

A Super Cool Study - Take 2

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This study found some pretty cool results that have both high impact and important clinical implications. For example ...

Introduction

You can write your text using markdown.

Top level section headings use ##

Sub-heading Demo

You can use sub-headings in your paper as well

Symbols and Equations

You can use quarto inline or display math equations as needed. Quarto provides [details](#) on the use of these equations.

For example x and y are two variables. And here is an important formula:

$$p(x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$$

Data Figures

Figures are also generally created in separate notebooks and embedded into your manuscript.

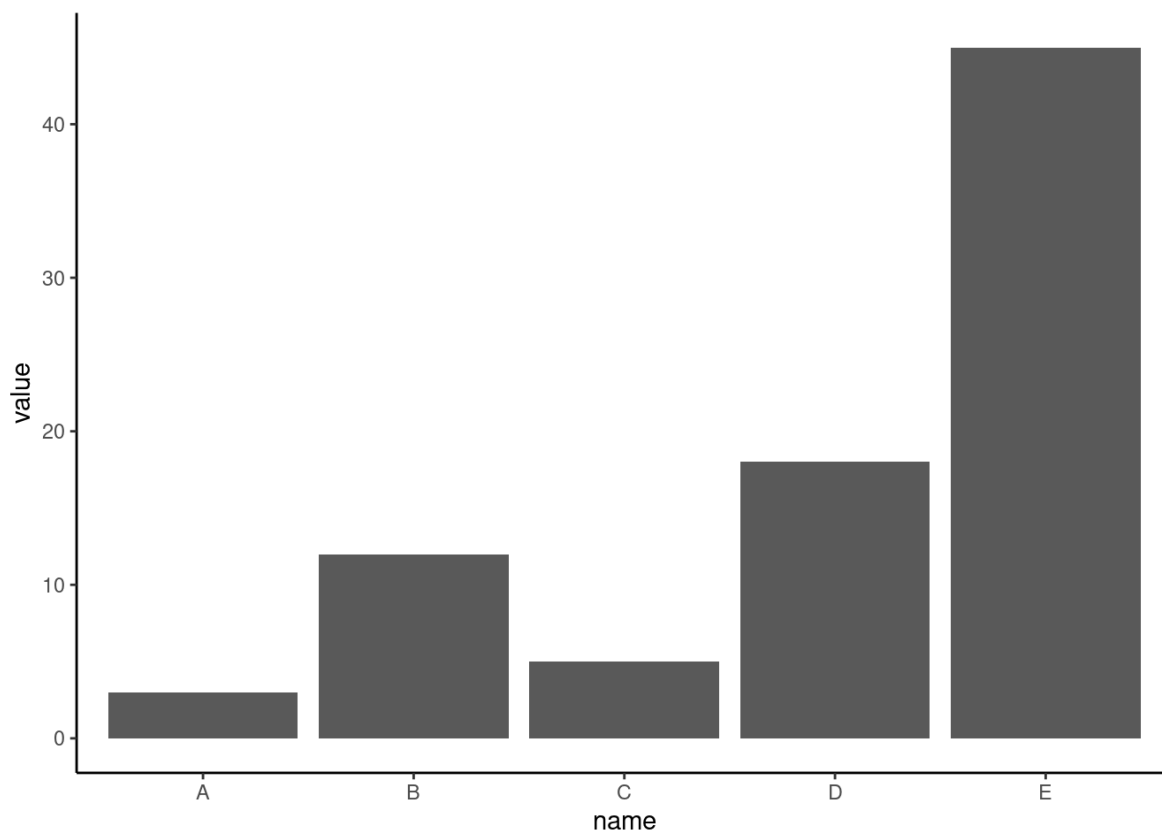


Figure 1: A Basic Barplot Figure

Source: [Figure 1](#)

References

We can use cite relevant research in multiple formats. The two most common are:

- Knuth (1984) concluded something.
- These are the conclusions(Knuth 1984).

Article references are stored in a .bib file using betterbibtex (BBT) format. We create these references in Zotero collections.

Although we don't do this regularly I think, if needed you can reference figures elsewhere using the @ symbol. Here is a reference to Figure 1

Methods

To add results that are not figures or tables, you will need to open the objects you saved from these analyses. See `lm.qmd` as an example. Generally you will open csv files that contain tidied results. For example

Source: [Article Notebook](#)

A significant effect of speed was observed ($\beta = 3.9$, $t = 9.46$, $p = 0.000$).

NOTES:

- We should write a function that works with tidied coeffs tables and takes the row, column, and number of decimal places to make this code simpler.
- This table doesnt contain df. Need to add that to table when saving in lm

Discussion

References

Knuth, Donald E. 1984. "Literate Programming." *Comput. J.* 27 (2): 97–111. <https://doi.org/10.1093/comjnl/27.2.97>.