My title*

My subtitle if needed

First author Another author

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

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
-- Attaching core tidyverse packages ----- tidyverse 2.0.0 --
v dplyr 1.1.4
                   v readr
                               2.1.5
v forcats 1.0.0
                               1.5.1
                    v stringr
v ggplot2 3.5.0
                  v tibble 3.2.1
v lubridate 1.9.3
                    v tidyr
                               1.3.1
v purrr
         1.0.2
-- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
x dplyr::lag()
                masks stats::lag()
i Use the conflicted package (<a href="http://conflicted.r-lib.org/">http://conflicted.r-lib.org/</a>) to force all conflicts to become
  library(palmerpenguins)
```

here() starts at /Users/yangzhou/elections

library(rstanarm)

library(here)

^{*}Code and data are available at: LINK.

```
Loading required package: Rcpp
This is rstanarm version 2.32.1
- See https://mc-stan.org/rstanarm/articles/priors for changes to default priors!
- Default priors may change, so it's safest to specify priors, even if equivalent to the defa
- For execution on a local, multicore CPU with excess RAM we recommend calling
  options(mc.cores = parallel::detectCores())
  library(modelsummary)
Version 2.0.0 of `modelsummary`, to be released soon, will introduce a
  breaking change: The default table-drawing package will be `tinytable`
  instead of `kableExtra`. All currently supported table-drawing packages
  will continue to be supported for the foreseeable future, including
  `kableExtra`, `gt`, `huxtable`, `flextable, and `DT`.
  You can always call the `config_modelsummary()` function to change the
  default table-drawing package in persistent fashion. To try `tinytable`
  now:
  config_modelsummary(factory_default = 'tinytable')
  To set the default back to `kableExtra`:
  config_modelsummary(factory_default = 'kableExtra')
  library(boot)
Attaching package: 'boot'
The following object is masked from 'package:rstanarm':
    logit
```

library(broom.mixed)
library(collapse)

```
collapse 2.0.10, see ?`collapse-package` or ?`collapse-documentation`
Attaching package: 'collapse'
The following object is masked from 'package:lubridate':
    is.Date
The following object is masked from 'package:tidyr':
    replace_na
The following object is masked from 'package:stats':
    D
  library(gutenbergr)
  library(janitor)
Attaching package: 'janitor'
The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
    chisq.test, fisher.test
  library(knitr)
  library(marginaleffects)
  library(tidybayes)
```

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 (Figure 1), from Horst, Hill, and Gorman (2020).

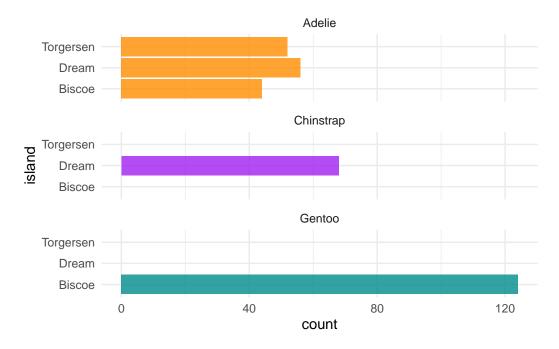


Figure 1: Bills of penguins

Talk more about it.

And also planes (Figure 2). (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.

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.

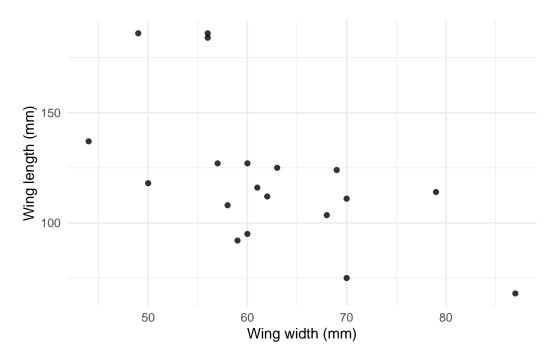


Figure 2: Relationship between wing length and width

3.1 Model set-up

Define y_i as the number of seconds that the plane remained a loft. Then β_i is the wing width and γ_i is the wing length, both measured in millimeters.

$$y_i | \pi_i \sim \text{Bern}(\pi_i)$$
 (1)

$$\operatorname{logit}(\pi_i) = \alpha + \beta_1 \times \operatorname{gender}_i + \beta_2 \times \operatorname{education}_i \tag{2}$$

$$\mu_i = \alpha + \beta_i + \gamma_i \tag{3}$$

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

$$\beta_1 \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5)$$
 (5)

$$\gamma_2 \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5)$$
 (6)

(7)

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.

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

	First model
(Intercept)	1.12
	(1.70)
length	0.01
	(0.01)
width	-0.01
	(0.02)
Num.Obs.	19
R2	0.320
R2 Adj.	0.019
Log.Lik.	-18.128
ELPD	-21.6
ELPD s.e.	2.1
LOOIC	43.2
LOOIC s.e.	4.3
WAIC	42.7
RMSE	0.60

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 θ .

4 Results

Our results are summarized in Table 1.

5 Discussion

5.1 First discussion point

If my paper were 10 pages, then should be 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

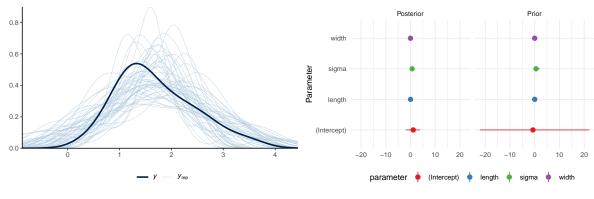
A Additional data details

B Model details

B.1 Posterior predictive check

In Figure 3a we implement a posterior predictive check. This shows...

In Figure 3b we compare the posterior with the prior. This shows...



- (a) Posterior prediction check
- (b) Comparing the posterior with the prior

Figure 3: Examining how the model fits, and is affected by, the data

B.2 Diagnostics

Figure 4a is a trace plot. It shows... This suggests...

Figure 4b is a Rhat plot. It shows... This suggests...



Figure 4: 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 Grolemund, et al. 2019. "Welcome to the tidyverse." *Journal of Open Source Software* 4 (43): 1686. https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01686.