

Title of the Presentation

Seminar “Neurosymbolic Computing”, Summer 2026

Full Name

Heidelberg University
Institute of Computer Science
(... or whatever your institution/affiliation is ...)
Email address

April 16, 2026

Outline

- 1 Page Structure
- 2 Transitions between Slides
- 3 Accentuations
- 4 More Information

Outline

- 1 Page Structure
- 2 Transitions between Slides
- 3 Accentuations
- 4 More Information

Enumerations

- Item
 - Subitem 1
 - Subitem 2
 - Subitem 3
- Another main item
- And yet another one
 - ...with subitem

Enumerations / 2

- Item
 - Subitem 1
 - Subitem 2
 - Subitem 3
- And another item
- And yet another one
 - again with subitem

Enumerations / 3

- Main item with 3 subitems
 - (a) Subitem 1
 - (b) Subitem 2
 - (c) Subitem 3
- And another item
- And yet another one
 - ... again with subitem

Rows

Advantages

- There are many
- and more
- and even more
- and a last advantage

Disadvantages

- There is only one
- or two

Rows / 2

Advantages

- There are many
- and more
- and even more
- and a last advantage

Disadvantages

- There is only one
- or two

Blocks

Definition of x

x is an important parameter for any type of text.

Steps

- (1) Practice
- (2) Practice
- (3) Practice

A block does not require a title.

Outline

- 1 Page Structure
- 2 Transitions between Slides
- 3 Accentuations
- 4 More Information

Enumerations

- Main item
 - Subitem 1
 - Subitem 2
 - Subitem 3

Enumerations

- Main item
 - Subitem 1
 - Subitem 2
 - Subitem 3
- Another main item

Enumerations

- Main item
 - Subitem 1
 - Subitem 2
 - Subitem 3
- Another main item
- And yet another one
 - again with subitem

Enumerations

- Main item
 - Subitem 1
 - Subitem 2
 - Subitem 3
- Another main item
- And yet another one
 - again with subitem
 - and a second subitem

Enumerations / 2

- Main item
 - Subitem 1

Enumerations / 2

- Main item
 - Subitem 2

Enumerations / 2

- Main item
 - Subitem 2
 - Subitem 3

Enumerations / 2

- Main item
 - Subitem 3
- Another main item
- And yet another one

Enumerations / 2

- Main item
 - Subitem 3
- And yet another one

Enumerations / 2

- Main item
 - Subitem 3
- And yet another one
 - again with subitem

Enumerations / 2

- Main item
 - Subitem 3
- And yet another one
 - again with subitem
 - and a second subitem

Overlay of Images



A portrait of Humboldt by Friedrich Georg Weitsch, 1806

Travels and work in Europe

In 1794 Humboldt was admitted to the intimacy of the famous [Weimar](#) coterie, and contributed (June 7, 1795) to [Schiller's](#) *Lebenskraft, oder der rhodische Genius*. In the summer of 1790 he paid a short visit to [England](#) in company with Forster. In geological and botanical tour through [Switzerland](#) and [Italy](#). He had obtained in the meantime official employment: appoi this service to the state was regarded by him as only an apprenticeship to the service of science, he fulfilled its duties with the highest post in his department, but he was also entrusted with several important diplomatic missions. The death of his genius, and severing his official connections, he waited for an opportunity to fulfil his long-cherished dream of travel

Latin American expedition

On the postponement of [Captain Baudin's](#) proposed voyage of [circumnavigation](#), which he had been officially invited to accompany, Humboldt left [Paris](#) for [Marseille](#) with [Aimé Bonpland](#), the designated botanist of the frustrated expedition, hoping to join [Napoleon Bonaparte](#) in Egypt. Means of transport, however, were not forthcoming, and the two travellers eventually found their way to [Madrid](#), where the unexpected patronage of the minister Don [Mariano Luis de Urquijo](#) convinced them to make Spanish America the scene of their explorations.

Armed with powerful recommendations, they sailed in the *Pizarro* from [A Coruña](#), on June 5, 1799, stopped six days on the island of [Tenerife](#) to climb Mount [Teide](#), and landed at [Cumaná](#), Venezuela, on July 16. Humboldt visited the mission at [Caripe](#) where he found the [oil-bird](#), which he was to make known to science as *Steatornis caripensis*. Returning to Cumaná, Humboldt observed, on the night of November 11–12, a remarkable [meteor shower](#) (the [Leonids](#)). He proceeded with Bonpland to [Caracas](#); and in February 1800 they left the coast with the purpose of exploring the course of the [Orinoco River](#). This trip, which lasted four months, and covered 1,725 miles (2,776 km) of wild and largely uninhabited country, had the important result of establishing the existence of the [Casiquiare canal](#) (a communication

between the water-systems of the rivers Orinoco and [Amazon](#)), and of determining the exact position of the [bifurcation](#), as well as documenting the life of several native tribes such as the [Maipures](#) and their extinct rivals the [Atures](#). Around March 19, 1800, von Humboldt and Bonpland discovered and captured some [electric eels](#). They both received potentially dangerous electric shocks during their investigations.

On November 24, the two friends set sail for [Cuba](#), and after a stay of some months they regained the mainland at [Cartagena, Colombia](#). Ascending the swollen stream of the [Magdalena](#), and crossing the frozen ridges of the [Cordillera Real](#), they reached [Quito](#) on January 6, 1802, after a tedious and difficult journey. Their sta

Overlay of Images



A portrait of Humboldt by Friedrich Georg Weitsch, 1806

Travels and work in Europe

In 1794 Humboldt was admitted to the intimacy of the famous [Weimar](#) coterie, and contributed (June 7, 1795) to [Schiller's](#) *Lebenskraft, oder der rhodische Genius*. In the summer of 1790 he paid a short [England](#) in company with Forster. In geological and botanical tour [Switzerland](#) and [Italy](#) had obtained in the meantime official employment: apoli this service to the state was regarded by him as only an apprenticeship to the service of science, he fulfilled its duties with the highest post in his department, but he was also entrusted with several important diplomatic missions. The death of hi of his genius, and severing his official connections, he waited for an opportunity to fulfil his long-cherished dream of trave

Latin American expedition

On the postponement of [Captain Baudin's](#) proposed voyage of [circumnavigation](#), which he had been officially invited to accompany, Humboldt [Paris](#) [Marseille](#) [né Bonpland](#), the designated botanist of the frustrated expedition, hoping to join [Napoleon Bonaparte](#) in [Egypt](#). Means of transport, however, were not forthcoming, and the two travellers eventually found their way t [Madrid](#), the unexpected patronage of the minister Don [Mariano Luis de Urquijo](#) convinced them to make Spanish America the scene of their explorations.

Armed with powerful recommendations, they sailed in the [Pizarro](#) from [A Coruña](#), on June 5, 1799, stopped six days on the island [Tenerife](#) [Cumaná, Venezuela](#) July 16. Humboldt visited the mission at [Carine](#) where he found the [oil-bird](#), which he was to make known to science as *Steatornis caripensis*. Returnin [Cumaná](#), mboldt observed, on the night of November 11-12, a remarkable [meteor shower](#) (the [Leonids](#)). He proceeded with Bonplar [Caracas](#), in February 1800 they left the coast with the purpose of exploring the course of the [Orinoco River](#). This trip, which lasted four months, and covered 1,725 miles (2,776 km) of wild and largely uninhabited country, had the important result of establishing the existence of the [Casiquiare canal](#) (a communication

between the water-systems of the rivers Orinoco and [Amazon](#)), and of determining the exact position of the [bifurcation](#), as well as documenting the life of several native tribes such as the [Maipures](#) and their extinct rivals the [Atures](#). Around March 19, 1800, von Humboldt and Bonpland discovered and captured some [electric eels](#). They both received potentially dangerous electric shocks during their investigations.

On November 24, the two friends set sail [Cuba](#), and after a stay of some months they reached the mainl [Cartagena, Colombia](#), swollen stream of the [Magdalena](#), ing the frozen ridges [Cordillera Real](#), [Quito](#), January 6, 1802, after a tedious and difficult journey. Their sta

Overlay of Images



A portrait of Humboldt by Friedrich Georg Weitsch, 1806

Travels and work in Europe

In 1794, Humboldt was admitted to the intimacy of the famous Weimar coterie, and contributed to the *Lebenskraft, oder der rhodische Genius*. In the summer of 1790 he paid a short visit to England in company with Forster. In geological and botanical tour of Switzerland and Italy. Humboldt had obtained in the meantime official employment: appointing this service to the state was regarded by him as only an apprenticeship to the service of science, he fulfilled its duties with the highest post in his department, but he was also entrusted with several important diplomatic missions. The death of his father, and severing his official connections, he waited for an opportunity to fulfil his long-cherished dream of travel.

Latin American expedition

On the postponement of Captain Baudin's proposed voyage of circumnavigation, which he had been officially invited to accompany, Humboldt and Bonpland, the designated botanist of the frustrated expedition, hoping to join Napoleon Bonaparte in Egypt. Means of transport, however, were not forthcoming, and the two travellers eventually found their way to Madrid, at the unexpected patronage of the minister Don Mariano Luis de Urquiza, convinced them to make Spanish America the scene of their explorations.

Armed with powerful recommendations, they sailed in the *Pizarro* from A Coruña on June 5, 1799, and landed six days on the island of Tenerife. From Mount Teide, Humboldt and Bonpland sailed to Cumaná, Venezuela on July 16. Humboldt visited the mission at Carinés where he found the oil-bird, which he named *Steatornis caripensis*. Returning to Cumaná, Humboldt observed, on the night of November 11-12, a brilliant meteor shower (the Leonids). He proceeded with Bonpland to Caracas in February 1800, on board with the purpose of exploring the course of the Orinoco River. This trip, which lasted four months, and covered 1,725 miles (2,776 km) of wild and largely uninhabited country, had the important result of establishing the existence of the Casiquiare canal (a communication

between the water-systems of the rivers Orinoco and Amazon), and of determining the exact position of the bifurcation, as well as documenting the life of several native tribes such as the Maipures and their extinct rivals the Atures. Arriving in March 19, 1800, Humboldt and Bonpland discovered and captured some electric eels. They both received potentially dangerous electric shocks during their investigations.

On November 24, Humboldt and Bonpland set sail for Cuba, and after a stay of some months they rejoined the main expedition at Cartagena, Colombia. Swollen stream of the Magdalena, crossing the frozen ridges of the Cordillera Real, and reaching Quito on January 6, 1802, was a long and difficult journey. Their stay

Overlay of Images



Travels and work in Europe

In 1794, Humboldt was admitted to the intimacy of the famous Weimar coterie, and contributed to the *Lebenskraft, oder der rhodische Genius*. In the summer of 1790 he paid a short visit to England in company with Forster. In geological and botanical tour of Switzerland and Italy, he had obtained in the meantime official employment: appointing this service to the state was regarded by him as only an apprenticeship to the service of science, he fulfilled its duties with the highest post in his department, but he was also entrusted with several important diplomatic missions. The death of his father, and severing his official connections, he waited for an opportunity to fulfil his long-cherished dream of travel.

Latin American expedition

On the postponement of Captain Baudin's proposed voyage of circumnavigation, which he had been officially invited to accompany, Humboldt joined Bonpland, the designated botanist of the frustrated expedition, hoping to join Napoleon Bonaparte in Egypt. Means of transport, however, were not forthcoming, and the two travellers eventually found their way to Madrid, where they obtained the unexpected patronage of the minister Don Mariano Luis de Urquijo.

An the essence is ...

There were many events in the life of AvH.

A portrait of Humboldt by Friedrich Georg Weitsch, 1806

On his return from Cuba, Humboldt observed, on the night of November 11-12, the meteor shower (the Leonids).

He proceeded with Bonpland to Caracas in February 1800, on board the ship *La Bona Esperanza*, with the purpose of exploring the course of the Orinoco River. This trip, which lasted four months, and covered 1,725 miles (2,776 km) of wild and largely uninhabited country, had the important result of establishing the existence of the Casiquiare canal (a communication

between the water-systems of the rivers Orinoco and Amazon), and of determining the exact position of the bifurcation, as well as documenting the life of several native tribes such as the Maipures and their extinct rivals the Atures. Arriving in March 19, 1800, Humboldt and Bonpland discovered and captured some electric eels. They both received potentially dangerous electric shocks during their investigations.

On November 24, 1800, they set sail for Cuba, and after a stay of some months they rejoined the main land at Cartagena, Colombia. Swollen by the rains of the Magdalena, the frozen ridges of the Cordillera Real, and the difficult journey. Their stay in Quito, January 6, 1802, was also difficult.

Overlaying Details

- What are the issues?
 - Issue 1
 - Issue 2
 - Issue 3

Overlaying Details

- What are the issues?

- Issue 1



- Issue 2

- Issue 3

Overlaying Details

- What are the issues?

- Issue 1
- Issue 2



- Issue 3

Overlaying Details

- What are the issues?
 - Issue 1
 - Issue 2
 - Issue 3



Outline

- 1 Page Structure
- 2 Transitions between Slides
- 3 Accentuations**
- 4 More Information

Accentuating Parts of Text

Source: Beamer v3.0 Guide

A(Id, X, Y)

B(Id, X, Y)

Accentuating Parts of Text

Source: Beamer v3.0 Guide

A(Id, X, Y)

B(Id, X, Y)

Accentuating Parts of Text

Source: Beamer v3.0 Guide

A(Id, X, Y)

B(Id, X, Y)

Accentuating Parts of Text

Source: Beamer v3.0 Guide

A(Id, X, Y)

B(Id, X, Y)

Accentuating Parts of Text / 2

Source: Beamer v3.0 Guide

- This is important
- Now this is important
- Now both are important
- This is never important

Accentuating Parts of Text / 2

Source: Beamer v3.0 Guide

- This is important
- Now this is important
- Now both are important
- This is never important

Accentuating Parts of Text / 2

Source: Beamer v3.0 Guide

- Now this is important
- Now both are important
- This is never important

Outline

- 1 Page Structure
- 2 Transitions between Slides
- 3 Accentuations
- 4 More Information**

Useful Beamer Tutorials

- The Beamer class – CTAN
<http://ctan.math.utah.edu/ctan/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/beamer/doc/beameruserguide.pdf>
- “A Beamer Tutorial in Beamer” von Charles T. Batts
<https://people.orie.cornell.edu/jmd388/design/guides/Beamer%20Tutorial.pdf>
- The Beamer class for L^AT_EX
<http://www.mathematik.uni-leipzig.de/~hellmund/LaTeX/beamer2.pdf>
- Beamer Theme Matrix
<http://www.hartwork.org/beamer-theme-matrix/>

Questions

