Quarto Document

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1 Sections

1.1 Colors

- Red
- Green
- Blue

1.2 Shapes

- Square
- Circle
- Triangle

1.3 Textures

- Smooth
- Bumpy
- Fuzzy

1.4 Equations

Einstein's theory of special relatively that expresses the equivalence of mass and energy:

 $E = mc^2$

2 Citations

Mary says Hydrophobicity is ubiquitous. Many aquatic and semi-aquatic plants, such as the lotus, utilise hydrophobicity in their self-cleaning mechanisms which reduce their chances of infection from harmful pathogens present in the bodies of water in which they grow [2]. Butterflies have been found to utilise hydrophobicity to ensure that rain droplets which fall on their wings roll off away from their bodies [3]. Proteins have been found to utilise localised hydrophobicity to evacuate surrounding water and enable ligand binding [4]. Detergents utilise the hydrophobicity driven self assembly of amphiphilic molecules into micelle structures to remove grease from clothes [5]. The influence of hydrophobicity is felt in every aspect of our lives. (Coe, n.d.).

3 Cross References

See Figure 1 in Section 3.1 for a demonstration of a simple plot.

See Equation 1 to better understand standard deviation.

Coe, Mary Kathryn. n.d. "Hydrophobicity Across Length Scales: The Role of Surface Criticality."

3.1 Plot

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.plot([1,23,2,4])
plt.show()

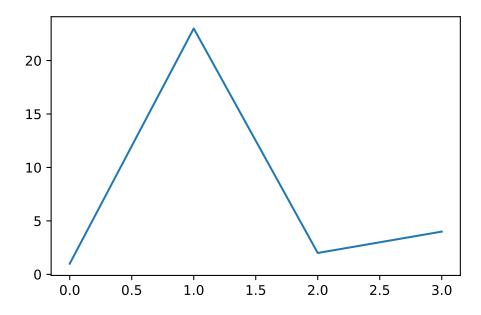


Figure 1: Simple Plot

3.2 Equation

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \overline{x})^2}$$
 (1)

4 Callouts

Note

Note that there are five types of callouts, including: note, tip, warning, caution, and important.

5 Placing Colorbars

cmaps = ['RdBu_r', 'viridis']

for row in range(2):

ax = axs[row, col]pcm = ax.pcolormesh(

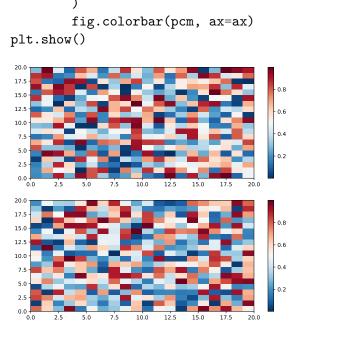
cmap=cmaps[col]

for col in range(2):

Colorbars indicate the quantitative extent of image data. Placing in a figure is non-trivial because room needs to be made for them. The simplest case is just attaching a colorbar to each axes:1.

Matplotlib # #/ column: screen-inset Gallery explore import matplotlib.pyplot as plt colorbars import numpy as np further fig, axs = plt.subplots(2, 2) fig.set_size_inches(20, 8)

See the



np.random.random((20, 20)) * (col + 1),

