## Why Beamer? <br> A beginning example

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## Outline

(1) Beginnings and Nomenclature

- The History
- European Language
(2) The Beamer Document Class
- An Ordinary TeX Document
- Inclusion of different file types
- Overlays
- Transitions
(3) Presenting the Mathematics


## The Origins of Beamer

Beamer was created by Till Tantau for his Ph. D. thesis presentation in 2003.

## The nomenclature

Beamer is the generic European word for overhead projector.

- Est-ce qu'il y a un Beamer?
- Hebt u een Beamer?
- Egy Beamer nekked van?


## Why We Love TeX

Beamer handles mathematical expressions exactly as $\Delta T_{E} X$ does.

- Which of the following vector fields $\mathbf{F}$. are conservative? For those that are, find a function $f(x, y)$ such that $\mathbf{F}=\nabla \mathbf{f}$.
- $\mathbf{F}=\left\langle 2 x y, x^{2}+y^{2}\right\rangle$
(2) $\mathbf{F}=\langle 2 \cos x, 2 y \cos x\rangle$
(3) $\mathbf{F}=\left\langle 2 \cos x+e^{x}, 2 e^{y}\right\rangle$
(1) $\mathbf{F}=\left\langle 2 \cos y+e^{y}, 2 e^{x}\right\rangle$


## Including .eps files



Beginnings and Nomenclature
Presenting the Mathematics

An Ordinary TeX Document
File Types
Overlays
Transitions

## Including .jpg files



## Including .pdf files



## The Pointwise Reveal

- Why was 6 afraid of 7 ?
- Because 7 knocked over a liquor store in LA.
- Also, 7 was a cannibal.


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## The Single Point Highlight

How we can combine vectors:

- Vector Addition: a + b
- Scalar Multiplication: $\lambda \cdot$ a
- Dot Product: $\mathbf{a} \odot \mathbf{b}$
- Cross Product: $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$


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## The Curtain Rises

You can include fancy transitions a la Powerpoint Whether Horizontal


Beginnings and Nomenclature
The Beamer Class
Presenting the Mathematics

## The Curtain Also Rises

or Vertical


Beginnings and Nomenclature
The Beamer Class
Presenting the Mathematics

## The Curtain Dissipates

## or Squarely



## A Theorem on Prime Numbers

## Theorem

There exist infintely many primes.

> Proof.
> Assume that there are only finitely many primes, $p_{1} \ldots p_{k}$ Consider $n=\prod_{i=1}^{k} p_{i}+1$. Since $\operatorname{gcd}\left(n, p_{i}\right)=1$ for all $i$, it follows that $n$ is divisible by a prime other than those from the finite set.

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## Columns and Boxes

## The Calculi

Limits<br>Derivatives<br>Graphing<br>Optimization

## Area <br> Volumes Integrals Series and Sequences

## Making the document your own



Figuring It out

## For more...

囯 Til Tantau
The Beamer class
Manual for version 3.0.6
Avaliable on the Math 236 Website
圊 Peter Smith
LaTEX for Logicians
Available on the Math 236 Website
Or at
http://www.phil.cam.ac.uk/teaching_staff/Smith/LaTeX/

