

Latex math notations and Example R codes with PDF output

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Section 1: Building blocks

| Goal | How to get it | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| $\alpha, \beta, \omega, \Omega$ | <code>\alpha, \beta, \omega, \Omega</code> | Spell names of Greek letters. |
| $\bar{X}, \hat{\beta}, \tilde{\beta}$ | <code>\bar{X}, \hat{\beta}, \tilde{\beta}</code> | Can't do stats without \bar{X} . Can't do econometrics without $\hat{\beta}$! |
| $\mathbf{X}, \boldsymbol{\beta}$ | <code>\mathbf{X}, \boldsymbol{\beta}</code> | Bold math symbols. To make Latin-letters bold, you can use <code>\boldsymbolfrom "bm" package: \usepackage{bm}</code> |
| σ^2 | <code>\sigma^2</code> | Superscripts. |
| \sim | <code>\sim</code> | For example, $X \sim N(0, 1)$ |
| \succ, \succsim | <code>\succ, \succsim</code> | Preference relations in micro |
| $\xrightarrow{p}, \xrightarrow{d}$ | <code>\xrightarrow{p}, \xrightarrow{d}</code> | Convergence in probability, and convergence in distribution |
| $\geq, \leq, >, <$ | <code>\geq, \leq, >, <</code> | Inequality |
| X_i, σ_{ij} | <code>X_i, \sigma_{ij}</code> | Subscripts. When a sub(super)script has more than one symbol, like the ij , braces around it are needed to say where the sub(super)script ends. |
| $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ | <code>\sum_{i=1}^n X_i</code> | Summation. |
| $\prod_{i=1}^n X_i$ | <code>\prod_{i=1}^n X_i</code> | Products. |
| $\int_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} x dx$ | <code>\int_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} x \, dx</code> | Integrals. |
| $\frac{1}{1-\beta}$ | <code>\frac{1}{1-\beta}</code> | Fractions. Braces enclose numerator and denominator. |
| $\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x}$ | <code>\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x}</code> | Partial derivative. |
| $\log(x), \exp(x)$ | <code>\log(x), \exp(x)</code> | Named functions. Looks better if you don't omit the <code>\</code> . |
| $\sqrt{V+1}$ | <code>\sqrt{V+1}</code> | Square root. |
| $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ | <code>\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}</code> | Matrices. |
| $\begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{bmatrix}$ | <code>\begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{bmatrix}</code> | Matrices. |

Section 2: Example math equations

Example 1: Aligning equations with expression after equal sign

Syntax:

```
\begin{align*}
\hat{\beta}
&= \mathbf{(X'X)^{-1} (X'Y)} \\
&= \mathbf{(X'X)^{-1} (X' (X \beta + \mathbf{e}))} \\
&= \mathbf{(X'X)^{-1} X' X \beta}
+ \mathbf{(X'X)^{-1} X' e} \\
&= \beta + \mathbf{(X'X)^{-1} X' e}
\end{align*}
```

becomes:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\beta} &= (\mathbf{X'X})^{-1}(\mathbf{X'Y}) \\ &= (\mathbf{X'X})^{-1}(\mathbf{X' (X\beta + e)}) \\ &= (\mathbf{X'X})^{-1}\mathbf{X'X}\beta + (\mathbf{X'X})^{-1}\mathbf{X'e} \\ &= \beta + (\mathbf{X'X})^{-1}\mathbf{X'e}\end{aligned}$$

Example 2: Writing equations within a curly brace

Syntax:

```
\begin{equation*}
F(x) =
\begin{cases}
0 & \text{if } x < 0 \\
x & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\
1 & \text{if } x > 1
\end{cases}
\end{equation*}
```

becomes:

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ x & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Example 3: Including comments within equations

Syntax:

```
\begin{equation*}
Z_n =
\begin{cases}
-n & \text{with probability } 1/n \\
0 & \text{with probability } 1-2/n \\
n & \text{with probability } 1/n
\end{cases}
\end{equation*}
```

becomes:

$$Z_n = \begin{cases} -n & \text{with probability } 1/n \\ 0 & \text{with probability } 1 - 2/n \\ n & \text{with probability } 1/n \end{cases}$$

Syntax:

```
\begin{align*}
\overline{X}_n =
& \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \xrightarrow{p} E[X] \\
& \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty
\end{align*}
```

becomes:

$$\overline{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \xrightarrow{p} E[X] \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

Example 4: Maximization problem

Syntax:

```
\begin{equation*}
\begin{aligned}
\max_{x_1, x_2} \quad & u(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2} \log x_1 + \frac{1}{2} \log x_2 \\
\text{s.t.} \quad & w = p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2
\end{aligned}
\end{equation*}
```

becomes:

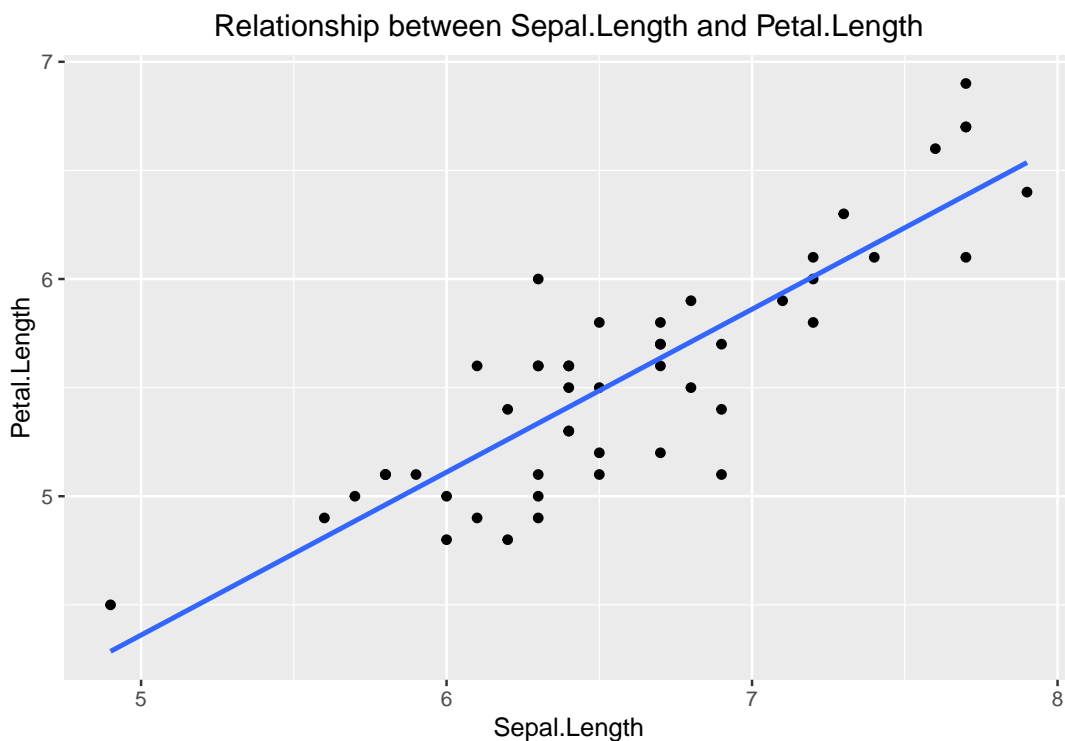
$$\begin{aligned} \max_{x_1, x_2} \quad & u(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2} \log x_1 + \frac{1}{2} \log x_2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & w = p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2 \end{aligned}$$

Section 3: Write R codes

```
# === Load Packages === #
library(data.table)
library(ggplot2)

# === Data === #
#built-in dataset in R
data(iris)
# Convert the data into data.table
setDT(iris)
# Filter for the species "setosa"
virginica <- iris[Species == "virginica",]

# === Visualization === #
ggplot(virginica, aes(x=Sepal.Length, y=Petal.Length))+
  geom_point()+
  geom_smooth(method = lm, se = FALSE)+
  labs(title = "Relationship between Sepal.Length and Petal.Length")+
  theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))
```



Section 4: Insert a picture to a document

Below is an example R chunk code to insert a picture.

```
```{r, fig.cap='A caption', out.width = '80%'}
knitr::include_graphics("path to the file")
```
```