec{\omega}_{ib} \times \vec{r})$$

- Coriolis acceleration
- Transversal acceleration

$$\vec{a}_p = \vec{a}_o + \frac{{}^b d^2}{dt^2}\vec{r} + 2\vec{\omega}_{ib} \times \frac{{}^b d}{dt}\vec{r} + \vec{\alpha}_{ib} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega}_{ib} \times (\vec{\omega}_{ib} \times \vec{r})$$

- Coriolis acceleration
- Transversal acceleration
- Centripetal acceleration

You can create overlays...

- using the **pause** command:
  - First item.

You can create overlays...

- using the `pause` command:
  - First item.
  - Second item.
- using overlay specifications:

- using the general `uncover` command:

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  - Second item.
- using overlay specifications:
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$$\beta_{00} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \beta_{01} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left.\begin{matrix}1\\2\end{matrix}\right\}$$