

Senior Project Posters in L^AT_EX

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Abstract

The first text box in the poster should contain the abstract. The abstract should state the goals and motivation of the project, and should be accessible to a general science audience.

Another Text Box

These posters can have as many text boxes as desired, as long as all the boxes fit on one page. The pages for these posters are 42" x 42".

Each text box can have an optional heading, or the heading can be left blank, as in the next text box. Headings can be colored, or left in black text.

It is possible to use color for the text, for example **SpringGreen** and **WildStrawberry**. It is even possible to have the bullets and numbers in lists be colored:

1. Peter
2. Wendy

and

- Peter
- Wendy.

Theorems, Proofs, Etc.

It is also possible to have theorems, proofs, definitions, and the like in text boxes. These constructions are formatted precisely as in `bardproj.sty` (though the automatic numbering works differently, without chapters or sections, which should not be used in posters).

A Very Nice Theorem

Theorem 1. *Let $f: A \rightarrow B$ be a function.*

- (1) *If f has an inverse, then the inverse is unique.*
- (2) *If f has a right inverse g and a left inverse h , then $g = h$; hence f has an inverse.*
- (3) *If f has an inverse g , then g has an inverse, which is f .*

Proof. (1). Suppose that $g, h: B \rightarrow A$ are both inverses of f . We will show that $g = h$. By hypothesis on g and h we know, among other things, that $f \circ g = 1_B$ and $h \circ f = 1_A$. Using a previous lemma we see that

$$g = 1_A \circ g = (h \circ f) \circ g = h \circ (f \circ g) = h \circ 1_B = h.$$

- (2). The proof is virtually the same as in Part (1).
- (3). Since $g: B \rightarrow A$ is an inverse of f , then $g \circ f = 1_A$ and $f \circ g = 1_B$. By the definition of inverses, it follows that f is an inverse of g . By Part (1) of this theorem, we know that f is the unique inverse of g . \square

Verbatim

For writing computer code, the `verbatim` environment can be used, for example to obtain

```
The verbatim environment preserves
spaces and indentations, and
uses a typewriter style font
(for those who remember typewriters).
```

The usual method for referencing theorems and the like in L^AT_EX works in posters as well. For example, we can refer here to Theorem 1, even though that theorem was in a different text box.

The Bard Poster Style file, a template, a manual for its use, and this sample poster, may be found at <http://math.bard.edu/bloch/bardtex.htm>

For additional help, or for suggestions or corrections, contact Ethan Bloch at bloch@bard.edu

The Bard Poster Style file requires some L^AT_EX packages that might already be available in your implementation of TeX, and if needed can be downloaded from <http://math.bard.edu/bloch/bardtex.htm> or found on the web.

Thank you to Todd Johnson for a great deal of help with the Bard Poster Style file.