### The apxproof package

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http://github.com/PierreSenellart/apxproof

2019/10/08 v1.2.0

#### 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 the numbering of these environments should be inherited;
- \(\lambda title \rangle \) (e.g., Theorem) is the title that will be used to display this theorem environment;

• (countersec) (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:

П

```
\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.

Now, if we use a repeated theorem:

```
\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 are hyperlinks created between the statements of the theorems in the main text and in the appendix.

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:

proofsketch

\begin{proofsketch}

. . .

\end{proofsketch}

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 regular 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}. \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 inlines 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:

\mainbodyrepeatedtheorem

\mainbodyrepeatedtheorem is a macro that is executed at the beginning of the body of every repeated theorem. This can be used to notify the reader that the theorem is repeated in appendix in some way, e.g., with a margin note.

\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.

option repeqn

Another customization capability concerns *numbered equations* that are present within repeated theorems. An optional repeqn option can be specified when loading the package, which controls whether equation numbers should be as in the main text (by setting this option to same, the default) or independently numbered (by

setting this option to independent). In the latter case, whenever a referenceable counter is set with  $\label{counter}$ ,  $\ref{counter}$  references the counter in the main text, while  $\ref{counter}$ -apx references the counter in the appendix (except in inline mode, where both have the same effect).

#### 1.6 Advanced Features

We now describe a few advanced macros and environments, the usage of which 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 environment; 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, scrbook.cls)
- ACM SIG Proceedings (e.g., sig-alternate.cls, acmart.cls)
- Springer's Lecture Notes in Computer Science (e.g., llncs.cls)
- Schloß Dagstuhl's Leibniz International Proceedings in Informatics (e.g., lipics.cls, lipcs-v2016.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 poorly interacts with SyncTEX: identifying which source line has
  produced which box does not work for appendix content managed by apxproof
  or repeated theorems. No obvious fix is known, though this issue will be
  investigated in the long term.
- Unless the bibliography option is set to common, the bibunits package is used to generate a second bibliography. This means any package, such as biblatex, that is incompatible with bibunits will not be compatible with apxproof unless bibliography is set to common.

Issues not listed here should be reported to the author.

#### 4 License

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#### 5 Contact

- https://github.com/PierreSenellart/apxproof
- Pierre Senellart <pierre@senellart.com>

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. Thanks to K. D. Bauer for the implementation of the forward-linking mechanism, and for various bugfixes.

### 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:

- environ to easily define the repeated theorem environments.
- 1 \RequirePackage{environ}
- etoolbox to define simple toggles.
- 2 \RequirePackage{etoolbox}
- fancyvrb for the bulk of the work of exporting appendix material in an auxiliary file.
- 3 \RequirePackage{fancyvrb}
- ifthen for easier comparison of character strings.
- 4 \RequirePackage{ifthen}
- kvoptions to manage options passed to the package.
- 5 \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}{
 6
 7
         }{
            \let\apx@oldamsthmproof\proof
            \let\apx@oldamsthmendproof\endproof
            \let\proof\undefined
10
            \let\endproof\undefined
11
         }
12
        \RequirePackage{amsthm}
13
        \ifdefined\apx@oldamsthmproof
14
          \let\proof\apx@oldamsthmproof
15
16
          \let\endproof\apx@oldamsthmendproof
17
        \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.

#### 18 \makeatletter

We setup the processing of options using keyval facilities.

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

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);
- repeqn, with a default value of same (other possible value: independent).

\axp@appendix

23 \DeclareStringOption[append] {appendix}

\axp@bibliography

24 \DeclareStringOption[separate] {bibliography}

\axp@repeqn

- 25 \DeclareStringOption[same]{repeqn}
- $26 \ProcessLocalKeyvalOptions*$

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

```
27 \ifthenelse{\equal{\axp@appendix}{append}}{
28 \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}}{
32 \message{apxproof: Appendix material inlined within the document}
33 }{
34 \errmessage{Error: unsupported option appendix=\axp@appendix\ for package apxproof}
36 }}
37 \ifthenelse{\equal{\axp@bibliography}{separate}}{
```

The external bibunits package is used to add a second bibliography for the appendix material.

38 \RequirePackage{bibunits}

```
\message{apxproof: Separate bibliography for appendix material}
40 $\{ \inf \{ \alpha (\alpha ) \} (\alpha ) \} (\alpha ) $$ (axp@bibliography) (axp@bibliograp
                   \message{apxproof: Common bibliography for appendix and main text}
41
42 }{
                   \errmessage{Error: unsupported option bibliography=\axp@bibliography\ for
43
                 package apxproof}
44
45 }}
46 \left( \sum_{x \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{x \in \mathbb{Z}} \right)
                   \message{apxproof: Repeated equations keep the same numbering}
48 \ {\ifthenelse(\equal{\axp@repeqn}{independent})} \\
                   \message{apxproof: Repeated equations are independently numbered}
50 }{
                  \errmessage{Error: unsupported option repeqn=\axp@repeqn\ for
                 package apxproof}
53 }}
```

#### 7.3 Macros Common to All Compilation Modes

axp@newtheoremrep@definetheorem

Common to all compilation modes, we define \axp@newtheoremrep@definetheorem. 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 \axp@newtheorem for the regular version of the theorem foobar, saving and restoring any existing theorem counter unless the \newtheoremdep redefines the base counter.

```
54 \ensuremath{\mbox{def\axp@newtheoremrep@definetheorem#1#2#3#4{\%}}
    \expandafter\let\csname #1\endcsname\undefined
    \ifcsname c@#1\endcsname
56
57
      \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\let\expandafter\expandafter
58
         \csname c@axp@#1\endcsname\csname c@#1\endcsname
59
      \expandafter\let\csname c@#1\endcsname\undefined
60
    \fi
61
    \axp@newtheorem{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}%
    \ifcsname c@axp@#1\endcsname
62
63
      \int x = 2 
64
         \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\let\expandafter\expandafter
65
           \csname c@#1\endcsname\csname c@axp@#1\endcsname
66
      \else
67
      \fi
68
    \fi
69 }
```

\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.

```
70 \end{argune} with \verb|corem|{\corem|@axp@newtheorem|@axp@newtheorem|}
```

<sup>71 \</sup>def\@axp@newtheorem#1#2#3#4{%

```
\int x = \frac{4}{relax}
72
73
       \newtheorem{#1}[#2]{#3}%
74
       \newtheorem{#1}{#3}[#4]%
75
    \fi
76
77 }
78 \def\@@axp@newtheorem#1#2{%
    \newtheorem*{#1}{#2}%
79
80 }
```

#### \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 compi-

```
81 \newcommand\newtheoremrep[1]{%
    \@oparg{\axp@newtheoremreptmp{#1}}[]%
82
83 }
84 \def\axp@newtheoremreptmp#1[#2]#3{%
    \ensuremath{\tt Qoparg{\axpQnewtheoremrep{#1}[#2]{#3}}[]\%
86 }
```

#### proofsketch

Simple proofsketch environment.

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

\mainbodyrepeatedtheorem \appendixrefname \appendixbibliographystyle \appendixbibliographyprelim We provide sensible defaults for these user-customizable macros. Even though they are not all useful in all modes, we define them for all modes so that a \renewcommand works in all cases.

\appendixprelim

88 \newcommand{\mainbodyrepeatedtheorem}{}

\appendixsectionformat

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

- 90 \newcommand{\appendixbibliographystyle}{alpha}
- $91 \verb| newcommand{\appendixbibliographyprelim}{}|$
- 92 \newcommand{\appendixprelim}{\clearpage\onecolumn}
- 93 \newcommand{\appendixsectionformat}[2]{Proofs for Section~#1\ (#2)}

#### axp@oldproof

We save the definition of the existing proof environment.

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

We define a utility macro that will be used to properly set the \label command (and its amsmath counterpart, \label@in@display) for equations within repeated theorems, depending on the compilation mode.

#### \axp@redefinelabels

```
96
     \newcommand{\axp@redefinelabels}{%
97
       \providecommand\label@in@display{}%
       \ifthenelse{\equal{\axp@appendix}{inline}}{%
98
99
         \let\axp@oldlabel\label
         \let\axp@oldlabel@in@display\label@in@display
100
```

```
101
                                                        \renewcommand\label[1]{%
102
                                                                    \axp@oldlabel{##1}%
                                                                    \axp@oldlabel{##1-apx}%
103
                                                       }%
104
                                                        \renewcommand\label@in@display[1]{%
105
106
                                                                    \axp@oldlabel@in@display{##1}%
107
                                                                    \axp@oldlabel{##1-apx}%
                                                       }%
108
109
                                          }{%
                                                        \let\axp@oldlabel\label
110
                                                       \let\axp@oldlabel@in@display\label@in@display
111
                                                       \label[1] {\axp@oldlabel{##1-apx}} % % $$ \arrowvert = (1) {\axp@oldlabel{##1-apx}} % $$ \arrowvert = (1) {\axp@oldlabel{#*1-apx}} % $$ \arrowvert = (1) {\axp@oldlabel{#*1-apx}} % $$ \arrowvert = (1) {\axp@oldlabel{#*1-apx}} % $$ \arrowvert = (1) {\axp@oldlabel{**1-apx}} % $$ \arrowvert = (1) {\axp@oldla
112
113
                                                        \renewcommand\label@in@display[1]{\axp@oldlabel@in@display{##1-apx}}%
                                         }%
114
                            }
115
```

#### 7.3.1 Class-Specific Behavior

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

#### **lincs** and other Springer document classes

116 \ifdefined\spnewtheorem

\@axp@newtheorem \@@axp@newtheorem

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

```
117 \def\@axp@newtheorem#1#2#3#4\{%
     \int x = \frac{4}{relax}
118
119
       \int x = 2 
120
         \spnewtheorem{#1}{#3}{\bfseries}{\itshape}%
121
122
         \spnewtheorem{#1}[#2]{#3}{\bfseries}{\itshape}%
123
       \fi
124
     \else
125
       \spnewtheorem{#1}{#3}[#4]{\bfseries}{\itshape}%
126
     \fi
127 }
128 \def\@@axp@newtheorem#1#2{%
     \spnewtheorem*{#1}{#2}{\upshape\bfseries}{\itshape}%
129
130 }
```

proofsketch

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

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

```
132 \def\@thmcountersep{.}
133 \fi
```

### 7.4 Inline Compilation Mode

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

\axp@newtheoremrep

In inline mode, \axp@newtheoremrep uses \axp@newtheoremrep@definetheorem to define the regular theorem environment and creates a repeated theorem environment that behaves exactly as the regular theorem environment, while calling \axp@redefinelabels to make sure that -axp variants of equation counters are defined.

```
\def\axp@newtheoremrep#1[#2]#3[#4]{%
135
       \arp@newtheoremrep@definetheorem{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}%
136
137
       \NewEnviron{#1rep}[1][]{%
138
         \int {\pi \pi} 
           \begin{#1}\axp@redefinelabels\BODY\end{#1}%
139
140
           \begin{#1}[##1]\axp@redefinelabels\BODY\end{#1}%
141
         \fi
142
       }
143
     }
144
```

inlineproof
 nestedproof
appendixproof

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

145 \let\inlineproof\proof146 \let\endinlineproof\endproof

147 \let\nestedproof\proof148 \let\endnestedproof\endproof

148 \let\endnestedproof\endproof 149 \let\appendixproof\proof

150 \let\endappendixproof\endproof

toappendix

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

\noproofinappendix
\nosectionappendix

151 \newenvironment{toappendix}{}{}
152 \let\noproofinappendix\relax
153 \let\nosectionappendix\relax

154 }

#### 7.5 Append or Strip Compilation Modes

155 {

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 <code>.axp</code>, where the appendix material will be dumped.

```
156 \AtBeginDocument{
157 \newwrite\axp@proofsfile
158 \immediate\openout\axp@proofsfile=\jobname.axp
159 }
```

\section

proof 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.

```
160
     \AtBeginDocument{
       \immediate\write\axp@proofsfile{%
161
         \noexpand\makeatletter
162
         \noexpand\let\noexpand\proof\noexpand\axp@oldproof
163
164
         \noexpand\let\noexpand\endproof\noexpand\endaxp@oldproof
165
         \noexpand\let\noexpand\section\noexpand\axp@oldsection
166
       }
167
     }
```

\axp@unactivateeightbit

We need an auxiliary macro to disable active characters that have the high bit set when writing to the .axp file. See https://tex.stackexchange.com/a/145361/ 166858

```
\def\axp@unactivateeightbit{%
168
       \count@=128%
169
       \loop
170
171
          \catcode\count@=12%
         \ifnum\count@<255%
172
          \advance\count@\@ne
173
       \repeat}
174
```

axp@VerbatimOut \FVB@axp@VerbatimOut \FVE@axp@VerbatimOut

Using the functionalities of the fancyvrb package, we define a custom verbatim environment axp@VerbatimOut that writes every line to the \axp@proofsfile. We also use the previous macro to disable active characters with the eighth bit set.

```
\DefineVerbatimEnvironment{axp@VerbatimOut}{axp@VerbatimOut}{}
175
176
     \def\FVB@axp@VerbatimOut{%
177
       \@bsphack
178
       \begingroup
         \axp@unactivateeightbit
179
         \FV@DefineWhiteSpace
180
         \def\FV@Space{\space}%
181
         \FV@DefineTabOut
182
         \def\FV@ProcessLine{\immediate\write\axp@proofsfile}%
183
184
         \let\FV@FontScanPrep\relax
         \let\@noligs\relax
185
         \FV@Scan}
186
     \def\FVE@axp@VerbatimOut{\endgroup\@esphack}
187
```

toappendix

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

```
\newenvironment{toappendix}
       {\axp@writesection\axp@VerbatimOut}
189
       {\endaxp@VerbatimOut}
190
```

#### Definition of New Theorems 7.5.2

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

```
191 \newtoggle{axp@seenreptheorem}
```

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

```
192 \newcounter{axp@rpcounter}
```

axp@equation axp@equationx

Used to save the value of the equation counter, when repeqn is set to same.

193 \newcounter{axp@equation}
194 \newcounter{axp@equationx}

axp@newtheoremrep

With first argument foobar, we use \axp@newtheoremrep@definetheorem to define the regular version of the theorem foobar. We then patch \begin{foobar} so as not to expect a proof in the appendix and define an internal theorem axp@foobarrp that will be used in the appendix to restate the existing theorem.

```
195 \def\axp@newtheoremrep#1[#2]#3[#4]{%
196 \axp@newtheoremrep@definetheorem{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}%
197 \expandafter\pretocmd\csname #1\endcsname{\noproofinappendix}{}{}%
198 \axp@newtheorem*{axp@#1rp}{#3}%
199 \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, along with a possible custom command to identify repeated theorems. We distinguish the case when the theorem argument has a note and when it does not. We save the equation counter before typesetting the theorem environment, to reset it to the same value in the repeated environment when repeqn is set to same.

```
\NewEnviron{#1rep}[1][]{%
200
201
         \ifthenelse{\equal{\axp@repeqn}{same}}{%
           \setcounter{axp@equation}{\value{equation}}%
202
         }{}%
203
         \addtocounter{axp@rpcounter}{1}%
204
         \ifx\relax##1\relax
205
           \axp@with@forward{#1}{\begin{#1}}\label{axp@r\roman{axp@rpcounter}}%
206
207
208
           \axp@with@forward{#1}{\begin{#1}[##1]}\label{axp@r\roman{axp@rpcounter}}%
209
         \mainbodyrepeatedtheorem
210
         \BODY\end{#1}%
211
```

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.

```
212 \global\toggletrue{axp@seenreptheorem}%
213 \global\expandafter\let\csname rplet\roman{axp@rpcounter}%
214 \endcsname
215 \BODY
```

Possibly after starting a new appendix section if needed, we typeset a repeated version of the theorem using the <code>axp@foobarrp</code> environment and a reference to the previously defined label. We use <code>\axp@redefinelabels</code> in this environment to avoid multiply defined labels. We have to deal in a careful way with theorem notes: we want to use a theorem note to display the number of the repeated theorem, but

theorem notes are usually typeset in a much different way (different font, parentheses) than theorem headings. In the case of the Springer document classes, we use the \theopargself macro to disable parentheses. For other document classes, we need to manually patch the \thmhead command at the right time. We also specially cover the case of the ACM document class where \@acmplainnotefont is used instead of \thm@notefont.

```
\axp@writesection%
216
217
         \ifthenelse{\equal{\axp@repeqn}{same}}{%
218
           \immediate\write\axp@proofsfile{%
             \noexpand\setcounter{axp@equationx}{\value{equation}}%
219
220
             \noexpand\setcounter{equation}{\theaxp@equation}%
           }%
221
222
         }{}%
         \immediate\write\axp@proofsfile{{%
223
           \ifdefined\theopargself
224
             \noexpand\theopargself
225
           \else
226
             \noexpand\pretocmd{\noexpand\@begintheorem}{%
227
               \noexpand\patchcmd{\noexpand\thmhead}{\noexpand\@acmplainnotefont}{}{}{}}
228
               \noexpand\patchcmd{\noexpand\thmhead}{\noexpand\the\noexpand\thm@notefont}{}{}}}
229
               \noexpand\patchcmd{\noexpand\thmhead}{(){}}{}}
230
231
               }{}{}
232
233
           \fi
           \noexpand\begin{axp@#1rp}
234
235
               \noexpand\ref{axp@r\roman{axp@rpcounter}}%
236
               \@ifnotempty{##1}{%
237
                 \ifdefined\theopargself
238
                 \else
239
                   \ifdefined\@acmplainnotefont
240
                     \noexpand\@acmplainnotefont
                   \else
242
                     \noexpand\ifdefined\noexpand\thm@notefont
243
                       \noexpand\the\noexpand\thm@notefont
244
                     \noexpand\fi
245
246
                   \fi
                 \fi
247
                 {} (\unexpanded{##1})%
248
               }%
249
             ]%
250
             \noexpand\axp@forward@target{axp@fw@r\roman{axp@rpcounter}}{}%
251
             \noexpand\axp@redefinelabels
252
             \expandafter\noexpand\csname rplet\roman{axp@rpcounter}%
253
254
                                   \endcsname
           \noexpand\end{axp@#1rp}
255
256
257
         \ifthenelse{\equal{\axp@repeqn}{same}}{%
           \immediate\write\axp@proofsfile{%
258
```

```
\noexpand\setcounter{equation}{\value{axp@equationx}}%
259
            }%
260
         }{}%
261
       }%
262
     }
263
```

#### 7.5.3 Forward-Linking 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  $\axp@forward@link{\langle target \rangle} {\langle text \rangle}$  macro, We also redefine \theHfoobar which is used by hyperref but not defined if hyperref was loaded after \newtheoremrep was used. 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]{%
264
265
        \ifthenelse{\equal{\axp@appendix}{strip}}{#2}{
          \global\booltrue{axp@forward}%
266
          \ifcsundef{axp@old@the\csname axp@cn@#1\endcsname}{%
267
268
            \csletcs{axp@old@the\csname axp@cn@#1\endcsname}{the\csname axp@cn@#1\endcsname}%
269
            \csletcs{theH\csname axp@cn@#1\endcsname}{the\csname axp@cn@#1\endcsname}%
            \csdef{the\csname axp@cn@#1\endcsname}{%
270
271
              \protect\axp@forward@link{axp@fw@r\roman{axp@rpcounter}}%
                 {\csname axp@old@the\csname axp@cn@#1\endcsname\endcsname}%
272
            }%
273
          }{}%
274
          #2%
275
          \ifcsdef{axp@old@the\csname axp@cn@#1\endcsname}{%
276
            \csletcs{the\csname axp@cn@#1\endcsname}{axp@old@the\csname axp@cn@#1\endcsname}%
277
278
          }{}%
          \global\boolfalse{axp@forward}
279
280
        }}%
```

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}
```

```
\newcommand{\axp@forward@link}[2]{%
282
        \ifbool{axp@forward}{%
283
          \ifcsdef{hyperlink}{%
284
            \hyperlink{#1}{#2}%
285
          }{%
286
287
            #2%
288
          }%
       }{%
289
         #2%
290
       }%
291
     }%
292
```

\axp@forward@target

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

```
293 \newcommand{\axp@forward@target}[2]{%
294 \ifcsname hypertarget\endcsname
295 \hypertarget{#1}{#2}%
296 \else
297 #2%
298 \fi
299 }
```

\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

 $\verb|\noproofinappendix|$ 

Utility macro that toggles axp@seenreptheorem to false.

appendixproof

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

```
306
     \newenvironment{appendixproof}
       {%
307
          \axp@writesection
308
          \immediate\write\axp@proofsfile{%
309
            \noexpand\begin{axp@oldproof}%
310
311
312
          \axp@VerbatimOut
313
       }
       {%
314
          \endaxp@VerbatimOut
315
          \immediate\write\axp@proofsfile{%
316
```

```
\noexpand\end{axp@oldproof}%
                 317
                          }%
                 318
                 319
                          \noproofinappendix
                 320
         proof
                This environment either puts the proof in appendix, if we are after a repeated
                 theorem without its proof, or inlines it otherwise.
                      \renewenvironment{proof}
                 321
                 322
                          \iftoggle{axp@seenreptheorem}{%
                 323
                 324
                             \appendixproof
                 325
                             \axp@oldproof
                 326
                          }%
                 327
                        }
                 328
                        {%
                 329
                          \iftoggle{axp@seenreptheorem}{%
                 330
                 331
                             \endappendixproof
                 332
                             \endaxp@oldproof
                 333
                 334
                          }%
                        }
                 335
   inlineproof
                 These two environments are synonyms for the original proof environment.
   nestedproof
                      \let\inlineproof\axp@oldproof
                 336
                      \let\endinlineproof\endaxp@oldproof
                 337
                 338
                      \let\nestedproof\axp@oldproof
                      \let\endnestedproof\endaxp@oldproof
                 7.5.5
                        Section Management
                Sequentially incremented for every section, used to create labels.
axp@seccounter
                      \newcounter{axp@seccounter}
                Saves the title of the last encountered section.
 \axp@sectitle
                      \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
 \axp@@section
                to avoid producing empty sections in the appendix. As usual, we have to process
                 starred and unstarred version separately.
                      \def\axp@section{\@ifstar\axp@@ssection\axp@@section}
                 342
                      \def\axp@@ssection#1{%
                 343
                        \@ifnextchar\section{}{\axp@oldsection*{#1}}%
                 344
                      }
                 345
```

\@ifnextchar\section{}{\axp@oldsection{#1}}%

\def\axp@@section#1{%

 $\frac{346}{347}$ 

348

\axp@oldsection \@@section

We redefine the \section command to create a label based on axp@seccounter \section and to store its title in \axp@sectitle. In order to support starred and unstarred \@section versions, as well as the optional short-title argument, the intermediate macros \@section and \@@section are needed.

```
349
   \let\axp@oldsection\section
   \def\section{\@ifstar\@section\@@section}
350
   351
   352
   \newcommand{\axp@@@section}[3]{%
353
     \global\def\axp@sectitle{#3}%
354
     \int {\pi}\relax#2\relax
355
       \axp@oldsection#1{#3}%
356
357
       \axp@oldsection#1[{#2}]{#3}%
358
359
360
     \addtocounter{axp@seccounter}{1}%
361
     \label{axp@s\roman{axp@seccounter}}%
362
   }
```

\nosectionappendix

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

```
363
     \newcommand{\nosectionappendix}{
364
       \global\def\axp@sectitle{}%
365
     }
```

\axp@writesection

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

Here, we wrap \ref{axp@si} into \axp@protectref@i, in order to protect the label name from wrongly being converted to uppercase, e.g., in fancyhdr with \pagestyle{fancy}.

This macro is defined both in the .aux file (in order to ensure availability when typesetting the \tableofcontents), and immediately before typesetting the appendix section (to ensure availability in the \section command).

```
\newcommand\axp@writesection{%
366
       \ifx\axp@sectitle\@empty
367
       \else
368
369
         \edef\axp@tmp{%
370
           \noexpand\global\noexpand\def
           \expandonce{\csname axp@protectref@\roman{axp@seccounter}\endcsname}{%
371
              \noexpand\ref{axp@s\roman{axp@seccounter}}%
372
           }%
373
         }%
374
         \immediate\write\@auxout{\expandonce\axp@tmp}
375
         \immediate\write\axp@proofsfile{%
376
           \expandonce\axp@tmp^^J%
377
           \noexpand\axp@section{%
378
              \noexpand\appendixsectionformat{%
379
380
                \protect
```

Finally, in a somewhat ad hoc manner, we disable the whole section management for \tableofcontents, which may be typeset using a section heading, but for which automatic section management does not make sense.

# \axp@oldtableofcontents \tableofcontents

```
388 \let\axp@oldtableofcontents\tableofcontents
389 \def\tableofcontents{{\let\section\axp@oldsection\axp@oldtableofcontents}}
```

#### 7.5.6 Append Compilation Mode

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

# \axp@oldbibliography \bibliography

Unless the bibliography option is set to common, we need to set the appendix bibliography source to be the same as that of the main text, thanks to bibunits's \defaultbibliography macro.

```
391 \ifthenelse{\equal{\axp@bibliography}{separate}}{
392 \let\axp@oldbibliography\bibliography
393 \renewcommand\bibliography[1]{%
394 \defaultbibliography{#1}%
395 \axp@oldbibliography{#1}%
396 }
397 }{}
```

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.

```
398
       \AtEndDocument{
399
         \appendixprelim
400
         \appendix
401
         \ifthenelse{\equal{\axp@bibliography}{separate}}{
         \begin{bibunit}[\appendixbibliographystyle]
402
403
         }{}
404
            \immediate\closeout\axp@proofsfile
405
            \input{\jobname.axp}
         \ifthenelse{\equal{\axp@bibliography}{separate}}{
406
407
            \ifdefined\refname
              \renewcommand{\refname}{\appendixrefname}
408
```

```
\else\ifdefined\bibname
409
           \renewcommand{\bibname}{\appendixrefname}
410
         \fi\fi
411
         \let\axp@oldthebibliography\thebibliography
412
         \renewcommand\thebibliography[1]{%
413
414
           415
         \appendixbibliographyprelim
416
         \putbib
        \end{bibunit}
417
       }{}
418
      }
419
    }{}
420
```

#### **Class-Specific Behavior**

We conclude with some class-specific behavior.

#### ACM Document Classes (old versions, till 2017)

```
\ifdefined\@acmtitlebox
```

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

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

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

```
\newtheoremstyle{mystyle}
        {6pt}
424
425
        {6pt}
       {\itshape}
426
       {10pt}
427
        {\scshape}
428
429
        {.}
        {.5em}
430
431
        {}
432
     \theoremstyle{mystyle}
```

#### \thebibliography \refname \appendixrefname

437

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.

```
\patchcmd{\thebibliography}{References}{\protect\refname}{}{}
433
434
       \patchcmd{\thebibliography}{References}{\protect\refname}{}{}
       \newcommand{\refname}{REFERENCES}
435
       \renewcommand{\appendixrefname}{REFERENCES FOR THE APPENDIX}
436
     \fi
```

#### lipcs

 $438 \qquad \verb|\ifdefined\lipics@opterrshort| \\$ 

\appendixbibliographyprelim

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

```
439 \renewcommand{\appendixbibliographyprelim}{%

440 \global\let\@oldbiblabel\@biblabel

441 \def\@biblabel{\hspace*{-2em}\small\@oldbiblabel}%

442 }

443 \fi

444 }
```

### **Change History**

v1.0.0	Show options commented on in
General: Initial released version 1	margin and index
v1.0.1	v1.0.5
General: Prevent empty bibliography environment; fix typos 1	General: Ability to specify a sectioning counter in newtheoremrep
v1.0.2	environment in inline mode 4
axp@newtheoremrep: Fix display of repeated theorem counter in some document classes 16	v1.0.6 \axp@newtheorem: Introduce
Fix missing space between	intermediary command for
repeated theorem counter and theorem note 16	theorem macro
v1.0.3	number in appendix titles 20
\appendixbibliographyprelim: Support for lipics-v2016 23	General: Better support of Springer document classes
General: Note on entire sections in appendix $\dots 2$	Deal with document classes where the bibliography is called
<pre>proofsketch: Ignore spaces after   beginning of Proof sketch 11</pre>	\bibname
v1.0.4	class (acmart.cls) 22
\appendixprelim: Configurable appendix style	axp@newtheoremrep: Better handling of note-free theorems
\axp@bibliography: bibliography option 9	in document classes that treat theorems differently when they
General: More faithful theorem	have an empty note 15
style for ACM templates 22	Fix incorrect use of \noexpand
More robust coherent styling of proof sketches	in optional argument of macro environment 16
Re-establish custom proof	v1.1.0
environments 8	$\verb \FVE@axp@VerbatimOut: Make  \\$

apxproof compatible with	Rewrote definition of \section
independent use of fancyvrb 14	to enable optional argument.
\appendixsectionformat: Fix	See #23. (K. D. Bauer) 20
missing space in default	\tableofcontents: Disable section
\appendixsectionformat 11	management for table of
\axp@proofsfile: Initialization	contents
deferred to \AtBeginDocument	General: Added forward-link
for compatibility with \dumped	mechanism (K. D. Bauer) 17
precompiled preambles (K. D.	v1.2.0
Bauer)	\axp@newtheoremrep: Fix
\axp@redefinelabels: Fix \label	formatting of theorems without
not being disabled in amsmath	notes in some document classes
environments, where	in inline mode $\dots 13$
\label@in@display is used	\axp@newtheoremrep@definetheorem:
instead (K. D. Bauer) 11	Restore predefined theorem
\axp@repeqn: repeqn option 9	
\axp@unactivateeightbit: Fix	\axp@redefinelabels: Fix extra
compilation of non-ASCII	spacing erroneously introduced
characters with	within the
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}	$\arp@redefinelabels macro$ . $11$
	\mainbodyrepeatedtheorem:
$\arp@writesection: Make$	Configurable repeated theorem
\axp@tmp wrapper more robust.	command
Resolves issues from use of	General: Do not load binunits if
section title in fancyhdr, and in	bibliography is set to common . $9$
$\$ tableofcontents (K. D.	axp@newtheoremrep: Fix display of
Bauer)	
\section: Fix handling of fragile	proofsketch: Fix proof sketches in
macros within section headings.	inline compilation mode for
See #22	Springer document classes 12

### Index

Numbers written in italic refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in roman refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

$\mathbf{Symbols}$	\@esphack 187
\@@axp@newtheorem $\dots \dots \underline{70}, \underline{117}$	\@ifnextchar 344, 347
\@@section $\underline{349}$	\@ifpackageloaded 6
$\c \c \$	$\verb \@ifstar $
$\verb \Qacmtitlebox  \dots \dots$	\One 173
\@auxout 375	\@noligs 185
\@axp@newtheorem $\dots \frac{70}{117}$	\@oldbiblabel 440, 441
\@begintheorem 227	\@oparg 82, 85
\@biblabel 440, 441	\@section
\@bsphack 177	\@thmcountersep 132

	\axp@rpcounter 192
\_ \ 34, 43, 51, 93	$\  \  \  \  \  \  \  \  \  \  \  \  \  $
	$\label{eq:axp@section} $$\max_0$ escion $1.000.000. $$ 342,378$$
Α	\axp@sectitle . $341, 354, 364, 367, 382$
\advance 173	$\verb \axp@seenreptheorem  \underline{191}$
\appendix 400	\axp@tmp 369, 375, 377
appendix (option) 5	$\arp@unactivateeightbit 168, 179$
\appendixbibliographyprelim	\axp@VerbatimOut 189, 312
5, 88, 415, 439	$axp@VerbatimOut (environment) \dots \underline{175}$
\appendixbibliographystyle $5, \frac{88}{80}, \frac{402}{300}$	$\texttt{\ \ } \texttt{axp@with@forward} \ \dots \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $
\appendixprelim 5, <u>88</u> , 399	$\verb \axp@writesection  189, 216, 308, \underline{366}$
\appendixproof 149, 324	<b>.</b>
appendixproof (environment) 2, <u>145</u> , <u>306</u>	B
\appendixrefname . 5, <u>88</u> , 408, 410, <u>433</u>	\bfseries 120, 122, 125, 129
\appendixsectionformat 5, <u>88</u> , 379	\bibliography
\apx@oldamsthmendproof 9, 16	bibliography (option)
\apx@oldamsthmproof 8, 14, 15	\bibname
\AtBeginDocument 156, 160 \AtEndDocument 398	\BODY
\axp@@@section 351, 352, 353	\boolfalse
\axp@@section	\booltitue 200
\axp@@ssection	$\mathbf{C}$
\axp@appendix 23,	\catcode 171
27, 29, 31, 34, 98, 134, 265, 390	\clearpage 92
\axp@bibliography	\closeout
<u>24,</u> 37, 40, 43, 391, 401, 406	\count@ 169, 171, 172, 173
\axp@equation 193	\csdef 270
$\  \   \   \  \  \  \  \  \  \  \  \  \$	\csedef 301
\axp@forward <u>281</u>	\csletcs 268, 269, 277
$\verb \axp@forward@link  271, \underline{281}$	
$\verb \axp@forward@setup 199, 300  $	D
\axp@forward@target 251, 293	\DeclareStringOption 23, 24, 25
\axp@newtheorem $\dots \dots 61, \frac{70}{70}, \frac{198}{70}$	\defaultbibliography 394
$\begin{array}{c} \text{(axp@newtheoremrep 85, } \underline{135},  \underline{195},  \underline{195} \end{array}$	\DefineVerbatimEnvironment 175
\axp@newtheoremrep@definetheorem	
	I.
	E
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\endappendixproof 150, 331
$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	\endappendixproof 150, 331 \endaxp@oldproof 95, 164, 333, 337, 339
$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	\endappendixproof 150, 331 \endaxp@oldproof 95, 164, 333, 337, 339 \endaxp@VerbatimOut 190, 315
$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	\endappendixproof 150, 331 \endaxp@oldproof 95, 164, 333, 337, 339 \endaxp@VerbatimOut 190, 315 \endinlineproof 146, 337
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\endappendixproof
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\endappendixproof 150, 331 \endaxp@Oldproof 95, 164, 333, 337, 339 \endaxp@VerbatimOut 190, 315 \endinlineproof 146, 337 \endnestedproof 148, 339 \endproof 9, 11, 16, 95, 146, 148, 150, 164 environments:  appendixproof 2, 145, 306 axp@Oldproof 94 axp@VerbatimOut 175 inlineproof 4, 145, 336 nestedproof 6, 145, 336

4 171 100	\
toappendix	\openout 158
\errmessage	options:
(expandonce 371, 373, 377, 381, 382	appendix 5
${f F}$	bibliography
\FV@DefineTabOut 182	repeqn 5
\FV@DefineWhiteSpace 180	P
\FV@FontScanPrep 184	\pretocmd 197, 227
\FV@ProcessLine 183	\ProcessLocalKeyvalOptions 26
\FV@Scan 186	\proof . 8, 10, 15, 94, 145, 147, 149, 163
\FV@Space 181	proof (environment) $3$ , $\underline{160}$ , $\underline{321}$
\FVB@axp@VerbatimOut $\underline{175}$	\proofsketch <u>131</u>
\FVE@axp@VerbatimOut $\underline{175}$	proofsketch (environment) $4, 87$
н	\providecommand 97
\hspace 441	\putbib 416
\hyperlink	R
\hypertarget	\ref 236, 372
Anypertarget	\refname 407, 408, 433
I	\repeat
\ifblank 301	repeqn (option) 5
\ifbool 283	2 Spoque (option)
\ifcsdef 276, 284	${f S}$
\ifcsname 56, 62, 294	\scshape 428
\ifcsundef 267	\section $\underline{160}$ , $344$ , $347$ , $\underline{349}$ , $389$
\ifnum	\setcounter 202, 219, 220, 259
\inlineproof 145, 336	\SetupKeyvalOptions 19
inlineproof (environment) . $4, \underline{145}, \underline{336}$	\small 441
\input	\spnewtheorem . 116, 120, 122, 125, 129
\itshape 120, 122, 125, 129, 426	${f T}$
${f L}$	\tableofcontents <u>388</u>
\label . 99, 101, 110, 112, 206, 208, 361	\the 229, 244
\label@in@display 97, 100, 105, 111, 113	\theaxp@equation 220
\lipics@opterrshort 438	\thebibliography $412, 413, \underline{433}$
\loop 170	\theopargself 224, 225, 238
M	\theoremstyle 432
\mainbodyrepeatedtheorem 5, 88, 210	\thm@notefont 229, 243, 244
\message 28, 30, 32, 39, 41, 47, 49	\thmhead 228, 229, 230, 231
(message 20, 60, 62, 65, 11, 11, 16	toappendix (environment) $1, 151, 188$
${f N}$	\togglefalse 304
\nestedproof 147, 338	\toggletrue 212
nestedproof (environment) . $6$ , $\underline{145}$ , $\underline{336}$	U
\newbool 281	\unexpanded
\newtheorem 73, 75, 79	\upshape 129
\newtheoremrep	
\newtheoremstyle 423	V
\noproofinappendix $6$ , $\underline{151}$ , $\underline{197}$ , $\underline{303}$ , $\underline{319}$	\value 202, 219, 259
\nosectionappendix $6$ , $\underline{151}$ , $\underline{363}$ , $\underline{385}$	$\mathbf{W}$
O	\write 161, 183,
\onecolumn 92	218, 223, 258, 309, 316, 375, 376

## 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

[Unk16] Unknown. Proofs are hard, 2016.