

`presentation.sty`: An Infrastructure for Presenting Semantic Macros in \S T E X^*

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April 20, 2014

Abstract

The `presentation` package is a central part of the \S T E X collection, a version of $\text{T E X}/\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T E X}$ that allows to markup $\text{T E X}/\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T E X}$ documents semantically without leaving the document format, essentially turning $\text{T E X}/\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T E X}$ into a document format for mathematical knowledge management (MKM).

This package supplies an infrastructure that allows to specify the presentation of semantic macros, including preference-based bracket elision. This allows to markup the functional structure of mathematical formulae without having to lose high-quality human-oriented presentation in $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T E X}$. Moreover, the notation definitions can be used by MKM systems for added-value services, either directly from the \S T E X sources, or after translation.

*Version v1.0 (last revised 2013/01/04)

Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	The User Interface	3
2.1	Prefix & Postfix Notations	3
2.2	Mixfix Notations	4
2.3	n -ary Associative Operators	4
2.4	Precedence-Based Bracket Elision	6
2.5	Flexible Elision	8
2.6	Other Layout Primitives	10
3	Limitations	11
4	The Implementation	11
4.1	Package Options	11
4.2	The System Commands	12
4.3	Prefix & Postfix Notations	12
4.4	Mixfix Operators	13
4.5	General Elision	16
4.6	Other Layout Primitives	17

1 Introduction

The `presentation` package supplies an infrastructure that allows to specify the presentation of semantic macros, including preference-based bracket elision. This allows to markup the functional structure of mathematical formulae without having to lose high-quality human-oriented presentation in \LaTeX . Moreover, the notation definitions can be used by MKM systems for added-value services, either directly from the \LaTeX sources, or after translation.

\LaTeX is a version of $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$ that allows to markup $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$ documents semantically without leaving the document format, essentially turning $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$ into a document format for mathematical knowledge management (MKM).

The setup for semantic macros described in the `\LaTeX modules` package works well for simple mathematical functions: we make use of the macro application syntax in \TeX to express function application. For a simple function called “foo”, we would just declare `\symdef{foo}[1]{foo(#1)}` and have the concise and intuitive syntax `\foo{x}` for $foo(x)$. But mathematical notation is much more varied and interesting than just this.

2 The User Interface

In this package we will follow the \LaTeX approach and assume that there are four basic types of mathematical expressions: symbols, variables, applications and binders. Presentation of the variables is relatively straightforward, so we will not concern ourselves with that. The application of functions in mathematics is mostly presented in the form $f(a_1, \dots, a_n)$, where f is the function and the a_i are the arguments. However, many commonly-used functions from this presentational scheme: for instance binomial coefficients: $\binom{n}{k}$, pairs: $\langle a, b \rangle$, sets: $\{x \in S \mid x^2 \neq 0\}$, or even simple addition: $3 + 5 + 7$. Note that in all these cases, the presentation is determined by the (functional) head of the expression, so we will bind the presentational infrastructure to the operator.

2.1 Prefix & Postfix Notations

`\prefix` The default notation for an object that is obtained by applying a function f to arguments a_1 to a_n is $f(a_1, \dots, a_n)$. The `\prefix` macro allows to specify a prefix presentation for a function (the usual presentation in mathematics). Note that it is better to specify `\symdef{uminus}[1]{\prefix{-}{#1}}` than just `\symdef{uminus}[1]{-#1}`, since we can specify the bracketing behavior in the former (see Section 2.4).

`\postfix` The `\postfix` macro is similar, only that the function is presented after the argument as for e.g. the factorial function: $5!$ stands for the result of applying the factorial function to the number 5. Note that the function is still the first argument to the `\postfix` macro: we would specify the presentation for the factorial function with `\symdef{factorial}[1]{\postfix{!}{#1}}`.

`\prefixa` `\postfixa` `\prefix` and `\postfix` have n -ary variants `\prefixa` and `\postfixa` that take

EdN:1

an arbitrary number of arguments (mathematically; syntactically grouped into one \TeX argument). These take an extra separator argument.¹

Note that in \LaTeX the `\prefix` and `\postfix` macros should primarily be used in `\symdef` declarations. For marking up applications of symbolic functions in text we should use the `\symdef`-defined semantic macros `direct`. For applications of function variables we have two options:

- `\funapp` *i)* direct prefix markup of the form `f(x)`, where we have declared the symbol `f` to be a function via the `function` key of the enclosing environment — e.g. `omtext` (see [Koh13]).
- ii)* using the `\funapp` macro as in `\funapp{f}{x}`, which leads to the same effect and is more general (e.g. for complex function variables, such as f'_1). Note that the default prefix rendering of the function is sufficient here, since we can otherwise make use of a user-defined application operator.

2.2 Mixfix Notations

For the presentation of more complex operators, we will follow the approach used by the Isabelle theorem prover. There, the presentation of an n -ary function (i.e. one that takes n arguments) is specified as $\langle pre \rangle \langle arg_0 \rangle \langle mid_1 \rangle \cdots \langle mid_n \rangle \langle arg_n \rangle \langle post \rangle$, where the $\langle arg_i \rangle$ are the arguments and $\langle pre \rangle$, $\langle post \rangle$, and the $\langle mid_i \rangle$ are presentational material. For instance, in infix operators like the binary subset operator, $\langle pre \rangle$ and $\langle post \rangle$ are empty, and $\langle mid_1 \rangle$ is \subseteq . For the ternary conditional operator in a programming language, we might have the presentation pattern `if $\langle arg_1 \rangle$ then $\langle arg_2 \rangle$ else $\langle arg_3 \rangle$ fi` that utilizes all presentation positions.

`\mixfix*` The `presentation` package provides mixfix declaration macros `\mixfixi`, `\mixfixii`, and `\mixfixiii` for unary, binary, and ternary functions. This covers most of the cases, larger arities would need a different argument pattern.¹ The call pattern of these macros is just the presentation pattern above. In general, the mixfix declaration of arity i has $2n + 1$ arguments, where the even-numbered ones are for the arguments of the functions and the odd-numbered ones are for presentation material. For instance, to define a semantic macro for the subset relation and the conditional, we would use the markup in Figure 1.

`\infix` For certain common cases, the `presentation` package provides shortcuts for the mixfix declarations. For instance, we provide the `\infix` macro for binary operators that are written between their arguments (see Figure 1).²

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2.3 n -ary Associative Operators

Take for instance the operator for set union: formally, it is a binary function on sets that is associative (i.e. $(S_1 \cup S_2) \cup S_3 = S_1 \cup (S_2 \cup S_3)$), therefore the brackets are often elided, and we write $S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3$ instead (once we have proven associativity). Some authors even go so far to introduce set union as a n -ary

¹EDNOTE: think of a good example!

¹If you really need larger arities, contact the author!

²EDNOTE: really?

```

\symdef{sseteq}[2]{\mixfixii}{#1}{\subseq}{#2}{}}
\symdef{sseteq}[2]{\infix\subseq}{#1}{#2}}
\symdef{ite}[2]{\mixfixiii}{\tt{if}}\;\;{\#1}
                    {\;\;\tt{then}}\;\;{\#2}
                    {\;\;\tt{else}}\;\;{\#3}{\;\;\tt{fi}}}

```

source	presentation
<code>\sseteq{S}T</code>	$(S \subseteq T)$
<code>\ite{x<0}{-x}x</code>	if $x < 0$ then $-x$ else x fi

Example 1: Declaration of mixfix operators

operator, i.e. a function that takes an arbitrary (positive) number of arguments. We will call such operators ***n*-ary associative**.

Specifying the presentation³ of *n*-ary associative operators in `\symdef` forms is not straightforward, so we provide some infrastructure for that. As we cannot predict the number of arguments for *n*-ary operators, we have to give them all at once, if we want to maintain our use of T_EX macro application to specify function application. So a semantic macro for an *n*-ary operator will be applied as `\nunion{⟨a1⟩, ..., ⟨an⟩}`, where the sequence of *n* logical arguments *a_i* are supplied as one T_EX argument which contains a comma-separated list. We provide variants of the mixfix declarations presented in section 2.2 which deal with associative arguments. For instance, the variant `\mixfixa` allows to specify *n*-ary associative operators. `\mixfixa{⟨pre⟩}{⟨arg⟩}{⟨post⟩}{⟨op⟩}` specifies a presentation, where *arg* is the associative argument and *op* is the corresponding operator that is mapped over the argument list; as above, *pre*, *post*, are prefix and postfix presentational material. For instance, the finite set constructor could be constructed as

```

\newcommand\fset[1]{\mixfixa{\{}{\#1}{\}},}

```

`\assoc`

The `\assoc` macro is a convenient abbreviation of a `\mixfixa` that can be used in cases, where *pre* and *post* are empty (i.e. in the majority of cases). It takes two arguments: the presentation of a binary operator, and a comma-separated list of arguments, it replaces the commas in the second argument with the operator in the first one. For instance `\assoc\cup{S_1,S_2,S_3}` will be formatted to $S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3$. Thus we can use `\def\nunion#1{\assoc\cup{\#1}}` or even `\def\nunion{\assoc\cup}`, to define the *n*-ary operator for set union in T_EX. For the definition of a semantic macro in S_T_EX, we use the second form, since we are more conscious of the right number of arguments and would declare `\symdef{nunion}[1]{\assoc\cup{\#1}}`.⁴

`\mixfixia`
`\mixfixai`

The `\mixfixii` macro has variants `\mixfixia` and `\mixfixai` which allow to make one or two arguments in a binary function associative. A use case for the

³EDNOTE: introduce the notion of presentation above

⁴EDNOTE: think about big operators for ACI functions

second macro is an nary function type operator `\fntype`, which can be defined via

```
\def\fntype#1#2{\mixfixai}{#1}\rightarrow{#2}{\times}
```

and which will format `\fntype{\alpha,\beta,\gamma}\delta` as $(\alpha \times \beta \times \gamma \rightarrow \delta)$

Finally, the `\mixfixiii` macro has the variants `\mixfixaii`, `\mixfixiai`, and `\mixfixiia` as above². For instance we can use the first variant for a typing judgment using

```
\def\typej#1#2#3{\mixfixaii}{#1}{\vdash_{\Sigma}}{#2}\colon{#3}{\{,\}}
```

which formats `\typej{\Gamma,[x:\alpha],[y:\beta]}\{f(x,y)\}\{\beta\}` as

$$(\Gamma, [x : \alpha], [y : \beta] \vdash_{\Sigma} f(x, y) : \beta).$$

2.4 Precedence-Based Bracket Elision

In the infrastructure discussed above, we have completely ignored the fact that we use brackets to disambiguate the formula structure. The general baseline rule here is that we enclose any presented subformula with (round) brackets to mark it as a logical unit. If we applied this to the following formula that combines set union and set intersection

$$\text{\texttt{\textbackslash nunion\textbackslash ninters\{a,b\},\textbackslash ninters\{c,d\}}} \tag{1}$$

this would yield $((a \cap b) \cup (c \cap d))$, and not $a \cap b \cup c \cap d$ as we are used to. In mathematics, brackets are elided, whenever the author anticipates that the reader can understand the formula without them, and would be overwhelmed with them. To achieve this, there are set of common conventions that govern bracket elision — “ \cap binds stronger than \cup ” in (1). The most common is to assign precedences to all operators, and elide brackets, if the precedence of the operator is larger than that of the context it is presented in (or equivalently: we only write brackets, if the operator precedence is smaller or equal to the context precedence). Note that this is more selective than simply dropping outer brackets which would yield $a \cap b \cup c \cap d$ for (2), where we would have liked $(a \cup b) \cap (c \cup d)$

$$\text{\texttt{\textbackslash ninters\textbackslash nunion\{a,b\},\textbackslash nunion\{c,d\}}} \tag{2}$$

In our example above, we would assign \cap a larger precedence than \cup (and both a larger precedence than the initial precedence to avoid outer brackets). To compute the presentation of (2) we start out with the `\ninters`, elide its brackets (since the precedence n of \cup is larger than the initial precedence i), and set the context precedence for the arguments to n . When we present the arguments, we present

²If you really need larger arities with associative arguments, contact the package author!

the brackets, since the precedence of **nunion** is larger than the context precedence n .

This algorithm — which we call **precedence-based bracket elision** — goes a long way towards approximating mathematical practice. Note that full bracket elision in mathematical practice is a reader-oriented process, it cannot be fully mechanical, e.g. in $(a \cap b \cap c \cap d \cap e \cap f \cap g) \cup h$ we better put the brackets around the septary intersection to help the reader even though they could have been elided by our algorithm. Therefore, the author has to retain full control⁵ over bracketing in a bracket elision architecture. Otherwise it would become impossible to explain the concept of associativity in $(a \circ b) \circ c = a \circ (b \circ c)$, where we need the brackets for this one time on an otherwise associative operation \circ .

Precedence	Operators	Comment
800	$+, -$	unary
800	$^$	exponentiation
600	$*, \wedge, \cap$	multiplicative
500	$+, -, \vee, \cup$	additive
400	$/$	fraction
300	$=, \neq, \leq, <, >, \geq$	relation

Figure 1: Common Operator Precedences

Furthermore, we supply an optional keyval arguments to the mixfix declarations and their abbreviations that allow to specify precedences: The key **p** is used to specify the **operator precedence**, and the keys **p** $\langle i \rangle$ can be used to specify the **argument precedences**. The latter will set the precedence level while processing the arguments, while the operator precedence invokes brackets, if it is smaller than the current precedence level — which is set by the appropriate argument precedence by the dominating operators or the outer precedence. The values of the precedence keys can be integers or **\iprec** for the infinitely large precedence or **\niprec** for the infinitely small precedence.

If none of the precedences is specified, then the defaults are assumed. The operator precedence is set to the default operator precedence, which defaults to 0. The argument precedences default to the operator precedence.

Figure 1 gives an overview over commonly used precedences. Note that most operators have precedences higher than the default precedence of 0, otherwise the brackets would not be elided. For our examples above, we would define

```
\newcommand\nunion[1]{\assoc[p=500]{\cup}{#1}}
\newcommand\ninters[1]{\assoc[p=600]{\cap}{#1}}
```

to get the desired behavior.

Note that the presentation macros uses round brackets for grouping by default. We can specify other brackets via two more keywords: **lbrack** and **rbrack**.

⁵EdNOTE: think about how to implement that. We need a way to override precedences locally

Typically, these elisions are confusing for readers who are getting acquainted with a topic, but become more and more helpful as the reader advances. For experienced readers more is elided to focus on relevant material, for beginners representations are more explicit. In the process of writing a mathematical document for traditional (print) media, an author has to decide on the intended audience and design the level of elision (which need not be constant over the document though). With electronic media we have new possibilities: we can make elisions flexible. The author still chooses the elision level for the initial presentation, but the reader can adapt it to her level of competence and comfort, making details more or less explicit.

`\elide` To provide this functionality, the **presentation** package provides the `\elide` macro allows to associate a text with an integer **visibility level** and group them into **elision groups**. High levels mean high elidability.

`\setegroup` Elision can take various forms in print and digital media. In static media like traditional print on paper or the PostScript format, we have to fix the elision level, and can decide at presentation time which elidable tokens will be printed and which will not. In this case, the presentation algorithm will take visibility thresholds T_g for every elidability group g as a user parameter and then elide (i.e. not print) all tokens in visibility group g with level $l > T_g$. We specify this threshold for via the `\setegroup` macro. For instance in the example below, we have a two type annotations **par** for type parameters and **typ** for type annotations themselves.

$$\begin{aligned} & \$\mathbf{I}\}\backslash\mathrm{elide}\{\mathrm{par}\}\{500\}\{\wedge\alpha\}\backslash\mathrm{elide}\{\mathrm{typ}\}\{100\}\{_ \{\alpha\}\mathrm{to}\alpha\}\} \\ & \quad := \backslash\mathrm{lambda}\{X\backslash\mathrm{elide}\{\mathrm{typ}\}\{500\}\{_ \alpha\}\}.X\$ \end{aligned}$$

Example 2: Elision with Elision Groups

The visibility levels in the example encode how redundant the author thinks the elided parts of the formula are: low values show high redundancy. In our example the intuition is that the type parameter on the **I** combinator and the type annotation on the bound variable X in the λ expression are of the same obviousness to the reader. So in a document that contains `\setegroup{typ}{0}` and `\setegroup{par}{0}` Figure 2 will show $\mathbf{I} := \lambda X.X$ eliding all redundant information. If we have both values at 600, then we will see $\mathbf{I}^\alpha := \lambda X_\alpha.X$ and only if the threshold for **typ** rises above 900, then we see the full information: $\mathbf{I}_{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha}^\alpha := \lambda X_\alpha.X$.

In an output format that is capable of interactively changing its appearance, e.g. dynamic XHTML+MathML (i.e. XHTML with embedded Presentation MATHML formulas, which can be manipulated via JavaScript in browsers), an application can export the information about elision groups and levels to the target format, and can then dynamically change the visibility thresholds by user interaction. Here the visibility threshold would also be used, but here it only determines the default rendering; a user can then fine-tune the document dynamically to reveal elided material to support understanding or to elide more to increase conciseness.

The price the author has to pay for this enhanced user experience is that she has to specify elided parts of a formula that would have been left out in conventional \LaTeX . Some of this can be alleviated by good coding practices. Let us consider the log base case. This is elided in mathematics, since the reader is expected to pick it up from context. Using semantic macros, we can mimic this behavior: defining two semantic macros: `\logC` which picks up the log base from the context via the `\logbase` macro and `\logB` which takes it as a (first) argument.

```
\provideEdefault{logbase}{10}
\symdef{logB}[2]{\prefix{\mathrm{log}}\elide{base}{100}{_{\#1}}}{\#2}}
\abbrdef{logC}[1]{\logB{\fromEcontext{logbase}}{\#1}}
```

`\provideEdefault` Here we use the `\provideEdefault` macro to initialize a \LaTeX token register for the `logbase` default, which we can pick up from the elision context using `\fromEcontext` in the definition of `\logC`. Thus `\logC{x}` would render as $\log_{10}(x)$ with a threshold of 50 for `base` and as \log_2 , if the local \TeX group e.g. given by `setEdefault` the `assertion` environment contains a `\setEdefault{logbase}{2}`.

2.6 Other Layout Primitives

Not all mathematical layouts are producible with mixfix notations. A prime example are grid layouts which are marked up using the `array` element in $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$, e.g. for definition by cases as the (somewhat contrived) definition of the absolute value function in the upper part of Figure 3. We will now motivate the need of special layout primitives with this example. But this does

$ x := \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x > 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$	<pre> x \colon=\left\{ \begin{array}{rl} x & \& x>0\\ -x & \& x<0\\ 0 & \text{\text{else}} \end{array} \right.</pre>
<pre>\symdef{piece}[2]{\parrayline{\parraycell{\#1}}{\text{if}\;{\#2}}} \symdef{otherwise}[1]{\parrayline{\parraycell{\#1}}{\text{else}}} \symdef{piecewise}[1]{\left\{\begin{array}{rl}\#1\end{array}\right.} \$\!x \colon=\text{piecewise}\{\text{piece}\{x\}\{x>0\}\text{piece}\{-x\}\{x<0\}\text{otherwise}\{0\}\}\$</pre>	

Example 3: A piecewise definition of the absolute value function

not work for content markup via semantic macros [KGA13], which wants to group formula parts by function. For definition by cases, we may want to follow the OpenMath `piece1` content dictionary [], which groups “piecewise” definitions into a constructor `piecewise`, whose children are a list of `piece` constructors optionally followed by an `otherwise`. If we want to mimic this by

`\parrayline` `\parrayline{\langle cells \rangle}{\langle cell \rangle}` is L^AT_EX-equivalent to `\langle cells \rangle & \langle cell \rangle \\\` and can thus be used to create array lines with one or more array cells: `\langle cell \rangle` is the last array cell, and the previous ones are each marked up as `\parraycell{\langle cell \rangle}`, where `\langle cell \rangle` is the cell content. In last lines of Figure 3 we have used them to create the array lines for `\piece` and `\otherwise`. Note that the array cell specifications in `\parrayline` must coincide with the array specification in the main constructor (here `rl` in `\piecewise`).

In this section we document known limitations. If you want to help alleviate them, please feel free to contact the package author. Some of them are currently discussed in the `TeX TRAC` [sTeX].

- The **presentation** package generates to files: the L^AT_EX package (all the code between `<*package>` and `</package>`) and the L^AT_EXML bindings (between `<*ltxml>` and `</ltxml>`). We keep the corresponding code fragments together, since the documentation applies to both of them and to prevent them from getting out of sync.

We declare some switches which will modify the behavior according to the package options. Generally, an option `xxx` will just set the appropriate switches to true (otherwise they stay false).⁶

We first make sure that the KeyVal package is loaded (in the right version). For L^AT_EXML, we also initialize the package inclusions.

⁶EDNOTE: we have no options at the moment

We will first specify the default precedences and brackets, together with the macros that allow to set them.

```

4 \def\pres@default@precedence{0}
5 \def\pres@infty{1000000}
6 \def\iprec{\pres@infty}
7 \def\niprec{-\pres@infty}
8 \def\pres@initial@precedence{0}
9 \def\pres@current@precedence{\pres@initial@precedence}
10 \def\pres@default@lbrack{(\}\def\pres@lbrack{\pres@default@lbrack}
11 \def\pres@default@rbrack{)}\def\pres@rbrack{\pres@default@rbrack}

```

EdN:7 \withprec \withprec will set the current precedence.⁷
 12 \newcommand\withprec[1]{\edef\pres@current@precedence{#1}}

EdN:8 \PrecSet \PrecSet will set the default precedence.⁸
 13 \newcommand\PrecSet[1]{\edef\pres@default@precedence{#1}}

```
\PrecWrite \PrecWrite will write a bracket, if the precedence mandates it, i.e. if \pres@p is
greater than the current precedence specified by \pres@current@precedence
14 \def\PrecWrite#1{\ifnum\pres@p>\pres@current@precedence\else{#1}\fi}
```

We first define the keys for the keyval arguments for `\prefix` and `\postfix`.

```

15 \def\prepost@clearkeys{\def\pres@p@key{\pres@default@precedence}\def\pres@pi@key{\niprec}
16 \def\pres@lbrack{\pres@default@lbrack}\def\pres@rbrack{\pres@default@rbrack}}
17 \define@key{prepost}{lbrack}{\def\pres@lbrack{#1}}
18 \define@key{prepost}{rbrack}{\def\pres@lbrack{#1}}
19 \define@key{prepost}{p}{\def\pres@p@key{#1}}
20 \define@key{prepost}{pi}{\def\pres@pi@key{#1}}

```

```

\prefix  In prefix we always write the brackets.
21 \newcommand\prefix[3][\%key, fn, arg
22 {\prepost@clearkeys\setkeys{prepost}{#1}
23 {#2}\pres@lbrackf\edef\pres@current@precedence{\pres@pi@key}#3}\pres@rbrack}

```

```

\postfix
24 \newcommand\postfix[3][]{%key, fn, arg
25 {\prepost@clearkeys\setkeys{prepost}{#1}
26 \pres@lbrack{\edef\pres@current@precedence{\pres@pi@key}#3}\pres@rbrack{#2}}
27 % \end{macro}

```

⁷EDNOTE: need to implement this in L^AT_EX_ML! it is used in power in smg lom/smg lom/source/arithmeticcis.tex. We also need to document it above!

⁸EDNOTE: need to implement this in L^AT_EX_ML! Also document it above!

```

28 %
29 % \begin{macro}{\funapp}
30 % Finally the |\funapp| macro is very simple:
31 % \begin{macrocode}
32 \newcommand\funapp[2]{\prefix{#1}{#2}}

```

4.4 Mixfix Operators

We need to enable notation definitions of the operators that have argument- and precedence-aware renderings. To this end, we circumvent L^AT_EXML's limitations induced by its internal processing stages, by pulling most of the argument rendering functionality to the XSLT which produces the final OMDoc result.

In the L^AT_EXML bindings, the internal structure of the mixfix operators is generically preserved, via the `symdef_presentation_pmml` subroutine in the Modules package. Nevertheless, in the current module we add the promised syntactic enhancements to each element of the mixfix family. Also, we use the `argument_precedence` subroutine to store the precedences given by the 'pi', 'pii', etc. keys as a temporary `argprec` attribute of the rendering, to be abolished during the final OMDoc generation. This setup is finally utilized by the XSLT stylesheet which combines the operator structure with the preserved precedences to produce the proper form of the argument render elements.

```

33 \def\clearkeys{\let\pres@p@key=\relax
34 \let\pres@pi@key=\relax%
35 \let\pres@pi@key=\relax%
36 \let\pres@pii@key=\relax%
37 \let\pres@piii@key=\relax}
38 \define@key{mi}{nobrackets}[yes]{\def\pres@p@key{\pres@infty}%
39 \def\pres@pi@key{-\pres@infty}}
40 \define@key{mi}{lbrack}{\def\pres@lbrack@key{#1}}
41 \define@key{mi}{rbrack}{\def\pres@lbrack@key{#1}}
42 \define@key{mi}{p}{\def\pres@p@key{#1}}
43 \define@key{mi}{pi}{\def\pres@pi@key{#1}}
44 \def\prep@keys@mi%
45 {\edef\pres@lbrack{\@ifundefined{pres@lbrack@key}\pres@default@lbrack\pres@lbrack@key}
46 \edef\pres@rbrack{\@ifundefined{pres@rbrack@key}\pres@default@rbrack\pres@rbrack@key}
47 \edef\pres@p{\@ifundefined{pres@p@key}\pres@default@precedence\pres@p@key}
48 \edef\pres@pi{\@ifundefined{pres@pi@key}\pres@p\pres@pi@key}}

\mixfixi

49 \newcommand\mixfixi[4][ ]%key, pre, arg, post
50 {\clearkeys\setkeys{mi}{#1}\prep@keys@mi%
51 \PrecWrite\pres@lbrack%
52 #2{\edef\pres@current@precedence{\pres@pi}{#3}{#4}%
53 \PrecWrite\pres@rbrack}

\@assoc We are using functionality from the LATEX core packages here to iterate over the
arguments.
54 \def\@assoc#1#2#3{% precedence, function, argv

```

```

55 \let\@tmpop=\relax% do not print the function the first time round
56 \@for\@I:=#3\do{\@tmpop% print the function
57 % write the i-th argument with locally updated precedence
58 {\edef\pres@current@precedence{#1}\@I}%
59 \let\@tmpop=#2}}%update the function

```

\mixfixa

```

60 \newcommand\mixfixa[5][\%key, pre, arg, post, assocop
61 {\clearkeys\setkeys{mi}{#1}\prep@keys@mi%
62 \PrecWrite\pres@lbrack{#2}{\@assoc\pres@pi{#5}{#3}}{#4}\PrecWrite\pres@rbrack}

```

EdN:9

\mixfixA A variant of \mixfixa that puts the arguments into an array.⁹

```

63 \newcommand\mixfixA[5][\%key, pre, arg, post, assocop
64 {\clearkeys\setkeys{mi}{#1}\prep@keys@mi%
65 \renewcommand\do[1]{\@assoc\pres@pi{#5}{##1}{#5}\tabularnewline}%
66 \PrecWrite\pres@lbrack% write bracket if necessary
67 #2{\begin{array}{l}\docsvlist{#3}\end{array}}%
68 #4\PrecWrite\pres@rbrack}

69 \define@key{mii}{nobrackets}[yes]{\def\pres@p@key{\pres@infty}%
70 \def\pres@pi@key{-\pres@infty}\def\pres@pii@key{-\pres@infty}}
71 \define@key{mii}{lbrack}{\def\pres@lbrack@key{#1}}
72 \define@key{mii}{rbrack}{\def\pres@lbrack@key{#1}}
73 \define@key{mii}{p}{\def\pres@p@key{#1}}
74 \define@key{mii}{pi}{\def\pres@pi@key{#1}}
75 \define@key{mii}{pii}{\def\pres@pii@key{#1}}
76 \def\prep@keys@mii{\prep@keys@mi%
77 \edef\pres@pii{\@ifundefined{pres@pii@key}\pres@p\pres@pii@key}}

```

\mixfixii

```

78 \newcommand\mixfixii[6][\%key, pre, arg1, mid, arg2, post
79 {\clearkeys\setkeys{mii}{#1}\prep@keys@mii%
80 \PrecWrite\pres@lbrack% write bracket if necessary
81 #2{\edef\pres@current@precedence{\pres@pi}{#3}%
82 #4{\edef\pres@current@precedence{\pres@pii}{#5}}#6%
83 \PrecWrite\pres@rbrack}

```

\mixfixia

```

84 \newcommand\mixfixia[7][\%key, pre, arg1, mid, arg2, post, assocop
85 {\clearkeys\setkeys{mii}{#1}\prep@keys@mii%
86 \PrecWrite\pres@lbrack% write bracket if necessary
87 #2{\edef\pres@current@precedence{\pres@pi}{#3}%
88 #4{\@assoc\pres@pii{#7}{#5}}#6%
89 \PrecWrite\pres@rbrack}

```

EdN:10

\mixfixiA A variant of \mixfixia that puts the arguments into an array.¹⁰

⁹EdNOTE: MK: this is very experimental now, if this works, we need to document this above and extend this to the other mixfix declarations. Also we could use a key for the array format argument.

¹⁰EdNOTE: MK: this is very experimental now, if this works, we need to document this above and extend this to the other mixfix declarations. Also we could use a key for the array format argument.

```

90 \newcommand\mixfixiA[7][ ]%key, pre, arg1, mid, arg2, post, assocop
91 {\clearkeys\setkeys{mii}{#1}\prep@keys@mii%
92 \renewcommand\do[1]{\@assoc\pres@pi{#7}{##1}{#7}\tabularnewline}%
93 \PrecWrite\pres@lbrack% write bracket if necessary
94 #2{\edef\pres@current@precedence{\pres@pi}{#3}%
95 #4{\begin{array}{l}\docsvlist{#5}\end{array}}#6%
96 \PrecWrite\pres@rbrack}

\mixfixai

97 \newcommand\mixfixai[7][ ]%key, pre, arg1, mid, arg2, post, assocop
98 {\clearkeys\setkeys{mii}{#1}\prep@keys@mii%
99 \PrecWrite\pres@lbrack% write bracket if necessary
100 #2{\@assoc\pres@pi{#7}{#3}}%
101 #4{\edef\pres@current@precedence{\pres@pii}{#5}}#6%
102 \PrecWrite\pres@rbrack}

103 \define@key{miii}{nobrackets}[yes]{\def\pres@p@key{\pres@infty}%
104 \def\pres@pi@key{-\pres@infty}
105 \def\pres@pii@key{-\pres@infty}
106 \def\pres@piii@key{-\pres@infty}}
107 \define@key{miii}{lbrack}{\def\pres@lbrack@key{#1}}
108 \define@key{miii}{rbrack}{\def\pres@lbrack@key{#1}}
109 \define@key{miii}{p}{\def\pres@p@key{#1}}
110 \define@key{miii}{pi}{\def\pres@pi@key{#1}}
111 \define@key{miii}{pii}{\def\pres@pii@key{#1}}
112 \define@key{miii}{piii}{\def\pres@piii@key{#1}}
113 \def\prep@keys@miii{\prep@keys@mii%
114 \edef\pres@piii{\@ifundefined{pres@piii@key}{\pres@p}{\pres@piii@key}}}

\mixfixiii

115 \newcommand\mixfixiii[8][ ]%key, pre, arg1, mid1, arg2, mid2, arg3, post
116 {\clearkeys\setkeys{miii}{#1}\prep@keys@miii%
117 \PrecWrite\pres@lbrack% write bracket if necessary
118 #2{\edef\pres@current@precedence{\pres@pi}{#3}%
119 #4{\edef\pres@current@precedence{\pres@pii}{#5}%
120 #6{\edef\pres@current@precedence{\pres@pii}{#7}}#8%
121 \PrecWrite\pres@rbrack}

\mixfixaii

122 \newcommand\mixfixaii[9][ ]%key, pre, arg1, mid1, arg2, mid2, arg3, post, sep
123 {\clearkeys\setkeys{miii}{#1}\prep@keys@miii%
124 \PrecWrite\pres@lbrack% write bracket if necessary
125 #2{\@assoc\pres@pi{#9}{#3}}%
126 #4{\edef\pres@current@precedence{\pres@pii}{#5}%
127 #6{\edef\pres@current@precedence{\pres@pii}{#7}}#8%
128 \PrecWrite\pres@rbrack}

\mixfixiai

129 \newcommand\mixfixiai[9][ ]%key, pre, arg1, mid1, arg2, mid2, arg3, post, assocop

```

```

130 {\clearkeys\setkeys{miii}{#1}\prep@keys@miii%
131 \PrecWrite\pres@lbrack% write bracket if necessary
132 #2{\edef\pres@current@precedence{\pres@pi}{#3}%
133 #4{\@assoc\pres@pi{#9}{#5}}}%
134 #6{\edef\pres@current@precedence{\pres@pii}{#7}}#8%
135 \PrecWrite\pres@rbrack}

```

\mixfixiia

```

136 \newcommand\mixfixiia[9][\%key, pre, arg1, mid1, arg2, mid2, arg3, post,assocop
137 {\clearkeys\setkeys{miii}{#1}\prep@keys@miii%
138 \PrecWrite\pres@lbrack% write bracket if necessary
139 #2{\edef\pres@current@precedence{\pres@pi}{#3}%
140 #4{\edef\pres@current@precedence{\pres@pii}{#5}}%
141 #6{\@assoc\pres@pi{#9}{#7}}#8%
142 \PrecWrite\pres@rbrack}

```

\prefixa In prefix we always write the brackets.

```

143 \newcommand\prefixa[4][\%keys, fn, arg, sep
144 {\prepost@clearkeys\setkeys{prepost}{#1}%
145 {#2}\pres@lbrack{\@assoc\pres@pi@key{#4}{#3}}\pres@rbrack}

```

\postfixa

```

146 \newcommand\postfixa[4][\%keys, fn, arg, sep
147 {\prepost@clearkeys\setkeys{prepost}{#1}%
148 \pres@lbrack{\@assoc\pres@pi@key{#4}{#3}}\pres@rbrack{#2}}

```

EdN:11

\infix \infix¹¹ is a simple special case of \mixfixii.

```

149 \newcommand\infix[4][\{\mixfixii{#1}{#3}{#2}{#4}{#5}}

```

\assoc

```

150 \newcommand\assoc[3][\{\mixfixa{#1}{#3}{#2}}

```

4.5 General Elision

EdN:12

12

\setegroup The elision macros are quite simple, a group foo is internally represented by a macro foo@egroup, which we set by a \gdef.

```

151 \def\setegroup#1#2{\expandafter\def\csname #1@egroup\endcsname{#2}}

```

\elide Then the elision command is picks up on this (flags an error) if the internal macro does not exist and prints the third argument, if the elision value threshold is above the elision group threshold in the paper.¹³ We test the implementation with Figure 2.

```

152 \def\elide#1#2#3{\@ifundefined{#1@egroup}%

```

EdN:13

¹¹EDNOTE: need infix as well, use counters for precedences here.

¹²EDNOTE: all of these still need to be tested and implemented in LaTeXML.

¹³EDNOTE: do we need to turn this around as well?


```

153 {\def\@elevel{0}
154 \PackageError{presentation}{undefined egroup #1, assuming value 0}%
155 {When calling \protect\elide{#1}... the elision group #1 has be have\MessageBreak
156 been set by \protect\setegroup before, e.g. by \protect\setegroup{an}{0}.}}%
157 {\edef\@elevel{\csname #1@egroup\endcsname}}}%
158 \ifnum\@elevel>#2\else{#3}\fi}

```

par	typ	result	expected
0	0	$\mathbf{I}_{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha}^{\alpha} := \lambda X_{\alpha}.X$	$\mathbf{I} := \lambda X.X$
600	600	$\mathbf{I} := \lambda X.X$	$\mathbf{I}^{\alpha} := \lambda X_{\alpha}.X$
600	1000	$\mathbf{I} := \lambda X.X$	$\mathbf{I}_{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha}^{\alpha} := \lambda X_{\alpha}.X$

Figure 2: Testing Elision with the example in Figure 2

`\provideEdefault` The `\provideEdefault` macro sets up the context for an elision default by locally defining the internal macro `\langle default \rangle@edefault` and (if necessary) exporting it from the module.

```

159 \def\provideEdefault#1#2{\expandafter\def\csname#1@edefault\endcsname{#2}
160 \ifundefined{this@module}}}%
161 {\expandafter\g@addto@macro\this@module{\expandafter\def\csname#1@edefault\endcsname{#2}}}}

```

`\setEdefault` The `\setEdefault` macro just redefines the internal `\langle default \rangle@edefault` in the local group

```

162 \def\setEdefault#1#2{\expandafter\def\csname #1@edefault\endcsname{#2}}

```

`\fromEcontext` The `\fromEcontext` macro just calls internal `\langle default \rangle@edefault` macro.

```

163 \def\fromEcontext#1{\csname #1@edefault\endcsname}

```

4.6 Other Layout Primitives

The `\parray`, `\parrayline` and `\parraycell` macros are simple refactorings of the `array` functionality on the L^AT_EX side.

```

\parray
164 \newcommand\parray[2]{\begin{array}{#1}#2\end{array}}

\parrayline
165 \newcommand\parrayline[2]{#1#2\\}

\parraylineh
166 \newcommand\parraylineh[2]{#1#2\\ \hline}

\parraycell
167 \newcommand\parraycell[1]{#1\&}
168 \</package>

```

Index

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.

<i>*</i> ,	6	n-ary	OMDoc,	13
L ^A T _E X ^M L,	11–13	associa- tive	operator	
MATHML,	9	operator,	5	associative (n-ary), 5

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