Beamer Sample for CityU

Based on Beamer version 3.07

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 $\begin{array}{c} {\sf Department\ of\ Electrical\ Engineering}\\ {\sf City} {\sf U} \end{array}$

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Itemized List

- ► This is item 1
- ► This is item 2

One Item at a Time

► One good argument

One Item at a Time

- ► One good argument
- ► Another good argument, after one click

One Item at a Time

- One good argument
- ► Another good argument, after one click
- Last one, after another click

A Slight Variations

This text will stay on all pages.

- ► This will only appear on the first page
- ► This is also only for the first page

A Slight Variations

This text will stay on all pages.

- ► This will only appear on the second page
- ► This is also only for the second page

- 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:

- using the pause command:
 - First item.
 - Second item.
- using overlay specifications:
 - First item.
- ▶ using the general uncover command:

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

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

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

Two Columns

Answered Questions
How many primes are there?

Open Questions

Is every even number the sum of two primes?

Verbatim for Program Listing

An Algorithm For Finding Primes Numbers.

```
int main (void)
  std::vector<bool> is_prime (100, true);
  for (int i = 2; i < 100; i++)
  if (is_prime[i])
   std::cout << i << " ";
   for (int j = i; j < 100; is_prime [j] = false, j+=i);
 return 0;
```

$$A = B \tag{1}$$

$$A = B \tag{1}$$
$$= C \tag{2}$$

$$A = B \tag{1}$$
$$= C \tag{2}$$

$$= D \tag{3}$$

$$A = B \tag{1}$$

$$=C$$
 (2)

$$= D \tag{3}$$

Note that an empty line is added without a tag and then insert a negative vertical skip to undo the last line. See source for details.