typst-theorems

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https://github.com/sahasatvik/typst-theorems

Contents

1. Introduction

The `typst-theorems` package provides `Typst` functions that help create numbered `theorem` environments. This is heavily inspired by the `\newtheorem` functionality of `LaTeX`.

A *theorem environment* lets you wrap content together with automatically updating *numbering* information. Such environments use internal `state` counters for this purpose. Environments can

- share the same counter (*Theorems* and *Lemmas* often do so)
- keep a global count, or be attached to
  - other environments (*Corollaries* are often numbered based upon the parent *Theorem*)
  - headings
- have a numbering level depth fixed (for instance, use only top level heading numbers)
- be referenced elsewhere in the document, via `labels`

2. Using `typst-theorems`

Import all functions provided by `typst-theorems` using

```
#import "@preview/ctheorems:1.1.3": *
#show: thmrules
```

The second line is crucial for displaying `thmenvs` and references correctly!

The core of this module consists of `thmenv`. The functions `thmbox`, `thmplain`, and `thmproof` provide some simple defaults for the appearance of `thmenvs`.

3. Feature demonstration

Create box-like *theorem environments* using `thmbox`, a wrapper around `thmenv` which provides some simple defaults.

```
#let theorem = thmbox(
  "theorem",              // identifier
  "Theorem",              // head
  fill: rgb("#e8e8f8")
)
```

Such definitions are convenient to place in the preamble or a template; use the environment in your document via

```
#theorem("Euclid")[
  There are infinitely many primes.
] <euclid>
```

This produces the following.

Theorem 3.1 (Euclid): There are infinitely many primes.

Note that the `name` is optional. This `theorem` environment will be numbered based on its parent `heading` counter, with successive `theorems` automatically updating the final index.

The `<euclid>` label can be used to refer to this Theorem via the reference `@euclid`. Go to Section 3.5 to read more.

You can create another environment which uses the same counter, say for *Lemmas*, as follows.

```
#let lemma = thmbox(
  "theorem",              // identifier - same as that of theorem
  "Lemma",                // head
  fill: rgb("#efe6ff")
)

#lemma[
  If $n$ divides both $x$ and $y$, it also divides $x - y$.
]
```

Lemma 3.2: If n divides both x and y, it also divides $x - y$.

You can *attach* other environments to ones defined earlier. For instance, *Corollaries* can be created as follows.

```
#let corollary = thmbox(
  "corollary",            // identifier
  "Corollary",            // head
  base: "theorem",        // base - use the theorem counter
  fill: rgb("#f8e8e8")
)

#corollary(numbering: "1.1")[
```

```
  If $n$ divides two consecutive natural numbers, then $n = 1$.
]
```

Corollary 3.2.1: If n divides two consecutive natural numbers, then $n = 1$.

Note that we have provided a `numbering` string; this can be any valid numbering pattern as described in the numbering documentation.

3.1. Proofs

The `thmproof` function gives nicer defaults for formatting proofs.

```
#let proof = thmproof("proof", "Proof")

#proof([of @euclid])[
  Suppose to the contrary that $p_1, p_2, dots, p_n$ is a finite enumeration
  of all primes. Set $P = p_1 p_2 dots p_n$. Since $P + 1$ is not in our list,
  it cannot be prime. Thus, some prime factor $p_j$ divides $P + 1$.  Since
  $p_j$ also divides $P$, it must divide the difference $(P + 1) - P = 1$, a
  contradiction.
]
```

Proof of Theorem 3.1: Suppose to the contrary that $p_1, p_2, ..., p_n$ is a finite enumeration of all primes. Set $P = p_1 p_2 ... p_n$. Since $P + 1$ is not in our list, it cannot be prime. Thus, some prime factor p_j divides $P + 1$. Since p_j also divides P, it must divide the difference $(P + 1) - P = 1$, a contradiction. ■

If your proof ends in a block equation, or a list/enum, you can place `qedhere` to correctly position the qed symbol.

```
#theorem[
  There are arbitrarily long stretches of composite numbers.
]
#proof[
  For any $n > 2$, consider $
    n! + 2, quad n! + 3, quad ..., quad n! + n #qedhere
  $
]
```

Theorem 3.1.1: There are arbitrarily long stretches of composite numbers.

Proof: For any $n > 2$, consider

$$n! + 2, \quad n! + 3, \quad ..., \quad n! + n$$ ■

Caution: The `qedhere` symbol does not play well with numbered/multiline equations!

You can set a custom qed symbol (say □) by setting the appropriate option in `thmrules` as follows.

```
#show: thmrules.with(qed-symbol: $square$)
```

3.2. Suppressing numbering

Supplying `numbering: none` to an environment suppresses numbering for that block, and prevents it from updating its counter.

```
#let example = thmplain(
  "example",
  "Example"
).with(numbering: none)

#example[
  The numbers $2$, $3$, and $17$ are prime.
]
```

Example: The numbers 2, 3, and 17 are prime.

Here, we have used the `thmplain` function, which is identical to `thmbox` but sets some plainer defaults. You can also write

```
#lemma(numbering: none)[
  The square of any even number is divisible by $4$.
]
#lemma[
  The square of any odd number is one more than a multiple of $4$.
]
```

Lemma: The square of any even number is divisible by 4.

Lemma 3.2.1: The square of any odd number is one more than a multiple of 4.

Note that the last *Lemma* is *not* numbered 3.1.2!

You can also override the automatic numbering as follows.

```
#lemma(number: "42")[
  The square of any natural number cannot be two more than a multiple of 4.
]
```

Lemma 42: The square of any natural number cannot be two more than a multiple of 4.

Note that this does *not* affect the counters either!

3.3. Limiting depth

You can limit the number of levels of the `base` numbering used as follows.

```
#let definition = thmbox(
  "definition",
  "Definition",
  base_level: 1,          // take only the first level from the base
  stroke: rgb("#68ff68") + 1pt
)
```

```
#definition("Prime numbers")[
  A natural number is called a _prime number_ if it is greater than $1$ and
  cannot be written as the product of two smaller natural numbers. <prime>
]
```

Definition 3.1 (Prime numbers): A natural number is called a *prime number* if it is greater than 1 and cannot be written as the product of two smaller natural numbers.

Note that this environment is *not* numbered 3.2.1!

```
#definition("Composite numbers")[
  A natural number is called a _composite number_ if it is greater than $1$
  and not prime.
]
```

Definition 3.2 (Composite numbers): A natural number is called a *composite number* if it is greater than 1 and not prime.

Setting a `base_level` higher than what `base` provides will introduce padded zeroes.

```
#example(base_level: 4, numbering: "1.1")[
  The numbers $4$, $6$, and $42$ are composite.
]
```

Example 3.3.0.0.1: The numbers 4, 6, and 42 are composite.

3.4. Custom formatting

The `thmbox` function lets you specify rules for formatting the `title`, the `name`, and the `body` individually. Here, the `title` refers to the `head` and `number` together.

```
#let proof-custom = thmplain(
  "proof",
  "Proof",
  base: "theorem",
  titlefmt: smallcaps,
  bodyfmt: body => [
    #body #h(1fr) $square$    // float a QED symbol to the right
  ]
).with(numbering: none)

#lemma[
  All even natural numbers greater than 2 are composite.
]
#proof-custom[
  Every even natural number $n$ can be written as the product of the natural
  numbers $2$ and $n\/2$. When $n > 2$, both of these are smaller than $2$
  itself.
]
```

Lemma 3.4.1: All even natural numbers greater than 2 are composite.

Proof: Every even natural number n can be written as the product of the natural numbers 2 and $n/2$. When $n > 2$, both of these are smaller than 2 itself. □

You can go even further and use the `thmenv` function directly. It accepts an `identifier`, a `base`, a `base_level`, and a `fmt` function.

```
#let notation = thmenv(
  "notation",                 // identifier
  none,                       // base - do not attach, count globally
  none,                       // base_level - use the base as-is
  (name, number, body, color: black) => [
                              // fmt - format content using the environment
                              // name, number, body, and an optional color
    #text(color)[#h(1.2em) *Notation (#number) #name*]:
    #h(0.2em)
    #body
    #v(0.5em)
  ]
).with(numbering: "I")        // use Roman numerals

#notation[
  The variable $p$ is reserved for prime numbers.
]
#notation("for Reals", color: green)[
  The variable $x$ is reserved for real numbers.
]
```

Notation (I): The variable p is reserved for prime numbers.

Notation (II) for Reals: The variable x is reserved for real numbers.

Note that the `color: green` named argument supplied to the theorem environment gets passed to the `fmt` function. In general, all extra named arguments supplied to the theorem will be passed to `fmt`. On the other hand, the positional argument `"for Reals"` will always be interpreted as the `name` argument in `fmt`.

```
#lemma(title: "Lem.", stroke: 1pt)[
  All multiples of 3 greater than 3 are composite.
]
```

Lem. 3.4.2: All multiples of 3 greater than 3 are composite.

Here, we override the `title` (which defaults to the `head`) as well as the `stroke` in the `fmt` produced by `thmbox`. All `block` arguments can be overridden in `thmbox` environments in this way.

3.5. Labels and references

You can place a `<label>` outside a theorem environment, and reference it later via `@` references! For example, go back to Theorem 3.1.

```
Recall that there are infinitely many prime numbers via @euclid.
```

Recall that there are infinitely many prime numbers via Theorem 3.1.

```
You can reference future environments too, like @oddprime[Cor.].
```

You can reference future environments too, like Cor. 3.5.1.1.

```
#lemma(supplement: "Lem.", refnumbering: "(1.1)")[
  All primes apart from $2$ and $3$ are of the form $6k plus.minus 1$.
] <primeform>

You can modify the supplement and numbering to be used in references, like
@primeform.
```

Lemma 3.5.1: All primes apart from 2 and 3 are of the form $6k \pm 1$.

You can modify the supplement and numbering to be used in references, like Lem. (3.5.1).

Caution: Links created by references to `thmenv`s will be styled according to `#show link:` rules.

3.6. Overriding base

```
#let remark = thmplain("remark", "Remark", base: "heading")
#remark[
  There are infinitely many composite numbers.
]

#corollary[
  All primes greater than $2$ are odd.
] <oddprime>
#remark(base: "corollary")[
  Two is a _lone prime_.
]
```

Remark 3.6.1: There are infinitely many composite numbers.

Corollary 3.5.1.1: All primes greater than 2 are odd.

Remark 3.5.1.1.1: Two is a *lone prime*.

This `remark` environment, which would normally be attached to the current *heading*, now uses the `corollary` as a base.

4. Function reference

4.1. `thmenv`

The `thmenv` function produces a *theorem environment*.

```
#let thmenv(
  identifier,             // environment counter name
  base,                   // base counter name, can be "heading" or none
  base_level,             // number of base number levels to use
  fmt                     // formatting function of the form
                          // (name, number, body, ..args) -> content
) = { ... }
```

The `fmt` function must accept a theorem `name`, `number`, `body`, and produce formatted content. It may also accept additional positional arguments, via `args`.

A *theorem environment* is itself a map of the following form.

```
(
  ..args,
  body,                   // body content
  number: auto,           // number, overrides numbering if present
  numbering: "1.1",       // numbering style, can be a function
  refnumbering: auto,     // numbering style used in references,
                          // defaults to "numbering"
  supplement: identifier, // supplement used in references
  base: base,             // base counter name override
  base_level: base_level  // base_level override
) -> content
```

Positional arguments in `args` are as follows

- `name`: The name of the theorem, typically displayed after the title.

All additional named arguments in `args` will be passed on to the associated `fmt` function supplied in `thmenv`.

4.2. `thmbox` and `thmplain`

The `thmbox` wraps `thmenv`, supplying a box-like `fmt` function.

```
#let thmbox(
  identifier,             // identifier
  head,                   // head - common name, used in the title
  ..blockargs,            // named arguments, passed to #block
  supplement: auto,       // supplement for references, defaults to "head"
  padding: (top: 0.5em, bottom: 0.5em),
                          // box padding, passed to #pad
  namefmt: x => [(#x)],   // formatting for name
  titlefmt: strong,       // formatting for title (head + number)
  bodyfmt: x => x,        // formatting for body
  separator: [#h(0.1em):#h(0.2em)],
                          // separator inserted between name and body
  base: "heading",        // base - defaults to using headings
  base_level: none,       // base_level - defaults to using base as-is
) = { ... }
```

The `thmbox` function sets the following defaults for the `block`.

```
(
  width: 100%,
  inset: 1.2em,
  radius: 0.3em,
  breakable: false,
)
```

The `thmplain` function is identical to `thmbox`, except with plainer defaults.

```
#let thmplain = thmbox.with(
  padding: (top: 0em, bottom: 0em),
  breakable: true,
  inset: (top: 0em, left: 1.2em, right: 1.2em),
  namefmt: name => emph([(#name)]),
  titlefmt: emph,
)
```

4.3. `thmproof`, `proof-bodyfmt` and `qedhere`

The `thmproof` function is identical to `thmplain`, except with defaults appropriate for proofs.

```
#let thmproof(..args) = thmplain(
    ..args,
    namefmt: emph,
    bodyfmt: proof-bodyfmt,
    ..args.named()
).with(numbering: none)
```

The `proof-bodyfmt` function is a `bodyfmt` function that automatically places a qed symbol at the end of the body.

You can place `#qedhere` inside a block equation, or at the end of a list/enum item to place the qed symbol on the same line.

4.4. `thmrules`

The `thmrules` show rule sets important styling rules for theorem environments, references, and equations in proofs.

```
#let thmrules(
  qed-symbol: $qed$,      // QED symbol used in proofs
  doc
) = { ... }
```

5. Acknowledgements

Thanks to

- MJHutchinson for suggesting and implementing the `base_level` and `base: none` features,
- rmolinari for suggesting and implementing the `separator: ...` feature,
- DVDTSB for contributing
  - the idea of passing named arguments from the theorem directly to the `fmt` function.
  - the `number: ...` override feature.
  - the `title: ...` override feature in `thmbox`.
- PgBiel for fixing breaking changes in version updates.
- The awesome devs of typst.app for their support.