

L^AT_EX PRESENTATION

A Tour of the Celestia Beamer Theme

Showcasing the main features

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A decorative graphic element consisting of several concentric, overlapping curved shapes in shades of light blue, located in the bottom right corner of the slide.

Outline

1. Getting started
2. Blocks and environments
3. Components
4. Settings in the course of the document
5. Preset styles and palettes

THE CELESTIA BEAMER THEME

Getting started

A simple slide

Celestia is a modern, polished Beamer theme designed for professional and visually appealing presentations.

It ships with:

- 7 carefully crafted color palettes
- 10 frame title styles
- 11 footer styles
- 22 block styles
- 5 code styles and 6 preset styles

Numbered lists and descriptions

Frame subtitle support

All three compilation engines are supported:

1. pdfLaTeX — fast compilation, maximum compatibility
2. LuaLaTeX — native access to system fonts
3. XeLaTeX — advanced OpenType font handling

serifface Serif font (secondary)

sansface Sans-serif font (body text)

monoface Monospace font for code

mathface Font for mathematical formulas

THE CELESTIA BEAMER THEME

Blocks and environments

The three block types

Standard block

This block uses the `blockcolor` defined by the current palette. It highlights important information.

Example block

This block uses the `examplecolor`. It is well suited for concrete examples and illustrations.

Alert block

This block uses the `alertcolor`. It draws attention to critical points or common pitfalls.

Theorem and proof

Theorem 1 (Sum of the first integers)

For every integer $n \geq 1$:

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

Proof

Let $S = 1 + 2 + \cdots + n$. Writing the sum in reverse order: $S = n + (n-1) + \cdots + 1$. Adding term by term: $2S = n(n+1)$. □

Definitions and properties

Definition 1 (Prime number)

An integer $p \geq 2$ is called *prime* if its only divisors are 1 and itself.

Property 1 (Infinitude of primes)

There are infinitely many prime numbers.

Remark 1

The number 1 is not considered prime by convention.

Lemma, corollary and proposition

Lemma 1 (Euclidean division)

For every integer a and every integer $b > 0$, there exists a unique pair (q, r) such that $a = bq + r$ with $0 \leq r < b$.

Corollary 1

Every integer is either even or odd.

Proposition 1

If p is prime and $p \mid ab$, then $p \mid a$ or $p \mid b$.

Method, activity, application and exercise

Method 1 (Factorization)

To factor n , test divisibility by 2, 3, 5, 7, ... up to $\sqrt{n}$.

Activity 1

Find the prime factorization of 360.

Application 1

Simplify the fraction $\frac{360}{84}$ using prime factorization.

Exercise 1

Show that $2^{10} - 1$ is not prime.

Summary and styles per family

Key points

- Every integer $n \geq 2$ is a product of prime factors.
- There are infinitely many prime numbers.

Each family of blocks has its own style: a panel for definitions and results, a mark for examples, remarks, proofs and activities, a rule under the title for exercises. One option per family changes it:

```
1 | \usetheme[theorem=ruled, proofblock=masthead]{Celestia}
```

LATEX

THE CELESTIA BEAMER THEME

Components

Multiple choice question

The quiz environment with \correct

What is the value of $\int_0^1 2x \, dx$?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. $\frac{1}{2}$

Multiple choice question

The quiz environment with \correct

What is the value of $\int_0^1 2x \, dx$?

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. $\frac{1}{2}$

The correct answer is highlighted on click.

Syntax highlighting

A ready-to-use python style is included for keyword coloring:

```
1  def fibonacci(n):
2      if n <= 1:
3          return n
4      return fibonacci(n-1) + fibonacci(n-2)
5
6  for i in range(10):
7      print(fibonacci(i))
```

PYTHON

Highlights

- Polished design
- Fine-grained customization
- 7 color palettes
- pdfLaTeX compatible

Font options

Customizable fonts:

- `serifface` (literata)
- `sansface` (inter)
- `monoface` (plex-mono)
- `mathface` (inter)

Tables

The ten palettes of the theme:

Palette	Character	Background
nordic	icy blues (default)	#F5F8F8
palatial	midnight blue and gold	#F8FAFC
petrol	petrol green and brass	#F9FBF9
terracotta	terracotta	#FFF9F5
velvet	plum and gold	#F8F9F8
forest	forest green and copper	#F7FAF8
burgundy	burgundy and gold	#F8F8F8
graphite	graphite grey and orange	#FCF8F8
midnight	deep indigo, dark background	#161828
dusk	dark teal, dark background	#131C20

The last two suit dimly lit rooms.

Key figures and source

7

color palettes

6

preset styles

3

compilation engines

The `\keyfigure` command sets a number in a large size, followed by its label. The `\source` command writes a source line above the footer.

Source: Celestia documentation.

Formatting commands

Celestia provides a set of dedicated commands:

- **Alert text** with `\alert{...}`
- **x** is a math term (`\mathterm`)
- **f** is a math definition (`\mathdef`)
- Inline code with `\texttt{...}`

Formulas blend in seamlessly:

$$e^{j\pi} + 1 = 0$$

THE CELESTIA BEAMER THEME

Getting started

Blocks and environments

Components

Settings in the course of the document

Preset styles and palettes

A slide with its own settings

The `celestia` frame option changes the settings for a single slide:

```
1 | \begin{frame}[celestia={block=shaded}]{A slide with its own settings}
```

LATEX

shaded blocks

This slide is the only one to use this block style. The next one gets the settings of the document back.

A dark slide

Colors change in the same way:

```
1 | \begin{frame}[celestia={palette=midnight}]{A dark slide}
```

LATEX

For the rest of the document

Placed between two slides, the `\celestiaset{...}` command applies to all the slides that follow.

The outline on the section slides

The `sectiontoc` option recalls the outline of the presentation on every section slide.

- `sectiontoc`: the list of sections takes the place of the title. This is the form of the section slide before this one.
- `sectiontoc=dots`: the title stays alone, followed by one dot per section. This is the form of the section slide after this one.

THE CELESTIA BEAMER THEME

Preset styles and palettes



Preset styles and palettes

A preset style sets the palette, the frame title, the footer and the blocks in one go. The next six slides show each of the styles, the seven after them each of the palettes.

Every setting of a style can still be changed: `style=modern`, `palette=petrol`.

Prime numbers

style=celestia: palette nordic, title ruled, footer info, blocks roles

Definition (Prime number)

An integer $p \geq 2$ is *prime* if its only divisors are 1 and itself.

Example

2, 3, 5, 7 and 11 are prime; $9 = 3 \times 3$ is not.

Warning

The number 1 is not prime.

Prime numbers

style=modern: palette nordic, title subtle, footer info, blocks sober

Definition (Prime number)

An integer $p \geq 2$ is *prime* if its only divisors are 1 and itself.

Example

2, 3, 5, 7 and 11 are prime; $9 = 3 \times 3$ is not.

Warning

The number 1 is not prime.

Prime numbers

style=signature: palette petrol, title cosmic, footer cosmic, blocks fullbar

Definition (Prime number)

An integer $p \geq 2$ is *prime* if its only divisors are 1 and itself.

Example

2, 3, 5, 7 and 11 are prime; $9 = 3 \times 3$ is not.

Warning

The number 1 is not prime.

Prime numbers

style=executive: palette palatial, title leftbar, footer fullbar, blocks fullbar

Definition (Prime number)

An integer $p \geq 2$ is *prime* if its only divisors are 1 and itself.

Example

2, 3, 5, 7 and 11 are prime; $9 = 3 \times 3$ is not.

Warning

The number 1 is not prime.

Prime numbers

style=sober: palette terracotta, title gradient, footer info, blocks sober

Definition (Prime number)

An integer $p \geq 2$ is *prime* if its only divisors are 1 and itself.

Example

2, 3, 5, 7 and 11 are prime; $9 = 3 \times 3$ is not.

Warning

The number 1 is not prime.

Prime numbers

style=stage: palette midnight, title ruled, footer minimalist, blocks ribbon

Definition (Prime number)

An integer $p \geq 2$ is *prime* if its only divisors are 1 and itself.

Example

2, 3, 5, 7 and 11 are prime; $9 = 3 \times 3$ is not.

Warning

The number 1 is not prime.

Prime numbers

palette=nordic: icy Scandinavian blues (default)

Definition (Prime number)

An integer $p \geq 2$ is *prime* if its only divisors are 1 and itself.

Example

2, 3, 5, 7 and 11 are prime; $9 = 3 \times 3$ is not.

Warning

The number 1 is not prime.

Prime numbers

palette=palatial: midnight blue with gold accents

Definition (Prime number)

An integer $p \geq 2$ is *prime* if its only divisors are 1 and itself.

Example

2, 3, 5, 7 and 11 are prime; $9 = 3 \times 3$ is not.

Warning

The number 1 is not prime.

Prime numbers

palette=petrol: petrol greens with brass accents

Definition (Prime number)

An integer $p \geq 2$ is *prime* if its only divisors are 1 and itself.

Example

2, 3, 5, 7 and 11 are prime; $9 = 3 \times 3$ is not.

Warning

The number 1 is not prime.

Prime numbers

palette=terracotta: warm terracotta tones

Definition (Prime number)

An integer $p \geq 2$ is *prime* if its only divisors are 1 and itself.

Example

2, 3, 5, 7 and 11 are prime; $9 = 3 \times 3$ is not.

Warning

The number 1 is not prime.

Prime numbers

palette=velvet: dark plum with gold accents

Definition (Prime number)

An integer $p \geq 2$ is *prime* if its only divisors are 1 and itself.

Example

2, 3, 5, 7 and 11 are prime; $9 = 3 \times 3$ is not.

Warning

The number 1 is not prime.

Prime numbers

palette=forest: forest green with copper accents

Definition (Prime number)

An integer $p \geq 2$ is *prime* if its only divisors are 1 and itself.

Example

2, 3, 5, 7 and 11 are prime; $9 = 3 \times 3$ is not.

Warning

The number 1 is not prime.

Prime numbers

palette=burgundy: burgundy with gold accents

Definition (Prime number)

An integer $p \geq 2$ is *prime* if its only divisors are 1 and itself.

Example

2, 3, 5, 7 and 11 are prime; $9 = 3 \times 3$ is not.

Warning

The number 1 is not prime.

Prime numbers

palette=graphite: graphite grey with an orange accent

Definition (Prime number)

An integer $p \geq 2$ is *prime* if its only divisors are 1 and itself.

Example

2, 3, 5, 7 and 11 are prime; $9 = 3 \times 3$ is not.

Warning

The number 1 is not prime.

Prime numbers

palette=midnight: light text on a deep indigo background

Definition (Prime number)

An integer $p \geq 2$ is *prime* if its only divisors are 1 and itself.

Example

2, 3, 5, 7 and 11 are prime; $9 = 3 \times 3$ is not.

Warning

The number 1 is not prime.

Prime numbers

palette=dusk: light text on a dark teal background

Definition (Prime number)

An integer $p \geq 2$ is *prime* if its only divisors are 1 and itself.

Example

2, 3, 5, 7 and 11 are prime; $9 = 3 \times 3$ is not.

Warning

The number 1 is not prime.

The body text uses a sans-serif typeface optimised for projection. Contrast ratios are calibrated to ensure readability, even in large lecture halls.

Simplicity is the ultimate sophistication.

— Leonardo da Vinci

The purpose of abstraction is not to be vague, but to create a new semantic level in which one can be absolutely precise.

— Edsger W. Dijkstra

Perfection is achieved, not when there is nothing more to add, but when there is nothing left to take away.

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry

Thank you for your attention!

celestia v2.2.0