

A Beamer Primer

Thomas Maienschein

July 13, 2010

1 Beamer basics

- Frames
- Frame contents
- Frame titles
- Table of contents

2 Presentation flow

- Overlays
- The pause command
- More flexible control
- An example

3 Miscellaneous

- Themes
- Verbatim
- Columns
- Links

Frames

A beamer presentation consists of pages called frames.
You are looking at a frame.

Frames

A beamer presentation consists of pages called frames.
You are looking at a frame.

Create a frame as follows:

LaTeX Code

```
\begin{frame}  
  ...  
\end{frame} }
```

Frames

A beamer presentation consists of pages called frames.
You are looking at a frame.

Create a frame as follows:

LaTeX Code

```
\begin{frame}  
  ...  
\end{frame} }
```

The contents of the frame can be pretty much any latex stuff.

Frame contents

You can use the usual environments like theorem, definition, etc:

Frame contents

You can use the usual environments like theorem, definition, etc:

Theorem (Stokes)

$$\int_M d\omega = \int_{\partial M} \omega$$

Proof.

Left as an exercise.



Frame contents

You can put big formulas:

Frame contents

You can put big formulas:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{\nabla}_{V_2} \begin{pmatrix} -\phi_1 E_2 \\ \phi_1 E_1 + N \\ -E_2 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} -\partial_2(\phi_1)E_2 - \phi_1 \bar{\nabla}_{V_2} E_2 \\ \partial_2(\phi_1)E_1 + \phi_1 \bar{\nabla}_{V_2} E_1 + \bar{\nabla}_{V_2} N \\ -\bar{\nabla}_{V_2} E_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -\phi_{12}E_2 + (\cos \phi)\phi_1 N \\ \phi_{12}E_1 + (\sin \phi)\phi_1 N - (\sin \phi)E_1 + (\cos \phi)E_2 \\ (\cos \phi)N \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

Frame contents

You can put in graphics:

Frame contents

You can put in graphics:

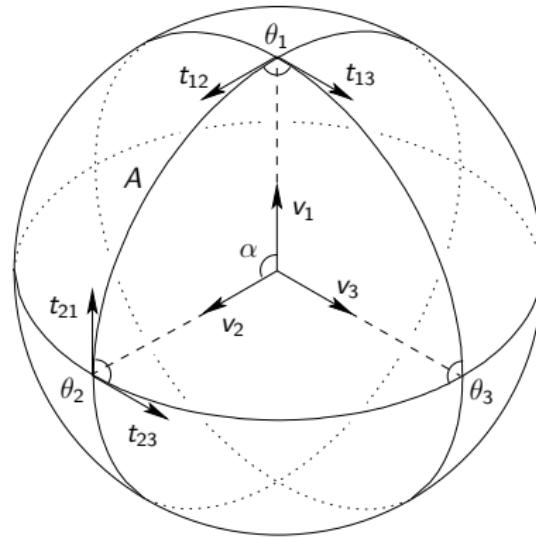


Figure: Spherical geometry!

This is the frame title

This is the subtitle

Frames can have titles and subtitles.

This is the frame title

This is the subtitle

Frames can have titles and subtitles.

Create them as follows:

LaTeX Code

```
\begin{frame}  
  \frametitle{This is the frame title}  
  \framesubtitle{This is the subtitle}  
  ...  
\end{frame}
```

Table of contents

Using `\section` and `\subsection` create a table of contents.

Table of contents

Using `\section` and `\subsection` create a table of contents.
To create a frame with the table of contents, use:

LaTeX Code

```
\begin{frame}  
  \frametitle{Contents}  
  \tableofcontents  
\end{frame} }
```

Overlays

Note that the frame contents are unveiled piece by piece.

Overlays

Note that the frame contents are unveiled piece by piece.
That is, a frame may consist of multiple slides.

Overlays

Note that the frame contents are unveiled piece by piece.
That is, a frame may consist of multiple slides.
You have control over how the frame is unveiled.

Overlays

Note that the frame contents are unveiled piece by piece.
That is, a frame may consist of multiple slides.
You have control over how the frame is unveiled.

Incidentally, here is a mysterious button:

◀ Mystery

Overlays

The pause command

Inserting a `\pause` splits the frame into multiple slides.

Overlays

The pause command

Inserting a `\pause` splits the frame into multiple slides.

The code for the previous frame is:

LaTeX Code

Note that the frame contents are unveiled piece by piece.

`\pause`

That is, a frame may consist of multiple slides.

`\pause`

You have control over how the frame is unveiled.

Overlays

The pause command

This is useful for talking through the steps of a proof, for example.

Overlays

The pause command

This is useful for talking through the steps of a proof, for example.

Theorem

$$\int_M \text{Pf} \left(\frac{\Omega}{2\pi} \right) = \chi(M)$$

Overlays

The pause command

This is useful for talking through the steps of a proof, for example.

Theorem

$$\int_M \text{Pf} \left(\frac{\Omega}{2\pi} \right) = \chi(M)$$

Proof.

Go to the library.

Overlays

The pause command

This is useful for talking through the steps of a proof, for example.

Theorem

$$\int_M \text{Pf} \left(\frac{\Omega}{2\pi} \right) = \chi(M)$$

Proof.

Go to the library.

Get Spivak Vol 5.

Overlays

The pause command

This is useful for talking through the steps of a proof, for example.

Theorem

$$\int_M \text{Pf} \left(\frac{\Omega}{2\pi} \right) = \chi(M)$$

Proof.

Go to the library.

Get Spivak Vol 5.

Read the proof there.



Overlays

Overlay specifications

For most environments, an overlay specification can be given.

Overlays

Overlay specifications

For most environments, an overlay specification can be given.
This tells the environment on which slides it should take effect.

Overlays

Overlay specifications

For most environments, an overlay specification can be given.
This tells the environment on which slides it should take effect.
For example:

Specification	Effective on
<2>	Slide 2 only
<2->	Slides 2 and later
<2,4>	Slides 2 and 4
<-3,7-9>	Slides 1 to 3 and 7 to 9

Overlays

Overlay specifications - an example

For example, we can make an itemized list which is revealed one item at a time, and with the current item bold:

Overlays

Overlay specifications - an example

For example, we can make an itemized list which is revealed one item at a time, and with the current item bold:

LaTeX Code

```
\begin{itemize}
  \item<1-> \textbf{Item 1}
  \item<2-> \textbf{Item 2}
  ...
  \item<5-> \textbf{Item 5}
\end{itemize}
```

Overlays

Overlay specifications - an example

Here is the result:

- Item 1

Overlays

Overlay specifications - an example

Here is the result:

- Item 1
- **Item 2**

Overlays

Overlay specifications - an example

Here is the result:

- Item 1
- Item 2
- **Item 3**

Overlays

Overlay specifications - an example

Here is the result:

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3
- **Item 4**

Overlays

Overlay specifications - an example

Here is the result:

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3
- Item 4
- **Item 5**

Overlays

Overlay specifications - an example

Here is the result:

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3
- Item 4
- Item 5

The overlay specifications do different things to different commands, but it is usually obvious.

Themes

At the beginning of this document is:

LaTeX Code

```
\documentclass{beamer}  
\usepackage{Copenhagen}
```

Themes

At the beginning of this document is:

LaTeX Code

```
\documentclass{beamer}  
\usepackage{Copenhagen}
```

There are many other themes to use. These have different colors, borders, and so on.

Verbatim

The `verbatim` environment can be used to show code:

Verbatim

The `verbatim` environment can be used to show code:

Example

```
import de.jreality.plugin.JRViewer;
public static void main(String[] args){
    JRViewer jrv = new JRViewer();
    jrv.addBasicUI();
    jrv.startup();
}
```

Verbatim

The `verbatim` environment can be used to show code:

Example

```
import de.jreality.plugin.JRViewer;
public static void main(String[] args){
    JRViewer jrv = new JRViewer();
    jrv.addBasicUI();
    jrv.startup();
}
```

If you do this, you must start the frame with
`\begin{frame} [fragile]`

Columns

Use the `columns` environment to split a frame into columns:

Columns

Use the `columns` environment to split a frame into columns:

Below will be a theorem and proof.

Theorem

Here is a theorem in one column.

Proof.

Here is a proof. □

Here is an example block:

Example

An example

And a list:

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

Links

Links can be created between frames. On this frame is:

LaTeX Code

```
\hyperlink{A}{\beamergotobutton{Link example}}
\hypertarget{B}{<3>{}}
```

Links

Links can be created between frames. On this frame is:

LaTeX Code

```
\hyperlink{A}{\beamergotobutton{Link example}}
\hypertarget{B}{<3>{}}
```

On the table of contents is the mysterious button:

LaTeX Code

```
\hyperlink{B}{\beamerreturnbutton{Mystery}}
\hypertarget{A}{<4>{}}
```

Links

Links can be created between frames. On this frame is:

LaTeX Code

```
\hyperlink{A}{\beamergotobutton{Link example}}  
\hypertarget{B}{<3>{}}
```

On the table of contents is the mysterious button:

LaTeX Code

```
\hyperlink{B}{\beamerreturnbutton{Mystery}}  
\hypertarget{A}{<4>{}}
```

Here is the button: [Link example](#)

That's all—but there is much more to beamer.

That's all—but there is much more to beamer.

Visit <http://math.arizona.edu/~tdm/beamer> to find:

- This file and a simple beamer template
- Links to various beamer documents
- A link to a website which shows some themes