A Minimal Book Example

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Chapter 1

About

This is a *sample* book written in **Markdown**. You can use anything that Pandoc's Markdown supports; for example, a math equation $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

1.1 Usage

Each **bookdown** chapter is an .Rmd file, and each .Rmd file can contain one (and only one) chapter. A chapter *must* start with a first-level heading: # A good chapter, and can contain one (and only one) first-level heading.

Use second-level and higher headings within chapters like: ## A short section or ### An even shorter section.

The index.Rmd file is required, and is also your first book chapter. It will be the homepage when you render the book.

1.2 Render book

You can render the HTML version of this example book without changing anything:

- 1. Find the **Build** pane in the RStudio IDE, and
- 2. Click on **Build Book**, then select your output format, or select "All formats" if you'd like to use multiple formats from the same book source files.

Or build the book from the R console:

```
bookdown::render_book()
```

To render this example to PDF as a bookdown::pdf_book, you'll need to install XeLaTeX. You are recommended to install TinyTeX (which includes XeLaTeX): https://yihui.org/tinytex/.

1.3 Preview book

As you work, you may start a local server to live preview this HTML book. This preview will update as you edit the book when you save individual .Rmd files. You can start the server in a work session by using the RStudio add-in "Preview book", or from the R console:

bookdown::serve_book()

Chapter 2

Introducción

Chapter 3

Análisis de regresión

Econometría \implies Medición económica.

3.1 Metodología clásica

- 1. Planteamiento de teoría (hipótesis)
- 2. Especificación del modelo matemático
- 3. Especificación del modelo econométrico
- 4. Obtención de datos
- 5. Estimación de parámetros del modelo
- 6. Pruebas de hipótesis
- 7. Pronóstico (predicción)
- 8. Modelo para fines de control/política
- Ej. Función consumo keynesiana:

$$c = \alpha + \beta y \quad \forall \ 0 < \beta < 1$$

Las relaciones entre variables económicas son **inexactas**, dada la injerencia de otras variables: