

Definition 1. This is a package for theorem environments.

theofig

figure implementation of theorem environments

A [Typst](#) package for creation and customization
of theorem environments built on top of [std.figure](#).

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Usage examples

Importing everything with `*` is recommended:

```
#import "@preview/theofig:0.0.1": *
```

Basic usage

```
#theorem[#lorem(5)] <theorem-1>
#theorem[Lorem][#lorem(10)]
#proof[It follows from @theorem-1.]
```

,

Default environments

theofig defines a number of default environments with sensible default style.

```
#theorem[#lorem(5)]
#lemma[#lorem(5)]
#statement[#lorem(5)]
#remark[#lorem(5)]
#corollary[#lorem(5)]
#example[#lorem(5)]
#definition[#lorem(5)]
#algorithm[#lorem(5)]
#proof[#lorem(5)]
#problem[#lorem(5)]
#solution[#lorem(5)]
```

Custom environments

All default environments of theofig are defined as with-specializations of a function theofig.theofig, which can be used to create custom environments.

Theorem 1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Theorem 2 (Lorem). Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

Proof. It follows from Theorem 1. ■

Theorem 1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Lemma 1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Statement 1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Remark 1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Corollary. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Example 1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Definition 1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Algorithm 1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Proof. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet. ■

Problem 1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Solution. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

```
#let joke = theofig.with(supplement: "Joke")

#{theofig-kinds += ("joke", )}

#show figure-where-kind-in(theofig-kinds): set
text(gradient.linear(red, green, blue))

#joke[Why was six afraid of seven? Because 7 8 9.]
#joke[
  Parallel lines have so much in common...
  It's a shame they'll never meet.
]
#statement[A topologist is someone who can't tell
the difference between a coffee mug and a
doughnut.]
```

If supplement is specified, the kind of figure is chosen automatically as `lower(supplement)`, so in this example adding "joke" to theofig-kinds lets us apply styling to a joke environment together with all standard environments.

Languages support

Enabled by default argument `translate-supplement: true`, theofig environments map supplement based on context-dependant `text.lang`. List of supported languages: en, ru, de, fr, es, it, pt, pl, cs, zh, ja, ko, ar. Note that unlike supplement of a figure, a supplement in reference changes if `text.lang` is not the same as it was at the location of the figure.

```
#set text(lang: "ru")
#theorem[#lorem(5)]

#set text(lang: "es")
#theorem[#lorem(5)]

#set text(lang: "de")
#theorem[#lorem(5)]

#set text(lang: "ja")
#theorem[#lorem(5)]
```

Joke 1. Why was six afraid of seven? Because 7 8 9.

Joke 2. Parallel lines have so much in common... It's a shame they'll never meet.

Statement 1. A topologist is someone who can't tell the difference between a coffee mug and a doughnut.

Teopema 1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Teorema 2. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Satz 3. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

定理 4. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Ways to specify numbering style

Most default environments use figure's default numbering, which is "1" (see Definition 1). Hence, we can change default numbering for many environments simultaneously using a `show` rule with `set figure(numbering: ...)` (see Definition II). Then, if we specify an argument numbering in the environment, it takes priority over figure's numbering (see Definition C and Definition (iv)).

```
#definition[Default @def-a-1.]<def-a-1>

#show figure-where-kind-in(
  theofig-kinds
): set figure(numbering: "I")
#definition[Show rule @def-a-2.]<def-a-2>

#let definition = definition.with(numbering: "A")
#definition[Redefined @def-a-3.]<def-a-3>

#definition(numbering: numbering.with("(i)"))[
  Argument @def-a-4.
]<def-a-4>
```

Definition 1. Default Definition 1.

Definition II. Show rule Definition II.

Definition C. Redefined Definition C.

Definition (iv). Argument Definition (iv).

Numbers out of order

Using the `theofig`'s argument number, we can specify a number regardless of automatic numeration. Passing a label to number copies the numbering of the same environment by that label, which is useful for alternative definitions or equivalent statements of theorems (see Definition 2 and Definition 2').

```
#definition[Default.]

#definition(numbering: none)[No numbering.]

#definition[Equivalent to @def-2.]<def-1>

#definition(number: <def-1>, numbering: "1")[
  Equivalent to @def-1.
]<def-2>

#definition(number: 100)[
  This is @def-100.
]<def-100>

#definition(number: 5, numbering: "A")[
  This is @def-3.
]<def-3>

#definition(number: $e^{\pi}$)[
  This is @def-exp
]<def-exp>

#definition[Back to default.]
```

Definition 1. Default.

Definition. No numbering.

Definition 2. Equivalent to Definition 2'.

Definition 2'. Equivalent to Definition 2.

Definition 100. This is Definition 100.

Definition E. This is Definition E.

Definition e^π . This is Definition e^π

Definition 3. Back to default.

Another use case for number argument is local numbering, such as multiple corollaries immediately after a theorem:

```
#theorem[]
#corollary[]
#theorem[]
#corollary(number: "1")[]
#corollary(number: "2")[]
#theorem[]
#corollary(number: "1")[]
#corollary(number: "2")[]
```

Theorem 1.

Corollary.

Theorem 2.

Corollary 1.

Corollary 2.

Theorem 3.

Corollary 1.

Corollary 2.

Shared numbering

If you want different environments to share numbering, you just need to have them have the same kind, but different supplement:

```
#let lemma      = lemma.with(kind: "theorem")
#let statement = statement.with(kind: "theorem")

#theorem[#lorem(5)]
#lemma[#lorem(5)]
#statement[#lorem(5)]
#theorem[#lorem(5)]
```

Theorem 1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Lemma 2. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Statement 3. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Theorem 4. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

One obvious limitation of that approach is that not only numbering will be shared. All styling of theorem that is based on `show` rules will also apply to lemma and statement. To mitigate that, styling can be applied individually through setting arguments `format-caption`, `format-body`, `block-options`, and `figure-options`.

```
#let theorem = theorem.with(
  format-body: emph,
)
#let lemma    = lemma.with(
  kind: "theorem",
  format-caption: none,
)
#let statement = statement.with(
  kind: "theorem",
  block-options: (
    stroke: 1pt, radius: 3pt, inset: 5pt,
  ),
)

#theorem[#lorem(5)]
#lemma[#lorem(5)]
#lemma[#lorem(5)]
```

Show rules to specify a style

All environments are figure's under the hood, and they can be styled using show rules. The title of environment, such as “**Theorem 4 (Cauchy).**” can be style using `show figure.caption: ... rules`.

```
// apply to one
#show figure.where(kind: "theorem"): smallcaps
// apply to some
#show figure-where-kind-in(
  ("solution", "problem")
): emph
// apply to all
#show figure-where-kind-in(theofig-kinds): set
figure(
  numbering: "I",
)
// apply to all except some
#show figure-where-kind-in(
  theofig-kinds, except: ("proof",),
): set text(blue)

#definition[#lorem(10)]
#theorem[#lorem(10)]
#proof[#lorem(10)]
#problem[#lorem(10)]
#solution[#lorem(10)]
```

Theorem 1. *Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.*

Lemma 2. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Lemma 3. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Definition I. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

THEOREM I. LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET, CONSECTETUR ADIPISCING ELIT, SED DO.

Proof. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do. ■

Problem I. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

Solution. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

Style examples

```
#theorem[Default. #lorem(16)]

#show figure.where(kind: "definition"): it => {
  show figure.caption: emph
  show figure.caption: strong.with(delta: -300)
  it
}
#definition[Italic caption. #lorem(16)]

#show figure.where(kind: "lemma"): it => {
  show figure.caption: underline.with(offset:
1.5pt)
  show figure.caption: strong.with(delta: -300)
  it
}
#lemma[Underline caption. #lorem(16)]

#show figure.where(kind: "proposition"): it => {
  show: emph
  show figure.caption: emph
  show figure.caption: smallcaps
  show figure.caption: strong.with(delta: -300)
  it
}
#proposition[Italic body, smallcaps caption.
#lorem(12)]

#show figure.where(kind: "corollary"): it => {
  show figure.caption: strong.with(delta: -300)
  show figure.caption: set text(tracking: 3pt)
  it
}
#corollary[Sparse caption. #lorem(16)]

#show figure.where(kind: "statement"): block.with(
  stroke: 1pt, radius: 3pt, inset: 5pt,
)
#statement[Block. #lorem(16)]

#show figure.where(kind: "solution"): block.with(
  stroke: (left: 1pt), inset: (right: 0pt, rest:
5pt)
)
#solution[Line to the left. #lorem(16)]
```

Limitations

Because environments in `theofig` are implemented as figures, show rules applied to them affect nested figures of any kind, including images and tables:

Theorem 1. Default. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et.

Definition 1. Italic caption. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et.

Lemma 1. Underline caption. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et.

PROPOSITION 1. Italic body, smallcaps caption. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et.

C o r o l l a r y. Sparse caption. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et.

Statement 1. Block. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et.

Solution. Line to the left. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et.

```
#show figure.where(kind: "example"): it => {
  set figure(numbering: "I")
  show figure.caption: smallcaps
  it
}
#example[
  Example with an image:
  #figure(caption: [Example Image])[
    #image(
      bytes(range(256).map(i => i.bit-and(i*i))),
      format:(encoding:"luma8",width:32,height:8),
      width: 100%,
    )
  ]
]
```

In this example, `smallcaps` is applied not only to the example title, but also to the actual figure's caption, the same is true for numbering. It is an undesirable limitation, which leads us to either moving our figures outside of the `theofig` environments or styling each `theofig` environment individually like in the following example.

```
#let example = example.with(
  numbering: "I",
  format-caption: it => smallcaps(strong(it)),
)
#example[
  Example with an image:
  #figure(caption: [Example Image])[
    #image(
      bytes(range(256).map(i => i.bit-and(i*i))),
      format:(encoding:"luma8",width:32,height:8),
      width: 100%,
    )
  ]
]
```

EXAMPLE I. Example with an image:

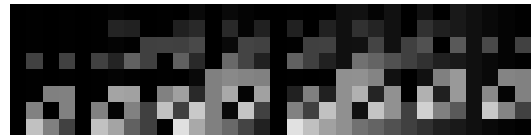


FIGURE I: EXAMPLE IMAGE

EXAMPLE I. Example with an image:



Figure 2: Example Image

Main functions

`theofig()`

This is the core factory function which implements a theorem-like environment on top of figure. Most user-facing environments (e.g. `#theorem`, `#definition`, `#proof`) are created with `.with(...)` specializations of this function.

```
theofig(  
  body: content,  
  kind: auto str,  
  supplement: auto str content,  
  number: auto int label other,  
  numbering: auto none str function,  
  block-options: dictionary,  
  figure-options: dictionary,  
  format-caption: none function array of functions,  
  format-body: none function array of functions,  
  format-note: none function array of functions,  
  separator: none str content,  
  translate-supplement: bool,  
  qed: bool,  
  ..note: array with one element,  
)
```

body `content`

The contents of the environment.

Example

```
#theorem[One body]  
#theorem[Another body]
```

Theorem 1. One body

Theorem 2. Another body

kind `auto` or `str` default `auto`

The internal figure.kind value. If left `auto` and a string supplement is provided (not `auto` or content), the function will set `kind = lower(supplement)` so the kind can be inferred from the supplement like `"Theorem" → "theorem"`.

Example

```
#let axiom = theofig.with(  
  supplement: "Axiom", kind: "definition"  
)  
#definition[]  
#axiom[  
  Due to (`kind: "definition"`), numbering and  
  show rules are shared with `#definition`.  
]  
#definition[]
```

Definition 1.

Axiom 2. Due to (kind: `"definition"`), numbering and show rules are shared with `#definition()`.

Definition 3.

supplement `auto` or `str` or `content` default `auto`

The figure supplement (the textual label that appears as the environment title, e.g. "Theorem", "Definition"). Behavior:

- **auto** — the function attempts to translate the kind using theofig-translations keyed by `text.lang` (so environments adapt to document language).
- If supplement explicitly provided as string and `translate-supplement == true`, the code will try to translate the supplement using theofig-translations dictionary using contextual `text.lang`. If there is no match in dictionary or `translate-supplement == false`, supplement is used as is.
- If kind is **auto** and supplement, kind is set to `lower(supplement)` (automatic kind from supplement).

Example 1: Automatic kind selection

```
#let story = theofig.with(supplement: "Story")
#show figure.where(kind: "story"): text.with(
  fill: gradient.linear(
    red, orange, green, blue, fuchsia
  ),
)
#story[#lorem(25)]
#story[#lorem(5)]
```

Story 1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magnam aliquam quaerat voluptatem. Ut enim aequale doleamus.

Story 2. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Example 2: Content supplement

```
#let dream = theofig.with(
  supplement: [D#sub[R]#super[E]#sub[A]M],
  kind: "dream",
)
#dream[I am in a @dream-2.]<dream-2>
```

$D_R^E A_M$ 1. I am in a $D_R^E A_M$ 1.

Note that if kind was omitted in the example 2, numeration would be shown, but counter would be 0 everywhere.

number **auto** or **int** or **label** or **other** default **auto**

Allows overriding the environment number. Behaviors:

- **auto** — default tracking (no manual override). **int** — uses that integer as the numbering (wrapped into a numbering function). If `numbering == none`, it produces an error.
- **label** — uses the counter number of an existing labeled figure; if `numbering == auto` the code also sets up numbering to produce the same numbering as the labeled figure's counter value.
- other values are used verbatim with `numbering = (..) => number`.

numbering **auto** or **none** or **str** or **function** default **auto**

The formatting function/style for the displayed number (e.g. Roman, alphabetic). Setting **auto** makes the function use either `figure.numbering` (default), otherwise this argument takes precedence over `figure.numbering`, which can be set using show rules or `figure-options` argument.

block-options **dictionary** default **(:)**

Options passed to the inner `block(...)` call; use to control visual block styling (stroke, inset, radius, breakable, width etc.) without affecting nested blocks (as show rules do).

figure-options dictionary default (:) ↗

Options passed to `figure(...)`. If numbering is determined (not `auto`), `figure-options` is augmented with numbering: `numbering`.

format-caption `none` or `function` or array of functions default `strong` ↗

Function(s) applied to the supplement (the title part) before rendering. If `none`, no special formatting is applied. Typical values: `emph`, `smallcaps`, `strong`, or user-provided functions.

Example

```
#theorem[]
#theorem(format-caption: none)[]
#theorem(format-caption: emph)[]
#theorem(format-caption: (smallcaps, underline))[]
```

Theorem 1.
Theorem 2.
Theorem 3.
THEOREM 4.

format-body `none` or `function` or array of functions default `none` ↗

Function(s) applied to the body content (the environment contents). If `none`, no additional formatting is applied.

Example

```
#theorem[#lorem(5)]
#theorem(format-body: emph)[#lorem(5)]
#theorem(
  format-body: (text.with(blue), smallcaps,)
)[#lorem(4)]
```

Theorem 1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.
Theorem 2. *Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.*
Theorem 3. LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT.

format-note `none` or `function` or array of functions default `it => [({it})]` ↗

Function(s) applied to the note content (additional info to the caption, like authorship, date, or source). If `none`, no additional formatting is applied.

Example

```
#theorem[Note][#lorem(3)]
#theorem(format-note: none)[`{Note}`][#lorem(3)]
#theorem(format-note:
  it => strong(delta: -300, [{it}])
)[Note][#lorem(3)]
#theorem(format-note: (raw, emph), "note")
[#lorem(3)]
```

Theorem 1 (Note). Lorem ipsum dolor.
Theorem 2 {Note}. Lorem ipsum dolor.
Theorem 3 [Note]. Lorem ipsum dolor.
Theorem 4 *note*. Lorem ipsum dolor.

separator `none` or `str` or `content` default `auto` ↗

Text appended between caption (supplement + caption + numbering) and the body. Behavior:

- `auto` — follows `figure.caption.separator`. If `figure.caption.separator` is also `auto`, separator becomes `". "`.
- Otherwise, this argument takes precedence over `figure.caption.separator`.

Example

```
#definition[Default separator.]

#show figure.where(
  kind: "definition"
): set figure.caption(separator: "?")
#definition[Separator from show rule.]

#let definition = definition.with(
  separator: none
)
#definition[Separator from `.with()`
specialization.]


#definition(separator: ":")[Separator from
argument.]
```

Definition 1. Default separator.

Definition 2? Separator from show rule.


Definition 3 Separator from `.with()` specialization.

Definition 4: Separator from argument.


translate-supplement `bool` default `false` 

Whether a provided supplement should be passed through theofig-translations dictionary to allow localized titles. If `true` and supplement provided, package will attempt to map the lowercased supplement through theofig-translations for the current contextual text.lang. Note that if figure and a reference to it are in different languages, figure caption and reference supplement will have different languages as well.

It is `false` by default but is set to `true` for all user-facing environments `#proof()`, `#lemma()`, `#remark()`, `#theorem()`, `#example()`, `#statement()`, `#corollary()`, `#algorithm()`, `#definition()`, `#problem()`, and `#solution()`.

qed `bool` default `false` 

If `true`, a `math.qed` marker (rendered as a box ■) is added after the body. This is used for proof to append the end-of-proof marker. Note that `math.qed` symbol can be changed using `show math.qed: ... rule`.

..note `array` with one element 

Additional text in supplement, i.e. author, year, or source of the theorem, like in **Theorem 1 (Cauchy, 1831)**.

Example

```
#theorem[1910][$1 + 1 = 2$.]<th-1>
#theorem[Newton-Leibniz][
  $ integral_a^b f'(x) dif x = f(b) - f(a). $
]
Note the absence of note in reference of @th-1.
```

Theorem 1 (1910). $1 + 1 = 2$.

Theorem 2 (Newton–Leibniz).

$$\int_a^b f'(x) dx = f(b) - f(a).$$

Note the absence of note in reference of Theorem 1.

theofig-kinds

List of default kinds of environments defined by this package:

"proof", "lemma", "remark", "theorem", "example", "statement", "corollary", "algorithm",
"definition", "problem", and "solution".

The purpose to this variable is to be used together with selector figure-where-kind-in for styling:

```
#show figure-where-kind-in(  
  theofig-kinds  
): block.with(  
  stroke: 1pt, radius: 3pt, inset: 5pt,  
)  
#definition[]  
#theorem[]  
#proof[]
```

Definition 1.

Theorem 1.

Proof. ■