

The ou-tma and ou-tma-sup Packages*

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Abstract

The `ou-tma` package provides macros and environments to assist in writing Tutor Marked Assessments (TMAs) for Open University courses. The companion file `ou-tma-sup` package provides a number of extra macros that may be useful for some modules.

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1 Introduction

The `ou-tma` package simplifies the creation of TMAs by providing an environment to encompass answers to questions commands to enumerate parts and subparts of those questions, and a set of macros facilitating mathematical entry based on the styles used by the Open University (OU).

2 Compiling and installing ou-tma

To compile the `ou-tma` package:

Enter \Rightarrow `pdflatex tma.ins`

To compile the `ou-tma` documentation:

Enter \Rightarrow `pdflatex ou-tma.dtx`

(several times)

Enter \Rightarrow `makeindex -s gglo.ist -o ou-tma.gls ou-tma.glo`

Enter \Rightarrow `makeindex -s gind.ist ou-tma`

Enter \Rightarrow `pdflatex ou-tma.dtx`

(several times)

The file `ou-tma.sty` should be placed in an appropriate location within the T_EX directory structure. For example in a directory such as `tex/latex/tma`.

3 Usage

To use the `ou-tma` package, in its most basic form, it should be included in the preamble of your L^AT_EX document:

```
\documentclass[a4paper,11pt]{article}
\usepackage{ou-tma}
:
\begin{document}
:
\end{document}
```

3.1 Options

A number of options are available to modify the results of using the `ou-tma` package. These should be included within the `\usepackage` declaration:

```
\usepackage[\langle option, ... \rangle]{ou-tma}
```

The following options are available:

`alph` (*Opt*) **alph**: (default) question numbering as 1(b)(iii);

`roman` (*Opt*) **roman**: varies question numbering to sequence used by M381 i.e. 1(ii)(c);

`cleveref` (*Opt*) **cleveref**: question numbering creates automatic referencing for use with cleveref package;

`pdfbookmark` (*Opt*) **pdfbookmark**: add PDF bookmarks for each question using hyperref package; and

`legacy` (*Opt*) **legacy**: enables old definitions of `\vec` and `\C` for backward compatibility.

3.2 Macros and environments

The `ou-tma` package provides several valuable macros and environments, most are documented here.

3.2.1 Document level commands

The document-level commands are intended for use within the document's preamble. They generally affect what appears on the title page and the headers/footers.

The most essential part of an assignment is to identify who it has been written by `\myname` and what it has been written for. To this end, the `\myname` macro is used to specify your name: this should be your name as recorded with the University. As names are not unique, the OU allocates a Personal Identification Number (or PIN) as a `\mypin` unique identifier for each student; this should be declared with the `\mypin` macro. It is formed by a letter, followed by seven digits—or six digits and a letter X. This is distinct from the OUCU, or OU Computer User identifier that is used to log in to the OU website. Once the personal identification has been done, the module being worked needs to be declared, the course code of your module should be given `\mycourse` with the `\mycourse` macro and the number of the assignment using the `\mytma` macro. Note that this is just the assignment number; there is no need to include the characters TMA. The final document level command is used if you wish to set a specific date that will be displayed on the compiled document title page; you may `\setdate` use `\setdate`. This will override the default of using the compile date.

Example:

```
% \myname{Anthony Neil Other}
% \mypin{A1234567}
% \mycourse{M101} % The original Maths introduction module
% \mytma{02} % TMA02
% \setdate{March 2025}
%
```

3.2.2 Question environment commands

These commands are the ones that, though few, comprise the bulk of the body of the TMA answer content of a paper.

`question (env.)` Within a TMA, each answer should be placed in a `question` environment. The question number is printed across the left margin, preceded by the question string which defaults to 'Q' but may be redefined by use of the command `\setquestionstring` `\setquestionstring[⟨alignment⟩]{⟨required question number introduction⟩}`. By setting *alignment* to 'l' it is possible to left align the question string and number from the margin rather than into it, this is particularly useful for languages where the translation of 'Question' is long enough to disappear past the left hand edge of the page: the default is 'r' for right aligned. The question number itself is automatically incremented unless one is specified in the optional parameter. Since

the question is presented as an environment, it may be convenient to place each question in a separate file to be included in the main paper.

`\qpart` Often questions are comprised of multiple parts, therefore, `\qpart` indicates the start of a question part. It will set the part identifier within the left-hand margin space. Normally, the parts are lettered as **a**, **b**, **c**... unless the option `roman` has been given to the `ou-tma` package when the parts are numbered as **i**, **ii**, **iii**... As with the actual questions, this is an auto-incrementing value unless an optional value is given. Note that the value should be numerical even if the parts are lettered or in Roman numerals. Each new question restarts the numbering at 1, which will be rendered as **a** or **i** as dictated by the options in effect.

There are frequent occasions that the parts of questions may be further divided into `\qsubpart` sub-parts; these may be declared using the `\qsubpart` macro. As with `\qpart`, this is set in the left margin and automatically incremented: an option to choose the sub-part number is also available. If a `\qsubpart` immediately follows a `\qpart`, both marginal markers will be set on the same line.

Infrequently, there may arise the need for alternative questioning paths. This is most frequently the case when there has been some form of practical that may not be feasible for all students to take part in. Under these circumstances questions get issued with tracking version, so there will be a question line '1' and a question `\qsubparte` line '2', to accommodate these the `\qsubparte` macro is made available. As with the standard `\qsubpart` macro, it may be followed by an optional number to restart the sequence, but it has, in addition, a required parameter to give the track number. *This is included in the `ou-tma-sup` package.*

Note that `question` is an environment to be used with the `\begin... \end` structure, `\qpart` and `\qsubpart` are both macros that lay down titles in the margin and are designed to be used on a line on their own.

Example:

```
\begin{question}[\langle question number \rangle]
:
\qpart[\langle part number \rangle]
:
\qsubpart[\langle sub-part number \rangle]
:
\qsubparte[\langle sub-part number \rangle]{\langle postfix track number \rangle}
:
\end{question}
```

3.2.3 Mathematical symbology

Various mathematical symbols and elements are defined for convenience, working from the normal suggested formats used within Open University courses. These

are mostly as proscribed by the various standards bodies too, for reference see “Quantities and units - Part 2: Mathematics” ISO 80000-2:2019*

These commands are created in such a manner that they will work correctly in both text and maths modes.

\dd Differential operators The general advise for most OU modules is to use an upright letter ‘d’ when specifying differential variables, thus `\dd` is provided to allow simple accomodation of this. Similarly, Euler’s number and the imaginary unit representation of $\sqrt{-1}$ are both usually given upright letters of ‘e’, (`\e`), and ‘i’, (`\ii`), respectively.

Remember that it is always the exception that proves the rule: follow the the module guidebook for the course being completed.

Example 1: Differential

Code:

In display mode, compare `\dd\` with `d`:
`\[`
`\frac{\dd^2 y}{\dd x^2} + x\frac{\dd y}{\dd x} + y = 2\sin(x)\`
`\]`
 and in line mode `$\e^{\ii x} = \cos(x) + \ii\sin(x)$`

Result:

In display mode, compare `d` with `d`:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2\sin(x)$$

and in line mode `eix = cos(x) + isin(x)`

Number sets Standard ‘black-board’ fonts are used to indicate a number of frequently designated groups of numbers.

`\N` `\N`: \mathbb{N} represents all natural numbers;

`\Z` `\Z`: \mathbb{Z} represents all integers;

`\Q` `\Q`: \mathbb{Q} represents all rational numbers;

`\R` `\R`: \mathbb{R} represents all real numbers; and

`\Complex` `\Complex`: \mathbb{C} represents all complex numbers.

* Available from British Standards Online as BS EN ISO-2:2019 (ISBN 978 0 539 23108 3), The European Standards Agency and The International Standard Organisation. All are purchasable publications.

Example 2: Number sets

Code:

```
The relationship between number sets:
\begin{itemize}
\item \mathbb{N} (Natural numbers)  $\subseteq \mathbb{Z}$  (Integers);
      every natural number is also an integer.
\item \mathbb{Z} (Integers)  $\subseteq \mathbb{Q}$  (Rational numbers);
      every integer is also a rational number.
\item \mathbb{Q} (Rational numbers)  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$  (Real
      numbers); every rational number is also a real
      number.
\item \mathbb{C} (Complex numbers)  $\supseteq \mathbb{R}$  (Real
      number); complex numbers include real numbers as
      a subset, since they can be represented by
       $a+ib$  where  $a$  and  $b$  are real numbers.
\end{itemize}
```

Result:

The relationship between number sets:

- \mathbb{N} (Natural numbers) $\subseteq \mathbb{Z}$ (Integers); every natural number is also an integer.
- \mathbb{Z} (Integers) $\subseteq \mathbb{Q}$ (Rational numbers); every integer is also a rational number.
- \mathbb{Q} (Rational numbers) $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$ (Real numbers); every rational number is also a real number.
- \mathbb{C} (Complex numbers) $\supseteq \mathbb{R}$ (Real number); complex numbers include real numbers as a subset, since they can be represented by $a + ib$ where a and b are real numbers.

\vect **Vector notation** Two different vector representations are typically used on OU modules, there is the two, or more, letter with an over arrow version given with **\vect**; and the emboldened upright letter version **\ve**—the latter is commonly handwritten as an underlined letter.

Example 3: Vectors

Code:

```
Given a point  $A$  at the co-ordinate  $(6, 3)$  and a
point  $B$  at the co-ordinate  $(-4, 8)$ , the vector
 $\vec{AB}$  has a gradient of  $\frac{8-3}{-4-6} =$ 
 $\frac{5}{-10} = -\frac{1}{2}$ 
The standard unit vectors are  $\mathbf{i}$  and  $\mathbf{j}$ .
They are usually at right angles to each other.
```

Result:

Given a point A at the co-ordinate $(6, 3)$ and a point B at the co-ordinate $(-4, 8)$, the vector \vec{AB} has a gradient of $\frac{8-3}{-4-6} = \frac{5}{-10} = -\frac{1}{2}$. The standard unit vectors are \mathbf{i} and \mathbf{j} . They are usually at right angles to each other.

\st Ordinal indicators The use of ordinal indicators is not specific to OU modules, but frequently is a useful element that is just inconvenient to produce.

\rd So the standard four English ordinals are provided **\st**, **\nd**, **\rd**, and **\nth**, e.g. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th.

\nth Note that the last ordinal is **\nth** not **\th**, the latter produces a thorn character, þ, and that only works if you have other than the default 7-bit font encoding (OT1).

Combinatorial notations There are two combinatorial forms that are commonly used in OU modules, the combination selecting r out of a total of n items where order does not matter, and the permutations of r out of n items where order matters.

\comb **\comb:** $\{\langle n \rangle\}\{\langle r \rangle\}$. This is equivalent to

$${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

\perm **\perm:** $\{\langle n \rangle\}\{\langle r \rangle\}$. This is equivalent to

$${}^nP_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

Mathematical operators Additional mathematical operators are defined, again for convenience of entry.

\re **\re:** $\mapsto \text{Re}$

\im **\im:** $\mapsto \text{Im}$

\Log **\Log:** $\mapsto \text{Log}$

\Arg **\Arg:** $\mapsto \text{Arg}$

\Wnd **\Wnd:** $\mapsto \text{Wnd}$

\Res **\Res:** $\mapsto \text{Res}$

\Ker **\Ker:** $\mapsto \text{Ker}$

\Orb **\Orb:** $\mapsto \text{Orb}$

\Stab **\Stab:** $\mapsto \text{Stab}$

\Fix **\Fix:** $\mapsto \text{Fix}$

Derivatives There are three derivative forms defined specifically for speeding calculus entry and accuracy. One uses the dx form and two use the partial, ∂x , form.

\deriv **\deriv:** $\{\langle y \rangle\}\{\langle x \rangle\} \mapsto \frac{dy}{dx}$

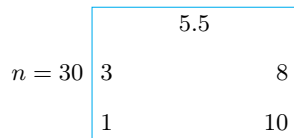
<code>\pderiv</code>	<code>\pderiv: \langle y \rangle \langle x \rangle \mapsto \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}</code>
<code>\psderiv</code>	<code>\psderiv: \langle y \rangle \langle x \rangle \langle z \rangle \mapsto \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x \partial z}</code>

Additional symbols A couple of additional symbols are available for use in different modules, or purely for convenience.

<code>\rect</code>	<code>\rect: \rect</code> , \square , is defined particularly for the use of M208 people although others may find it useful.
<code>\ld</code>	<code>\ld: \lambda</code> , λ , is another useful definition for M208 student who may be taxed by the number of times they need to type, and then correct their spelling of, <code>\lambda</code> . The macro will work correctly in both text and maths mode. <i>This is an ou-tma-sup macro.</i>
<code>\Pounds</code>	<code>\Pounds: \langle value \rangle</code> <code>\Pounds</code> displays a Pound Sterling amount in the appropriate format with two decimal places (rounded as necessary). For example <code>\Pounds{2.56}</code> renders as £2.56. <i>This is an ou-tma-sup macro.</i>

Statistics devices A common device in statistics is the ‘Five value statistic summary’, it is communicated via a standardised graphic.

<code>\FiveStats</code>	<code>[\langle n \rangle \langle min \rangle \langle max \rangle \langle median \rangle \langle Q1 \rangle \langle Q3 \rangle]</code> <code>\FiveStats</code> uses TikZ to draw the appropriate diagram. For example: <code>\FiveStats[30]{1}{10}{5.5}{3}{8}</code> results in
-------------------------	---



The count of values, n , is optional. *This is part of the ou-tma-sup package.*

Legacy elements There are a couple of macros which become enabled when using the `legacy` option. These are now deprecated and may be removed from a future version. There are name clashes with standard L^AT_EX commands, so please be aware of this if used.

<code>\C</code>	<code>\C: \Complex</code> is the original version of <code>\Complex</code>
<code>\vec</code>	<code>\vec: \vect</code> is the original version of <code>\vect</code>

4 Implementation of ou-tma

```

1 %% ou-tma.sty
2 %% Copyright 2025 G. I. Riley <geoffr@adaso.com>
3 %
4 % This work may be distributed and/or modified under the
5 % conditions of the LaTeX Project Public License, either version 1.3
6 % of this license or (at your option) any later version.
7 % The latest version of this license is in
8 %   http://www.latex-project.org/lppl.txt
9 % and version 1.3 or later is part of all distributions of LaTeX
10 % version 2005-12-01 or later.

```

```

11 %
12 % This work has the LPPL maintenance status ‘maintained.’
13 %
14 % The Current Maintainer of this work is Geoff Riley.
15 %
16 %% This package may be freely used, especially by, but not limited to,
17 %% students, lecturers and staff of the Open University. It was created
18 %% by the efforts of many who are now or have been connected with the
19 %% Open University Students Association. No acknowledgement is
20 %% _required_ for using this package within the production of a _Tutor
21 %% Marked Assessment._

```

Adapted by Peter McFarlane from various sources. All errors of style or content are mine or subsequent contributors. Acknowledgements to Bob Margolis and Rob Lynas (from whom some macros are plagiarised). Further contributions from Steve Mayer and Tim Dale. Annotations, in part, and further modification by Geoff Riley.

Package Options

`\[alph]` (default) question numbering as 1(b)(iii)

`\[roman]` varies question numbering to sequence used by M381 i.e. 1(ii)(c)

`\[cleveref]` question numbering creates automatic referencing for use with cleveref package

`\[pdfbookmark]` add PDF bookmarks for each question using hyperref package

`\[legacy]` enables old definitions of `\vec` and `\C` for backward compatibility

To use a package option, place the option(s) before the package name:

```
\usepackage[roman,cleveref]{ou-tma}
```

Before getting into the main package, it is necessary to ensure that the L^AT_EX3 extensions are loaded. Most modern versions of the L^AT_EX core have this rolled in as standard, but as a belt and braces approach, inclusion here does no harm.

```
22 \RequirePackage{expl3} % LaTeX3 "experimental"
```

4.1 Package Initialisation

We are starting off using the `\ExplSyntaxOn` command to enable the L^AT_EX3 extensions before declaring a set of ‘constants’ that will be used by our package. Working with the established conventions the constants are declared as variables are named to reflect their ownership and function. These are all declared as ‘token lists’ so that they may, effectively, hold string elements. Make the underscore character a letter!

`g_tma_constant_name` `g_tma_constant_name:` holds the students personal name

(Var)

`g_tma_constant_tma` `g_tma_constant_tma:` holds the number of the TMA being answered

(Var)

`g_tma_constant_course` `g_tma_constant_course`: holds the OU course code for the module being studied

`g_tma_constant_pin` `g_tma_constant_pin`: holds the students personal identification number

`g_tma_constant_thedate` `g_tma_constant_thedate`: holds the date to be printed on the front page of the TMA

```

23 % %%%%%%%%%%%
24 %% Package Initialization
25 % %%%%%%%%%%%
26 \ExplSyntaxOn
27 \tl_new:N \g_tma_constant_name
28 \tl_new:N \g_tma_constant_tma
29 \tl_new:N \g_tma_constant_course
30 \tl_new:N \g_tma_constant_pin
31 \tl_new:N \g_tma_constant_thedate

```

These ‘constants’ are given initial generic values.

```

32 \tl_gset:Nn \g_tma_constant_name {name}
33 \tl_gset:Nn \g_tma_constant_tma {tma}
34 \tl_gset:Nn \g_tma_constant_course {course}
35 \tl_gset:Nn \g_tma_constant_pin {pin}
36 \tl_gset:Nn \g_tma_constant_thedate {the~date}

```

Then commands are provided to retrieve the values when required.

`\name \name`: returns the students name

`\tma \tma`: returns the working TMA number

`\course \course`: returns the OU course reference

`\pin \pin`: returns the students personal identification number

`\thedate \thedate`: returns the date to be printed on the title page of the TMA

```

37 \newcommand{\name}{\g_tma_constant_name}
38 \newcommand{\tma}{\g_tma_constant_tma}
39 \newcommand{\course}{\g_tma_constant_course}
40 \newcommand{\pin}{\g_tma_constant_pin}
41 \newcommand{\thedate}{\g_tma_constant_thedate}

```

Finally, macros are provided to set the values of the ‘constants’: these should only be used within the preamble. Use within the body of the text is unpredictable.

`\myname \myname`: `{\name}` Set the students name

`\mytma \mytma`: `{\tma}` Set the TMA number

`\mycourse \mycourse`: `{\course}` Set the OU course code for the module

`\mypin \mypin: {<pin>}` Set the students personal identification number

`\setdate \setdate: {<the date>}` Set the required date to display on the title page, default is the date of report generation

```

42 \NewDocumentCommand{\myname}{m}{%
43   \tl_gset:Nn \g_tma_constant_name{#1}}
44 \NewDocumentCommand{\mytma}{m}{%
45   \tl_gset:Nn \g_tma_constant_tma{#1}}
46 \NewDocumentCommand{\mycourse}{m}{%
47   \tl_gset:Nn \g_tma_constant_course{#1}}
48 \NewDocumentCommand{\mypin}{m}{%
49   \tl_gset:Nn \g_tma_constant_pin{#1}}
50 \NewDocumentCommand{\setdate}{m}{%
51   \date{#1}\tl_gset:Nn \g_tma_constant_thedate{#1}}

```

That's the end of the L^AT_EX3 extensions requiring the extension switch, so it can be turned off.

```
52 \ExplSyntaxOff
```

Set the `\title` and `\author` ready for use by the `\maketitle` macro at the start of the main document. They use the constants defined above so that changes are automatically reflected. They may be redefined by the user if required.

```

53 \title{\textbf{TMA: \course-\tma}}
54 \author{\textbf{\name\space\pin}}

```

In order to allow the question introduction string to be modified, a general L^AT_EX string is created along with a macro to set it.

`\tma@questionalignment \tma@questionalignment:` Holds the string alignment to the left margin, the default is 'r'. This is particularly useful for question strings that might otherwise extend beyond the left hand reach of the left hand page border.

`\tma@questionstring \tma@questionstring:` Hold the string to be printed before the question number, the default is 'Q'.

`\setquestionstring \setquestionstring: [<char>] { <string> }` Set the string to precede the question number

```

55 \NewDocumentCommand{\tma@questionalignment}{}{r}
56 \NewDocumentCommand{\tma@questionstring}{}{\relax}
57 \NewDocumentCommand{\setquestionstring}{O{r} m}{%
58   \RenewDocumentCommand{\tma@questionalignment}{}{#1}%
59   \RenewDocumentCommand{\tma@questionstring}{}{#2}%
60 }

```

Set the default date to 'today'.

```
61 \setdate{\today}
```

4.2 Package Loading

Here we load the useful packages that have proven their worth for OU students over the years. Many have properties that are utilised by the rest of the `ou-tma` package.

```

62 % %%%%%%%%%%
63 %% Package Loading
64 % %%%%%%%%%%
65
66 \RequirePackage{amsmath}
67 \RequirePackage{amssymb}
68 \RequirePackage{amsthm}
69 \RequirePackage{wasysym}
70 \RequirePackage{bm}
71 \RequirePackage{upgreek}
72 \RequirePackage{graphicx}
73 \RequirePackage{lastpage}
74 \RequirePackage{xifthen}
75 \RequirePackage{verbatim}
76 \RequirePackage{fancyhdr}
77 \RequirePackage{geometry}
78 \RequirePackage{calc}
79 \RequirePackage[UKenglish]{isodate} % use UK format for date
80 \cleanlookdateon % remove th,st, rd from date
81

```

4.3 Geometry Settings

An important part of TMA answering is providing a consistent output, to this end the following page geometry has been brought together as a compromise suitable for most modules.

```

82 % %%%%%%%%%%
83 %% Geometry Settings
84 % %%%%%%%%%%
85
86 \geometry{
87   headheight=10mm,
88   headsep=5mm,
89   bottom=25mm,
90   footskip=15mm,
91   left=30mm,
92   right=30mm,
93   marginparwidth=0mm,
94   marginparsep=0mm,
95   includemp
96 }

```

4.4 Margin Notes

By default, no margin notes are assumed to be required, however, if one is wanted, `\marginnotes` the `\marginnotes` command will set up the side margin ready to accept notes using

`\marginnote` the `\marginnote{note}` command.

```

97 % %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
98 %% Margin Notes
99 % %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
100
101 \NewDocumentCommand{\marginnote}{m}{\marginpar{#1}}
102 \NewDocumentCommand{\marginnotes}{}{
103   \geometry{
104     marginparwidth=40mm,
105     marginparsep=5mm,
106     left=20mm,
107     right=15mm
108   }
109 }
```

4.5 Question Numbering

We set up three counters to keep track of the question number along with associated parts and subparts.

question (*Ctr*) **question:** Holds the current question number, when a new question is started this value is used unless one is provided, in either case the used value is incremented as saved back here. When used, the `\qpart` is automatically reset so that the first part will be part 1.

qpart (*Ctr*) **qpart:** Holds the current part number as a numeric value, as with the question number this may be overridden and is incremented after being used. When used, the `\qsubpart` is automatically reset so that the first subpart will be sub-part 1.

qsubpart (*Ctr*) **qsubpart:** Holds the current sub-part number as a numeric value, again, the value may be overridden and is incremented after being used.

```

110 % %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
111 %% Question Numbering
112 % %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
113
114 \newcounter{question}
115 \newcounter{qpart}[question]
116 \newcounter{qsubpart}[qpart]
```

The question number is set to print as arabic digits,

```
117 \renewcommand{\thequestion}{\arabic{question}}
```

4.6 Option Handling

In order to handle the incoming options for the `ou-tma` package, we create a set of four new boolean tokens.

`tma@roman` (*bool*) `tma@roman`: False indicates ‘alph’ numbering, true indicates ‘roman’ numbering of parts and subpart.

`tma@usecleveref` (*bool*) `tma@usecleveref`: True indicates that the `cleveref` package is requested.

`tma@usepdfbookmark` `tma@usepdfbookmark`: True indicated that the `pdfbookmark` package is requested.
(*bool*)

`tma@legacy` (*bool*) `tma@legacy`: True indicted that the commands `\Complex` and `\vect` will be redefined to the legacy commands `\C` and `\vec`.

```

118 % %%%%%%%%%%%
119 %% Option Handling
120 % %%%%%%%%%%%
121 % Define boolean flags
122 \newif\iftma@roman
123 \newif\iftma@usecleveref
124 \newif\iftma@usepdfbookmark
125 \newif\iftma@legacy
126
127 % Set default options
128 \tma@romanfalse      % Default numbering is ‘alph’
129 \tma@useclevereffalse % Default is not to use cleveref
130 \tma@usepdfbookmarkfalse % Default is not to use pdfbookmark
131 \tma@legacyfalse     % Default is not to use legacy definitions

```

We now set up the default states and commands for the `ou-tma` package operation.

`\theqpart` `\theqpart`: returns the current question part number as either an alpha or roman index.

`\theqsubpart` `\theqsubpart`: returns the current question subpart number as either a roman or an alpha index.

`\tma@crefname` `\tma@crefname`: $\{ \langle label type \rangle \} \{ \langle singular name \rangle \} \{ \langle plural name \rangle \}$ Declares a label with singular and plural spellings for the `cleveref` package.

`\tma@stepcounter` `\tma@stepcounter`: $\{ \langle counter name \rangle \}$ Increments the named counter by one.

`\tma@bookmark` `\tma@bookmark`: $[\langle level \rangle] \{ \langle text \rangle \} \{ \langle name \rangle \}$ The level is optional, numerical, the default is zero, the top level. The text is what will appear in the bookmark panel, and the name is what may be used as a reference to the location from other parts of the document.

`\tma@pageref` `\tma@pageref`: $\{ \langle name \rangle \}$ returns the page number, if known, that contains the bookmark with the label name.

```

132 % Define commands with default values
133 \renewcommand{\theqpart}{\alph{qpart}}
134 \renewcommand{\theqsubpart}{\roman{qsubpart}}
135 \NewDocumentCommand{\tma@crefname}{mmm}{\relax}
136 \NewDocumentCommand{\tma@stepcounter}{m}{\stepcounter{#1}}
137 \NewDocumentCommand{\tma@bookmark}{0{0}mm}{\relax}
138 \NewDocumentCommand{\tma@pageref}{m}{\pageref{#1}}

```

Declare each of the valid options for the option processing system. In each case, the action is to set the appropriate boolean to true or false.

```

139 % Declare options
140 \DeclareOption{roman}{%
141   \tma@romantrue%
142 }
143 \DeclareOption{alph}{%
144   \tma@romanfalse%
145 }
146 \DeclareOption{cleveref}{%
147   \tma@useclevereftrue%
148 }
149 \DeclareOption{pdfbookmark}{%
150   \tma@usepdfbookmarktrue%
151 }
152 \DeclareOption{legacy}{%
153   \tma@legacytrue%
154 }
155 \DeclareOption*{%
156   \PackageWarning{ou-tma}{Unknown option '\CurrentOption'}%
157 }

```

Go ahead, process those options!

```

158 % Process options
159 \ProcessOptions\relax

```

4.7 Debugging Options

A short section of code outputting to the log the state of the four main options that may be passed to the ou-tma package.

```

160 \typeout{***** OPTION RESULTS *****}
161 \iftma@usepdfbookmark
162 \typeout{pdfbookmark is TRUE}
163 \else
164 \typeout{pdfbookmark is FALSE}
165 \fi
166 \iftma@roman
167 \typeout{roman is TRUE}
168 \else
169 \typeout{roman is FALSE}
170 \fi
171 \iftma@usecleveref
172 \typeout{cleveref is TRUE}
173 \else
174 \typeout{cleveref is FALSE}
175 \fi
176 \iftma@legacy
177 \typeout{legacy is TRUE}
178 \else
179 \typeout{legacy is FALSE}

```



```

180 \fi
181 \typeout{***** END OPTION RESULTS *****}

```

4.8 Package adjustments based on Options

```

182 % %%%%%%%%%%%
183 %% Set Up Package Based on Options
184 % %%%%%%%%%%%
185
186 % Set question numbering
187 \iftma@roman
188 \renewcommand{\theqpart}{\roman{qpart}}
189 \renewcommand{\theqsubpart}{\alph{qsubpart}}
190 \else
191 \renewcommand{\theqpart}{\alph{qpart}}
192 \renewcommand{\theqsubpart}{\roman{qsubpart}}
193 \fi
194 % Load hyperref if necessary
195 \iftma@usepdfbookmark
196 \AtBeginDocument{%
197   \hypersetup{%
198     colorlinks=true,%
199     linkcolor=blue,%
200     urlcolor=blue,%
201     pdfstartview=FitH,%
202     pdftitle={TMA~\tma}, %
203     pdfauthor={\name~-\pin}, %
204     pdfkeywords={OUCU:~\pin, TMA~\tma}, %
205     pdfsubject=\course%
206   }%
207 }
208 \RequirePackage[pdfencoding=unicode,psdextra]{hyperref}
209 \fi
210
211 % Load cleveref if necessary
212 \iftma@usecleveref
213 % Ensure hyperref is loaded before cleveref
214 \@ifpackageloaded{hyperref}%
215 {}%
216 {\RequirePackage[pdfencoding=unicode,psdextra]{hyperref}}
217 \RequirePackage{cleveref}
218 % Redefine commands for cleveref
219 \RenewDocumentCommand{\tma@crefname}{mmm}{\crefname{#1}{#2}{#3}}
220 \RenewDocumentCommand{\tma@stepcounter}{m}{\refstepcounter{#1}}
221 \fi
222
223 % Redefine commands for pdfbookmark
224 \iftma@usepdfbookmark
225 \RenewDocumentCommand{\tma@pageref}{m}{\pageref*{#1}}
226 \RenewDocumentCommand{\tma@bookmark}{0{0} +m +m}{%
227   \pdfbookmark[#1]{#2}{#3}%
228 }
229 \fi
230
231 \setquestionstring{Q}

```

232

4.9 Question Environment

```

233 % %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
234 %% Question Environment
235 % %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
236
237 % Set up cref names if cleveref is used
238 \iftma@usecleveref
239 \tma@crefname{question}{question}{questions}
240 \tma@crefname{qpart}{part}{parts}
241 \tma@crefname{qsubpart}{section}{sections}
242 \fi
243

```

Commands to introduce Questions, parts and subparts.

In each case, an optional argument allows a fixed starting ‘number’ to be included to override the default of using the next.

```

244 \NewDocumentEnvironment{question}{0{0}}{%
245   \ifthenelse{#1>0}{\setcounter{question}{#1-1}}{\relax}%
246   \tma@stepcounter{question}%
247   \tma@bookmark{Question \thequestion}%
248   {question\thequestion}%
249   \makebox[0em] [\tma@questionalignment]{\large{\tma@questionstring~\thequestion%
250     \hspace{0.3em}}}\par%
251 }{%
252   \par \vspace{3em}%
253 }
254
255 \NewDocumentCommand{\qpart}{0{0}}{%
256   \ifthenelse{#1>0}{\setcounter{qpart}{#1-1}}{\relax}%
257   \tma@stepcounter{qpart}%
258   \tma@bookmark[1]{\thequestion.\theqpart}%
259   {qpart.\thequestion.\theqpart}%
260   \par%
261   \makebox[0pt] [r]{\large{(\theqpart)\hspace{1.5em} }}%
262 }
263
264 \NewDocumentCommand{\qsubpart}{0{0}}{%
265   \ifthenelse{#1>0}{\setcounter{qsubpart}{#1-1}}{\relax}%
266   \tma@stepcounter{qsubpart}%
267   \tma@bookmark[2]{\thequestion.\theqpart.\theqsubpart}%
268   {qsubpart.\thequestion.\theqpart.\theqsubpart}%
269   \ifthenelse{\value{qsubpart}>1}%
270   {\par}{}%
271   \hspace{-2em}\makebox[2em] [l]{\large{(\theqsubpart)}}%
272 }
273

```

4.10 Mathematical commands

```

274 % %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
275 %% Mathematical Commands

```

```

276 % %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
277
278 %% Differential Operators
279 \NewDocumentCommand{\dd}{-}{\ensuremath{\mathop{\!}\mathrm{d}}}
280 \NewDocumentCommand{\e}{-}{\ensuremath{\mathrm{e}}}
281 \NewDocumentCommand{\ii}{-}{\ensuremath{\mathrm{i}}}
282
283 %% Number Sets
284 \NewDocumentCommand{\N}{-}{\ensuremath{\mathbb{N}}}
285 \NewDocumentCommand{\Z}{-}{\ensuremath{\mathbb{Z}}}
286 \NewDocumentCommand{\Q}{-}{\ensuremath{\mathbb{Q}}}
287 \NewDocumentCommand{\R}{-}{\ensuremath{\mathbb{R}}}
288 \NewDocumentCommand{\Complex}{-}{%
289 \ensuremath{\mathbb{C}}} % Changed from \C to \Complex
290 \NewDocumentCommand{\Rr}{-}{\ensuremath{\mathcal{R}}}
291
292 %% Vector Notation
293 \NewDocumentCommand{\vect}{m}{%
294 \ensuremath{\overrightarrow{\#1}}} % Changed from \vec to \vect
295 \NewDocumentCommand{\ve}{m}{\ensuremath{\textbf{\#1}}}
296
297 %% Ordinal Indicators
298 \NewDocumentCommand{\st}{-}{\textsuperscript{st}}
299 \NewDocumentCommand{\nd}{-}{\textsuperscript{nd}}
300 \NewDocumentCommand{\rd}{-}{\textsuperscript{rd}}
301 \NewDocumentCommand{\nth}{-}{\textsuperscript{th}}
302
303 %% Additional Symbols
304 \NewDocumentCommand{\rect}{-}{\ensuremath{\sqsubset\!\!\sqsupset}}
305
306 %% Combinatorial Notations
307 \NewDocumentCommand{\comb}{mm}{\ensuremath{{}^{\#1}C_{\#2}}}
308 \NewDocumentCommand{\perm}{mm}{\ensuremath{{}^{\#1}P_{\#2}}}
309
310 %% Mathematical Operators
311 \DeclareMathOperator{\re}{Re}
312 \DeclareMathOperator{\im}{Im}
313 \DeclareMathOperator{\Log}{Log}
314 \DeclareMathOperator{\Arg}{Arg}
315 \DeclareMathOperator{\Wnd}{Wnd}
316 \DeclareMathOperator{\Res}{Res}
317 \DeclareMathOperator{\Ker}{Ker}
318 \DeclareMathOperator{\Orb}{Orb}
319 \DeclareMathOperator{\Stab}{Stab}
320 \DeclareMathOperator{\Fix}{Fix}
321
322 %% Derivatives
323 \NewDocumentCommand{\deriv}{mm}{%
324 \frac{\dd{\#1}}{\dd{\#2}}}
325 \NewDocumentCommand{\pderiv}{mm}{%
326 \frac{\partial \#1}{\partial \#2}}
327 \NewDocumentCommand{\psderiv}{mmm}{%
328 \frac{\partial^2 \#1}{\partial \#2 \partial \#3}}
329
330 % Legacy Definitions

```

```

331 \iftma@legacy
332 % Redefine \vec to old definition
333 \RenewDocumentCommand{\vec}{m}{\ensuremath{\overrightarrow{#1}}}
334 % Redefine \C to old definition
335 \ProvideDocumentCommand{\C}{}{\ensuremath{\mathbb{C}}}
336 \RenewDocumentCommand{\C}{}{\ensuremath{\mathbb{C}}}
337 \fi
338

```

4.11 Theorem Environment

```

339 % %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
340 %% Theorem Environment
341 % %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
342
343 \newtheorem{lemma}{Lemma}
344 \newtheorem{theorem}{Theorem}
345 % Define \blacksmiley without loading wasysym
346 \ProvideDocumentCommand{\blacksmiley}{}{%
347   \ensuremath{\unicode{263B}} % Unicode for blacksmiley emoji
348   \RenewDocumentCommand{\qedsymbol}{}{\blacksmiley}
349

```

4.12 Miscellaneous Settings

```

350 % %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
351 %% Miscellaneous Settings
352 % %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
353
354 \RenewDocumentCommand{\thefootnote}{}{\fnsymbol{footnote}}
355 \numberwithin{equation}{question}
356 \setlength{\parindent}{0pt}
357 \setlength{\parskip}{2ex plus 0.3ex minus 0.2ex}
358

```

4.13 Header and Footer Settings

```

359 % %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
360 %% Header and Footer Settings
361 % %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
362
363 \pagestyle{fancy}
364 \fancyhf{} % Clear all headers and footers
365 \fancyhead[L]{\textrm{\name\ \pin}}
366 \fancyhead[C]{\textrm{\course\ TMA-\tma}}
367 \fancyhead[R]{\textrm{Page \thepage\ of \tma@pageref{LastPage}}}
368 \RenewDocumentCommand{\headrulewidth}{}{0pt} % Remove header rule
369
370 % %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
371 %% End of Package ou-tma
372 % %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
373
374 \endinput

```

5 Implementation of ou-tma-sup

```

1 %% ou-tma-sup.sty
2 %% Copyright 2025 G. I. Riley <geoffr@adaso.com>
3 %% This package may be freely used, especially by, but not limited to,
4 %% students, lecturers and staff of the Open University. It was created
5 %% by the efforts of many who are now or have been connected with the
6 %% Open University Students Association. No acknowledgement is
7 %% _required_ for using this package within the production of a _Tutor
8 %% Marked Assessment._

```

This is the OU TMA supplementary file. It's purpose is to contain commands that are less commonly used, probably used by only one or two modules; and for experimental commands that may be included for testing by a wider audience but may be deemed unnecessary in the long run.

```

9 % \RequirePackage{expl3} % Automatically loaded with the \ProvidesExplPackage
10 \RequirePackage{ou-tma} % main ou-tma package
11 \ExplSyntaxOn
12 % -----
13 % README / Package Summary
14 % -----
15 % This package provides macros for formatting numeric approximations, probability
16 % expressions, monetary values, and statistical diagrams, using expl3 and siunitx.
17 % It is intended for typesetting mathematics and statistics answers in OU TMAs.
18 %
19 % -----
20 % Main formatting commands
21 % -----
22 % \tmadp[<options>]{<value(s)>}[<unit>] % Round to <n> decimal places
23 % \tmasf[<options>]{<value(s)>}[<unit>] % Round to <n> significant figures
24 %
25 % <value(s)> should be either:
26 %   - {x, n}          for one value to n dp/sf
27 %   - {x, y, n}       for a range from x to y to n dp/sf
28 %
29 % Optional [<options>] may include:
30 %   style=bracket      % for bracketed range: (x, y)
31 %   style=to (default) % for range using 'x to y'
32 %
33 % -----
34 % Other useful commands
35 % -----
36 % \prob{event}          % Formats P(event) in upright font
37 % \Pounds{amount}      % Formats amount in £ with two dp, e.g. £3.45
38 % \FiveStats[<n>]{min}{max}{med}{Q1}{Q3}
39 %   Draws a 5-number summary diagram using TikZ.
40 %   Optional argument: n = sample size (e.g. \FiveStats[30]{1}{10}{5.5}{3}{8})
41 % -----
42 %% Package Initialisation
43 \ExplSyntaxOff
44 \RequirePackage{amsmath}
45 \RequirePackage{ifthen}
46
47 \RequirePackage{siunitx}

```

```

48 \sisetup{per-mode = symbol}
49 \sisetup{uncertainty-mode = separate}
50
51 \RequirePackage{tikz}
52 \RequirePackage{pgfplots}
53 \pgfplotsset{compat=1.18}
54 \usepgfplotslibrary{units}
55 \usetikzlibrary{angles,
56     quotes,
57     calc,
58     arrows.meta,
59     positioning,
60     decorations.markings}
61

```

5.1 TikZ styles for solid and hollow dots

```

62 % %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
63 %% TikZ styles for solid and hollow dots
64 % %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
65
66 % Create TikZ styles for solid and hollow dots: used to mark included and excluded points
67 \tikzset{
68     solidldot/.style={only marks, mark=*, mark size=2pt, color=black},
69     hollowdot/.style={only marks, mark=o, mark size=2pt, color=black, fill=white, line width=1pt}
70 }
71

```

5.2 Question subpart with extention

```

72 % %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
73 %% Question subpart with extention
74 % %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
75
76 % Make a question subpart with an extension, eg: Q1.a.i-1
77 % Usage:
78 %   \qsubparte[n]{ext}
79 %   where n is an optional value to reset the counter, a decimal value,
80 %       omitted or zero continues the previous count.
81 %   and ext is the required extension string.
82 \NewDocumentCommand{\qsubparte}{0{0}m}{
83     {
84         \iftma@roman
85             \renewcommand{\theqsubpart}{\alph{qsubpart}-#2}
86         \else
87             \renewcommand{\theqsubpart}{\roman{qsubpart}-#2}
88         \fi
89         \qsubpart[#1]
90     }
91 }
92

```

`\tmadp [options]{values}[units]`

`\tmasf` [*<options>*]{*<values>*}[*<units>*]

Each of these macros follow the same format, they produce automatically rendered n decimal places or significant figures, and can optionally display ranges and units thereof. The values should be a comma separated list of two or three numbers, the last specifying the appropriate digit count. If two values are given then they represent a real number followed by the digit count; and if three values are given, then they represent a range of two real numbers followed by the digit count.

Zero padding is applied where needed, so:

`\tmadp(5.5,3)` correctly returns 5.500 (to 3 dp); and

`\tmadp[style=bracket]{2.25,7.25,2}[\gram]` returns (2.25 g, 7.25 g) (to 2 dp)

5.3 Macros to render appropriate decimal places and significant figures

```

93 % %%%%%%%%%%
94 %% Decimal places and significant figures
95 % %%%%%%%%%%
96
97 \ExplSyntaxOn
98
99 \tl_if_exist:NF \l__tma_style_tl { \tl_new:N \l__tma_style_tl }
100 \tl_if_exist:NF \l__tma_label_style_tl { \tl_new:N \l__tma_label_style_tl }
101
102 \keys_define:nn { tma }
103 {
104   style .choice:,
105   style / to .code:n = { \tl_set:Nn \l__tma_style_tl { to } },
106   style / bracket .code:n = { \tl_set:Nn \l__tma_style_tl { bracket } },
107   style .initial:n = to,
108
109   labels .choice:,
110   labels / words .code:n = { \tl_set:Nn \l__tma_label_style_tl { words } },
111   labels / long .code:n = { \tl_set:Nn \l__tma_label_style_tl { long } },
112   labels / abbr .code:n = { \tl_set:Nn \l__tma_label_style_tl { abbr } },
113   labels / short .code:n = { \tl_set:Nn \l__tma_label_style_tl { abbr } },
114   labels / dp-sf .code:n = { \tl_set:Nn \l__tma_label_style_tl { abbr } },
115   labels .initial:n = abbr,
116 }
117
118 %% Public commands
119 % Parameters for \tmadp and \tmasf:
120 % #1: keyval options like [style=bracket]
121 % #2: data (e.g. 1.2, 3.4, 2)
122 % #3: optional unit
123 % #4: mode (dp or sf)
124 \NewDocumentCommand{\tmadp}{0{}mO{}}{ \tma_format:nnnn {#1}{#2}{#3}{dp} }
125 \NewDocumentCommand{\tmasf}{0{}mO{}}{ \tma_format:nnnn {#1}{#2}{#3}{sf} }
126
127 % Entry point: parse style and data
128 \cs_new_protected:Nn \tma_format:nnnn
129 {
130   \keys_set:nn { tma } {#1}
131   \tma_parse:nnn {#2}{#3}{#4}

```

```

132 }
133
134 % Parse 2- or 3-item list
135 \cs_new_protected:Nn \tma_parse:nnn
136 {
137   \clist_set:Nn \l_tmpa_clist {#1}
138   \int_case:nnF { \clist_count:N \l_tmpa_clist }
139   {
140     {2}{
141       \tma_format_single:nnnn
142       { \clist_item:Nn \l_tmpa_clist {1} }
143       { \clist_item:Nn \l_tmpa_clist {2} }
144       {#2} % unit
145       {#3} % mode
146     }
147     {3}{
148       \tma_format_range:nnnnn
149       { \clist_item:Nn \l_tmpa_clist {1} }
150       { \clist_item:Nn \l_tmpa_clist {2} }
151       { \clist_item:Nn \l_tmpa_clist {3} }
152       {#2} % unit
153       {#3} % mode
154     }
155   }
156   { \textbf{Error: expected 2 or 3 comma-separated values.} }
157 }
158
159 % Single number (optional unit)
160 \cs_new_protected:Nn \tma_format_single:nnnn
161 {
162   \tma_with_rounding:nnn {#4}{#2}
163   {
164     \tl_if_blank:nTF {#3}
165     { \num{#1} }
166     { \qty{#1}{#3} }
167     \text{~(to~#2~\tma_mode_label:nn {#4}{\l__tma_label_style_tl})}
168   }
169 }
170
171 % Range (optional unit) with style switch
172 \cs_new_protected:Nn \tma_format_range:nnnnn
173 {
174   % no unit
175   \tl_if_blank:nTF {#4}
176   {
177     \tl_if_eq:NnTF \l__tma_style_tl { bracket }
178     { \tma_output_bracketed_range:nnnnn {#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5} }
179     {
180       \tma_with_rounding:nnn {#5}{#3}
181       { \num{#1}\text{~to~}\num{#2} }
182     }
183   }
184   { % with unit
185     \tl_if_eq:NnTF \l__tma_style_tl { bracket }
186     { \tma_output_bracketed_range:nnnnn {#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5} }
187     {

```

```

188         \tma_with_rounding:nnn {#5}{#3}
189         { \SIrange{#1}{#2}{#4} }
190     }
191 }
192 }
193
194 % Core: locally apply siunitx rounding then typeset #3
195 %   #1 = mode code dp/sf/off, #2 = precision, #3 = content
196 \cs_new_protected:Nn \tma_with_rounding:nnn
197 {
198     \group_begin:
199     \exp_args:Nx \sisetup
200     { round-mode=\tma_mode_map:n {#1}, round-precision=\int_eval:n {#2} }
201     #3
202     \group_end:
203 }
204
205 % Bracketed style output; handles math/text mode parens
206 \cs_new_protected:Nn \tma_output_bracketed_range:nnnnn
207 {
208     \tma_with_rounding:nnn {#5}{#3}
209     {
210         \mode_if_math:TF
211         {
212             ( \qty{#1}{#4},~\qty{#2}{#4} )
213             \text{~(to~#3~\tma_mode_label:nn {#5}{\l__tma_label_style_tl})}
214         }
215         {
216             \text{({}\qty{#1}{#4},~\qty{#2}{#4}\text{})}
217             \text{~(to~#3~\tma_mode_label:nn {#5}{\l__tma_label_style_tl})}
218         }
219     }
220 }
221
222 % Mapping + label text
223 \cs_new:Npn \tma_mode_map:n #1
224 {
225     \str_case:nnF {#1}
226     { {dp}{places} {sf}{figures} {off}{off} }
227     { places }
228 }
229
230 \cs_new:Npn \tma_mode_label:nn #1#2
231 {
232     \str_case:nnF {#2}
233     {
234         {words}{ \tma_label_words:n {#1} }
235         {long} { \tma_label_long:n {#1} }
236         {abbr} { \tma_label_abbr:n {#1} }
237     }
238     { \tma_label_abbr:n {#1} }
239 }
240
241 \cs_new:Npn \tma_label_words:n #1
242 {
243     \str_case:nnF {#1} { {dp}{places} {sf}{figures} {off}{off} } {places}

```

```

244 }
245
246 \cs_new:Npn \tma_label_long:n #1
247 {
248   \str_case:nnF {#1}
249   { {dp}{decimal~places} {sf}{significant~figures} {off}{off} }
250   { decimal~places }
251 }
252
253 \cs_new:Npn \tma_label_abbr:n #1
254 {
255   \str_case:nnF {#1} { {dp}{dp} {sf}{sf} {off}{off} } { dp }
256 }
257
258 \ExplSyntaxOff
259
260

```

5.4 Pound Sterling printing

```

261 % %%%%%%%%%%%
262 %% Pound Sterling value
263 % %%%%%%%%%%%
264
265 \NewDocumentCommand{\Pounds}{m}{%
266   \pounds\,\num[round-precision=2,round-mode=places,round-integer-to-decimal]{#1}%
267 }
268

```

5.5 Five value statistics summary

```

269 % %%%%%%%%%%%
270 %% Five value statistical summary diagram
271 % %%%%%%%%%%%
272
273 % Print the five stats 'square' with the provided values
274 % Arguments: #1 (Optional) number of samples
275 %           #2 Extreme minimum value
276 %           #3 Extreme Maximum value
277 %           #4 Mean average
278 %           #5 Seccond quartile value
279 %           #6 Fourth quartile value
280 \NewDocumentCommand{\FiveStats}{o mmmmm}{%
281   \begingroup
282   \tikzset{
283     every node/.style = {font=\footnotesize,inner sep=0pt},
284     number/.style      = {text depth=0pt},      % tidy baselines
285   }
286   %--- global layout knobs you might like to tweak -----
287   \def\Pad   {3pt}      % white-space between numbers and walls
288   \def\XGap  {25mm}     % distance between the L & R interior columns
289   \def\Row   {1.7em}    % vertical separation between rows
290   %-----
291

```

```

292 \begin{tikzpicture}[baseline=(med.base)]
293 % reference x-coordinates for the two interior columns
294 \coordinate (IL) at (0,0); % interior-left column
295 \coordinate (IR) at (\XGap,0); % interior-right column
296
297 %----- Numbers -----
298 \node[number] (med) at ($ (IL)!0.5!(IR) $) {#4};
299
300 \node[number,anchor=west] (q1) at ($(IL)+(0,-\Row)$) {#5};
301 \node[number,anchor=west] (min) at ($(IL)+(0,-2*\Row)$) {#2};
302
303 \node[number,anchor=east] (q3) at ($(IR)+(0,-\Row)$) {#6};
304 \node[number,anchor=east] (max) at ($(IR)+(0,-2*\Row)$) {#3};
305
306 \IfNoValueF{#1}{
307 % sample size
308 \node[number,anchor=east] (n) at ($(IL)+(-2*\Pad,-\Row)$) {$n = #1$};
309 }
310
311 %----- Frame -----
312 \coordinate (TL) at ($(q1.west |- med.north) + (-\Pad,\Pad)$);
313 \coordinate (TR) at ($(q3.east |- med.north) + (\Pad,\Pad)$);
314 \coordinate (BL) at ($(q1.west |- min.south) + (-\Pad,-\Pad)$);
315 \coordinate (BR) at ($(q3.east |- min.south) + (\Pad,-\Pad)$);
316
317 % draw: top, right, and left edges
318 \draw[cyan, line width=.4pt] (BL) -- (TL) -- (TR) -- (BR);
319 \end{tikzpicture}%
320 \endgroup
321 }
322
323 \ExplSyntaxOn
324

```

5.6 Probability expression

`\prob` *Maths Mode only*. `\prob{<text>}` typesets a probability statement. It allows the use of `\and`, `\or`, `\bar` and `\not` within the definition so that expressions like `$\prob{(Journey A \or Journey B) \and Bus}$` may be set:

$P((\text{Journey A or Journey B}) \text{ and Bus}).$

```

325 % %%%%%%%%%%%
326 %% Probabilty expression
327 % %%%%%%%%%%%
328
329 % Main \prob command
330 \NewDocumentCommand{\prob}{m}
331 {
332   \prob_prob:n { #1 }
333 }
334
335 % Internal implementation with local keyword overrides
336 \cs_new_protected:Nn \prob_prob:n
337 {
338   P\left(

```

```

339 \group_begin:
340 % Locally redefine LaTeX primitives - safely!
341 \cs_set_eq:NN \oldand \and
342 \cs_set_eq:NN \oldor \or
343 \cs_set_eq:NN \oldbar \bar
344 \cs_set_eq:NN \oldnot \not
345
346 \cs_set:Npn \and { \; \textit{and} \; }
347 \cs_set:Npn \or { \; \textit{or} \; }
348 \cs_set:Npn \bar { \mid }
349 \cs_set:Npn \not { \textit{not} \; }
350
351 \text{#1}
352 \group_end:
353 \right)
354 }
355
356 \ExplSyntaxOff

```

5.7 Extra macros

```

357 % %%%%%%%%%%%
358 %% Extra macros
359 % %%%%%%%%%%%
360 \NewDocumentCommand{\pflag}{-}{\ensuremath{[+]}}
361 \NewDocumentCommand{\nflag}{-}{\ensuremath{[-]}}
362 \NewDocumentCommand{\ld}{-}{\ensuremath{\lambda}}
363
364 % %%%%%%%%%%%
365 %% End of Package ou-tma-sup
366 % %%%%%%%%%%%
367
368 %\endinput

```

Change History

sup:v0.12

General: Added <code>\FiveStats</code> for setting statistic summaries	26
Added <code>\Pounds</code> for setting Pound Sterling	26
Added <code>\prob</code> for setting probability texts	27
Added <code>\qsubparte</code> to allow a suffix on a question subpart	22
Added <code>\tmadp</code> and <code>\tmasf</code> for setting d.p. and s.f. texts	23
Added shortcut <code>\ld</code> for <code>\lambda</code> .	28
Added shortcuts for plus and minus flags used in sign tables.	28
Added TikZ styles for solid and hollow dots used in inclusive and exclusive number lines	22

v1.12

General: Standardized package name to 'tma' to make it compatible with CTAN.	
Avoided redefining standard L ^A T _E X commands. Consolidated geometry settings. Adjusted loading order of packages. Improved code readability and comments. Added 'legacy' option to allow old definitions of <code>\vec</code> and <code>\C</code> .	10

v1.13

General: Arranged for <code>\qsubpart</code> to go on the same line as the <code>\qpart</code> when there is no intervening text <code>\qsubpart</code> indents further than <code>\qpart</code> .	10
--	----

v1.14	General: Allow replacement of Question marker tag using <code>\setquestionstring</code> . References with <code>cleveref</code> not working. Replaced my attempts at keeping <code>\qpart</code> and <code>\qsubpart</code> on the same line with Steve Mayers contribution. . . .	10
v1.15	General: Define <code>\setdate</code> and <code>\thedate</code> to allow the header date to be used within the document, eg header and footer.	10
v1.16	General: Added File Properties to pdf files using the hyperref setup system when in pdfbookmark mode.	10
v1.17	General: Rewritten with \LaTeX 3 syntax from the ‘xparse’ package to make commands less fragile. Finally, I got the alignment of part and subpart numbering to line up correctly.	10
v1.18	General: PDF metadata doesn’t set correctly so I have removed it: the cause is an incompatibility between \LaTeX unicode and the PDF restricted character allowance.	10
v1.19	General: PDF metadata (apparently) was solved with help from Steve Mayers; all down to the use of commands as string containers. New (\LaTeX 3) commands are robust and fail to expand within the context of the metadata and bookmarks; old (\LaTeX 2e) commands are fragile and correctly expanded. I have a mix of old commands and new variables now.	10
v1.20	General: Package name changed from ‘tma’ to ‘ou-tma’ to become a little more descriptive and to abide by the minimum package name length suggested by CTAN.	10
v1.21	General: Documentation error spotted and corrected in very first example. A couple of other occurances also corrected in less conspicuous places.	3
v1.21.1	General: Adjustment of kerning in <code>\perm</code> suggested by Peter Osment	19
	Typo notified just after previous errors corrected. Minor error in <code>\setquestionstring</code> instead of <code>\setquestionstring</code>	4
v1.21.2	General: Added alignment variation for question string, suggested by Bruce Ramsey.	4, 12, 18

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Numbers written in italic refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in roman refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

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