

# Package `thmbox`

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## Abstract

This package defines an environment `thmbox` aimed at presenting theorems, definitions and similar objects in boxes decorated with frames and various aesthetic features. The standard macro `\newtheorem` is redefined to use this format.

## 1 Documentation

The package is loaded like any other, by writing

```
\usepackage[options]{thmbox}
```

The option `nothm` prevents the command `\newtheorem` from being redefined, so theorems defined with this command keep their traditional aspect. All other options are considered as default formatting options, they can be redefined at any time using the command `\thmboxoptions`. The argument of this macro is a list of `key=value` pairs in the `keyval` style, as defined in section 1.2.

### 1.1 Examples

The package defines an environment `thmbox` that is used as follows:

```
\begin{thmbox}[L]{The title}
  Some text, some more text, a
  sufficient amount to get a
  full box with several lines.
\end{thmbox}
```

|  |
|--|
| The title  |
| Some text, some more text, a sufficient amount to get a full box with several lines. |

The argument `[L]` indicates the style of the box. The two other defined styles are `[M]` and `[S]`, which make respectively:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| The title  | The title  |
| Some text, some more text, a sufficient amount to get a full box with several lines. | Some text, some more text, a sufficient amount to get a full box with several lines. |

Any other option from the previous list can be used in the optional argument.

By default, loading the package `thmbox` replaces the definition of the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X command `\newtheorem`. This feature can be turned off by the option `nothm`. The new version has the same syntax as the standard one with an extra optional argument at the beginning. This argument can be used to specify formatting options for the optional argument of the `thmbox` environment. For instance, saying

```
\newtheorem[L]{thm}{Theorem}[section]
```

will produce the following aspect for the environment `thm`:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <pre>\begin{thm}   Any continuous function over   <math>\mathbf{R}</math> is measurable. \end{thm}</pre> | <p><b>Theorem 1.1</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>Any continuous function over <math>\mathbf{R}</math> is measurable.</i> </div> |
|--|---|

And with a title, with the default style, we get:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <pre>\begin{thm}[G\"odel] \label{tg}%   Any theory that contains first   order arithmetics is undecidable. \end{thm}</pre> | <p><b>Theorem 1.2 (<i>Gödel</i>)</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>Any theory that contains first order arithmetics is undecidable.</i> </div> |
|--|---|

The default style for theorem boxes is “M”, so writing

```
\newtheorem{cor}[thm]{Corollary}
```

will lead to this:

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <pre>\begin{cor}   Second order arithmetics   is undecidable. \end{cor}</pre> | <p><b>Corollary 1.3</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>Second order arithmetics is undecidable.</i> </div> |
|---|--|

The package also redefines the `proof` environment. The text inside such an environment is written smaller, with extra margins, with a black square sign at the end. The aspect is the following:

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <pre>\begin{proof}   This is a consequence of the   inclusion of PA into AF2,   since Peano arithmetics is   undecidable. \end{proof}</pre> | <p><b>Proof:</b> This is a consequence of the inclusion of PA into AF2, since Peano arithmetics is undecidable. ■</p> |
|---|---|

The `proof` environment takes an optional argument:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <pre>\begin{proof}[of \ref{tg}]   This is a rather technical   story of encodings. \end{proof}</pre> | <p><b>Proof of 1.2:</b> This is a rather technical story of encodings. ■</p> |
|--|--|

The `example` environment has mostly the same behaviour as `proof`:

```
\begin{example}                               Bla bla bla.
  An approach consists in
  encoding Turing machines.                   Example: An approach consists in encod-
\end{example}                                  ing Turing machines.

                                              Ploum plam.
```

Its optional argument can be used to write something else than “Example”. The alternative method is to redefine `\examplename`.

```
\begin{example}[Idea]                         Idea: One could also proceed by encoding
  One could also proceed by                    $\lambda$ -calculus.
  encoding  $\lambda$ -calculus.
\end{example}
```

As an extra, on the model of the `thmbox` environment, the package provides an environment `leftbar` that formats its contents with an extra margin and a running vertical rule in the left.

## 1.2 Options

The following general options are available:

`style=<letter>` indicates which style should be used when drawing the boxes. The letter may be one of the following:

S : a vertical bar on the left of the text

M : a bar on the left and a short horizontal bar at the bottom of the text

L : a vertical bar on each side and a horizontal bar at the bottom

The default value for this parameter is M. The options S, M, L are shortcuts for `style=S`, `style=M` and `style=L`.

`cut=<bool>` indicates if boxes may be cut at page breaks (true by default), `nocut` is equivalent to `cut=false`

The following options are used to change style of the header and contents:

`underline=<bool>` indicates if the title of boxes should be underlined (true by default), `nounderline` is equivalent to `underline=false`

`headstyle=<text>` defines how the header of the theorems is formatted. In the text, `#1` represents the environment name (i.e. “Theorem”) and `#2` represent the number. The default value is “`\bfseries\boldmath#1 #2`”.

`titlestyle=<text>` defines how the optional title of theorems is formatted. In the text, `#1` represents the title. The default value is “`(\textit{#1})`”.

`bodystyle=<text>` defines how the text of theorems and similar environments is formatted, it is inserted before the text in those environments. The default value is “`\slshape\noindent`”.

The following options define the various spacings:

`leftmargin= $\langle dim \rangle$` , `rightmargin= $\langle dim \rangle$`  defines the horizontal space between the margin of the surrounding text and that of the text inside the box (default value is `\parskip` for the left margin and `0pt` for the right margin)

`hskip= $\langle dim \rangle$` , `vskip= $\langle dim \rangle$`  defines the horizontal and vertical space between the frame of the box and its contents (default value is `0.4em` for both)

`thickness= $\langle dim \rangle$`  defines the thickness of the bars (default value is `0.6pt`)

### 1.3 Change log

Version 2.0 (2005/04/24)

- first CTAN release
- replaced `preskip` and `postskip` by `left/rightmargin` and `h/vskip`
- new option `headstyle`

Version 1.91 (2004/06/08)

- translated everything to english
- cleaned interface, switched to `keyval`, added parameters

Version 1.3 (2002/09/09)

- added option `nothm`

Version 1.2 (2002/05/24)

- added option `nocut`

Version 1.1 (2002/03/08)

- proper  $\text{\LaTeX}$  interface with `\newtheorem`

Version 1.0 (around 2001)

- first version as an independent package