

# My title\*

My subtitle if needed

First author

Another author

March 13, 2024

First sentence. Second sentence. Third sentence. Fourth sentence.

## 1 Introduction

You can and should cross-reference sections and sub-sections. We use R Core Team (2023) and Wickham et al. (2019).

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows. Section [2](#)....

## 2 Data

Some of our data is of penguins ([?@fig-bills](#)), from Horst, Hill, and Gorman (2020).

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Talk more about it.

And also planes ([?@fig-planes](#)). (You can change the height and width, but don't worry about doing that until you have finished every other aspect of the paper - Quarto will try to make it look nice and the defaults usually work well once you have enough text.)

Talk way more about it.

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\*Code and data are available at: [LINK](#).

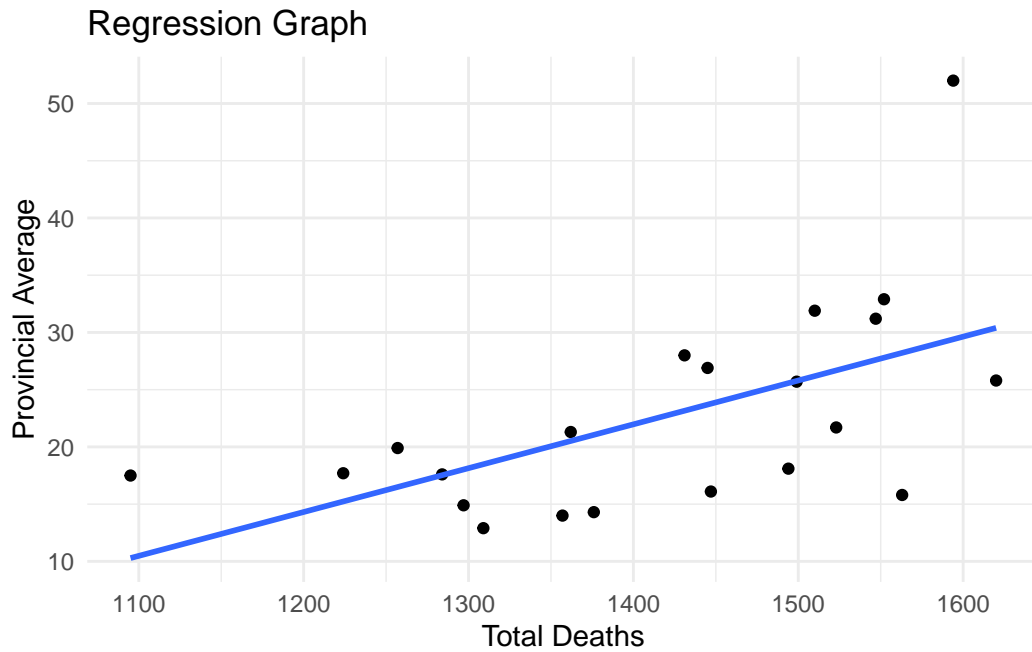


Figure 1: Bills of penguins

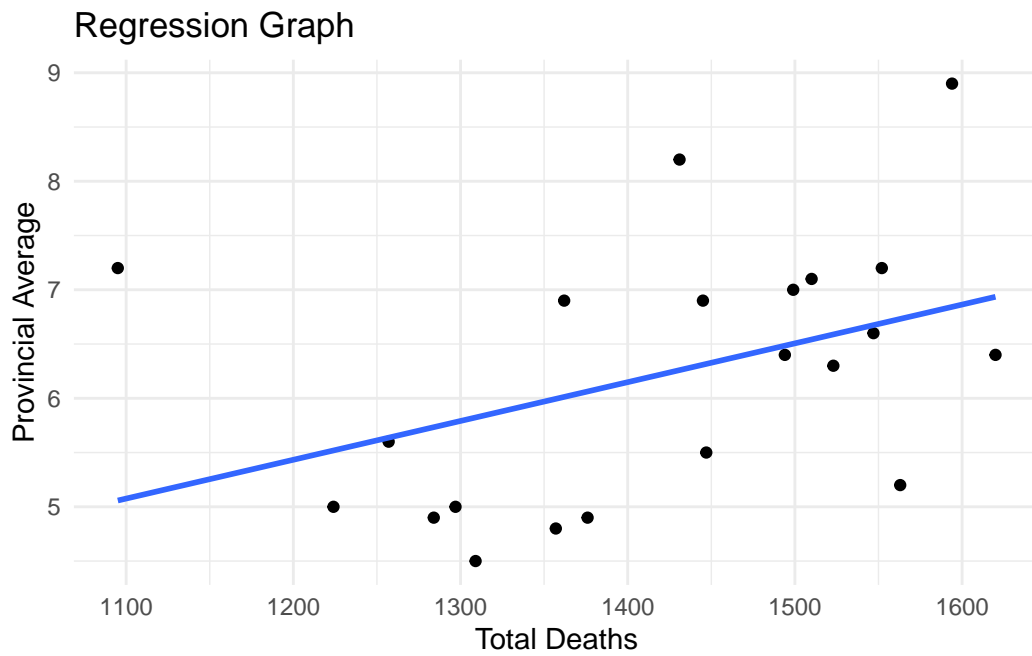


Figure 2: Bills of penguins

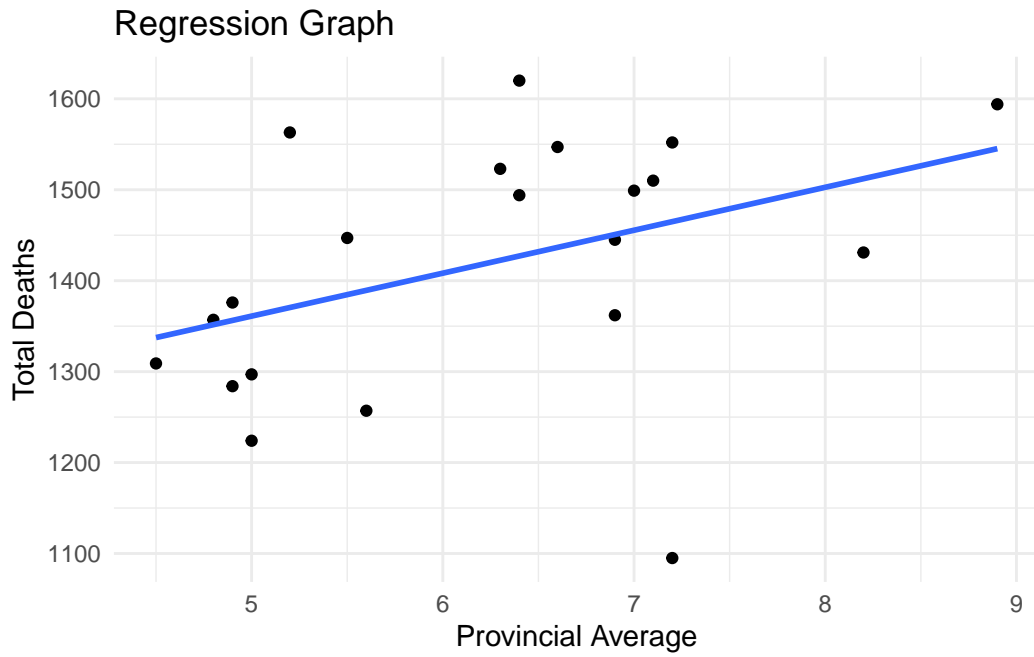


Figure 3: Bills of penguins

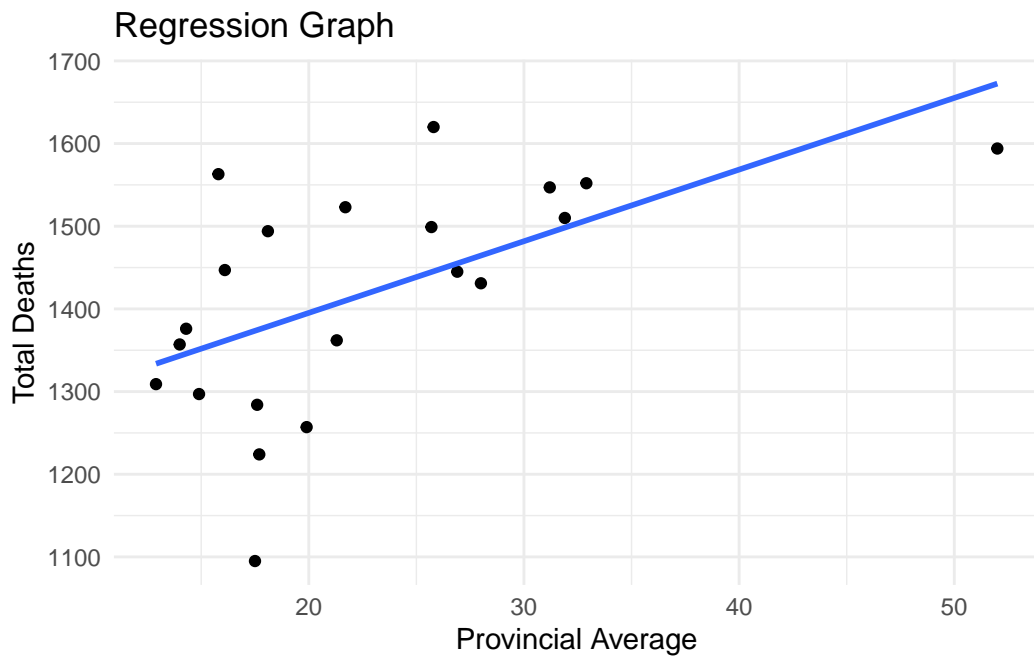


Figure 4: Bills of penguins

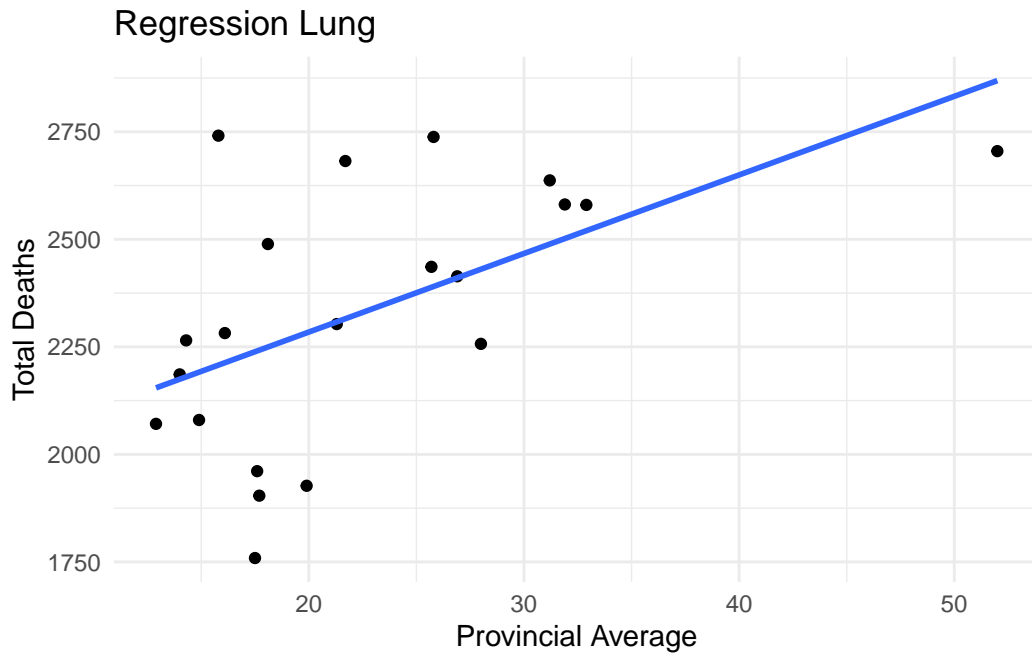


Figure 5: Bills of penguins

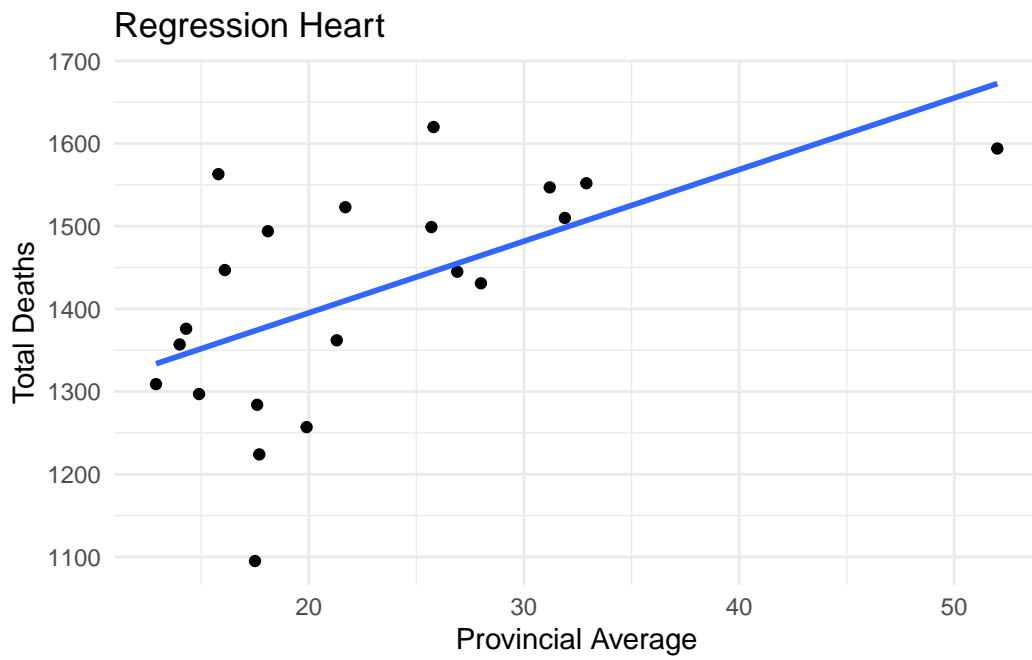


Figure 6: Bills of penguins

## 3 Model

The goal of our modelling strategy is twofold. Firstly,...

Here we briefly describe the Bayesian analysis model used to investigate... Background details and diagnostics are included in [Appendix B](#).

### 3.1 Model set-up

Define  $y_i$  as the number of seconds that the plane remained aloft. Then  $\beta_i$  is the wing width and  $\gamma_i$  is the wing length, both measured in millimeters.

$$y_i | \mu_i, \sigma \sim \text{Normal}(\mu_i, \sigma) \tag{1}$$

$$\mu_i = \alpha + \beta_i + \gamma_i \tag{2}$$

$$\alpha \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \tag{3}$$

$$\beta \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \tag{4}$$

$$\gamma \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \tag{5}$$

$$\sigma \sim \text{Exponential}(1) \tag{6}$$

We run the model in R (R Core Team 2023) using the `rstanarm` package of Goodrich et al. (2022). We use the default priors from `rstanarm`.

#### 3.1.1 Model justification

We expect a positive relationship between the size of the wings and time spent aloft. In particular...

We can use maths by including latex between dollar signs, for instance  $\theta$ .

## 4 Results

Our results are summarized in [Table 1](#).

Table 1: Explanatory models of flight time based on wing width and wing length

	Poisson	Negative binomial
Ischemic Heart Disease	0.510	0.510 (0.002)
Trachea/Bronchus/Lung Cancer	0.353	0.353 (0.002)
COPD	0.004	0.004 (0.002)
Num.Obs.	9048	9048
Log.Lik.	−69 064.136	−53 402.269
ELPD	−69 078.6	−53 405.5
ELPD s.e.	468.1	70.9
LOOIC	138 157.2	106 811.0
LOOIC s.e.	936.3	141.9
WAIC	138 157.2	106 811.0
RMSE	97.30	97.30

## 5 Discussion

### 5.1 First discussion point

If my paper were 10 pages, then should be at least 2.5 pages. The discussion is a chance to show off what you know and what you learnt from all this.

### 5.2 Second discussion point

### 5.3 Third discussion point

### 5.4 Weaknesses and next steps

Weaknesses and next steps should also be included.

## Appendix

### A Additional data details

### B Model details

#### B.1 Posterior predictive check

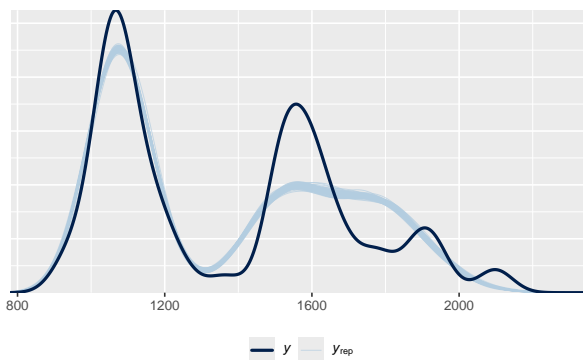
In Figure [7a](#) we implement a posterior predictive check. This shows...

In Figure [7b](#) we compare the posterior with the prior. This shows...

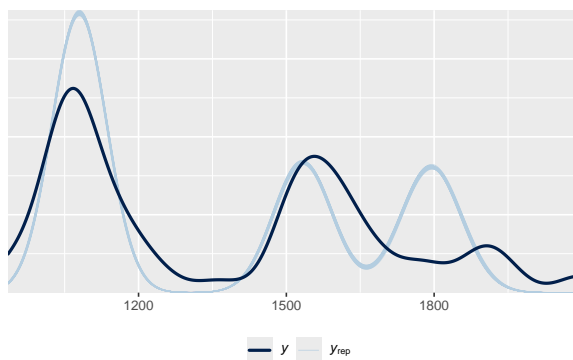
#### B.2 Diagnostics

Figure [8a](#) is a trace plot. It shows... This suggests...

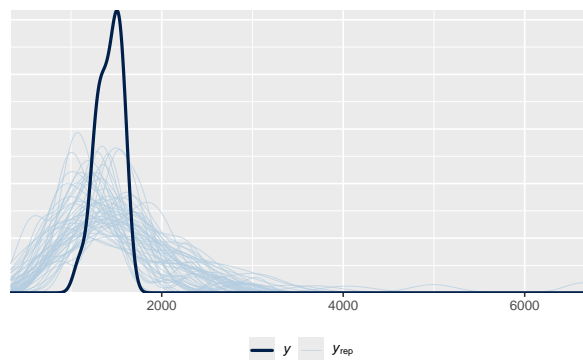
Figure [8b](#) is a Rhat plot. It shows... This suggests...



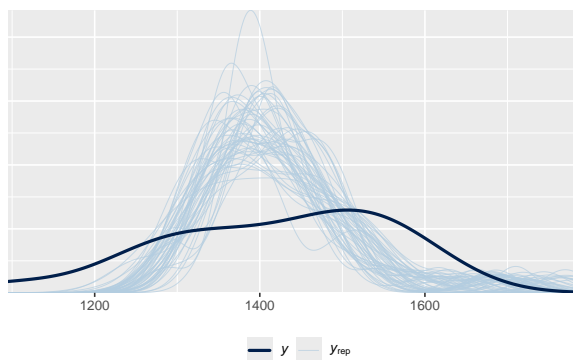
(a) Posterior prediction check



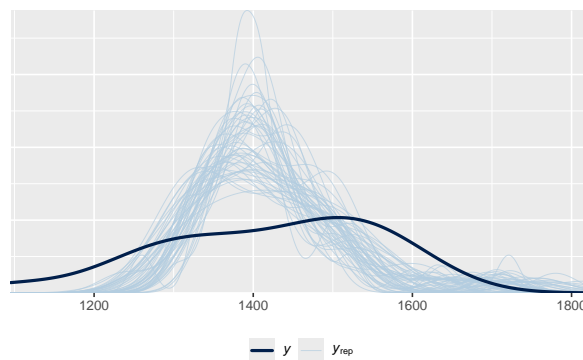
(b) Comparing the posterior with the prior



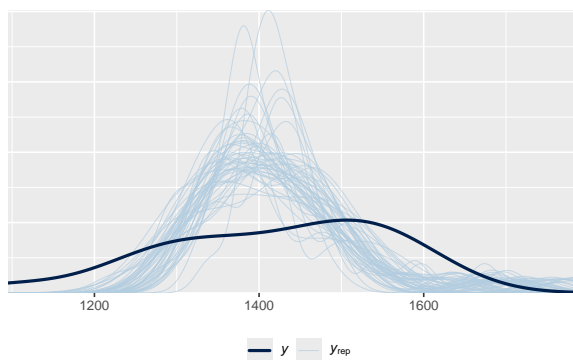
(c) Posterior prediction check



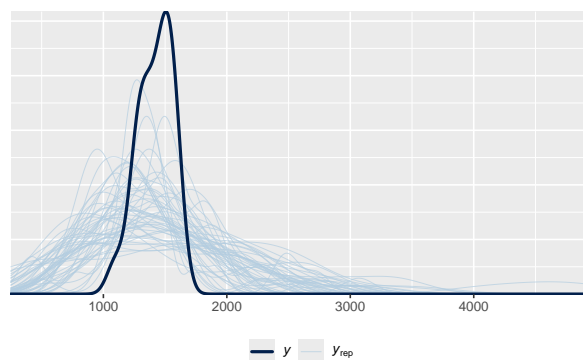
(d) Comparing the posterior with the prior



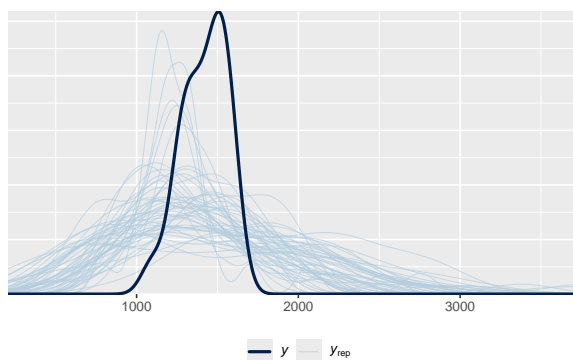
(e) Posterior prediction check



(f) Comparing the posterior with the prior



(g) Posterior prediction check



(h) Comparing the posterior with the prior

Figure 7: Examining how the model fits, and is affected by, the data



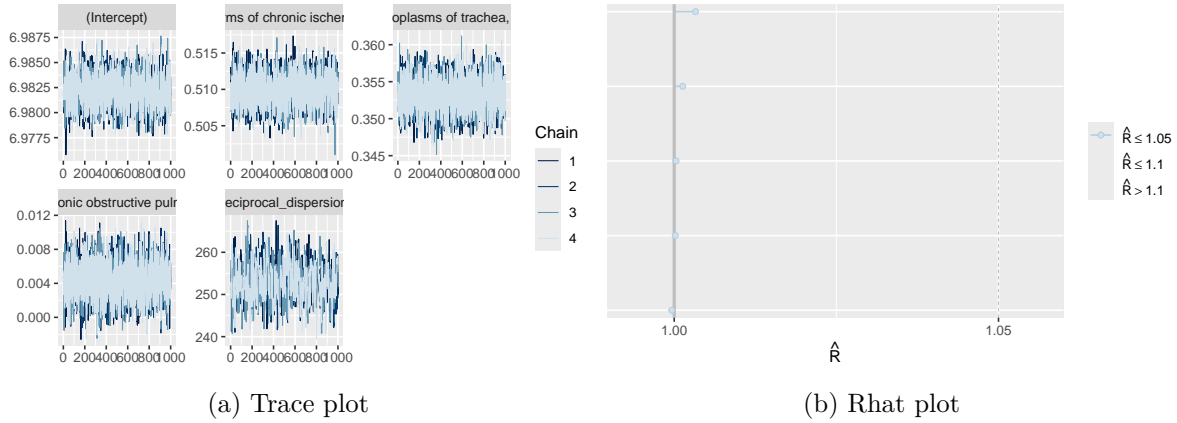


Figure 8: Checking the convergence of the MCMC algorithm

## References

- Goodrich, Ben, Jonah Gabry, Imad Ali, and Sam Brilleman. 2022. “Rstanarm: Bayesian Applied Regression Modeling via Stan.” <https://mc-stan.org/rstanarm/>.
- Horst, Allison Marie, Alison Presmanes Hill, and Kristen B Gorman. 2020. *Palmerpenguins: Palmer Archipelago (Antarctica) Penguin Data*. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3960218>.
- R Core Team. 2023. *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing*. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing. <https://www.R-project.org/>.
- Wickham, Hadley, Mara Averick, Jennifer Bryan, Winston Chang, Lucy D’Agostino McGowan, Romain François, Garrett Golemund, et al. 2019. “Welcome to the tidyverse.” *Journal of Open Source Software* 4 (43): 1686. <https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01686>.