

My Presentation

And Some Things About It

Fulano Ciclano de Tal

Institute of Mathematics
Federal University of Some Place

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Summary

- 1 Blocks and Colors
- 2 boxes and columns
- 3 Equations and Figure
- 4 graphs and other tikz

Blocks and Colors

Color

- That's the blue2 color
- That's the green2 color
- That's the red2 color
- That's the violet2 color
- That's the orange2 color
- That's the yellow color

Blocks

begin block

There's a block

begin alertblock

there's a alert block

begin example block

here comes example

Blocks

Theorem

Here comes a theorem

Proof.

Here comes the proof



boxes and columns

Box

phrase inside box

A big box

$$\{R_\alpha^n(0) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\} = \{n\alpha \bmod 1 \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

é denso em $[0, 1)$.

Two Columns entire page

$$R_\alpha^n(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} R_\alpha \circ \overbrace{\dots \circ}^n R_\alpha(x)$$

Obs: $\alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \log b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$

$$\begin{aligned} R_\alpha : [0, 1) &\longrightarrow [0, 1) \\ x &\longmapsto x + \alpha \pmod{1} \end{aligned}$$

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Question????????????? tell me if you want

the answer is YES!!! because that that and that or...

The answer is NO!!! because that that and that...

Two Columns entire page

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Table and minipage

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	...
2^n	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024	2048	...

o dígito 1 é mais frequente que o dígito 3?

Spoiler: YES.

Um conjunto de números satisfaz a *lei de Benford* se o primeiro dígito $d \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$ ocorre com a seguinte proporção

$$P(d) = \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{d}\right)$$

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Equations and Figure

Ordinary Differential Equations

$$\frac{d}{dx}y(x) + \frac{1}{CR}y(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}y(x) + \gamma \frac{d}{dx}y(x) + \omega_0^2 y(x) = f(x) \quad (1)$$

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$$\Downarrow$$

$$\left[\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \gamma \frac{d}{dx} + \omega_0^2 \right] y(x) = f(x)$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$y(x) = \frac{f(x)}{\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \gamma \frac{d}{dx} + \omega_0^2}$$

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Imagem



Figure: Some words about the figure here

See how is cool the fourier serie

$$\mathcal{F}[f](\xi) = \hat{f}(\xi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-ix\xi} dx$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[\hat{f}](x) = f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{f}(\xi) e^{ix\xi} d\xi$$

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Quality Control

$$\widehat{(f + \alpha g)}(\xi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (f(x) + \alpha g(x)) e^{-ix\xi} dx$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\widehat{(f + \alpha g)}(\xi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-ix\xi} dx + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) e^{-ix\xi} dx$$

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$$\widehat{f}'(\xi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f'(x) e^{-ix\xi} dx$$

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$$\widehat{f}'(\xi) = \frac{f(x)e^{-ix\xi}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + i\xi \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-ix\xi} dx$$

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$$\widehat{f}'(\xi) = i\xi \widehat{f}(\xi)$$

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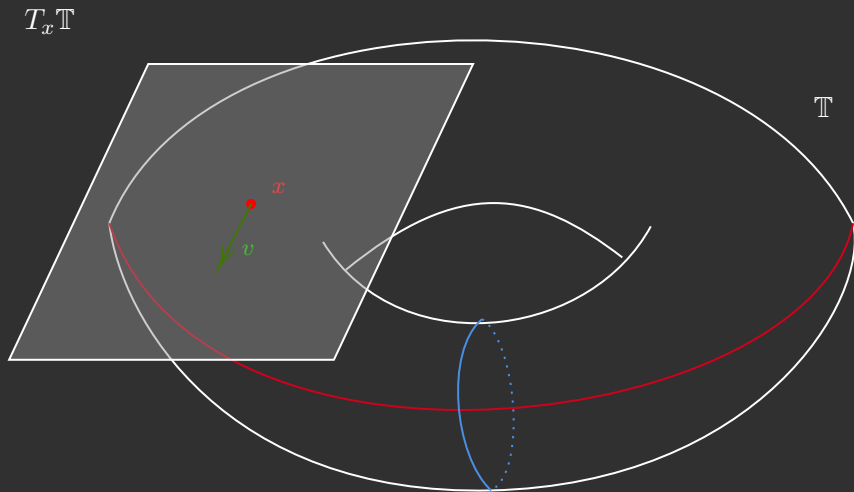
Quality Control

The inverse does work for appropriate functions

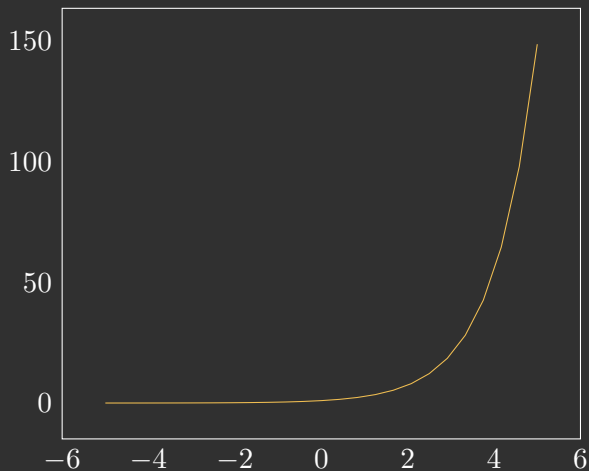
and, sometimes, the Fourier Transform of a function is not in the same set as the original function, but let's forget about this since we do not know a decent theory of integration

graphs and other tikz

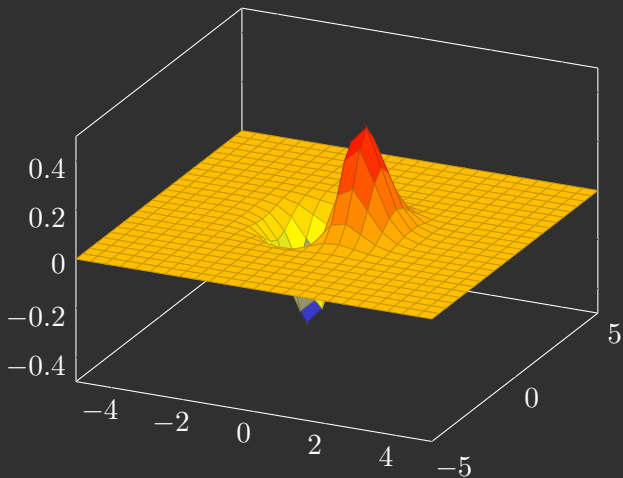
Drawing within tikz



It's possible plotting graphs with pgfplots and tikz



Plotting 3d



The End