

Quarto

PDF and LaTeX

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PDF

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

PDF-specific 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.

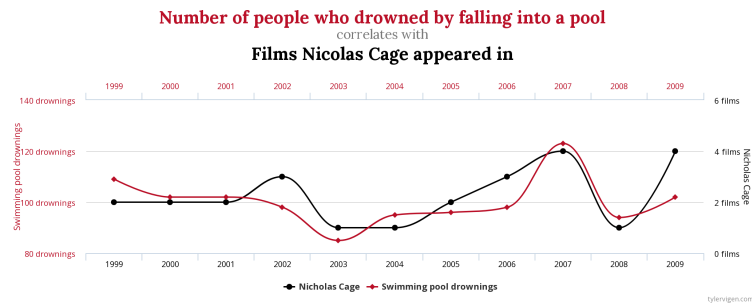
```
pdf:
```

```
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}
```



(source:

<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 @peukert_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

¹This is a footnote

by [1]. The analyzed cases of institutional change include the sudden and transitory disappearance of the NBC content from iTunes [2] as well as the Megaupload shutdown [3], [4] and website blocking in the UK [5]. Interestingly, [3] and [4] 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. [5] 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.

- [1] B. Danaher, M. D. Smith, R. Telang, and S. Chen, “The effect of graduated response anti-piracy laws on music sales: Evidence from an event study in france,” *The Journal of Industrial Economics*, vol. 62, no. 3, pp. 541–553, 2014.
- [2] B. Danaher, S. Dhanasobhon, M. D. Smith, and R. Telang, “Converting pirates without cannibalizing purchasers: The impact of digital distribution on physical sales and internet piracy,” *Marketing Science*, vol. 29, no. 6, pp. 1138–1151, 2010.
- [3] B. Danaher and M. D. Smith, “Gone in 60 seconds: The impact of the megaupload shutdown on movie sales,” *International Journal of Industrial Organization*, vol. 33, pp. 1–8, 2014.
- [4] C. Peukert, J. Claussen, and T. Kretschmer, “Piracy and box office movie revenues: Evidence from Megaupload,” *International Journal of Industrial Organization*, vol. 52, pp. 188–215, 2017.
- [5] B. Danaher, M. D. Smith, and R. Telang, “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, 2016.