Using the amsthm Package

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1 Introduction

The amsthm package provides an enhanced version of LATEX's \newtheorem command for defining theorem-like environments. The enhanced \newtheorem recognizes a \theoremstyle specification (as in Mittelbach's theorem package) and has a * form for defining unnumbered environments. The amsthm package also defines a proof environment that automatically adds a QED symbol at the end. AMS document classes incorporate the amsthm package, so everything described here applies to them as well.

If the amsthm package is used with a non-AMS document class and with the amsmath package, amsthm must be loaded *after* amsmath, not before.

Examples are given in the file thmtest.tex. For best understanding, examine the output side-by-side with the input.

2 The \newtheorem command

In mathematical research articles and books, theorems and proofs are among the most common elements, but authors also use many others that fall in the same general class: lemmas, propositions, axioms, corollaries, conjectures, definitions, remarks, cases, steps, and so forth. It is natural to handle these elements as LATEX environments, but document classes do not provide predefined environments for theorem-like elements because (a) that would make it difficult for authors to exercise the necessary control over the automatic numbering, and (b) the variety of such elements is so wide that it's not possible for a document class to provide every one that will ever be needed. Instead there is a command \newtheorem, similar in effect to \newnvironment, that makes it easy for authors to set up the elements required for a particular document.

The \newtheorem command has two mandatory arguments; the first one is the environment name that the author would like to use for this element; the second one is the heading text. For example,

\newtheorem{lem}{Lemma}
means that instances in the document of
\begin{lem} Text text ... \end{lem}