# T$_E$X and Acrobat:
## better than PowerPoint?

(use PgDn or Enter to move forward)

# T<sub>E</sub>X and Acrobat:
## better than PowerPoint?

Microsoft's PowerPoint is the most commonly used application for computer-assisted presentations

(use PgDn or Enter to move forward)

# T$_{\text{E}}$X and Acrobat:
# better than PowerPoint?

Microsoft's PowerPoint is the most commonly used application for computer-assisted presentations

However, PowerPoint works best with simple text-and-graphics presentations

(use PgDn or Enter to move forward)

# T<sub>E</sub>X and Acrobat:
##            better than PowerPoint?

Microsoft's PowerPoint is the most commonly used application for computer-assisted presentations

However, PowerPoint works best with simple text-and-graphics presentations, not with technical—and especially mathematical—material

(use PgDn or Enter to move forward)

Using TEX to format the 'slides' and Adobe Acrobat to display them (in full-screen mode) provides a viable—and much more mathematics-friendly—alternative

Using T$_E$X to format the 'slides' and Adobe Acrobat to display them (in full-screen mode) provides a viable—and much more mathematics-friendly—alternative

- builds are easily effected

Using T<sub>E</sub>X to format the 'slides' and Adobe Acrobat to display them (in full-screen mode) provides a viable—and much more mathematics-friendly—alternative

- builds are easily effected
  - ◆ with the usual blobs at various levels

Using T<sub>E</sub>X to format the 'slides' and Adobe Acrobat to display them (in full-screen mode) provides a viable—and much more mathematics-friendly—alternative

- builds are easily effected

  - with the usual blobs at various levels

    - Acrobat Reader provides transition effects (if you like that kind of thing)

Using T$_E$X to format the 'slides' and Adobe Acrobat to display them (in full-screen mode) provides a viable—and much more mathematics-friendly—alternative

- builds are easily effected

  - with the usual blobs at various levels

    - Acrobat Reader provides transition effects (if you like that kind of thing)

- different backgrounds are possible

- Mathematics can be run inline: imagine solving $\sqrt{x^3 - y} = \cos(3\pi z_\alpha)$ for $x$ !

- Mathematics can be run inline: imagine solving $\sqrt{x^3 - y} = \cos(3\pi z_\alpha)$ for $x$!

- In PowerPoint, mathematics has to be included as an embedded object or as a graphic, leading to

- Mathematics can be run inline: imagine solving $\sqrt{x^3 - y} = \cos(3\pi z_\alpha)$ for $x$!

- In PowerPoint, mathematics has to be included as an embedded object or as a graphic, leading to

  - ◆ difficulty getting consistent sizing

- Mathematics can be run inline: imagine solving $\sqrt{x^3 - y} = \cos(3\pi z_\alpha)$ for $x$ !

- In PowerPoint, mathematics has to be included as an embedded object or as a graphic, leading to

  - ◆ difficulty getting consistent sizing

  - ◆ difficulty with alignment

- Mathematics can be run inline: imagine solving $\sqrt{x^3 - y} = \cos(3\pi z_\alpha)$ for $x$!

- In PowerPoint, mathematics has to be included as an embedded object or as a graphic, leading to

  - ◆ difficulty getting consistent sizing

  - ◆ difficulty with alignment

  - ◆ difficulty with 'building' the display of the mathematics

- Builds can be inserted almost anywhere:

- Builds can be inserted almost anywhere:  to work through a mathematical calculation—

- Builds can be inserted almost anywhere: to work through a mathematical calculation—

  ♦ We have $SE = \sqrt{\dfrac{s_A^2}{n_A} + \dfrac{s_B^2}{n_B}}$

● Builds can be inserted almost anywhere:  to work through a mathematical calculation—

♦ We have $SE = \sqrt{\dfrac{s_A^2}{n_A} + \dfrac{s_B^2}{n_B}}$

$$= \sqrt{\dfrac{(6.8)^2}{75} + \dfrac{(7.5)^2}{100}}$$

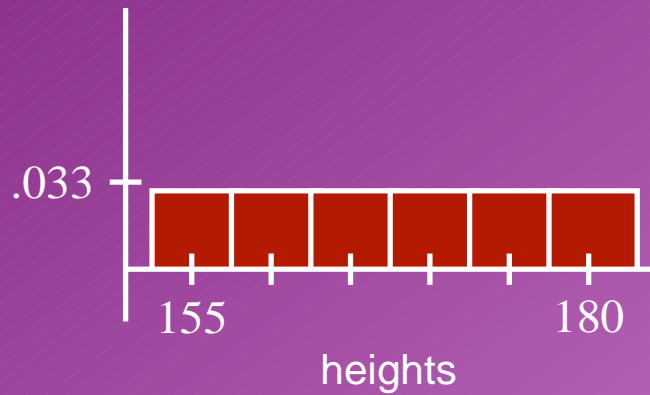- Builds can be inserted almost anywhere:  to work through a mathematical calculation—

◆ We have $SE = \sqrt{\dfrac{s_A^2}{n_A} + \dfrac{s_B^2}{n_B}}$

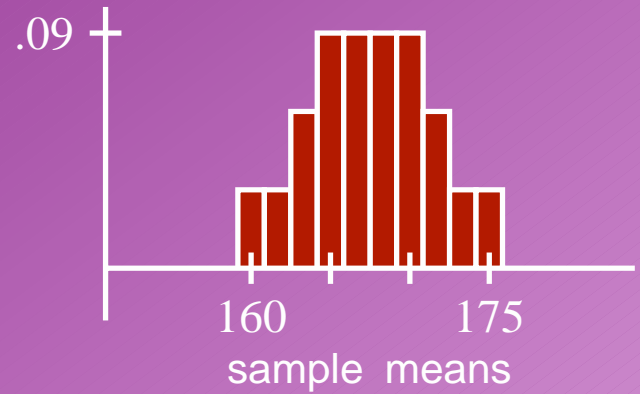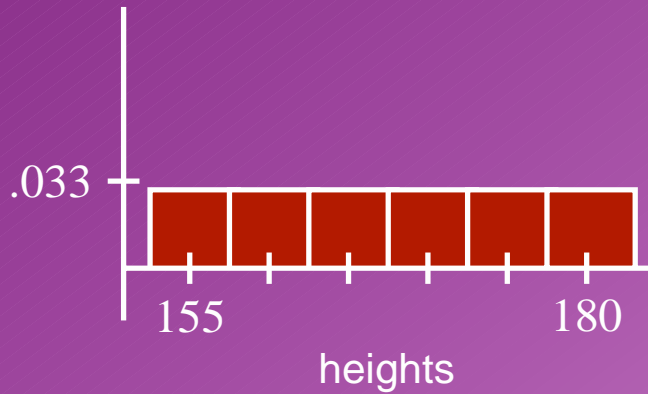$$= \sqrt{\dfrac{(6.8)^2}{75} + \dfrac{(7.5)^2}{100}}$$

$$= 1.086$$

● Builds can be inserted almost anywhere:  to work through a mathematical calculation—

♦ We  have $\quad SE = \sqrt{\dfrac{s_A^2}{n_A} + \dfrac{s_B^2}{n_B}}$

$$= \sqrt{\dfrac{(6.8)^2}{75} + \dfrac{(7.5)^2}{100}}$$

$$= 1.086$$

compare $\quad \dfrac{s_A}{\sqrt{n_A}} = 0.785$
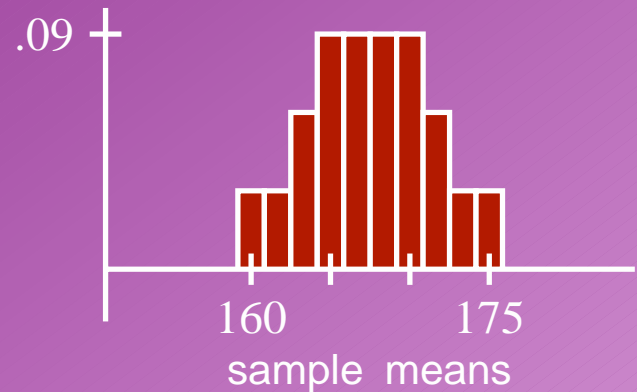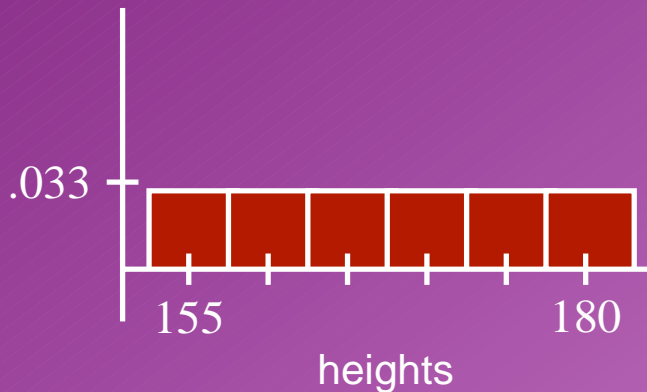
$$\dfrac{s_B}{\sqrt{n_B}} = 0.750$$

- between two graphics side by side:

- between two graphics side by side:



.033

155          180

heights

.09

160          175

sample means

- between two graphics side by side:
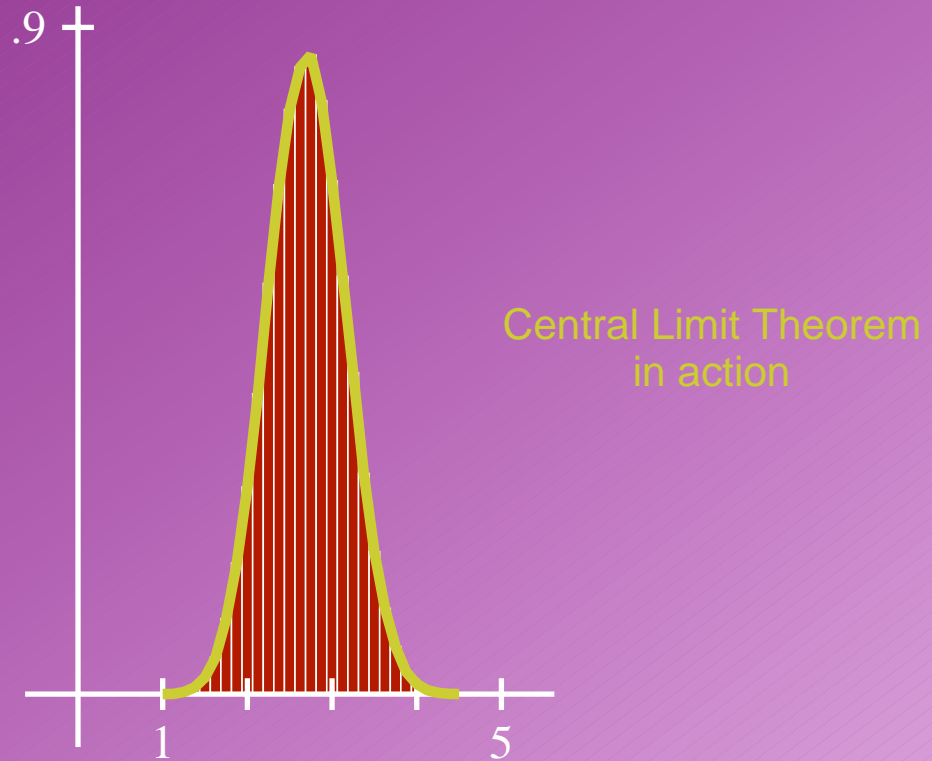


heights

sample means

followed by more text

(last time we checked, PowerPoint could build the text

then the graphics, or the graphics then the text, but

not an arbitrary combination)

- with a bit of effort, in the middle of a graphic:

- with a bit of effort, in the middle of a graphic:



Central Limit Theorem
in action
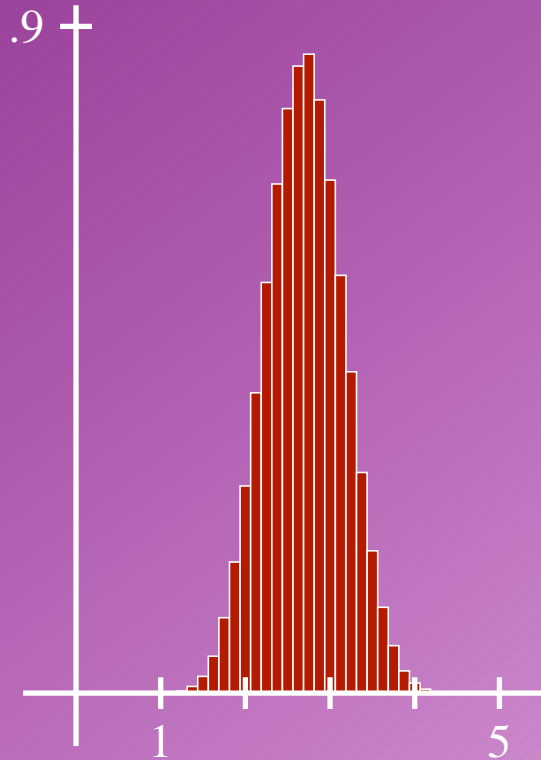
for more dynamic illustrations

- You can incorporate navigation buttons

Click here

- You can incorporate navigation buttons (to gracefully shorten your presentation)

Click here

- You can incorporate navigation buttons (to gracefully shorten your presentation)

- You can use hyperlinks to external documents (which must be accessible on your system)

Click here

- You can incorporate navigation buttons (to gracefully shorten your presentation)

- You can use hyperlinks to external documents (which must be accessible on your system)

  ◆ Another pdf document:  hard copy for handouts is easy to generate (choice of 6, 2 or 1 slide to a page; colour removed)

Click here

- You can incorporate navigation buttons (to gracefully shorten your presentation)

- You can use hyperlinks to external documents (which must be accessible on your system)

  ♦ Another pdf document:  hard copy for handouts is easy to generate (choice of 6, 2 or 1 slide to a page; colour removed)

  ♦ Launch another  application (this won't work unless you own a file called inference.xls)

Click here

- You can incorporate navigation buttons (to gracefully shorten your presentation)

- You can use hyperlinks to external documents (which must be accessible on your system)

  ◆ Another pdf document:  hard copy for handouts is easy to generate (choice of 6, 2 or 1 slide to a page; colour removed)

  ◆ Launch another  application (this won't work unless you own a file called inference.xls)

  ◆ A  webpage

Click here

*The End*

(Press CTRL – to go back.

Press ESC to exit Full Screen Mode)