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中国人民大学本科毕业论文

论贸易战对中国未来经济的影响

基于统计模拟的经济学预测方法

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摘要

中文摘要: RUCThesis 是根据中国人民大学《本科论文指导手册》和《研究生学位论文及其摘要的撰写和印制要求》而制作的 LaTeX 论文模板。

关键词：贸易战　　经济

Abstract

This is a English abstract.

Key Words : Trade War Economics

目录

插图

表格

1 bookdown 介绍

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

The **bookdown** package can be installed from CRAN or Github:

```
install.packages("bookdown")
# or the development version
# devtools::install_github("rstudio/bookdown")
```

Remember each Rmd file contains one and only one chapter, and a chapter is defined by the first-level heading `#`.

每一个 Rmd 文件只包含一章内容，每一章由一个一级标题 `#` 来指定。

To compile this example to PDF, you need XeLaTeX. You are recommended to install TinyTeX (which includes XeLaTeX): https://yihui.name/tinytex/.

你需要安装 XeLaTeX 来将这个示例编译为 PDF，推荐你去 这个网站 安装 TinyTex，它是包含 XeLaTex 的。

2 引言

You can label chapter and section titles using `{#label}` after them, e.g., we can reference Chapter 2. If you do not manually label them, there will be automatic labels anyway, e.g., Chapter **??**.

Figures and tables with captions will be placed in `figure` and `table` environments, respectively.

```
par(mar = c(4, 4, .1, .1))
plot(pressure, type = 'b', pch = 19)
```

Reference a figure by its code chunk label with the `fig:` prefix, e.g., see Figure 2.1. Similarly, you can reference tables generated from `knitr::kable()`, e.g., see Table 2.1.

```
knitr::kable(
  head(iris, 20), caption = ' 示例表格',
  booktabs = TRUE
)
```

You can write citations, too. For example, we are using the **bookdown** package (Xie, 2018) in this sample book, which was built on top of R Markdown and **knitr** (Xie, 2015).

表 2.1 示例表格

Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa
4.8	3.0	1.4	0.1	setosa
4.3	3.0	1.1	0.1	setosa
5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	setosa
5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa
5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa
5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa

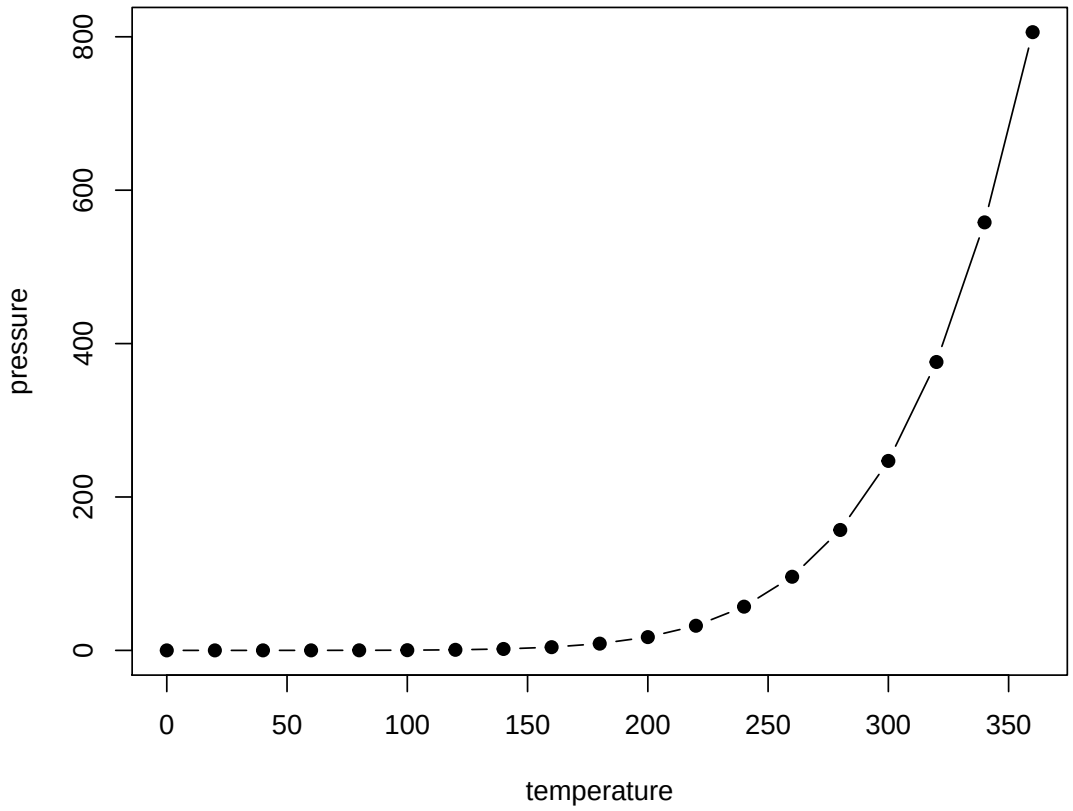

图 2.1 气温和气压关系图

3 文献综述

Here is a review of existing methods.

这个示例我们使用了 **bookdown** 包 (Xie, 2018)，它是建立在 R Markdown 和 **knitr**(Xie, 2015) 基础上的。

4 研究方法

插入一个 pdf 文件（图片文件），使得其宽度为页面左右边距：

```
knitr::include_graphics('figures/logo.pdf', auto_pdf=TRUE)
```

We describe our methods in this chapter.

图 4.1 中英文校徽

5 一些应用例子

Some *significant* applications are demonstrated in this chapter.

5.1 应用一：并列图片 & 表格设置

插入并列的图片：
插入并列的表格：
是的，这个图和表好像会乱跑，但是有 caption 就可以直接通过图表目录的链接来查看。

5.2 应用二：数学环境

插入[①] 数学公式：

$$
\begin{aligned}
P\{S_n \le t\} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{S_n} dt \\
&= \int_0^t \frac{\lambda(\lambda u)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} e^{-\lambda u} du \\
&\xlongequal{\lambda u = x} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_0^{\lambda t} x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx \\
&= \frac{-1}{(n-1)!} (e^{-x} x^{n-1} \Big|_0^{\lambda t} - \int_0^{\lambda t} e^{-x} dx^{n-1}) \\
&= \frac{-1}{(n-1)!} e^{-x} x^{n-1} \Big|_0^{\lambda t} + \frac{1}{(n-2)!} \int_0^{\lambda t} e^{-x} x^{n-2} dx
\end{aligned}
$$

可以再插入一个数学公式[②]：

图 5.1 我是左边的图

图 5.2 我是右边的图

① 添加一个解释说明的脚注
② 第二个脚注

表 5.1 左边的 table

A	B	C
1	2	3
4	5	6

表 5.2 右边的 table

A	B	C
1	2	3
4	5	6

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda &= \left(1+\frac{\left(\frac{\bar{X}-\bar{Y}}{\sqrt{((\frac{1}{n}+\frac{1}{m})\sigma^2)}}\right)^2}{\left(\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_i-\bar{X})^2+\sum_{i=1}^{m}(Y_i-\bar{Y})^2}{(m+n)\sigma^2}}\right)^2 (m+n-2)}\right)^{\frac{n+m}{2}} \\ &= \left(1+\frac{T^2}{n+m-2}\right)^{\frac{n+m}{2}}\end{aligned}$$

其中，

$$T^2 = \left(\frac{\frac{\bar{X}-\bar{Y}}{\sqrt{((\frac{1}{n}+\frac{1}{m})\sigma^2)}}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_i-\bar{X})^2+\sum_{i=1}^{m}(Y_i-\bar{Y})^2}{(m+n)\sigma^2}}}\right)^2$$

6 总结

写完啦！

作者签名：_____

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附录 A　如何正确安装 LaTeX

Noun–verb dependencies in various languages and their biological ana- logues. Part A) shows the sentence “Dick saw Jane help Mary draw pictures” trans- lated grammatically into German and Dutch. That is, the words in the sentence are rearranged to reflect the rules of grammar in these two languages, but the sentence is not translated per se. As shown, the English version of the sentence has a rela- tively simple dependency structure between the nouns and verbs that can be modeled using regular grammars. In contrast, German and Dutch require more complicated grammatical models . Part B) shows the biological analogue of the three sen- tences in Part A). Typically, restriction sites can be modeled using regular grammars, whereas complex DNA secondary structures require context–free or context–sensitive grammars . In the first example, the arches are used to represent a “must be followed by” dependency. In the second two examples, they represent a “must be complementary to” dependency.

致谢

感谢