The apxproof package

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http://github.com/PierreSenellart/apxproof

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Abstract

This package makes it easier to write articles where proofs and other material are deferred to the appendix. The appendix material is written in the LATEX code along with the main text which it naturally complements, and it is automatically deferred. The package can automatically send proofs to the appendix, can repeat in the appendix the theorem environments stated in the main text, can section the appendix automatically based on the sectioning of the main text, and supports a separate bibliography for the appendix material.

1 Usage

The apxproof package is intended to simplify the writing of articles where some of the content needs to be deferred to an appendix. This is in particular useful for the submission of scientific articles to conferences or journals that limit the number of pages in the main text but allow an extra appendix, where proofs of theorems and other material can be added.

1.1 Basics

To use apxproof, first load it in the header of your document:

```
\usepackage{apxproof}
```

On its own, this does not do anything and should not change the appearance of your document. To add an appendix with some material from your document, use the toappendix environment:

toappendix

```
\begin{toappendix}
```

\end{toappendix}

The content will appear at the end of your document, in an automatically generated section that refers to the current section in the main text.

Example 1. Throughout this documentation, all examples produce content deferred to the appendix, at the very end of this document.

```
\begin{toappendix}
This content is in the appendix.
\end{toappendix}
```

When the content to put in appendix is an entire section, make sure that \section is the very first command that appears within the toappendix environment. It will disable the automatic production of a section heading.

1.2 Repeated Theorems and Proofs

In some scientific papers that include proofs, it is common to defer proofs to the appendix. This can easily be achieved using the appendixproof environment:

appendixproof

```
\begin{appendixproof}
    ...
\end{appendixproof}
```

This behaves like the toappendix environment, except that a proof environment is generated.

Example 2. We now send a proof to the appendix:

```
\begin{appendixproof}
This proof is in the appendix.
\end{appendixproof}
```

When deferring proofs to the appendix, an annoying problem is that the statement of the theorem remains in the main text; it is hard to read a proof that is far away from the statement it proves. apxproof solves this issue by allowing statements of theorems to be *repeated*: once in the main text, and once in the appendix before the proof of the statement. To use this feature, you can define a new *repeated theorem* environment using the \newtheoremrep command:

\newtheoremrep

```
\mbox{\ \ } [\langle counter \rangle] [\langle title \rangle] [\langle countersec \rangle]
```

Usage is exactly the same as that of AMS LATEX's \newtheorem macro:

- $\langle name \rangle$ (e.g., theorem) is the name of an environment that is created for this kind of theorem;
- \(\langle counter \rangle \) (e.g., definition) is an optional counter describing from which kind of environment should the numbering of these environments be inherited;
- \(\lambda title \rangle \) (e.g., Theorem) is the title that will be used to display this theorem environment;

• $\langle countersec \rangle$ (e.g., section) is an optional counter of a sectioning command indicating that counters for this theorem should be prefixed by this counter (and reset at each occurrence of the sectioning command).

 $\langle counter \rangle$ and $\langle countersec \rangle$ should not be used together. What differs from \newtheorem is that, when the following is written:

\newtheoremrep{foobar}{Foobar}

then *two* environments are defined: the **foobar** environment, which behaves as if **\newtheorem** had been used, and the **foobarrep** environment, which results in the statement of this environment being repeated in the appendix.

One interesting feature of apxproof is that in most situations, there is no need to use the appendixproof environment. Indeed, the proof environment is redefined by apxproof to automatically put the proof either in the main text (if it follows a regular theorem) or in the appendix (if it follows a repeated theorem).

Example 3. Assume we have first defined a repeated theorem environment foobar as above. We can now use this theorem environment, first for a regular theorem in the main text, then for a theorem repeated in the main text and in the appendix:

```
\begin{foobar}
This foobar is a regular one, in the main text.
\end{foobar}
\begin{proof}
This is the proof of the regular foobar.
\end{proof}
```

We obtain:

proof

Foobar 1. This foobar is a regular one, in the main text.

Proof. This is the proof of the regular foobar.

```
\begin{foobarrep}
This foobar is repeated in the appendix.
\end{foobarrep}
\begin{proof}
This is the proof of the repeated foobar.
\end{proof}
```

We now obtain:

Foobar 2. This foobar is repeated in the appendix.

Note that, since hyperref is loaded, there is a hyperlink created from the statement of the theorem in the appendix to that in the main text.

When the proof is deferred to the appendix, it is common practice to add a proof sketch in the main text. apxproof defines a simple proofsketch environment for this purpose:

inlineproof

The proof sketch is typeset similarly to a proof, but is always in the main text. Similarly, an inlineproof environment is provided so as to be able to have both a proof in the appendix (using the regualr proof environment, or alternatively the appendixproof environment) and a different proof in the main text (using the inlineproof environment).

Example 4. Here are simple examples of proof sketches and inline proofs:

```
\begin{proofsketch}
This is a proof sketch.
\end{proofsketch}
```

Proof sketch. This is a proof sketch.

\begin{inlineproof}
This is an inline proof.
\end{inlineproof}

Proof. This is an inline proof.

1.3 Bibliography

By default, apxproof automatically adds a bibliography in the appendix with only the references cited in the appendix material. This allows for a clean separation of references used solely in the main text, and those used in the appendix.

Example 5. Assume we have citations both in the main text and in the appendix.

```
This is a citation in the main text~\cite{lamport86}. 
 \label{lamport86}. $$ \begin{toappendix} This is a citation in the appendix~\cite{proofsAreHard}. $$ \end{toappendix} $$
```

This is a citation in the main text [1].

The bibliography in the appendix can use a different style and heading than the bibliography in the main text (and, by default, it does). See Section 1.5 for how to configure the appearance of that bibliography.

option
bibliography

In order to use a single appendix for the main text and the bibliography, one can specify the value common to the bibliography option when loading the package. (By default this option is set to separate.)

1.4 Mode

$\begin{array}{c} option \\ {\tt appendix} \end{array}$

An optional $\langle mode \rangle$ can be specified when loading the package:

 $\usepackage[appendix=\langle mode \rangle] \{apxproof\}$

 $\langle mode \rangle$ can take one of the following three values:

append This is the default. Appendix material gathered by apxproof is appended to the main text.

inline In this mode, apxproof simply inline the content along with the main text.

strip This mode functions similarly to append except that the appendix is not appended at the end of the document. All appendix material is therefore removed.

1.5 Customization

apxproof provides a few macros that can be redefined (using \renewcommand) to customize the appearance of the appendix:

\appendixsectionformat

\appendixsectionformat{ $\langle number \rangle$ }{ $\langle title \rangle$ } is a macro that indicates how to format the section titles in the Appendix, given the number and title of the section in the main text. By default, they appear as "Proofs for Section $\langle number \rangle$ ($\langle title \rangle$)".

\appendixrefname

\appendixrefname contains the heading that is displayed before the bibliography.

By default, this is "References for the Appendix".

\appendixbibliographystyle

\appendixbibliographystyle contains the .bst bibliography style that is used in the bibliography in appendix. By default, this is alpha.

\appendixbibliographyprelim

\appendixbibliographyprelim contains arbitrary code that is executed just before the production of the bibliography in appendix, which can be used to configure the way it is displayed.

\appendixprelim

\appendixprelim contains arbitrary code that is executed just before the production of the appendix, which can be used to configure the way it is displayed. By default, this command contains \clearpage\onecolumn (the appendix is typeset on a new page in single-column mode) but redefining this option allows changing this behavior.

1.6 Advanced Features

We now describe a few advanced macros and environments, whose usage is limited to special cases:

nestedproof

nestedproof is an environment that can be used within a **proof** environment deferred in the appendix; this is required because, for technical reasons, no **proof** environment can be nested within a deferred **proof** environment.

\noproofinappendix

\noproofinappendix can be used inside repeated theorems that are not followed by a proof or appendixproof theorem; the point is to ensure that a further proof environment cannot be mistakenly understood as a proof of the repeated theorem. It should not be needed in most situations as apxproof tries figuring out when a proof follows a repeated theorem automatically, but may occasionally be needed in complex scenarios.

\nosectionappendix

\nosectionappendix is to be used inside a section that does contain appendix material, but for which a section in the appendix should not be created. This should be rarely needed. When this command is present, appendix material is appended to the end of the previously created section.

2 Supported Document Classes

Because apxproof modifies sectioning commands, bibliographies, and proofs, it may not work straight away with arbitrary document classes. It has currently been tested with and is supported for the following document classes:

- LATEX standard document classes (e.g., article.cls)
- KOMA-Script (e.g., scrartcl.cls)
- ACM SIG Proceedings (e.g., sig-alternate.cls)
- Springer's Lecture Notes in Computer Science (e.g., llncs.cls)
- Schloß Dagstuhl's Leibniz International Proceedings in Informatics (e.g., lipics.cls)

Other classes may work out of the box. Adding support for specific classes is possible and can be requested from the author of this package.

3 Known Issues and Limitations

We report here some issues we are currently aware of:

- When using hyperref, the appendix in the bibliography is not hyperlinked. This is to avoid possible issues with multiply defined bibliography entries.
- appendixproof, proof, toappendix environments cannot be nested. This is a limitation of the fancyvrb package that apxproof relies on. Note the existence of the nestedproof environment for nested proofs.
- apxproof is incompatible with a separate use of the fancyvrb package. This is because apxproof redefines some internal mechanisms of fancyvrb.

Issues not listed here should be reported to the author.

4 License

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5 Contact

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Bug reports and feature requests should preferably be submitted through the *Issues* feature of GitHub.

6 Acknowledgments

Thanks to Antoine Amarilli for feedback and proofreading.

7 Implementation

We now describe the entire code of the package, in a literate programming fashion. Throughout the package, we use the <code>axp@</code> prefix to identify local macros and environment names, which are not meant to be used by the final user.

7.1 Dependencies

We first load a few package dependencies:

- bibunits to add a second bibliography for the appendix material.
- 1 \RequirePackage{bibunits}
- environ to easily define the repeated theorem environments.
- 2 \RequirePackage{environ}
- etoolbox to define simple toggles.
- 3 \RequirePackage{etoolbox}
 - fancyvrb for the bulk of the work of exporting appendix material in an auxiliary file.
- 4 \RequirePackage{fancyvrb}

- ifthen for easier comparison of character strings.
- 5 \RequirePackage{ifthen}
 - kvoptions to manage options passed to the package.
- 6 \RequirePackage{kvoptions}
- amsthm for its \newteorem macro. Some document classes (e.g., lipics) preload amsthm: this is fine, \RequirePackage{amsthm} will simply have no effect. On the other hand, some other document classes (e.g., llncs or sig-alternate) define a proof environment that conflicts with amsthm, so we have to undefine this environment before loading amsthm. In that case, we reestablish the existing proof environments, in case they had been customized (e.g., sig-alternate)

```
\@ifpackageloaded{amsthm}{
7
 8
 9
            \let\apx@oldamsthmproof\proof
            \let\apx@oldamsthmendproof\endproof
10
            \let\proof\undefined
11
            \let\endproof\undefined
12
13
        \RequirePackage{amsthm}
14
        \ifdefined\apx@oldamsthmproof
15
          \let\proof\apx@oldamsthmproof
17
          \let\endproof\apx@oldamsthmendproof
18
       \fi
```

7.2 Option Processing

Many names throughout the package use an arobase (②) to avoid name conflict with user-defined names. To simplify the compilation of the documentation, we simply make it a regular character in all the rest.

19 \makeatletter

We setup the processing of options using keyval facilities.

```
20 \SetupKeyvalOptions{
21 family=axp,
22 prefix=axp@
23 }
```

We declare the following options:

- appendix, with a default value of append (other possible values: strip, inline);
- bibliography, with a default value of separate (other possible value: common);

\axp@appendix

 $24 \verb|\DeclareStringOption[append]{appendix}|$

\axp@bibliography

- 25 \DeclareStringOption[separate]{bibliography}
- 26 \ProcessLocalKeyvalOptions*

We check that the value of the appendix and bibliography options are valid, and add a message to the compilation log.

```
27 \ifthenelse{\equal{\axp@appendix}{append}}{
    \message{apxproof: Appendix material appended to the document}
29 }{\ifthenelse{\equal{\axp@appendix}{strip}}{
30 \message{apxproof: Appendix material stripped}
31 }{\ifthenelse{\equal{\axp@appendix}{inline}}{
    \message{apxproof: Appendix material inlined within the document}
33 }{
   \errmessage{Error: unsupported option appendix=\axp@appendix for
34
35 package apxproof}
36 }}}
37 \ifthenelse{\equal{\axp@bibliography}{separate}}{
38 \message{apxproof: Separate bibliography for appendix material}
39 }{\ifthenelse{\equal{\axp@bibliography}{common}}{
40 \message{apxproof: Common bibliography for appendix and main text}
41 }{
42 \errmessage{Error: unsupported option bibliography=\axp@bibliography for
   package apxproof}
44 }}
```

7.3Macros Common to All Compilation Modes

\axp@newtheorem \@axp@newtheorem \@@axp@newtheorem We introduce an intermediate \axp@newtheorem command to define a new theorem, differently depending on whether there is a section counter or not. This will be useful, in particular to allow changing this definition depending on the document class. This command uses two intermediary commands, \@axp@newtheorem and \@@axp@newtheorem, for the non-starred and starred versions.

\newtheoremrep \axp@newtheoremreptmp We define the high-level \newtheoremrep to have the same syntax as amsthm's \newtheorem. For this purpose, we need a little trick to deal with the second and fourth optional arguments, which is what \@oparg and \axp@newtheoremreptmp are used for. \axp@newtheoremrep is defined differently depending on the compilation mode.

```
45 \newcommand\newtheoremrep[1]{%
    \@oparg{\axp@newtheoremreptmp{#1}}[]%
47 }
48 \def\axp@newtheoremreptmp#1[#2]#3{%
    \ensuremath{\tt Qoparg{\axpQnewtheoremrep{#1}[#2]{#3}}[]\%
50 }
```

proofsketch Simple proofsketch environment.

\newenvironment{proofsketch}{\begin{axp@oldproof}[Proof sketch]}{\end{axp@oldproof}}}

\thmhead

We redefine AMS-LATEX's \thmhead to use a format where the repeated version of a theorem, using a theorem note, can look exactly like the original version of the theorem and its theorem counter.

```
52 \AtBeginDocument{%
53  \def\thmhead#1#2#3{%
54  \thmname{#1}\thmnumber{\@ifnotempty{#1}{ }\@upn{#2}}%
55  \thmnote{ #3}}%
```

\appendixrefname \appendixbibliographystyle \appendixbibliographyprelim \appendixprelim

\appendixsectionformat

We provide sensible defaults for these four user-customizable macros. Even though they are only useful in append mode, we define them for all modes so that a \renewcommand works in all cases.

57 \newcommand{\appendixrefname}{References for the Appendix}

- $58 \verb|\newcommand{\appendixbibliographystyle}{alpha}|$
- 59 \newcommand{\appendixbibliographyprelim}{}
- 60 \newcommand{\appendixprelim}{\clearpage\onecolumn}
- 61 \newcommand{\appendixsectionformat}[2]{Proofs for Section~#1 (#2)}

axp@oldproof

We save the definition of the existing proof environment.

- 62 \let\axp@oldproof\proof
- 63 \let\endaxp@oldproof\endproof

7.3.1 Class-Specific Behavior

Finally, some class-specific behavior common to all compilation modes

llncs and other Springer document classes

64 \ifdefined\spnewtheorem

\@axp@newtheorem \@@axp@newtheorem

It is necessary to use \spnewtheorem instead of \newtheorem in Springer document classes to obtain standard formatting.

```
65 \det 0 = 142
   \ifx\relax#4\relax
     \int x = 2 
67
      \spnewtheorem{#1}{#3}{\bfseries}{\itshape}%
68
69
      70
71
     \fi
72
     \spnewtheorem{#1}{#3}[#4]{\bfseries}{\itshape}%
73
74
75 }
76 \def\@@axp@newtheorem#1#2{%
   \spnewtheorem*{#1}{#2}{\upshape\bfseries}{\itshape}%
77
78 }
```

We have to redefine the macro \Othmcountersep for proper sectioned counters.

79 \def\@thmcountersep{.}

We remove the parentheses added by default for theorem notes, which are not compatible with the use of theorem notes by apxproof.

```
80 \def\@Opargbegintheorem#1#2#3#4{#4\trivlist

81 \item[\hskip\labelsep{#3#1}]{#3 #2\@thmcounterend\ }}

82 \def\@spopargbegintheorem#1#2#3#4#5{\trivlist

83 \item[\hskip\labelsep{#4#1\ #2}]{#4 #3\@thmcounterend\ }#5}

84 \fi
```

7.4 Inline Compilation Mode

85 \ifthenelse{\equal{\axp@appendix}{inline}}{

\axp@newtheoremrep

In inline mode, \axp@newtheoremrep undefines the existing theorem environment if it has already been defined (e.g., by the document class), invokes \newtheorem and creates a repeated theorem environment that behaves exactly as the regular theorem environment.

```
86 \def\axp@newtheoremrep#1[#2]#3[#4]{%
87  \expandafter\let\csname #1\endcsname\undefined
88  \expandafter\let\csname c@#1\endcsname\undefined
89  \axp@newtheorem{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}%
90  \NewEnviron{#1rep}[1][]{%
91  \begin{#1}[##1]\BODY\end{#1}%
92  }
93 }
```

inlineproof
 nestedproof
appendixproof

In inline mode, these environments behave like the regular **proof** environment.

94 \let\inlineproof\proof95 \let\endinlineproof\endproof

96 \let\nestedproof\proof

97 \let\endnestedproof\endproof

98 \let\appendixproof\proof

99 \let\endappendixproof\endproof

toappendix

In inline mode, this environment and these macros are no-ops.

\noproofinappendix
\nosectionappendix

100 \newenvironment{toappendix}{}{}
101 \let\noproofinappendix\relax
102 \let\nosectionappendix\relax

103 }

7.5 Append or Strip Compilation Modes

104 {

We now deal with the case where apxproof really does something useful: either append the appendix material to the document, or strip it entirely.

7.5.1 Auxiliary File for the Appendix

\axp@proofsfile We open a new auxiliary file, with extension .axp, where the appendix material will be dumped.

```
105 \AtBeginDocument{
106 \newwrite\axp@proofsfile
107 \immediate\openout\axp@proofsfile=\jobname.axp
108 }
```

proof \section At the beginning of this file, we make @ a regular character (since it will be used in several places for internal names) and reestablish the original definition of the proof environment and the \section macro.

```
109 \AtBeginDocument{
110 \immediate\write\axp@proofsfile{%
111 \noexpand\makeatletter
112 \noexpand\let\noexpand\proof\noexpand\axp@oldproof
113 \noexpand\let\noexpand\endproof\noexpand\endaxp@oldproof
114 \noexpand\let\noexpand\section\noexpand\axp@oldsection
115 }
116 }
```

\FVB@VerbatimOut \FVE@VerbatimOut

We modify the internal behavior of the fancyvrb package to write to the \axp@proofsfile, without closing it and re-opening it on every write.

```
117
     \def\FVB@VerbatimOut{%
118
       \@bsphack
119
       \begingroup
         \FV@UseKeyValues
120
         \FV@DefineWhiteSpace
121
         \def\FV@Space{\space}%
122
         \FV@DefineTabOut
123
         \def\FV@ProcessLine{\immediate\write\axp@proofsfile}%
124
125
         \let\FV@FontScanPrep\relax
         \let\@noligs\relax
126
127
         \FV@Scan}
     \def\FVE@VerbatimOut{\endgroup\@esphack}
128
```

toappendix

The entire content of this environment is put in appendix, starting a new appendix section beforehand if needed.

```
129 \newenvironment{toappendix}
130 {\axp@writesection\VerbatimOut}
131 {\endVerbatimOut}
```

7.5.2 Definition of New Theorems

axp@seenreptheorem

Used to indicate whether a repeated theorem was just typeset, without its proof.

 $132 \quad \verb|\newtoggle{axp@seenreptheorem}|$

axp@rpcounter

Sequentially incremented for every repeated theorem, used to create labels.

133 \newcounter{axp@rpcounter}

axp@newtheoremrep

When called with first argument foobar, we first undefine the existing foobar environment (and its counter) if it has already been defined (e.g., by the document class), then invoke \newtheorem for the regular version of the theorem foobar (patching the \begin{foobar} so as not to expect a proof in the appendix) and \newtheorem* for an internal version axp@foobarrp that will be used in the appendix to restate the existing theorem.

```
134 \def\axp@newtheoremrep#1[#2]#3[#4]{%
135 \expandafter\let\csname #1\endcsname\undefined
136 \expandafter\let\csname c@#1\endcsname\undefined
137 \axp@newtheorem{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}%
138 \expandafter\pretocmd\csname #1\endcsname{\noproofinappendix}{}}%
139 \axp@newtheorem*{axp@#1rp}{#3}%
140 \axp@forward@setup{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}%
```

We then define a foobarrep environment that increments the axp@rpcounter and typeset the regular foobar theorem with a label derived from the counter. We distinguish the case when the theorem argument has a note and when it does not.

```
141 \NewEnviron{#1rep}[1][]{%
142 \addtocounter{axp@rpcounter}{1}%
143 \ifx\relax##1\relax
144 \axp@with@forward{#1}{\begin{#1}}\label{axp@r\roman{axp@rpcounter}}\BODY\end{#1}%
145 \else
146 \axp@with@forward{#1}{\begin{#1}[##1]}\label{axp@r\roman{axp@rpcounter}}\BODY\end{#1}%
147 \fi
```

We set the axp@seenreptheorem toggle to indicate that we are looking for the proof of the theorem, then store in a macro the content of the theorem's body.

```
148 \global\toggletrue{axp@seenreptheorem}%
149 \global\expandafter\let\csname rplet\roman{axp@rpcounter}%
150 \endcsname
151 \BODY
```

Possibly after starting a new appendix section if needed, we typeset a repeated version of the theorem using the axp@foobarrp environment and a reference to the previously defined label. We ignore any use of \label in this environment to avoid multiply defined labels.

```
\axp@writesection%
152
         \immediate\write\axp@proofsfile{%
153
           \noexpand\begin{axp@#1rp}
154
155
              [\noexpand\ref{axp@r\roman{axp@rpcounter}}%
156
               \@ifnotempty{##1}{ \unexpanded{##1}}]%
              \noexpand\axp@forward@target{axp@fw@r\roman{axp@rpcounter}}{}%
157
              \noexpand\let\noexpand\label\noexpand\@gobble%
158
              \expandafter\noexpand\csname rplet\roman{axp@rpcounter}%
159
                                    \endcsname
160
           \noexpand\end{axp@#1rp}
161
162
         }
163
     }
164
```

7.5.3Forward-link mechanism

When hyperref is loaded, foobarrep environments in the main text have their number link to their repetition in the appendix.

\axp@with@forward

In order to make the number of the foobarrep theorem a link to its repeated version, we temporarily redefine the \thefoobar command, or, if we inherited the counter from a bazbar environment, the \thebazbar command. This seems to be the only robust way, to make the number a \hyperlink, without adding extensive dependence on internals of amsthm, the builtin \newtheorem and possibly document-class specific definitions.

In order to allow users to redefine \thefoobar without breaking this feature, we redefine \thefoobar only for the duration of the \begin{foobar} form, resetting it to the old value as soon as possible.

Redefining \thefoobar has the side effect of changing \newlabel entries in the .aux file, so we need to to be able to disable addition of the hyperlink, which is why we use an intermediate \armontomarrow forward@link{ $\langle target \rangle$ }{ $\langle text \rangle$ } macro, and \protect it to output it verbatim into the .aux file.

These hyperlinks are of course disabled in the strip compilation mode.

```
\newcommand{\axp@with@forward}[2]{%
165
        \ifthenelse{\equal{\axp@appendix}{strip}}{#2}{
166
          \global\booltrue{axp@forward}%
167
168
          \ifcsundef{axp@old@the\csname axp@cn@#1\endcsname}{%
            \csletcs{axp@old@the\csname axp@cn@#1\endcsname}{the\csname axp@cn@#1\endcsname}}
169
            \csdef{the\csname axp@cn@#1\endcsname}{%
170
               \protect\axp@forward@link{axp@fw@r\roman{axp@rpcounter}}%
171
                 {\csname axp@old@the\csname axp@cn@#1\endcsname\endcsname}%
172
            }%
173
          }{}%
174
175
          \ifcsdef{axp@old@the\csname axp@cn@#1\endcsname}{%
176
            \csletcs{the\csname axp@cn@#1\endcsname}{axp@old@the\csname axp@cn@#1\endcsname}%
177
178
179
          \global\boolfalse{axp@forward}
180
```

axp@forward

\axp@forward@link Dummy macro, for handling the unwanted change of the \newlabel entry in the .aux file caused by changing the definition of \thefoobar.

```
\newbool{axp@forward}
181
     \newcommand{\axp@forward@link}[2]{%
182
       \ifboolexpr{bool {axp@forward} and test {\ifcsdef{hyperlink}}}{%
183
         \ \
184
      }{%
185
        #2%
186
      }%
187
188
    }%
```

\axp@forward@target Provides the needed \hypertarget. Intended to be written to the .axp file.

\axp@forward@setup

In order to support counter inheritance with the first optional argument of \newtheoremrep, we need access to the name of the counter. For compliance with the behavior of \@axp@newtheorem, the first optional argument (#2) is ignored if the second optional argument (#4) is given.

7.5.4 Proof Environments

\noproofinappendix

Utility macro that toggles axp@seenreptheorem to false.

```
199 \newcommand\noproofinappendix{%
200 \global\togglefalse{axp@seenreptheorem}%
201 }
```

appendixproof

We dump the content of this in appendix, within an original **proof** environment, possibly after creating a new appendix section.

```
202
     \newenvironment{appendixproof}
203
       {%
204
          \axp@writesection
205
          \immediate\write\axp@proofsfile{%
            \noexpand\begin{axp@oldproof}%
206
         }%
207
          \VerbatimOut
208
       }
209
210
       {%
          \endVerbatimOut
211
         \immediate\write\axp@proofsfile{%
212
            \noexpand\end{axp@oldproof}%
213
         }%
214
215
          \noproofinappendix
216
```

proof This environment either puts the proof in appendix, if we are after a repeated theorem without its proof, or inlines it otherwise.

```
217 \renewenvironment{proof}
218 {%
219 \iftoggle{axp@seenreptheorem}{%
220 \appendixproof
221 }{%
222 \axp@oldproof
```

```
}%
                 223
                         }
                 224
                         {%
                 225
                           \iftoggle{axp@seenreptheorem}{%
                 226
                             \endappendixproof
                 227
                 228
                           }{%
                 229
                             \endaxp@oldproof
                           }%
                 230
                         }
                 231
    inlineproof
                 These two environments are synonyms for the original proof environment.
    nestedproof
                 232
                       \let\inlineproof\axp@oldproof
                 233
                       \let\endinlineproof\endaxp@oldproof
                       \let\nestedproof\axp@oldproof
                       \let\endnestedproof\endaxp@oldproof
                         Section Management
                 7.5.5
                 Sequentially incremented for every section, used to create labels.
axp@seccounter
                      \newcounter{axp@seccounter}
  \axp@sectitle
                 Saves the title of the last encountered section.
                       \def\axp@sectitle{}
   \axp@section
                 This command behaves similarly to \axp@oldsection, except that it first tests
                 whether a \section follows, and if so, does not produce anything. This is useful
\axp@@ssection
                 to avoid producing empty sections in the appendix. As usual, we have to process
 \axp@@section
                 starred and unstarred version separately.
                       \def\axp@section{\@ifstar\axp@@ssection\axp@@section}
                 238
                       \def\axp@@ssection#1{%
                 239
                         \@ifnextchar\section{}{\axp@oldsection*{#1}}%
                 240
                 241
                       \def\axp@@section#1{%
                 ^{242}
                         \@ifnextchar\section{}{\axp@oldsection{#1}}%
                 243
                 244
\axp@oldsection We redefine the \section command to create a label based on axp@seccounter
                 and to store its title in \axp@sectitle. Two definitions are necessary to cover
       \section
      \@section
                 the starred and unstarred use of \section, though most likely the former is not
     \@@section
                 going to be used (since no section number will appear to refer to that section in
                 the appendix).
                       \let\axp@oldsection\section
                 245
                       \def\section{\@ifstar\@section\@@section}
                 246
```

\def\@section#1{%

\axp@oldsection*{#1}%

\global\edef\axp@sectitle{#1}%

\addtocounter{axp@seccounter}{1}%

\label{axp@s\roman{axp@seccounter}}%

247

 $\frac{248}{249}$

250

251

```
252 }
253 \def\@@section#1{%
254 \global\edef\axp@sectitle{#1}%
255 \axp@oldsection{#1}%
256 \addtocounter{axp@seccounter}{1}%
257 \label{axp@s\roman{axp@seccounter}}%
258 }
```

 $\verb|\nosectionappendix|$

We remove the current section title, to indicate no section should be created in the appendix.

```
259 \newcommand{\nosectionappendix}{
260 \global\def\axp@sectitle{}%
261 }
```

\axp@writesection

If \axp@sectitle is not empty, we create a new section in the appendix, referring to the main text section.

```
\newcommand\axp@writesection{%
262
263
       \ifx\axp@sectitle\@empty
264
         \immediate\write\axp@proofsfile{%
265
            \noexpand\def\noexpand\axp@tmp{%
266
              \noexpand\ref{axp@s\roman{axp@seccounter}}%
267
           }
268
            \noexpand\axp@section{%
269
              \noexpand\appendixsectionformat{\protect\noexpand\axp@tmp}%
270
271
                                               {\axp@sectitle}%
           }%
272
         }%
273
274
         \nosectionappendix
275
276
     }
```

7.5.6 Append Compilation Mode

277 \ifthenelse{\equal{\axp@appendix}{append}}{

\axp@oldbibliography \bibliography

Thanks to bibunits's \defaultbibliography macro, we set the appendix bibliography source to be the same as that of the main text.

```
278 \let\axp@oldbibliography\bibliography
279 \renewcommand\bibliography[1]{%
280 \defaultbibliography{#1}%
281 \axp@oldbibliography{#1}%
282 }
```

After the end of the main text, we add the appendix (after the command \appendixprelim is issued) within a bibunit environment so as to typeset a separate bibliography for the appendix (unless the bibliography option is set to common). There is an extra test to ensure an empty bibliography environment is not produced. The name of the bibliography is changed to \appendixrefname;

in most document classes, it is called \refname but it is occasionally (scrartcl, scrreprt) called \bibname.

```
\AtEndDocument{
284
         \appendixprelim
         \appendix
285
         \ifthenelse{\equal{\axp@bibliography}{separate}}{
286
         \begin{bibunit}[\appendixbibliographystyle]
287
288
         }{}
289
           \immediate\closeout\axp@proofsfile
            \input{\jobname.axp}
290
291
         \ifthenelse{\equal{\axp@bibliography}{separate}}{
292
           \ifdefined\refname
              \renewcommand{\refname}{\appendixrefname}
293
            \else\ifdefined\bibname
294
             \renewcommand{\bibname}{\appendixrefname}
295
296
            \fi\fi
297
            \let\axp@oldthebibliography\thebibliography
            \renewcommand\thebibliography[1]{%
298
              \ifx\relax#1\relax\else\axp@oldthebibliography{#1}\fi}
299
            \appendixbibliographyprelim
300
301
            \putbib
302
         \end{bibunit}
303
         }{}
       }
304
305
    }{}
```

7.5.7 Class-Specific Behavior

We conclude with some class-specific behavior.

ACM Document Classes (old versions, till 2017)

```
306 \ifdefined\@acmtitlebox
```

We first redefine the proofsketch environment, which is used differently in the base class.

307 \renewenvironment{proofsketch}{\begin{axp@oldproof}[sketch]}{\end{axp@oldproof}}

We adjust the styling of theorems for the needs of apxproof.

```
308
     \newtheoremstyle{mystyle}
        {6pt}
309
310
        {6pt}
311
        {\itshape}
        {10pt}
312
        {\scshape}
313
       {.}
314
       {.5em}
315
316
        {}
     \theoremstyle{mystyle}
```

\thebibliography \refname \appendixrefname

The section title of the bibliography is in uppercase in these document classes. In addition, the **\thebibliography** macro hard-codes twice the section title, so we un-hardcode it so that it can be modified in the appendix.

```
318 \patchcmd{\thebibliography}{References}{\protect\refname}{}{\}
319 \patchcmd{\thebibliography}{References}{\protect\refname}{}{\}
320 \newcommand{\refname}{REFERENCES}
321 \renewcommand{\appendixrefname}{REFERENCES FOR THE APPENDIX}
```

\section \@@section

These document classes redefine \section in a weird way, adding the possibility of an optional argument. We redefine them in a sane way.

```
\def\section{\@ifstar\@section{\@dblarg{\@@section}}}
322
323
       \def\@@section[#1]#2{%
324
          \global\edef\axp@sectitle{#2}%
325
         \axp@oldsection{#2}%
         \addtocounter{axp@seccounter}{1}%
326
327
         \label{axp@s\roman{axp@seccounter}}%
328
       }
329
     \fi
```

ACM Document Classes (new version) Again, we adjust the styling of theorems for the needs of apxproof.

```
\@ifclassloaded{acmart}{
330
     \newtheoremstyle{mystyle}
331
       {.5\baselineskip\@plus.2\baselineskip
332
         \@minus.2\baselineskip}
333
       {.5\baselineskip\@plus.2\baselineskip
334
         \@minus.2\baselineskip}
335
       {\@acmplainbodyfont}
336
       {\@acmplainindent}
337
338
       {\@acmplainheadfont}
339
       {.}
       {.5em}
340
       {\thmname{#1}\thmnumber{ #2}\thmnote{ {\@acmplainheadfont #3}}}
341
     \theoremstyle{mystyle}
342
     }{}
343
```

lipcs

344 \ifdefined\lipics@opterrshort

\appendixbibliographyprelim

The default bibliography in the lipics document class formatting is not compatible with the alpha bibliography style. We fix this here.

```
345 \renewcommand{\appendixbibliographyprelim}{%
346 \global\let\@oldbiblabel\@biblabel
347 \def\@biblabel{\hspace*{-2em}\small\@oldbiblabel}%
348 }
349 \fi
```

${\sf IIncs}$ and other Springer document classes

 $350 \quad \texttt{\@ifclassloaded{llncs}{}} \\$

proofsketch We first redefine the proofsketch environment, which is used differently in the base class.

352 }{} 353 % \end{macrocode} 354 % \begin{macrocode}

Change History

v1.0.0	Show options commented on in
General: Initial released version \dots 1	margin and index $\dots 1$
v1.0.1	v1.0.5
General: Prevent empty bibliography environment; fix typos	General: Ability to specify a sectioning counter in newtheoremrep
theorem counter in some	v1.0.6
document classes	\axp@newtheorem: Introduce intermediary command for theorem macro
v1.0.3	General: Better support of Springer
\appendixbibliographyprelim: Support for lipics-v2016 19 General: Note on entire sections in appendix 2 proofsketch: Ignore spaces after	document classes
beginning of Proof sketch 9	Support of new ACM document class (acmart.cls) 19
v1.0.4	axp@newtheoremrep: Better
\appendixprelim: Configurable appendix style 10	handling of note-free theorems in document classes that treat
\axp@bibliography: bibliography option 9	theorems differently when they have an empty note 13
General: More faithful theorem style for ACM templates 18 More robust coherent styling of	have an empty note
proof sketches	v1.0.6-dev
Re-establish custom proof environments 8	\axp@proofsfile: Initialization deferred to \AtBeginDocument

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References

[1] Leslie Lamport. LATEX: A Document Preparation System. Addison-Wesley Pub. Co., Reading, MA, 1986.

A Proofs for Section 1 (Usage)

This content is in the appendix.	
<i>Proof.</i> This proof is in the appendix.	
Foobar 2. This foobar is repeated in the appendix.	
<i>Proof.</i> This is the proof of the repeated foobar.	
This is a citation in the appendix [Unk16].	

References for the Appendix \mathbf{r}

[Unk16] Unknown. Proofs are hard, 2016.