Title As It Is In the Proceedings
Include Only If Paper Has a Subtitle

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Conference on Fabulous Presentations, 2003
Outline

**Motivation**
- The Basic Problem That We Studied
- Previous Work

**Our Results/Contribution**
- Main Results
- Basic Ideas for Proofs/Implementation
Outline

Motivation
The Basic Problem That We Studied
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Our Results/Contribution
Main Results
Basic Ideas for Proofs/Implementation
Make Titles Informative. Use Uppercase Letters. Long Titles are Split Automatically.

▶ Use itemize a lot.
▶ Use very short sentences or short phrases.
Make Titles Informative.

You can create overlays...
  ▶ using the pause command:
    ▶ First item.
Make Titles Informative.

You can create overlays…
- using the pause command:
  - First item.
  - Second item.
- using overlay specifications:
- using the general uncover command:
Make Titles Informative.

You can create overlays . . .

- using the pause command:
  - First item.
  - Second item.

- using overlay specifications:
  - First item.

- using the general uncover command:
You can create overlays...

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An old algorithm

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

Note the use of std::.
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Example

- 2 is prime (two divisors: 1 and 2).
- 3 is prime (two divisors: 1 and 3).
- 4 is not prime (three divisors: 1, 2, and 4).
Theorem

There is no largest prime number and, in addition,

\[ \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v = - \int_{\Omega} u \Delta v + \int_{\partial \Omega} uv n \]

Proof.

1. Suppose \( p \) were the largest prime number.

4. Thus \( q + 1 \) is also prime and greater than \( p \).
**Theorem**

There is no largest prime number and, in addition,

\[ \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v = -\int_{\Omega} u \Delta v + \int_{\partial \Omega} uvn \]

**Proof.**

1. Suppose \( p \) were the largest prime number.
2. Let \( q \) be the product of the first \( p \) numbers.

4. Thus \( q + 1 \) is also prime and greater than \( p \).
Theorem

There is no largest prime number and, in addition,

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v = - \int_{\Omega} u \Delta v + \int_{\partial \Omega} uvn$$

Proof.

1. Suppose $p$ were the largest prime number.
2. Let $q$ be the product of the first $p$ numbers.
3. Then $q + 1$ is not divisible by any of them.
4. Thus $q + 1$ is also prime and greater than $p$. □
Theorem

There is no largest prime number and, in addition,

\[ \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v = - \int_{\Omega} u \Delta v + \int_{\partial \Omega} u v n \]

Proof.

1. Suppose \( p \) were the largest prime number.
2. Let \( q \) be the product of the first \( p \) numbers.
3. Then \( q + 1 \) is not divisible by any of them.
4. Thus \( q + 1 \) is also prime and greater than \( p \).

The proof used \textit{reductio ad absurdum}.
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Summary

- The first main message of your talk in one or two lines.
- The second main message of your talk in one or two lines.
- Perhaps a third message, but not more than that.

- Outlook
  - Something you haven’t solved.
  - Something else you haven’t solved.
For Further Reading
