

The `mdframed` package

Examples for `framemethod=TikZ`

Marco Daniel

1.6d

2012/09/21

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

Contents

1 Loading	1	Example 3 – framed picture which is centered	3
2 Examples	1	Example 4 – Gimmick	3
Example 1 – round corner	2	Example 5 – complex example with TikZ	4
Example 2 – hidden line + frame title	2	Example 6 – Theorem environments	6

1 Loading

In the preamble only the package `mdframed` width the option `framemethod=TikZ` is loaded. All other modifications will be done by `\mdfdefinestyle` or `\mdfsetup`.

Note

Every `\global` inside the examples is necessary to work with the package `showexpl`.

2 Examples

All examples have the following settings:

```
\mdfsetup{skipabove=\topskip,skipbelow=\topskip}
\newrobustcmd{\ExampleText}{%
An \textit{inhomogeneous linear} differential equation
has the form
\begin{align}
L[v] = f,
\end{align}
where $L$ is a linear differential operator, $v$ is
the dependent variable, and $f$ is a given non-zero
function of the independent variables alone.
}
```

Example 1 – round corner

```
\global\mdfdefinestyle{exampledefault}{%
    outerlinewidth=5pt,innerlinewidth=0pt,
    outerlinecolor=red,roundcorner=5pt
}
\begin{mdframed}[style=exampledefault]
\ExampleText
\end{mdframed}
```

An *inhomogeneous linear* differential equation has the form

$$L[v] = f, \quad (1)$$

where L is a linear differential operator, v is the dependent variable, and f is a given non-zero function of the independent variables alone.

Example 2 – hidden line + frame title

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

Inhomogeneous linear

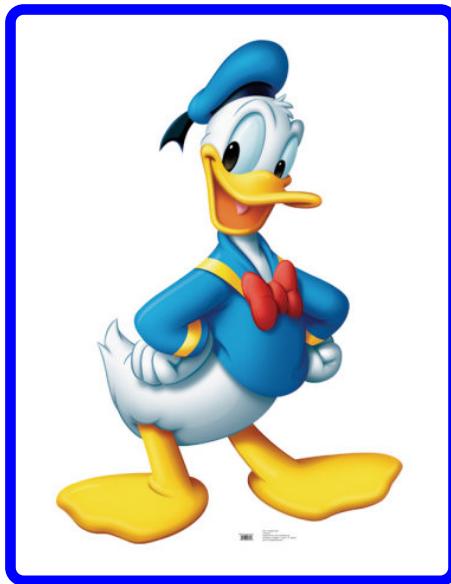
An *inhomogeneous linear* differential equation has the form

$$L[v] = f, \quad (2)$$

where L is a linear differential operator, v is the dependent variable, and f is a given non-zero function of the independent variables alone.

Example 3 – framed picture which is centered

```
\begin{mdframed}[userdefinedwidth=6cm,align=center,
linecolor=blue,middlelinewidth=4pt,roundcorner=5pt]
\IfFileExists{donald-duck.jpg}{%
{\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{donald-duck}}%
{\rule{\linewidth}{4cm}}%
}
\end{mdframed}
```

**Example 4 – Gimmick**

```
\mfsetup{splitbottomskip=0.8cm,splittopskip=0cm,
innerrightmargin=2cm,innertopmargin=1cm,%
innerlinewidth=2pt,outerlinewidth=2pt,
middlelinewidth=10pt,backgroundcolor=red,
linecolor=blue,middlelinecolor=gray,
tikzsetting={draw=yellow,line width=3pt,%
dashed,%
dash pattern=on 10pt off 3pt},
rightline=false,bottomline=false}
\begin{mdframed}
\ExampleText
\end{mdframed}
```

An *inhomogeneous linear* differential equation has the form

$$L[v] = f, \quad (3)$$

where L is a linear differential operator, v is the dependent variable, and f is a given non-zero function of the independent variables alone.

Example 5 – complex example with TikZ

```
\tikzstyle{titregris} =
[draw=gray, thick, fill=white, shading = exersicetitle, %
 text=gray, rectangle, rounded corners, right,minimum height=.7cm]
\pgfdeclarehorizontalshading{exersicebackground}{100bp}
{color(0bp)=(green!40); color(100bp)=(black!5)}
\pgfdeclarehorizontalshading{exercisetitle}{100bp}
{color(0bp)=(red!40);color(100bp)=(black!5)}
\newcounter{exercise}
\renewcommand*\theexercise{Exercise~\arabic{exercise}}
\makeatletter
\def\mdf@@exercisepoints{}%new mdframed key:
\define@key{mdf}{exercisepoints}{%
 \def\mdf@@exercisepoints{\#1}
}
\mdfdefinestyle{exercisestyle}{%
 outerlinewidth=1em,outerlinecolor=white,%
 leftmargin=-1em,rightmargin=-1em,%
 middlelinewidth=1.2pt,roundcorner=5pt, linecolor=gray,
 apptotikzsetting={\tikzset{mdfbackground/.append style ={%
 shading = exersicebackground}}},%
 innertopmargin=1.2\baselineskip,
 skipabove={\dimexpr0.5\baselineskip+\topskip\relax},
 skipbelow={-1em},
 needspace=3\baselineskip,
 frametitlefont=\sffamily\bfseries,
 settings={\global\stepcounter{exercise}},
 singleextra={%
 \node[titregris,xshift=1cm] at (P-O) %
 {\mdf@frametitlefont{\theexercise}};
 \ifdefempty{\mdf@@exercisepoints}%
 {}%
 {\node[titregris,left,xshift=-1cm] at (P)%
 {\mdf@frametitlefont{\mdf@@exercisepoints points}};};%
 },
 firstextra={%
 \node[titregris,xshift=1cm] at (P-O) %
 {\mdf@frametitlefont{\theexercise}};
 \ifdefempty{\mdf@@exercisepoints}%
 {}%
 {\node[titregris,left,xshift=-1cm] at (P)%
 {\mdf@frametitlefont{\mdf@@exercisepoints points}};};%
 },
}
\makeatother

\begin{mdframed}[style=exercisestyle]
\ExampleText
\end{mdframed}

\begin{mdframed}[style=exercisestyle,exercisepoints=10]
\ExampleText
\end{mdframed}
```

Exercise n1

An *inhomogeneous linear* differential equation has the form

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

where L is a linear differential operator, v is the dependent variable, and f is a given non-zero function of the independent variables alone.

Exercise n2**10points**

An *inhomogeneous linear* differential equation has the form

$$L[v] = f, \quad (5)$$

where L is a linear differential operator, v is the dependent variable, and f is a given non-zero function of the independent variables alone.

Example 6 – Theorem environments

```
\mdfdefinestyle{theoremstyle}{%
    linecolor=red,middlelinewidth=2pt,%
    frametitlerule=true,%
    apptotikzsetting={\tikzset{mdfframetitlebackground/.append style={%
        shade,left color=white, right color=blue!20}}},%
    frametitlerulecolor=green!60,%
    frametitlerulewidth=1pt,%
    innertopmargin=\topskip,%
}
\mdtheorem[style=theoremstyle]{definition}{Definition}
\begin{definition}[Inhomogeneous linear]
\ExampleText
\end{definition}
\begin{definition*}[Inhomogeneous linear]
\ExampleText
\end{definition*}
```

Definition 1: Inhomogeneous linear

An *inhomogeneous linear* differential equation has the form

$$L[v] = f, \quad (6)$$

where L is a linear differential operator, v is the dependent variable, and f is a given non-zero function of the independent variables alone.

Definition: Inhomogeneous linear

An *inhomogeneous linear* differential equation has the form

$$L[v] = f, \quad (7)$$

where L is a linear differential operator, v is the dependent variable, and f is a given non-zero function of the independent variables alone.