

Simple Beamer Theme Simple Beamer Theme Simple Beamer Theme

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Outline

1. Structuring a Presentation
2. Using Graphics
3. Third Section
4. Concluding Remarks

Contents

1. Structuring a Presentation

1.1 Global Structure

1.2 Frame Structure

1.3 Structuring a Frame

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Know the Time Constraints

When you start to create a presentation, the very first thing you should worry about is the amount of time you have for your presentation.

- A simple rule for the number of frames is that you should have at most one frame per minute.
- In most situations, you will have less time for your presentation than you would like.
- Do not try to squeeze more into a presentation than time allows for.

block

In many situations, a quick appraisal of how much time you have will show that you won't be able to mention certain details. Knowing this can save you hours of work on preparing slides that you would have to remove later anyway.

Global Structure

To create the “global structure” of a presentation, with the time constraints in mind, proceed as follows:





- ▶ Make a mental inventory of the things you can reasonably talk about within the time available.
- ▶ Categorize the inventory into sections and subsections.
- ▶ For very long talks (like a 90 minute lecture), you might also divide your talk into independent parts. Note that each part has its own table of contents.
- ▶ Do not feel afraid to change the structure later on as you work on the talk. Five and more sections are simply too hard to remember for the audience.

Alertblock

Do not use more than four sections and not less than two per part.

Parts, Section, and Subsections

Ideally, a table of contents should be understandable by itself. In particular, it should be comprehensible before someone has heard your talk.

-  Keep section and subsection titles self-explaining.
-  Both the sections and the subsections should follow a logical pattern.
-  Begin with an explanation of what your talk is all about.
-  Then explain what you or someone else has found out concerning the subject matter.

Examples

Always conclude your talk with a summary that repeats the main message of the talk in a short and simple way. People pay most attention at the beginning and at the end of talks. The summary is your “second chance” to get across a message.

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The Frame Title

Put a title on each frame to explain the contents of the frame.

- ▶ The title should really explain things, not just give a cryptic summary that cannot be understood unless one has understood the whole slide.
- ▶ Ideally, titles on consecutive frames should “tell a story” all by themselves.
- ▶ In English, you should either always capitalize all words in a frame title except for words like “a” or “the” (as in a title), or you always use the normal lowercase letters.
- ▶ In English, the title of the whole document should be capitalized, regardless of whether you capitalize anything else.

Theorem

A frame with too little on it is better than a frame with too much on it. A usual frame should have between 20 and 40 words. The maximum should be at about 80 words.

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Structuring a Frame

- ▶ Use block environments like `block`, `theorem`, `proof`, `example`, and so on.
- ▶ Prefer enumerations and itemize environments over plain text.
- ▶ Use description when you define several things.
- ▶ Do not use more than two levels of “subitemizing”.

Corollary

A frame with too little on it is better than a frame with too much on it. A usual frame should have between 20 and 40 words. The maximum should be at about 80 words.

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Graphics

Graphics often convey concepts or ideas much more efficiently than text: A picture can say more than a thousand words.

-  Put (at least) one graphic on each slide, whenever possible. Visualizations help an audience enormously.
-  Like text, you should explain everything that is shown on a graphic.
-  Sometimes the complexity of a graphic is intentional and you are willing to spend much time explaining the graphic in great detail.

Lemma


Do not create endless itemize or enumerate lists.



Figure: A example of figure.

Highlighted Math

Some important formulas will be **highlighted** because it's important.

 We consider the system of linear equations

$$Ax = b,$$

(1)

where $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

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Table

Table: A example of booktab

β	n	m	GMRES(C)		GMRES(D)		GMRES(T)	
			Iter	CPU	Iter	CPU	Iter	CPU
0.90	2^{12}	64	64	0.71	3 (6.0,8.0)	0.19	2 (4.7,7.7)	0.14
	2^{13}	90	83	1.71	3 (6.0,8.2)	0.25	2 (4.7,8.0)	0.19
0.95	2^{12}	64	65	0.71	3 (5.2,7.0)	0.16	2 (4.0,6.7)	0.11
	2^{13}	90	85	1.86	3 (5.2,7.0)	0.21	2 (4.0,6.7)	0.16

Algorithm

Algorithm 1: MGS-based Arnoldi processing

input : A, r

output: v_1, v_2, \dots

$v_1 = r / \|r\|_2;$

for $j = 1, 2, \dots, m - 1$ **do**

$w_j = Av_j;$

for $i = 1, 2, \dots, j$ **do**

$h_{ij} = (w_j, v_i);$

$w_j = w_j - h_{ij}v_i$

end

$h_{j+1,j} = \|w_j\|_2;$

if $h_{j+1,j} = 0$ **then**

break

end

$v_{j+1} = w_j / h_{j+1,j};$

end

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Concluding Remarks

Put your concluding remarks here.

Thank You!

