

# 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.

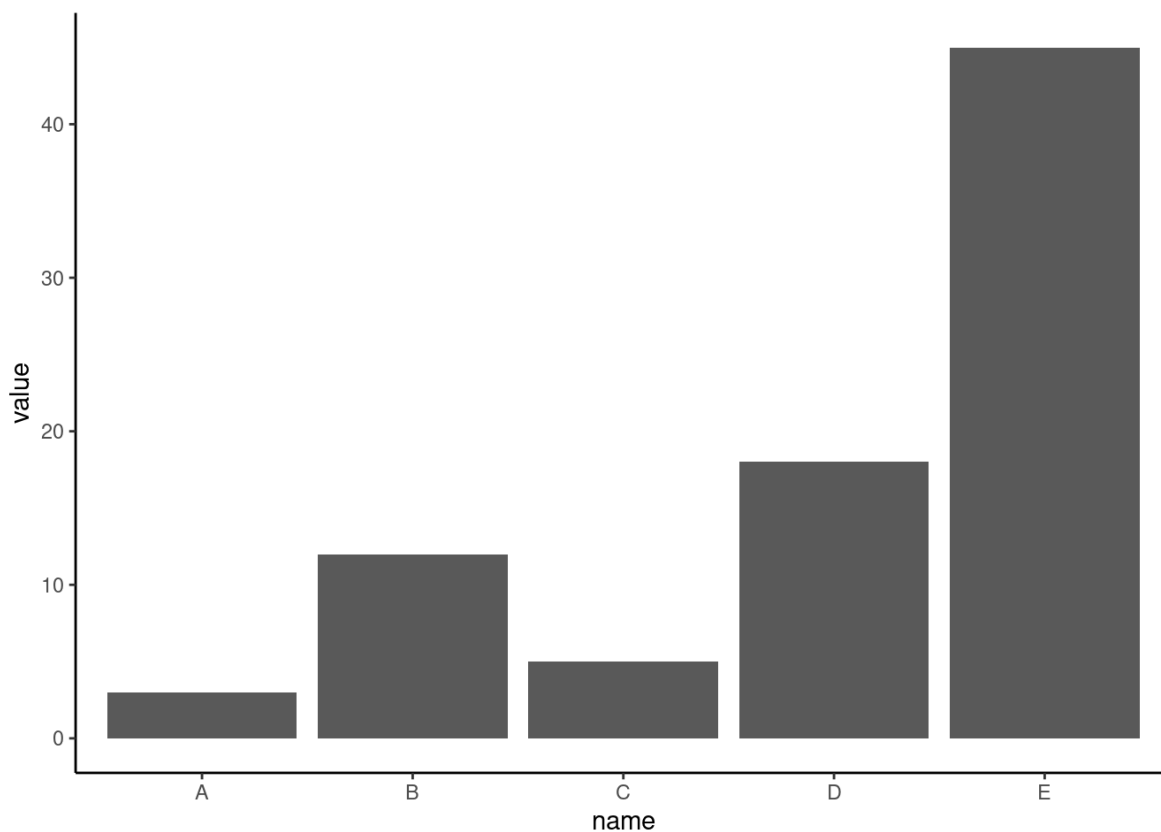


Figure 1: A Basic Barplot Figure

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>.