

 $\begin{tabular}{lll} Advance Access Publication Date: Day Month Year \\ Paper \\ \end{tabular}$ 

#### PAPER

## Stochastic Process I by MIT

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### Abstract

Learn how to model stock price by Stochastic Process I.

Motivation: You can also have some paragraphs start with bold face.

Key words:

#### 1. Why are we learning this?

This template is based on the generic OUP authoring template available on CTAN under oup-authoring-template. The CTAN template includes LaTeX documentation and a sample LaTeX document that provide far more details regarding the full functionality of the format. Here, only the basic functioning of the Rmarkdown adaptation of the format is demonstrated.

### 1.1. A subsection

A numbered list:

- 1) First point
- 2) Second point
  - Subpoint

A bullet list:

- First point
- Second point

### 1.2. Notes

- Extra white space in document will tend to disappear as text is filled in.
- Code blocks tend to generate lots of empty white space when echo=TRUE for some reason.

### 3. A3 Intro

An equation without a label for cross-referencing:

$$E = mc^2$$

An inline equation: y = ax + b

An equation with a label for cross-referencing:

$$\int_{0}^{r_2} F(r, \varphi) dr d\varphi = 1 \tag{1}$$

This equation can be referenced as follows: Eq. 1

#### 2. A2 Intro

By default, citations are handled by natbib using a numeric citation format. To use name-date citations, sets namedate: TRUE in the YAML header.

Here are two sample references:

The bibliography will appear at the end of the document.

Though not normally available in the OUP LaTeX format, CSL style files can also be used with the Rmarkdown adaptation by setting in the YAML header citation\_package: "default" and defining the csl element to be the path towards the style file.

#### 4. A4 Intro

The code below creates a figure. The code is included in the output because echo=TRUE.

plot(1:10,main="Some data",xlab="Distance (cm)",
 ylab="Time (hours)")

### Some wide data

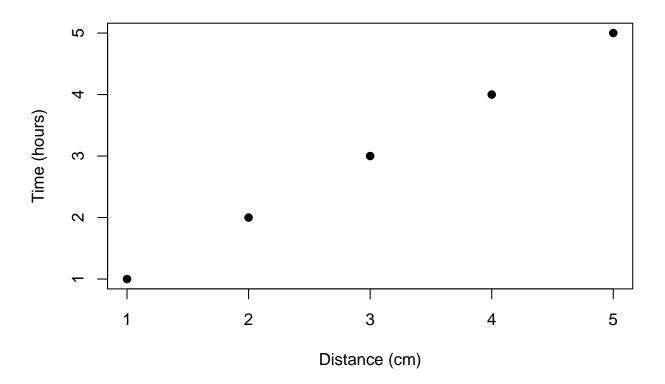


Fig. 2. This is a wide figure.

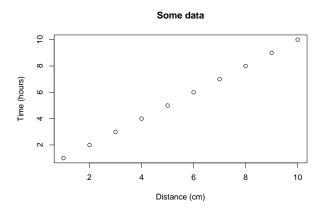


Fig. 1. This is the first figure.

### 5. A5 Intro

5.1. Generate a table using xtable

You can reference this figure as follows: Fig. 1.

### 4.1. Figures spanning two-columns

Figures can span two columns be setting fig.env="figure\*". Reference to second figure: Fig. 2

```
df = data.frame(ID=1:3,code=letters[1:3])
# Creates tables that follow OUP guidelines
# using xtable
library(xtable)
print(xtable(df,caption="This is a xtable table.",
             label="tab:tab1"),
      comment=FALSE,caption.placement="top")
```

Table 2. This is a kable table.

ID	code	
1	a	
2	b	
3	$\mathbf{c}$	

Table 1. This is a xtable table.

	ID	code
1	1	a
2	2	b
3	3	c

5.3. Table spanning two columns

Tables can span two columns be setting table.envir = "table\*" in knitr::kable.

You can reference this table as follows: Table 2.

You can reference this table as follows: Table 1.

### 5.2. Generate a table using kable

Table 3. This is a wide kable table.

ID	code1	code2	code3	code4	code5
1	a	d	g	j	m
2	b	e	h	k	n
3	$\mathbf{c}$	f	i	1	О

### 6. Cross-referencing sections

You can cross-reference sections and subsections as follows: Section  $\ref{eq:section}$  and Section 1.1.

**Note:** the last section in the document will be used as the section title for the bibliography.

For more portable and flexible referencing of sections, equations, figures and tables, use bookdown::pdf\_document2 with YAML header option base\_format: rticles::oup\_article.

### 7. A6 Intro

### A. Section title of first appendix

blabla

# A.1. Subsection title of first appendix and so on....

### 8. Competing interests

There are no competing interest.

### 9. Author contributions statement

AA did all the work. The others are just freeloaders.