



## Trigon theme

A modern, elegant and versatile  
theme for Beamer

Thomas Lambert

March 10, 2022

# Overview



1. Introduction

2. Layout

3. Elements

4. Conclusion

The background of the slide is composed of two large, overlapping geometric shapes. A teal-colored shape occupies the top-left corner, while a light gray shape occupies the bottom-left corner. The rest of the slide is white. The word "Introduction" is centered in the white area.

# 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



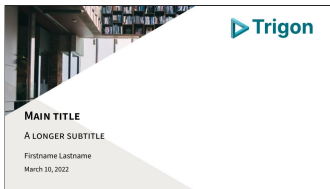
# Layout

## Layout variations

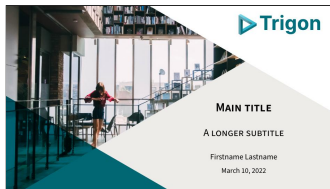
The general style for the title, section and regular frames can be changed easily with simple options. Here are some examples for the title page



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 typesetted with this font as well

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



# Elements



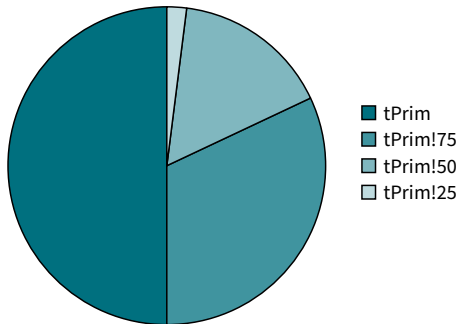
# Elements

## 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

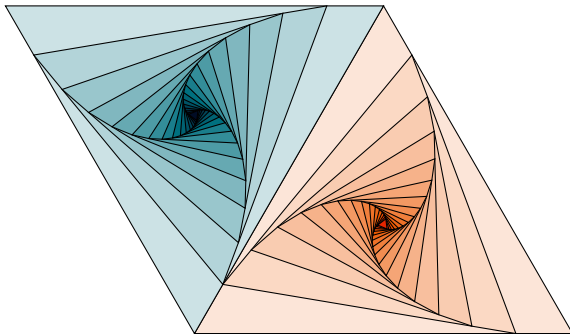
1. The Fellowship of the Ring,
2. The Two Towers,
3. The Return of the King.

### Descriptions

**Trigon** Modern.  
**Default** Outdated.

# Elements

## Figures



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

# Elements

## Tables



**Table 1:** A nice table example

	Velocity	Angle	Vertical force
	$U$	$\alpha$	$F_z$
	[m/s]	[°]	[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]

The background of the slide is composed of two large, overlapping geometric shapes. A teal-colored shape occupies the top-left corner, while a light beige shape occupies the bottom-left corner. The rest of the slide is white. The word "Conclusion" is centered in the white area.

## Conclusion



# Summary



Get the source of this theme and the demo presentation from

`gitlab.com/thlamb/beamertheme-trigon`

As for METROPOLIS, **TRIGON** is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.



# 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.