Quarto PDF and LaTeX

Wojciech Hardy

4/27/23

Ē)	\mathbf{F}

PDFs are created using LaTeX. As such some 'dynamic' fields don't work here. But also, we get to use TeX for formatting.

PDF-specifc options

Changing the font size:

fontsize: 11pt

Changing the margins:

geometry: margin=1in

(These actually modify LaTeX template options).

LaTeX-related

We can set the document type.

documentclass: article

(alternatives include letter, book, slides, beamer, etc.)

We can change the engine used to produce the output, e.g.:

pdf:

latex_engine: xelatex

We can tell RMarkdown to keep the intermediate .tex file.

pdf:

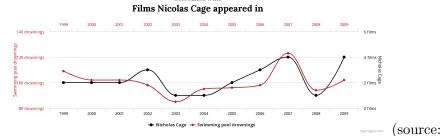
keep_tex: true

(Note: similarly, we can keep the .md file for non-pdf formats with keep_md: true)

We can use LaTeX directly within the document and it will be processed using the chosen engine.

```
\begin{center} %center
\includegraphics[width=10cm, height=6cm, keepaspectratio]{img/chart.png}
(source: https://www.tylervigen.com/spurious-correlations)
\end{center}
\newpage
\Large Large letters
\footnote{This is a footnote}
```

Number of people who drowned by falling into a pool



https://www.tylervigen.com/spurious-correlations)

Large letters ¹

You may also use the LaTeX citation syntax. We need to specify what package do we want to use to manage the citations, e.g.:

pdf_document:

citation package: natbib

QMD

Studies concerning other cultural goods exploit quasi-natural experiments of policy and institutional changes. One example of the policy change is the introduction of download penalization in France (HADOPI), as scrutinized by @danaher effect 2012. The analyzed cases of institutional change include the sudden and transitory disappearance of the NBC content from iTunes [@danaher converting 2010] as well as the Megaupload shutdown [@danaher gone 2014; @peukert piracy 2013] and website blocking in the UK [@danaher website 2016]. Interestingly, @danaher gone 2014 and Opeukert piracy 2013 analyzing the same case of Megaupload shutdown come to rather different conclusions: the former find that the shutdown caused an increase in digital downloads from legal sources; the latter finds no change in box office revenue. This difference could be attributed to the fact that a downloaded "pirated" copy may be a perfect substitute for a copy downloaded from a legitimate source, but not for a visit to the movie theater. @danaher website 2016 argue that only large scale interventions (such as blocking multiple websites with unauthorized distribution) appear noticeably reduce "piracy" and raise paid consumption, but these effects are only transitory.

Output

Studies concerning other cultural goods exploit quasi-natural experiments of policy and institutional changes. One example of the policy change is the introduction of download penalization in France (HADOPI), as scrutinized

 $^{^1{}m This}$ is a footnote

by Danaher et al. (2014). The analyzed cases of institutional change include the sudden and transitory disappearance of the NBC content from iTunes (Danaher et al. 2010) as well as the Megaupload shutdown (Danaher and Smith 2014; Peukert, Claussen, and Kretschmer 2017) and website blocking in the UK (Danaher, Smith, and Telang 2016). Interestingly, Danaher and Smith (2014) and Peukert, Claussen, and Kretschmer (2017) analyzing the same case of Megaupload shutdown come to rather different conclusions: the former find that the shutdown caused an increase in digital downloads from legal sources; the latter finds no change in box office revenue. This difference could be attributed to the fact that a downloaded "pirated" copy may be a perfect substitute for a copy downloaded from a legitimate source, but not for a visit to the movie theater. Danaher, Smith, and Telang (2016) argue that only large scale interventions (such as blocking multiple websites with unauthorized distribution) appear noticeably reduce "piracy" and raise paid consumption, but these effects are only transitory.

Bibliography

The cited works get pasted here.

- Danaher, Brett, Samita Dhanasobhon, Michael D. Smith, and Rahul Telang. 2010. "Converting Pirates Without Cannibalizing Purchasers: The Impact of Digital Distribution on Physical Sales and Internet Piracy." *Marketing Science* 29 (6): 1138–51.
- Danaher, Brett, and Michael D Smith. 2014. "Gone in 60 Seconds: The Impact of the Megaupload Shutdown on Movie Sales." *International Journal of Industrial Organization* 33: 1–8.
- Danaher, Brett, Michael D Smith, and Rahul Telang. 2016. "Website Blocking Revisited: The Effect of the UK November 2014 Blocks on Consumer Behavior." Digital Initiative Discussion & Symposium at Harvard Business School, May 5 6, 2016, conference website.
- Danaher, Brett, Michael D Smith, Rahul Telang, and Siwen Chen. 2014. "The Effect of Graduated Response Anti-Piracy Laws on Music Sales: Evidence from an Event Study in France." *The Journal of Industrial Economics* 62 (3): 541–53.
- Peukert, Christian, Jörg Claussen, and Tobias Kretschmer. 2017. "Piracy and box office movie revenues: Evidence from Megaupload." *International*

 $\label{lower} \textit{Journal of Industrial Organization 52: } 188-215.$