Trigon

# Trigon theme

A modern, elegant and versatile theme for Beamer

Thomas Lambert

May 8, 2022

# Overview

1. Introduction
2. Layout
3. Elements
4. Conclusion

# Introduction

# Introduction

A short introduction to Trigon

**TRIGON** is a modern, elegant and versatile theme for Beamer, inspired by the METROPOLIS theme from Matthias Vogelgesang.

**TRIGON** comes with lots of nice extra features

- Multiple style variations for title, section and normal slides
- Simple customization of theme colors
- Lots of convenient options to tweak the design

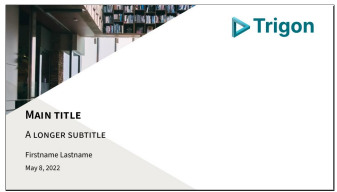
# Layout

# Layout

## Layout variations

The general style for the title, section and regular frames can be changed easily with simple options. Here are some examples for the title page


plain




style1


style2 (default)

# Layout

## Fonts

This theme is using *Source Sans Pro* font for all elements by default. This can be disabled by providing the option `usesourcefonts=false`.

Emphasis can be added by using **bold** typeface, *italic*, alert or simple colors.

Equations are typsetted with this font as well

$$F(x|\mu, s) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} s^{-1} \left(1 + e^{-\frac{v-\mu}{s}}\right)^{-2} e^{-\frac{v-\mu}{s}} \, \mathrm{d}v = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{s}}}$$

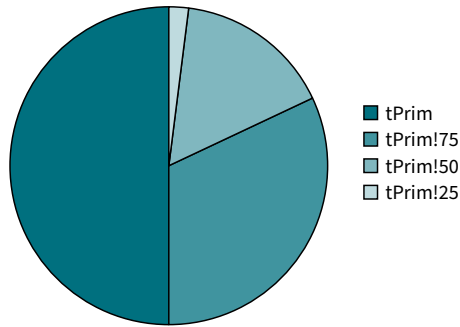
# Elements

# Elements

## Charts

Use the theme color `tPrim`, `tSec`, `tGrey` and `tAccent` to have charts directly fit the main theme of presentation.

- Easy variants using `color!x` to lighten or darken the colors



# Elements

## Lists

Items

- Item 1
  - Subitem 1
  - Subitem 2
- Item 2
- Item 3

Enumerations

1. The Fellowship of the Ring,
2. The Two Towers,
3. The Return of the King.

Descriptions

**Trigon** Modern.

**Default** Outdated.

# Elements

## Figures

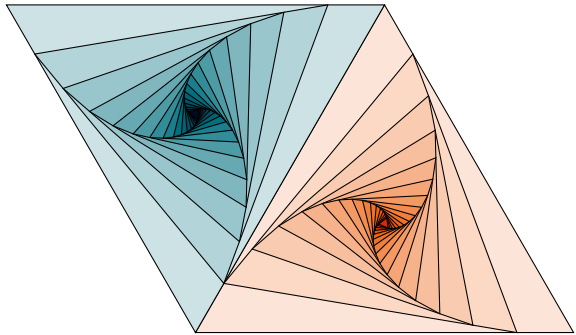


**Figure 2:** Rotated triangles from texample.net.

# Elements

## Tables

**Table 1:** A nice table example

| | **Velocity** $U$ [m/s] | **Angle** $\alpha$ [°] | **Vertical force** $F_z$ [N] |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2D simulation | 9 | 2 | 9.23 |
| 3D simulation | 10.0 | 3 | 15.039 |
| Experiment A | 11.31 | 2.5 | 13.2 |
| Experiment B | 11.26 | 2.7 | 12.6 |
| Experiment C | 11.33 | 2.47 | 13.6 |

# Elements

## Blocks

**Regular block**

Just a regular block

**Alert block**

Some important thing

**Example block**

No difference with regular block to avoid excessive distraction

# Elements

## Frame footer

**TRIGON** defines a custom beamer template to add a text to the footer. It can be set via

```
\setbeamertemplate{frame footer}{My custom footer}
```

# References

Some references to showcase [allowframebreaks] [4, 2, 5, 1, 3]

# Conclusion

# Summary

Get the source of this theme and the demo presentation from

`gitlab.com/thlamb/beamertheme-trigon`



# Backup slides

Sometimes, it is useful to add slides at the end of your presentation to refer to during audience questions.

The best way to do this is to include the `appendixnumberbeamer` package in your preamble and call `\appendix` before your backup slides.

**TRIGON** will automatically turn off slide numbering and progress bars for slides in the appendix.

# References I


P. Erdős.
A selection of problems and results in combinatorics.
In *Recent trends in combinatorics (Matrahaza, 1995)*, pages 1–6. Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1995.

R. Graham, D. Knuth, and O. Patashnik.
*Concrete mathematics*.
Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, 1989.

G. D. Greenwade.
The Comprehensive Tex Archive Network (CTAN).
*TUGBoat*, 14(3):342–351, 1993.

# References II


D. Knuth.
Two notes on notation.
*Amer. Math. Monthly*, 99:403–422, 1992.

H. Simpson.
Proof of the Riemann Hypothesis.
preprint (2003), available at `http://www.math.drofnats.edu/riemann.ps`, 2003.