# Title of the talk Subtitle of the Talk

Author Name Subauthor

Date

## Title of slide



Theorem This is some theorem that we write here as an example that has x and y and some other things.

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$$
 (1)

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Example The function  $f(x) = x^2$  is not injective.

Plain T<sub>F</sub>X;

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- Plain TEX;
  - ▶ Plain T<sub>E</sub>X;
    - ♦ Plain T<sub>E</sub>X.

## Typesetting Details

## How these slides were typeset?

- Purely typeset in Plain TEX format by Donald Knuth's TEX engine;
- The macros defining the style of these slides is around 300 lines of code;
  - Mostly made of TEX primitive control sequences;
  - Achieving graphical effect is done via driver;
  - ▶ Pausing is done entirely inside TEX and driver independent;
    - ♦ I did this in TEX output routine;
- The text typeface is Computer Modern Sans Serif by Donald Knuth;
- The mathematics typeface is AMS Euler by Herman Zapf;

## Bibliography

#### References

- [1] C. W. Borchardt, "Ueber eine der Interpolation entsprechende Darstellung der Eliminations-Resultante," *Journal für die reine und angewandte Mathematik* **57** (1860), 111–121.
- [2] Karel Čulik, "Zur Theorie der Graphen," *Časopis pro Pěstování Matematiky* **83** (1958), 133–155.
- [3] Dragoš M. Cvetković, Michael Doob, Ivan Gutman, and Aleksandar Torgašev, *Recent Results in the Theory of Graph Spectra*, Annals of Discrete Mathematics **36** (1988).