The mdframed package

Examples for framemethod=TikZ

Marco Daniel v1.5a 2012/04/20

In this document I collect various examples for framemethod=TikZ. Some presented examples are more or less exorbitant.

Contents

1	Loading	1	Example 2 – framed picture which is	
			$centered \dots \dots \dots \dots$	3
2	Examples	1	Example 3 – Gimmick Example 4 – complex example with TikZ	
	Example 1 – hidden line + frame title	$_{2}$	Example 5 – Theorem environments .	

1 Loading

In the preamble only the package mdframed width the option framemethod=TikZ is loaded. All other modifications will be done by \mdfdefinestyle or \mdfsetup.

Note

Every \global inside the examples is necessary to work with the package showexpl.

2 Examples

All examples have the following settings:

```
\mdfsetup{skipabove=\topskip,skipbelow=\topskip}\
\newrobustcmd\ExampleText{%}
An \textit{inhomogeneous linear} differential equation
has the form
\begin{align}
L[v] = f,
\end{align}
where $L$ is a linear differential operator, $v$ is
the dependent variable, and $f$ is a given non-zero
function of the independent variables alone.
}
```

An inhomogeneous linear differential equation has the form

$$L[v] = f, (1)$$

where L is a linear differential operator, v is the dependent variable, and f is a given non-zero function of the independent variables alone. round corner

```
\global\mdfdefinestyle{exampledefault}{%
    outerlinewidth=5pt,innerlinewidth=0pt,
    outerlinecolor=red,roundcorner=5pt
}
\begin{mdframed}[style=exampledefault]
\ExampleText
\end{mdframed}
```

An inhomogeneous linear differential equation has the form

$$L[v] = f, (2)$$

where L is a linear differential operator, v is the dependent variable, and f is a given non-zero function of the independent variables alone.

Example 1 - hidden line + frame title

```
\global\mdfapptodefinestyle{exampledefault}{%
topline=false,leftline=false,}
\begin{mdframed}[style=exampledefault,frametitle={Inhomogeneous linear}]
\ExampleText
\end{mdframed}
```

Inhomogeneous linear

An inhomogeneous linear differential equation has the form

$$L[v] = f, (3)$$

where L is a linear differential operator, v is the dependent variable, and f is a given non-zero function of the independent variables alone.

Example 2 - framed picture which is centered

```
\label{linewidth} $$ \begin{array}{l} \begin{matrix} \mathbf{mdframed} & \end{matrix} [userdefined width=6cm, align=center, \\ & \end{matrix} [userdefined width=6cm, align=center, \\ & \end{matrix} [userdefined width=4pt, \mathbf{roundcorner}=5pt] \\ & \end{matrix} $$ \end{matri
```



Example 3 - Gimmick

```
 \begin{tabular}{ll} $$ \mathbf{mdfsetup} \{ splitbottomskip=0.8cm, splittopskip=0cm, & innerrightmargin=2cm, innertopmargin=1cm, \% & innerlinewidth=2pt, outerlinewidth=2pt, & middlelinewidth=10pt, backgroundcolor=red, & linecolor=blue, middlelinecolor=gray, & tikzsetting= \{ draw=yellow, line width=3pt, \% & dashed, \% & dash pattern= on 10pt off 3pt \}, & rightline=false, bottomline=false \} \\ \begin \{ mdframed \} & \\ \end \{ mdframed \} & \\ \end
```

```
An inhomogeneous linear differential equation has the form L[v] = f, \tag{4} where L is a linear differential operator, v is the dependent variable, and f is a given non-zero function of the independent variables alone.
```

Example 4 - complex example with TikZ

```
\mathbf{tikzstyle}\{\mathbf{titregris}\} =
      [draw=gray, thick, fill=white, shading = exersicetitle, %
        text=gray, rectangle, rounded corners, right,minimum height=.7cm
\pgfdeclarehorizontalshading{exersicebackground}{100bp}
             \{color(0bp)=(green!40);color(100bp)=(black!5)\}
\pgfdeclarehorizontalshading{exersicetitle}{100bp}
             \{color(0bp)=(red!40);color(100bp)=(black!5)\}
\newcounter{exercise}
\renewcommand*\theexercise{Exercise^n\arabic{exercise}}}
\backslash make at letter
\def \def \def \end{f@exercise} \new mdframed key:
\define@key{mdf}{exercisepoints}{\%}
     \def \def \end{mdf} 
\backslash makeatother
\mdfdefinestyle{exercisestyle}{%
  outerlinewidth=1pt,innerlinewidth=0pt,
  roundcorner=2pt,linecolor=gray,
  tikzsetting={shading = exersicebackground},
  innertopmargin=1.2\baselineskip,
  skipabove = { \langle dimexpr0.5 \rangle baselineskip + \langle topskip \rangle relax },
  needspace=3\baselineskip,
  frametitlefont=\sffamily\bfseries,
  settings={\global\stepcounter{exercise}},
  singleextra={%
           \node[titregris,xshift=1cm] at (P-|O) %
               {~\mdf@frametitlefont{\theexercise}~};
        \ifdefempty{\mdf@@exercisepoints}%
        {}%
        {\text{node[titregris,left,xshift=-1cm] at (P)}}
           {^{\sim}} mdf@frametitlefont{\text{mdf@@exercisepoints points}}^{\approx}}; }%
   },
  firstextra={%
           \node[titregris,xshift=1cm] at (P-|O) %
               {~\mdf@frametitlefont{\theexercise}~};
        \ifdefempty{\mdf@@exercisepoints}%
        {\text{node[titregris,left,xshift=-1cm] at (P)}}
           {~\mdf@frametitlefont{\mdf@@exercisepoints points}~};}%
   },
\begin{matrix} \mathbf{begin} \mathbf{mdframed} \mathbf{[style=exercisestyle,]} \end{matrix}
\ExampleText
\begin{mdframed}[style=exercisestyle,exercisepoints=10]
ExampleText
end{mdframed}
```

Example 5 - Theorem environments

Definition 1: Inhomogeneous linear

An inhomogeneous linear differential equation has the form

$$L[v] = f, (5)$$

where L is a linear differential operator, v is the dependent variable, and f is a given non-zero function of the independent variables alone.

Definition: Inhomogeneous linear

An inhomogeneous linear differential equation has the form

$$L[v] = f, (6)$$

where L is a linear differential operator, v is the dependent variable, and f is a given non-zero function of the independent variables alone.