# BibExample

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## Ways to use Markdown like Latex:

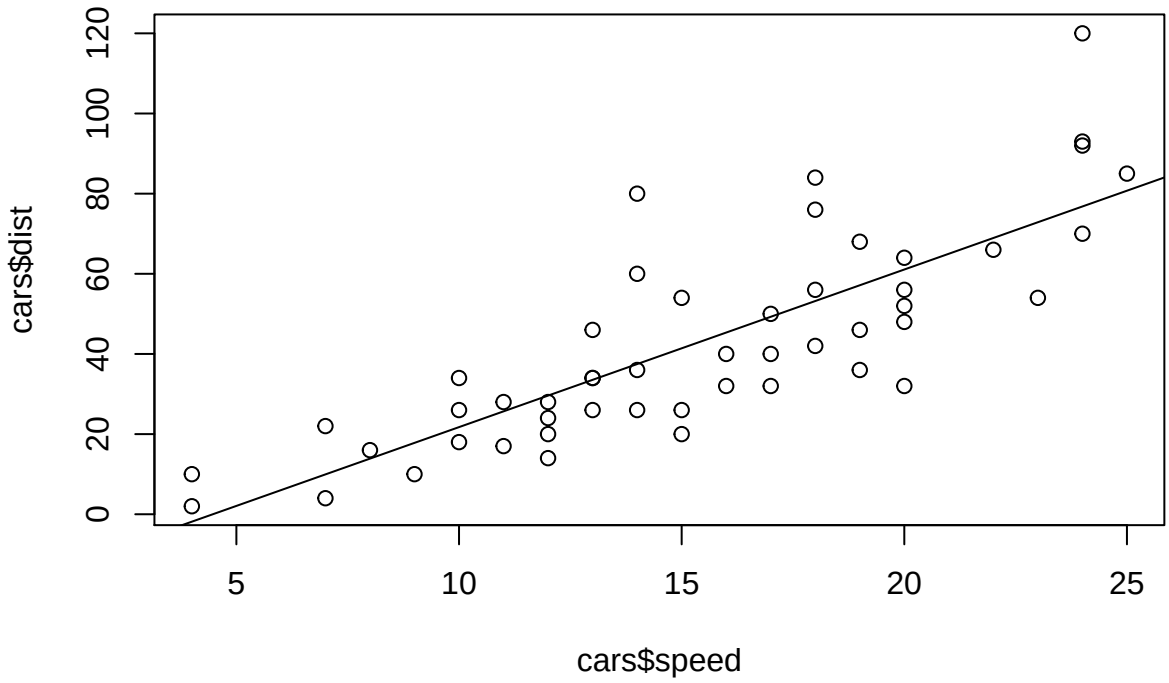
I was reading this awesome paper (Shea and Boldt 2014).

```
summary(cars)
```

```
##      speed           dist       
##  Min.   : 4.0   Min.   :  2.00  
##  1st Qu.:12.0   1st Qu.: 26.00  
##  Median :15.0   Median : 36.00  
##  Mean   :15.4   Mean   : 42.98  
##  3rd Qu.:19.0   3rd Qu.: 56.00  
##  Max.   :25.0   Max.   :120.00
```

```
plot(cars$speed, cars$dist)

my_mod <- lm(cars$dist~cars$speed)
my_mod_summary <- summary(my_mod)
abline(my_mod)
```




```
my_mod_summary$coefficients #str() gives you structure (i.e. you can exrract residuals and coefficients
```

```
##               Estimate Std. Error   t value     Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -17.579095  6.7584402 -2.601058 1.231882e-02
## cars$speed    3.932409  0.4155128  9.463990 1.489836e-12
```

```
my_mod_summary$coefficients[2, 4] #extract info
```

```
## [1] 1.489836e-12
```

```
avg_dist <- mean(cars$dist)
```

I linke the number 4

I found that the average stopping distance was 43

Got to settings, Chunk output in console to make it stop plotting in line.

Distance was significantly (p=value = $1.4898365 \times 10^{-12}$) correlated with speed.

As you can see, in Figure 1

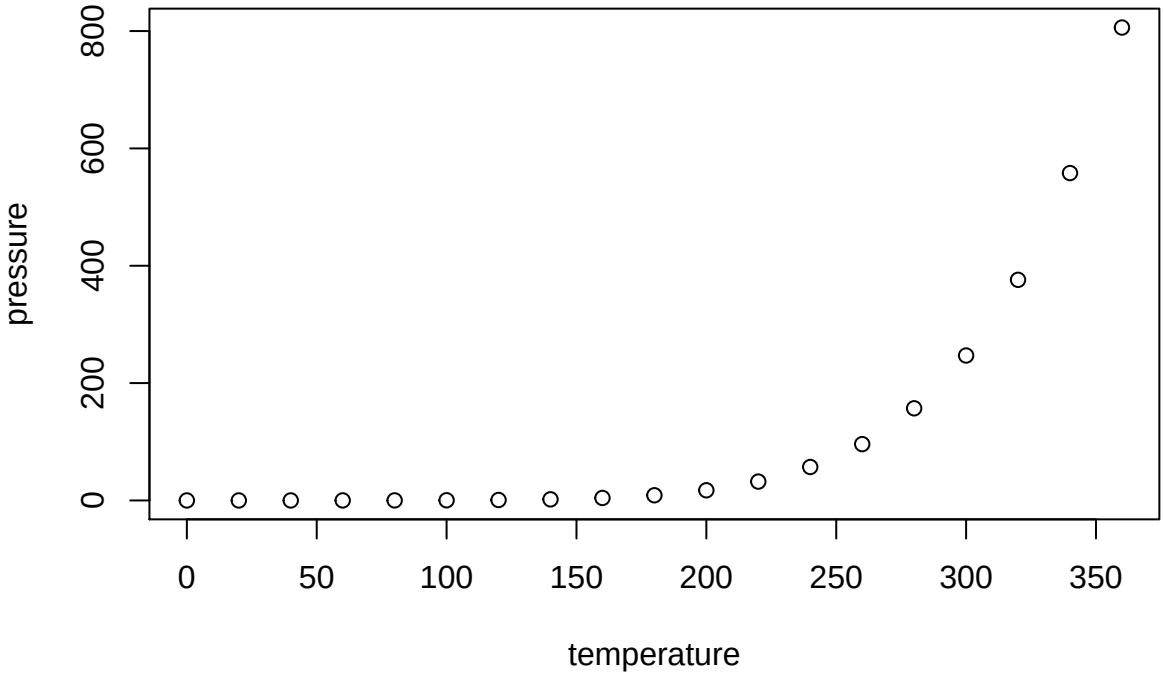



Figure 1: blah blah blee blah blah blah

Shea, Nicholas, and Annika Boldt. 2014. "Supra-personal cognitive control." *Trends in Cognitive Sciences* 18: 186–93. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2014.01.006.