# My title\*

# My subtitle if needed

First author

Another author

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First sentence. Second sentence. Third sentence. Fourth sentence.

### 1 Introduction

You can and should cross-reference sections and sub-sections. We use R Core Team (2023) and Wickham et al. (2019).

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows. Section 2....

### 2 Data

Talk more about it.

And also planes (?@fig-planes). (You can change the height and width, but don't worry about doing that until you have finished every other aspect of the paper - Quarto will try to make it look nice and the defaults usually work well once you have enough text.)

Talk way more about it.

### 3 Model

The goal of our modelling strategy is twofold. Firstly,...

Here we briefly describe the Bayesian analysis model used to investigate... Background details and diagnostics are included in Appendix B.

<sup>\*</sup>Code and data are available at: LINK.

#### 3.1 Model set-up

Define  $y_i$  as the number of seconds that the plane remained a loft. Then  $\beta_i$  is the wing width and  $\gamma_i$  is the wing length, both measured in millimeters.

$$y_i | \pi_i \sim \text{Bern}(\pi_i)$$
 (1)

$$logit(\pi_i) = \alpha + \beta_1 \times gender_i + \beta_2 \times education_i$$
 (2)

$$\alpha \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5)$$
 (3)

$$\beta_1 \sim \text{Normal}(0, 5.02)$$
 (4)

$$\beta_2 \sim \text{Normal}(0, 6.34) \tag{5}$$

We run the model in R (R Core Team 2023) using the rstanarm package of Goodrich et al. (2022). We use the default priors from rstanarm.

#### 3.1.1 Model justification

We expect a positive relationship between the size of the wings and time spent aloft. In particular...

We can use maths by including latex between dollar signs, for instance  $\theta$ .

### 4 Results

Our results are summarized in Table 1.

### 5 Discussion

#### 5.1 First discussion point

If my paper were 10 pages, then should be be at least 2.5 pages. The discussion is a chance to show off what you know and what you learnt from all this.

Table 1: Explanatory models of flight time based on wing width and wing length

	First model
(Intercept)	-0.74
1 /	(0.52)
genderMale	-0.48
	(0.14)
educationHigh school graduate	0.62
	(0.53)
educationSome college	1.49
	(0.54)
education2-year	0.95
	(0.54)
education4-year	1.80
	(0.53)
educationPost-grad	1.65
	(0.54)
Num.Obs.	1000
R2	0.064
Log.Lik.	-646.335
ELPD	-653.5
ELPD s.e.	9.4
LOOIC	1307.0
LOOIC s.e.	18.8
WAIC	1307.0
RMSE	0.48

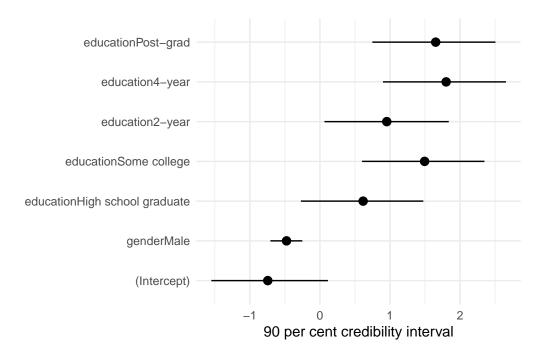


Figure 1: Explanatory models of flight time based on wing width and wing length

### 5.2 Second discussion point

### 5.3 Third discussion point

### 5.4 Weaknesses and next steps

Weaknesses and next steps should also be included.

# **Appendix**

# A Additional data details

### **B** Model details

### **B.1** Posterior predictive check

In Figure 2a we implement a posterior predictive check. This shows...

In Figure 2b we compare the posterior with the prior. This shows...

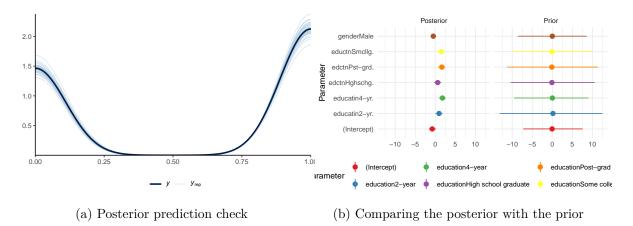


Figure 2: Examining how the model fits, and is affected by, the data

# **B.2 Diagnostics**

Figure 3a is a trace plot. It shows... This suggests...

Figure 3b is a Rhat plot. It shows... This suggests...

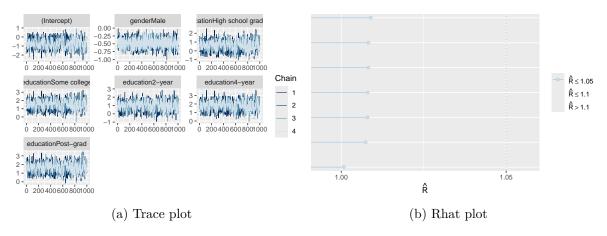


Figure 3: Checking the convergence of the MCMC algorithm

### References

Goodrich, Ben, Jonah Gabry, Imad Ali, and Sam Brilleman. 2022. "Rstanarm: Bayesian Applied Regression Modeling via Stan." https://mc-stan.org/rstanarm/.

R Core Team. 2023. R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing. https://www.R-project.org/.

Wickham, Hadley, Mara Averick, Jennifer Bryan, Winston Chang, Lucy D'Agostino McGowan, Romain François, Garrett Grolemund, et al. 2019. "Welcome to the tidyverse." *Journal of Open Source Software* 4 (43): 1686. https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01686.