

# Computer Networks

## Lecture 1

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# Introduction

## Pythagoras Theorem

Let  $a$  be the hypotenuse of a right triangle,  $b$  and  $c$  its *catheti* or legs, then:

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 \quad (1)$$

# Blocks

## Block Example

This is a simple block example.

## Alert Example

This is a simple alert block example.

## Example Example

This is a simple example block example

## Equations

Equation (2) defines the theoretic channel capacity given by the Shannon-Hartley Theorem:

$$C = B \log_2(1 + \delta) \quad (2)$$

where  $B$  is the channel bandwidth and  $\delta$  is the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR).

## Multiple Equations

$$(a + b)^2 = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = 0$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = -2ab \quad (4)$$

# Matrices

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} m_{1,1} & m_{1,2} & \dots & m_{1,N} \\ m_{2,1} & m_{2,2} & \dots & m_{2,N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ m_{N,1} & m_{N,2} & \dots & m_{N,N} \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

# Figures

## How to Include Figures

There are basically two ways to include figures in a beamer presentation:

- When there are little to no details that are small or when the figure size does not matter, one may include it inside a frame as shown in the next slide.
- When there are many details and the figure must be enlarged one may use a full frame to show the figure and ignore frame default content as shown next.



## Figures inside

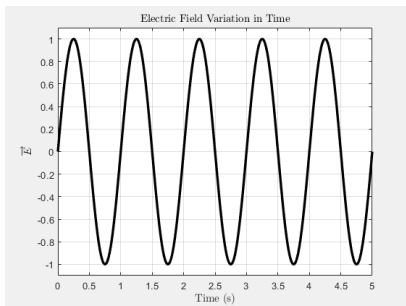
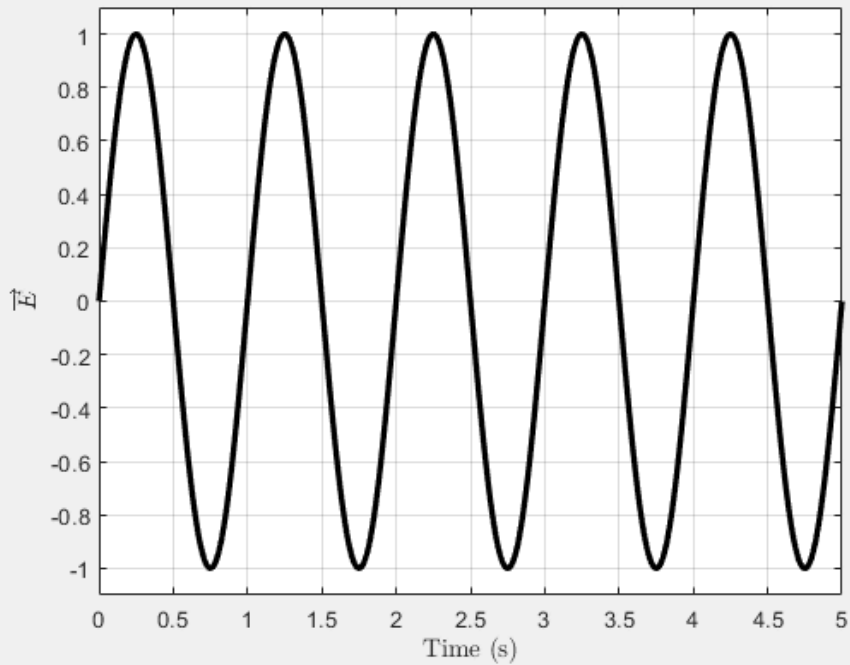



Figure: Example of a Figure inside a frame.

Electric Field Variation in Time



# Tables



A	B
C	D

Table: Table Example.

# Algorithms

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**Algorithm 1** pseudocode for the calculation of


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- 1: **for**  $i = 1$  to  $N$  **do**
  - 2:     **for**  $j = 1$  to  $JJJJ$  **do**
  - 3:          $energy[i * JJJ + j] = interpolate(AAA[i * JJJ + j], ZZZ)$
  - 4:     **end for**
  - 5: **end for**
-

## Code Examples

```
int main() {  
    printf("Hello World");  
    return 0;  
}
```

## References



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

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