

# More with $\text{\LaTeX}$ : Tools for slides, graphics, bibliographies, and all that

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# Outline

- 1 Slides and presentations with `beamer`
- 2 Graphics with `ipe`
- 3 And beyond: `XY-Pic`, `tikz`, `PSTricks`, and `BIBTEX`

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# Slide presentations: tool for good or necessary evil?

The good:

- Distributable
- Reusable
- Simple
- More info, less time

The bad:

- Less dynamic
- Go to the talk? I've got the slides!
- Less time, more info

# Slides in $\text{\LaTeX}$ ? There's a `documentclass` for that.

The slides you're viewing now were created with the `beamer` document class.

The `beamer` class supports:

- All the usual  $\text{\LaTeX}$  fonts and symbols
- $\text{\LaTeX}$  label and citation referencing features
- Automatic outlining
- Customizable formatting

Best of all, output is a `.pdf` file you can display without special software!

# Is it hard to use?

No.

The `.tex` file for this presentation is available on Stellar. A useful guide is available at [web.mit.edu/rsi/www/pdfs/beamer-tutorial.pdf](http://web.mit.edu/rsi/www/pdfs/beamer-tutorial.pdf)

# If it's easy to make slides, then it's easy to make a good presentation, right?

If only it were so simple.

When preparing a presentation, consider the following:

- Pacing is paramount
- There is no rewind
- Who has the slides?
- Assertion, evidence

# The rationals have gaps

- The rationals don't have the least upper bound property.
- Cauchy sequences of rationals need not converge in the rationals.

(This is an example of an assertion-evidence slide.)



# Displaying information gradually

Sometimes `\pause` is especially useful:

For instance, perhaps first you want to introduce

## Definition

A sequence is a function  $a : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

And next you want to mention that we often think of sequences as ordered lists of numbers

$$a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots$$

For distribution, change the first line of your `.tex` file to `\documentclass[handout]{beamer}` to omit overlaid slides.

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# An important note

Compile `beamer` presentations with `pdflatex` instead of `latex`.

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# Easy + Easy $\neq$ Easy

With  $\text{\LaTeX}$ , it's easy to:

- produce symbolic notation
- include figures with `\includegraphics`.

It's *hard* to:

- label your figures with  $\text{\LaTeX}$  symbols!

# One solution:

# ipe

Check out <http://ipe7.sourceforge.net/>



# Outline

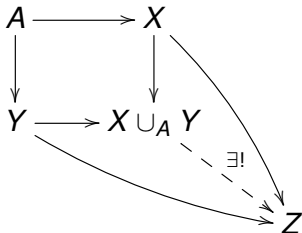
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# Other graphics solutions

- PSTricks
  - Write `PostScript` code inside of  $\text{\LaTeX}$  documents.
- XY-Pic
  - Object-oriented drawing language
  - `xymatrix` is perhaps the easiest way to produce commutative diagrams
- tikz
  - Vector graphics macros on top of `PGF`.

*The  $\text{\LaTeX}$  Graphics Companion* by Goossens, Rahtz, and Mittelbach is an excellent reference.

# An xymatrix example



# Advanced bibliographies with `BIBTEX`

With `BIBTEX`, you can have

- One database of bibliographic references,
- Many bibliographies.

*Pro tip:* To automatically generate `BIBTEX` database entries, look up the reference on MathSciNet, select `BIBTEX` from the dropdown menu, copy, and paste!

It's always nice to conclude by saying. . .

Thank you