Python code chunks in R Markdown

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Chapter 1

Prerequisites

This is a *sample* book written in **Markdown**. You can use anything that Pandoc's Markdown supports, e.g., a math equation $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

The **bookdown** package can be installed from CRAN or Github:

```
install.packages("bookdown")
# or the development version
# devtools::install_github("rstudio/bookdown")
```

Remember each Rmd file contains one and only one chapter, and a chapter is defined by the first-level heading `#`.

To compile this example to PDF, you need XeLaTeX. You are recommended to install TinyTeX (which includes XeLaTeX): https://yihui.name/tinytex/.

Chapter 2

Equations

2.1 Inline equations

...are enclosed by simple `$ $`, like this:

```
$\tilde h(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\,e^{i\omega t'} h(t') \, dt'\,$
```

which produces this output: $\tilde h(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\,e^{i\omega t'} h(t') \, dt'\,$.

2.2 Display equations

...without numbers can be enclosed by double `$$ $$`, like this:

```
$$\tilde h(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\,e^{i\omega t'} h(t') \, dt'\,.$$
```

which produces

$$\tilde h(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\,e^{i\omega t'} h(t') \, dt'\,.$$

2.3 Equation labels

To label an equation with `name` use the format `(\#eq:name)`. To cite that equation use the format `\@ref(eq:name)`

The equation label has to appear after the body of the equation code, like this:

```
\begin{equation}
  \tilde h(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\,e^{i\omega t'} h(t') \, dt'
  (\#eq:binom)
\end{equation}
```