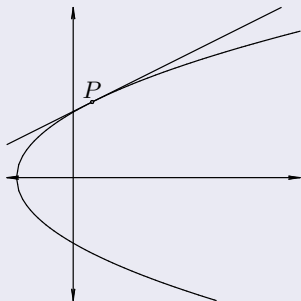
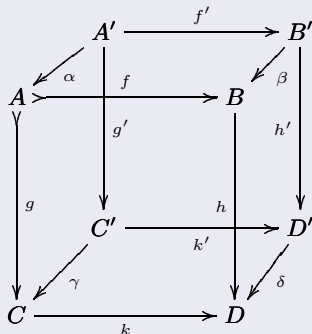


HOW WAS I MADE?



Conic courtesy of [WinGCLC](#)



[Michael Barr's diagxy package](#)

AN INTRODUCTION to presentations that

$e^{i\pi} = -1$ so you can
have your π and e it
too!

AN INTRODUCTION to presentations that

- are mathematically friendly

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AN INTRODUCTION to presentations that

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- use software that is free and works on every operating system

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How it all started

- 1 In the 1970s Donald Knuth got p****d off
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Amazing fact 1:

$$(\pi^4 + \pi^5)^{\frac{1}{6}} \approx e$$

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L^AT_EXed mathematics

Why do people use silly transitions?

L^AT_EXed mathematics

Using brackets is fine, until there are so many brackets it is difficult for students to understand them, such as

$$(4x-1)((2x+1)/(1+x^{(2n)})^2)$$

(to say nothing of the difficulty of typing this correctly and unambiguously), whereas the mathematical equivalents

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^4(1-x)^4}{1+x^2} dx \text{ and } (4x-1) \left(\frac{2x+1}{1+x^{2n}} \right)^2$$

are so much clearer, which is of course the point of the notation.

Note the ligatures

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Yuk!

THOSE WERE PICTURES but we can also present the text

At last some mathematics!

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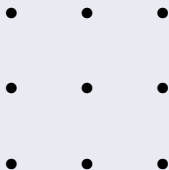
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The text is taken from *Two L^AT_EX-to-Web Tools - Eutupon (Ευτυπον) T_EX Journal, October 2005*

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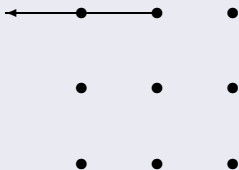
PUZZLE

CONNECT THE DOTS by using 4 lines, without taking your pen off the paper and only going through each dot once



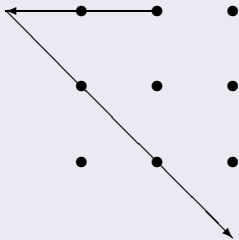
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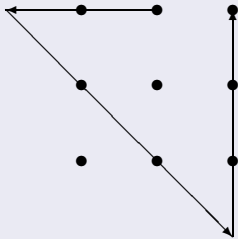
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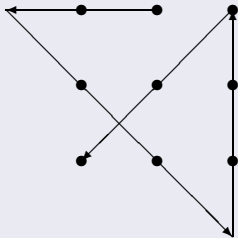
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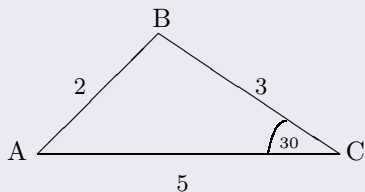
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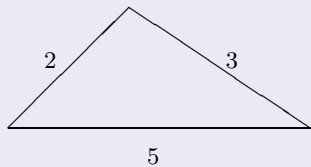
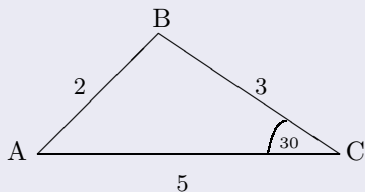
Obvious really!

A FALSE picture

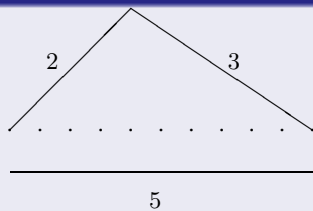
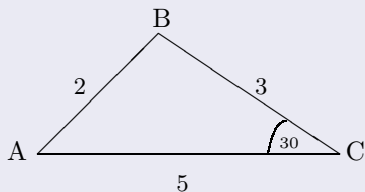


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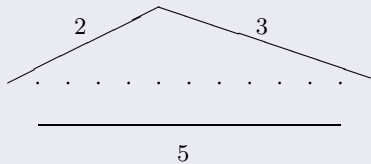
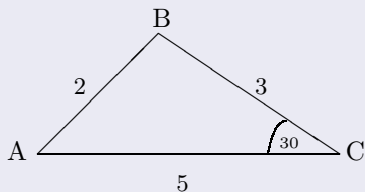
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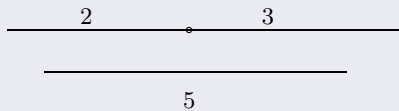
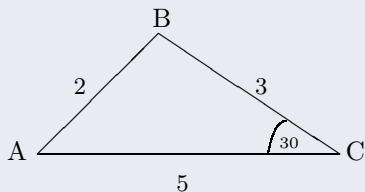
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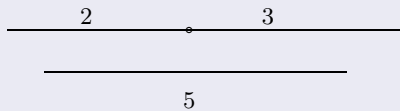
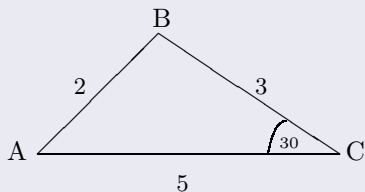
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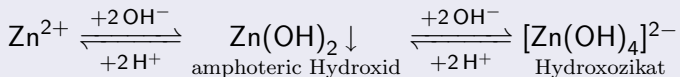
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CHEMISTRY!



No footnote here

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ANSWER THE QUESTION!

Amazing fact 2:

$$e^\pi - \pi^e \approx$$

$$1 - \Phi = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

Only a mathematician takes this long to get to the point

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L^AT_EX and its helpers called **packages**

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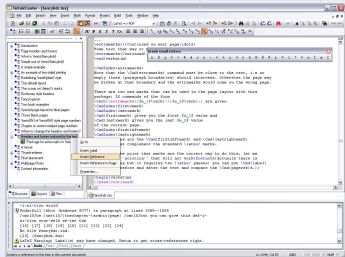
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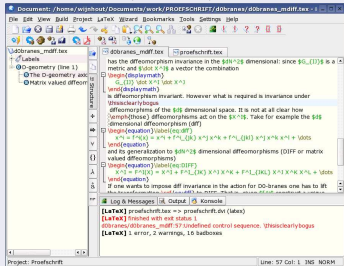
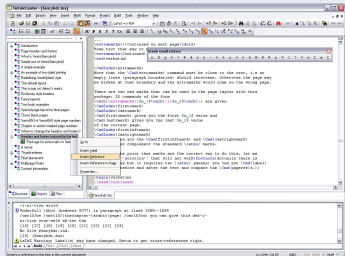
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TeXnicCenter (Windows)



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TeXnicCenter (Windows) and Kile (Linux)



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Yippee - footnotes are back!

Mathematicians find this delightful:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^4 (1-x)^4}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{22}{7} - \pi$$

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- An example: $\sqrt[3]{5}$ That's better

$$\sqrt[3]{5} = 1.7099759466766969893531088725439 \dots$$

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- they supply the style, you supply the content

HOWEVER ...

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$$\pi = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{16^k} \left[\frac{4}{8k+1} - \frac{2}{8k+4} - \frac{1}{8k+5} - \frac{1}{8k+6} \right]$$

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- at no cost

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- and any operating system makes it all worthwhile!

That's all folks!