

# report

## Data Analysis

### 1 Introduction

This is an example

#### 1.1 first

Well done,bro

#### 1.2 second

keep going

### 2 Code chunk

#### 2.1 show output only

```
[1] 1 2 3 4 5
```

#### 2.2 show code and output

```
print(6:10)
```

```
[1] 6 7 8 9 10
```

#### 2.3 show nothing(run code)

#### 2.4 show nothing(don't run code)

### 3 Inline code

```
1
```

```
4
```

## 4 Table

Table 1: The first 5 rows

|             | Estimate | Std. Error | t value   | Pr(> t )  |
|-------------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| (Intercept) | -22      | 5.5497748  | -3.964125 | 0.0041530 |
| x           | 11       | 0.8944272  | 12.298374 | 0.0000018 |

| 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 Mathematics

$$y_i = \alpha + \beta x_i + \epsilon_i, \quad \epsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2),$$

$$y_i = \alpha + \beta_{\text{Male}} \cdot \mathbb{I}_{\text{Male}}(x),$$

## 6 Figures

Figure 1 displays a scatterplot of the teaching score against beauty score. Here, there appears to be a positive relationship between teaching and beauty scores. Hence, teaching score tends to increase with beauty score. However, as seen from Figure 1 and the observed correlation coefficient, it is only a weakly positive relationship. A linear regression model will now be fitted to assess the relationship between teaching and beauty scores.

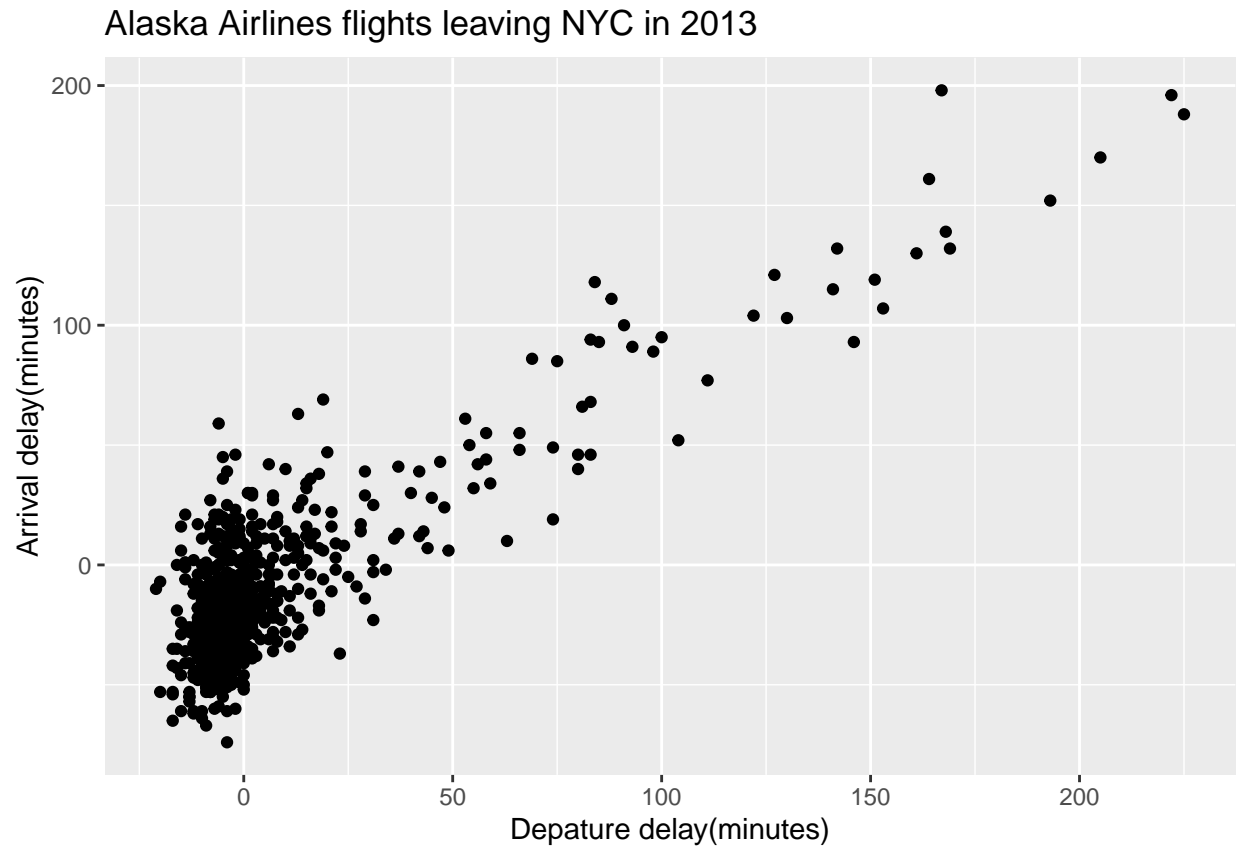


Figure 1: Relationship between teaching and beauty scores. The best-fitting line has been superimposed.

## 6.1 inside code

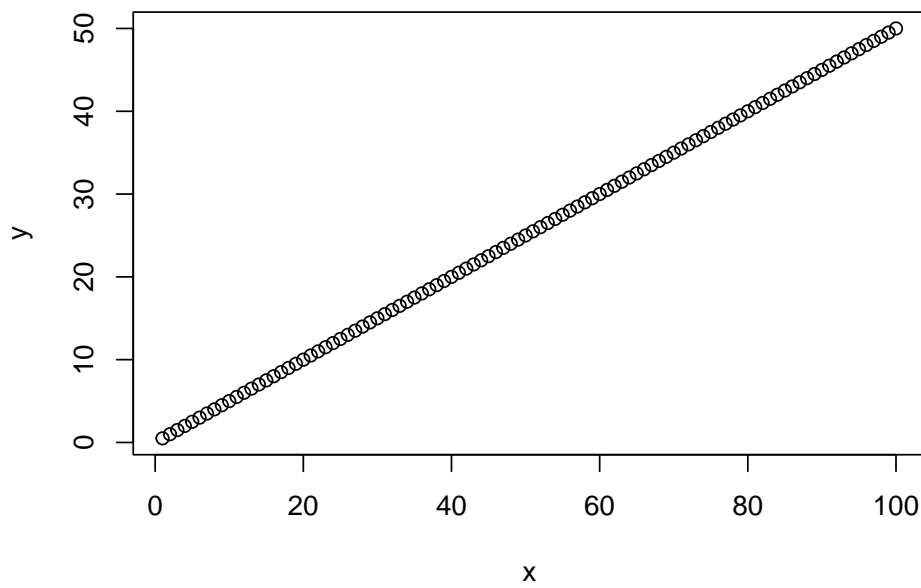


Figure 2: try