Beamer Features

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① WHAT IS BEAMER?

② SOME MATH

③ OVERLAY SPECIFICATIONS

④ GRAPHICS

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- The package has article, and handout modes as well.
- Works entirely inside of Latex !
- And is freely available. Google `latex beamer`
- Get the TeX file for this presentation to see how things work.

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- Fully supports hypertext features.
- And is actively being developed, by Till Tantau.

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MATH DISPLAYS

Single Line Displays operate in the Usual Way

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{\infty} \otimes_{k=1}^{a_{i,j}} M_{k,j}$$

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$$
\begin{aligned}
A &= B \\
&= C \\
&\leq D
\end{aligned}
$$

Theorem Like Envioronments

> **Theorem (Name of the Theorem Comes as Optional Argument)**
>
> H_b is bounded iff there is a bounded function β such that $P_+ b = P_+ \beta$.

THEOREM LIKE ENVIORONMENTS

> **THEOREM (NAME OF THE THEOREM COMES AS OPTIONAL ARGUMENT)**
>
> H_b is bounded iff there is a bounded function β such that $P_+b = P_+\beta$.
> *And a second part of the Theorem*

Notice how the second part of the Theorem was revealed on the next slide.

The "theorem like examples" include as predefined formats `theorem`, `corollary`, `proof`, `example`, `examples`, `definition`. Usage is

Corollary

Theorems, Corollaries, and Definitions have the Presentations.

COROLLARY

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PROOF.

Proofs put the little QED boxes at the end. □

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Proof.

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Examples

H_b is bounded iff there is a bounded function β such that ...

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EXAMPLES

H_b is bounded iff there is a bounded function β such that ...

YOUR NAME GOES HERE

Use the `beginblock` command.

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Use the `beginblock` command.

A KEY POINT

Use `alertblock` for those key points and examples.

OVERLAY SPECIFICATION

Overlay specifications are given in side of < >. Examples are:

- <+> Means that this material should appear on the next slide. <+->
  means that this appears on the next slide, and all subsequent slides.

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- This will appear on the 3rd and 5th slide, with the command <3,5>
- **gives us shown on 2, 3, 4 slides, and alerted on the 3rd slide.**

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And this only appears on the 5th slide.

- This will appear on the 3rd and 5th slide, with the command <3,5>

- And use <+-> for incremental uncoverings. Very handy, especially when you move things around as you write the file.

Some first words for the slide `only`: Only appearing on this slide .

`textbf`, `textcolor` : Some words randomly repeated.

OTHER COMMANDS WITH ACTION SPECIFICATIONS

Some first words for the slide occupying the previous places.

`uncover`: Some words uncovered, and `textbf`, `textcolor` : Some words randomly repeated.

Some first words for the slide occupying the previous places.

uncover: Some words uncovered, and `textbf`, `textcolor` : **Some words randomly repeated.**

Some first words for the slide   `uncover`: Some words uncovered, and occupying the previous places.   `textbf , textcolor` : Some words randomly repeated.   `alert`: Heads up!

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Boxed Text

There are three options for Boxed Text: (1) You can use LaTeX's `fbox` command, (2) the commands created by `fancybox`. See the LaTeX Companion for more details. (3) beamerboxes, see the beamer user guide. These two examples use beamerboxes.

`beamerboxesrounded, with option shadow=true`

$$\int f(x-y)g(x+y)\,\frac{dy}{y}$$

Some important point on a postit.

Columns

An important illustration goes here.

Typically some text
should go on the right

GRAPHICS

- You'll probably want to include some graphics.
- If you are familiar with the `graphics` package, it works in `beamer`. The basic command is `includegraphics`
- The graphics/drawing package `pgf` is loaded automatically, and it's basic command is `pgfuseimage` .
- Both of these commands are overlay aware!

COLORS

The LaTeX package `color` and `xcolor` are automatically loaded. Some colors are automatically defined: red, green, blue, cyan, magenta, yellow, gray, lightgray.
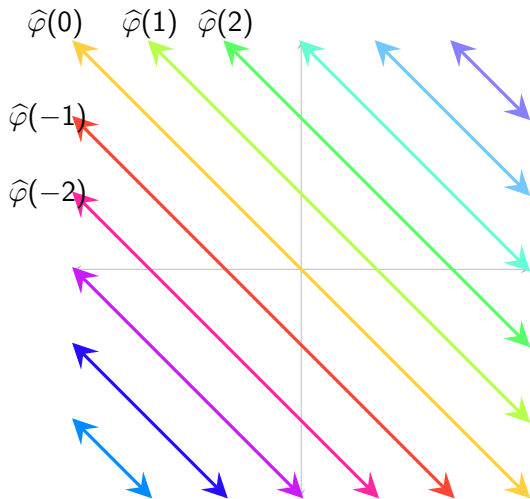
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To go beyond this, you'll need to define some additional colors, and get a little more comfortable with the `color` and `xcolor` packages. Some examples: softred, softblue, softgreen, softrg, softrb, softgb.
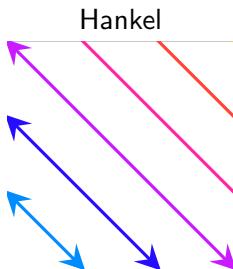
THE pgf PACKAGE

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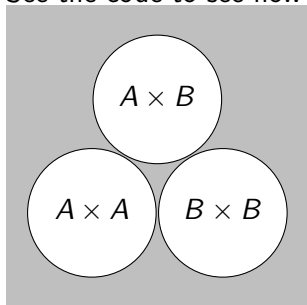with the uncover and only
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Toeplitz

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Hankel

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