The mdframed package

Examples for framemethod=default

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

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1 Loading

In the preamble only the package mdframed width the option framemethod=default 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:

Example 1 – very simple

```
\global \mdfdefinestyle { exampledefault } { % linecolor=red, linewidth=3pt, % leftmargin=1cm, rightmargin=1cm } $ \begin { mdframed } [ style=exampledefault ] \ ExampleText \ end { mdframed }
```

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.

Example 2 - hidden line + frame title

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

Inhomogeneous linear

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 3 – colored frame title

```
\\ \modelse{\global \mdfapptodefinestyle} \{ exampledefault \} \{ \% \\ \modelse{\global \mdfapptodefinestyle} \{ exampledefault \} \{ \% \\ \modelse{\global \mdfapptodefinestyle} \{ exampledefault \} \{ \% \\ \modelse{\global \mdfapptodefinestyle} \} \\ \modelse{\global \mdfapptodefinestyle} \{ \modelse{\global \mdfapptodefinestyle} \} \\ \modelse{\global \mdfapptodefinestyle} \\ \\ \modelse{\gl
```

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 4 - framed picture which is centered

```
\begin{mdframed} [userdefinedwidth=6cm, align=center, linecolor=blue, linewidth=4pt] \includegraphics [width=\linewidth] {donald-duck} \end{mdframed}
```



Example 5 – theorem with separate header and the help of TikZ (complex)

```
\newcounter { theo } [ section ]
\setminus stepcounter { theo } %
         \setminus ifstrempty \{\#1\}\%
        \{ \setminus \mathbf{mdfsetup} \} 
                 \mathbf{frametitle} = \{\%
                             \tikz[baseline=(current bounding box.east),outer sep=0pt]
                                 \node [anchor=east, rectangle, fill=blue!20]
                                {\strut Theorem~\thetheo};}}
       }%
       \{ \setminus \mathbf{mdfsetup} \} 
                    frametitle = {\%}
                             \tikz[baseline=(current bounding box.east),outer sep=0pt]
                                \node [anchor=east, rectangle, fill=blue!20]
                                }%
            \mbox{\ \ } \mbo
                                                     linewidth=2pt, topline=true,
                                                     frametitleaboveskip=\dimexpr-\ht\strutbox\relax,}
            \begin{matrix} \mathbf{begin} \mathbf{mdframed} \end{bmatrix} [] \ \mathbf{relax} \%
            \{ \mathbf c \mathbf d \{ \mathbf m \mathbf d \mathbf f \mathbf r \mathbf a \mathbf m \mathbf e \mathbf d \} \}
\begin { theo } [ Inhomogeneous Linear ]
Example Text
\end{theo}
\begin { theo }
ExampleText
\end{theo}
```

Theorem 1: Inhomogeneous Linear

An inhomogeneous linear differential equation has the form

$$L[v] = f, (4)$$

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.

Theorem 2

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.

Example 6 – hide only a part of a line

The example below is inspired by the following post on StackExchange Theorem decorations that stay with theorem environment

```
\ makeatletter
\newlength { \interruptlength }
\setlength {\interruptlength} {2.5ex}
\newrobustcmd \overlaplines {%
 \appto \mdf@frame@leftline@single {%
  \langle llap \{ \langle color \{ white \} \% \}
     {\dimexpr\mdfboundingboxtotalheight%
          -2 \setminus interruptlength \setminus relax \}\%
  }%
 \appto \mdf@frame@rightline@single {%
  \langle rlap \{ \langle color \{ white \} \% \}
     \hspace * { \mdfboundingboxwidth } %
     \rule [\dimexpr-\mdfboundingboxdepth%]
          +\interruptlength\relax | %
         {\mdf@middlelinewidth@length}%
         {\dimexpr\mdfboundingboxtotalheight%
          +\setminus ifbool\{mdf@topline\}\{\setminus mdf@middlelinewidth@length\}\{0pt\}
          -2\interruptlength\relax\}%
}%
makeatother
\overlaplines
\begin { mdframed } [ linecolor=blue, linewidth=8pt ]
Example Text
end { mdframed }
```

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.