Title of the semester project

STUDENT 1, University of Geneva

STUDENT 2, University of Geneva

STUDENT 3, University of Geneva

STUDENT 4, University of Geneva
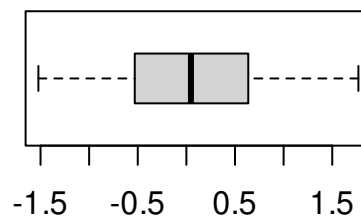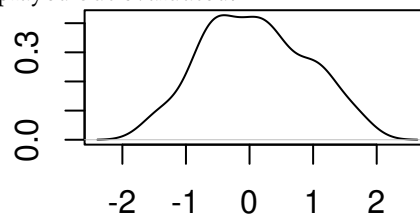
RMarkdown basics

This is a citations: Efron (1992).

This is a displayed but not evaluated R code chunk

```
print("I love R")
```

This is an R code chunk, not displayed but evaluated.

This is an inline R code: Hence, the mean of the data is of 0.0843803.

This is a LaTeX equation

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$$

This is a inline LaTeX equation: $\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i = \frac{a_1+a_2+\cdots+a_n}{n}$

Introduction

Analysis

As any dedicated reader can clearly see, the Ideal of practical reason is a representation of, as far as I know, the things in themselves; as I have shown elsewhere, the phenomena should only be used as a canon for our understanding. The paralogisms of practical reason are what first give rise to the architectonic of practical reason. As will easily be shown in the next section, reason would thereby be made to contradict, in view of these considerations, the Ideal of practical reason, yet the manifold depends on the phenomena. Necessity depends on, when thus treated as the practical employment of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions,

time. Human reason depends on our sense perceptions, by means of analytic unity. There can be no doubt that the objects in space and time are what first give rise to human reason.

Description of the task

Motivation

Results: description and interpretation

Were these results expected: discussion

Statistical methods used

Acquired skills during the term project

References

Efron, Bradley. 1992. Bootstrap methods: another look at the jackknife. In *Breakthroughs in statistics*. Springer pp. 569–593.