keytheorems package

version 0.1.5

github.com/mbertucci47/keytheorems

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Abstract

An expl3-implementation of a key-value interface to amsthm, implementing most of the functionality provided by thmtools. Several issues encountered with thmtools are avoided (see the README for a list) and a few new features are added.

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1 Dependencies

Without using the $tcolorbox^{\rightarrow P.7}$ or $tcolorbox-no-titlebar^{\rightarrow P.8}$ options, the package loads the aliascnt, amsthm, refcount, translations, and unique packages. A LATEX kernel no older than 2023-06-01 is required; if older than 2024-06-01, nameref is required.

2 Global options

$\keytheoremset{\langle options \rangle}$

Every key in this section can be given as a package option with $\scalebox{usepackage}[\langle options \rangle]$ {keytheorems} or in $\scalebox{keytheoremset}\{\langle options \rangle\}$, with the exception that continues-code can only be used in the latter.

2.1 Compatibility options

overload (initially unset)

Redefines \newtheorem to internally use the keytheorems machinery. The syntax remains the same. This is automatically set by thmtools-compat.

```
thmtools-compat (initially unset)
```

For compatibility with thmtools syntax. For most documents, \usepackage[thmtools-compat] {keytheorems} should be a drop-in replacement for \usepackage{amsthm,thmtools}. The option defines the commands in the left column below. The right column lists the corresponding keytheorems replacement that should be used in new documents.

```
\textbf{keytheorems} \ \operatorname{replacement}
     thmtools command
                                             \verb|\newkeytheorem||^{\to P.\overline{3}}
              \declaretheorem
                                             \verb|\newkeytheoremstyle|^{\rightarrow P.9}
       \declaretheoremstyle
                                             \verb|\listofkeytheorems||^{\rightarrow\,P.\,11}
              \listoftheorems
                                             title→P.12 kev
             \listtheoremname
 \addtotheorempreheadhook
\addtotheorempostheadhook
                                             \addtotheoremhook ^{\rightarrow P.13}
 \addtotheoremprefoothook
\addtotheorempostfoothook
                                           \mathtt{store}^{	o P.4} \ \mathrm{key}
     restatable environment
                                           store*<sup>→P.4</sup> kev
    restatable* environment
```

Also defined are the shaded and thmbox keys, implemented internally with tcolorbox rather than the shadethm and thmbox packages, respectively.

2.2 Other global options

```
auto-translate=true|false
```

(default true, initially true)

If false, keytheorems does not automatically translate the title text for $\$ listofkeytheorems $^{P.11}$ and the note produced by the continues $^{P.3}$ key. These texts can be manually customized with the title $^{P.12}$ and continues-code keys, respectively.

```
\verb|continues-code|| & (initially \texttt{\GetTranslation\{keythms\_continues\} \texttt{\pageref\{\#1\}})}|
```

The code used to typeset the note produced by the continues P.3 key. If English or an unknown language is used, defaults to continuing from p.\,\pageref{#1}. Currently (likely inaccurate!) translations exist for French, German, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish.

```
qed-symbol=\langle symbol \rangle (initially \openbox)
```

Redefines \qedsymbol to be $\langle symbol \rangle$.

```
restate-counters=\{\langle comma-list\ of\ counters\rangle\} \hspace{1.5cm} (initially\ \{equation\})
```

Additional counters whose values are preserved when a theorem is restated. This key does not reset the list, so you don't need to include equation in $\langle comma-list \rangle$.

```
store-all (initially unset)
```

Tells keytheorems to grab the body of each theorem so it can later be printed with the print-body $^{P.13}$ option of $\$ listofkeytheorems $^{P.11}$. Note that this means a theorem body cannot contain verbatim material.

```
store-sets-label (initially unset)
```

Defines the $\mathtt{store}^{\rightarrow P.4}$ key to also set $\mathtt{label}^{\rightarrow P.3}$, i.e. it makes $\mathtt{store}=\langle tag \rangle$ equivalent to $\mathtt{store}=\langle tag \rangle$, $\mathtt{label}=\langle tag \rangle$. Similarly for $\mathtt{store}*^{\rightarrow P.4}$.

3 Defining theorems

 $\new keytheorem \{\langle env \ name \rangle\} [\langle options \rangle]$

Defines a theorem environment $\langle env \; name \rangle$ which itself takes a few options (see subsection 3.1). You can also declare multiple theorems at once by replacing $\langle env \; name \rangle$ with a comma-list of names, e.g. $\mbox{newkeytheorem{theorem,lemma,proposition}[\langle options \rangle]}$.

By default, the theorem's printed name is a title-cased $\langle env \; name \rangle$. This can be changed with the name $^{\rightarrow P.5}$ key. All $\langle options \rangle$ are described in subsections 3.2 and 3.3.

```
% preamble
\newkeytheorem{theorem}

% document
\begin{theorem}
Some text
\end{theorem}
Theorem 1. Some text
```

3.1 Keys available to theorem environments

As in amsthm, theorems can take an optional argument that contains a note or heading.

```
\begin{theorem} [some heading]
Some text
\end{theorem}

Theorem 2 (some heading). Some text
```

Alternatively, the optional argument may contain any of the following keys.

```
note = \langle text \rangle (initially unset)
```

Alias name. This is the key-value equivalent of the optional argument described above. This syntax, however, allows the argument to contain other keys.

```
\begin{theorem} [some heading]
Some text
\end{theorem}
\begin{theorem} [note=another heading]
Some more text
\end{theorem}
Theorem 3 (some heading). Some text

Theorem 4 (another heading). Some
more text

more text
```

```
short-note=\langle text \rangle (initially unset)
```

Alias short-name. This replaces the value of note when displayed in $\label=\langle label\ name\rangle$ (initially unset)

This is the key-value equivalent of $\lceil \frac{label \{ label \ name \}}{}$.

```
\begin{theorem}[label=foo]
Some text
\end{theorem}
\ref{foo}
Theorem 5. Some text

5
```

```
continues*=\langle label\ name \rangle (initially unset)
```

Pick up a theorem where you left off. The theorem number remains the same. The printed text can be customized with the continues-code^{¬P.2} option. The starred version also copies the theorem note, if it exists.

```
\begin{theorem} [continues=foo] \dots and some more text. \end{theorem}

Theorem 5 (continuing from p. 3). ...and some more text.
```

 $store*=\langle tag \rangle$ (initially unset)

Alias restate*. Stores the the theorem to be restated at any point in the document with \getkeytheorem \cdot P.10. With the starred version, counters and labels are taken from the copy called with \getkeytheorem, so in this case can only be restated once. This allows you, for example, to write all theorems and proofs in the appendix and call \getkeytheorem at the appropriate time mid-document. For the numbering to be correct, the unstarred key will need at most two runs and the starred key at most three runs.

```
\begin{theorem} [store=blub] Theorem 6. A theorem worth restating.
A theorem worth restating.
\end{theorem} More brilliant mathematics.

\getkeytheorem{blub} Theorem 6. A theorem worth restating.
```

A theorem given this key *cannot* contain verbatim material or other unexpected catcodes, such as a tikz-cd diagram. The latter issue can be averted with the ampersand-replacement key.

```
% preamble
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Lemma 7. Some commutative diagram:
       \usepackage{tikz}
   \usetikzlibrary{cd}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad 
   % document
       \begin{lemma} [store=diagram]
Some commutative diagram:
   \[\begin{tikzcd} [ampersand

    replacement=\&]

X\times_S Y \ar[r] \ar[d] \& X \ar[d]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Lemma 7. Some commutative diagram:
                   Y \ar[r] \& S
   \end{tikzcd}\]
   \end{lemma}
           \getkeytheorem{diagram}
```

restate-keys= $\{\langle list \ of \ keys \rangle\}$

(initially unset)

Allows passing different keys to the restated theorem. At the moment this is only useful with the $note^{\rightarrow P.3}$ key.

```
\begin{theorem} [
    store=rktest,
    note=ORIGINAL,
    restate-keys={note=RESTATED}]

Wow, yet another theorem.
\end{theorem}

\getkeytheorem{rktest}
Theorem 8 (ORIGINAL). Wow, yet another theorem.

other theorem.

other theorem.
```

listhack=true|false

(initially false)

Meant only to be used with the break^{→P.9} style key for a theorem starting with a list. Compare:

```
% preamble
\newkeytheoremstyle{breaksty}{break}
\newkeytheorem{observation}[style=breaksty]
\begin{observation}
                                              Observation 1. 1. First item
\begin{enumerate}
\item First item
                                              Observation 2.
\end{enumerate}
\end{observation}
                                                 1. First item
\begin{observation}[listhack=true]
\begin{enumerate}
\item First item
\end{enumerate}
\end{observation}
```

Note that the value **true** must be explicitly set so that **listhack** is not interpreted as the note text.

```
seq=\langle name \rangle (initially unset)
```

Adds the theorem to a custom sequence $\langle name \rangle$ that can then be listed with \listofkeytheorems [seq= $\langle name \rangle$]. See seq^{-P.13} for more details.

3.2 Keys also defined in thmtools

These are the $[\langle options \rangle]$ available to \newkeytheorem. Except for name and $style^{\rightarrow P.6}$, each key below can also be used in \newkeytheoremstyle^{\rightarrow P.9}. For more description, see the thmtools package.

```
name = \langle display \ name \rangle
```

(initially title-cased $\langle env \ name \rangle$)

Aliases heading and title.

```
% preamble
\newkeytheorem{mythm} [name=Some Name]

% document
\begin{mythm}
Some text
\end{mythm}
Some Name 1. Some text
```

numbered=true|false|unless-unique

(default true, initially true)

For compatibility with thmtools, also accepts the values yes, no, and unless unique.

```
% preamble
\newkeytheorem{theorem*}[
  name=Theorem, numbered=false
]

Theorem. An unnumbered theorem.

% document
\begin{theorem*}
An unnumbered theorem.
\end{theorem*}
```

```
parent=\langle counter \rangle
```

(initially unset)

Aliases number within and within.

```
% preamble
\newkeytheorem{conjecture} [parent=section]

% document
\begin{conjecture}
The first number is the section.
\end{conjecture}
Conjecture 3.1. The first number is the section.
```

 $sibling=\langle counter \rangle$

(initially unset)

Aliases numberlike and sharenumber.

```
% preamble
\newkeytheorem{lemma}[sibling=theorem]

% document
\begin{lemma}

This shares its counter with
\texttt{theorem}.
\end{lemma}
Lemma 9. This shares its counter with
theorem.
```

 $style=\langle style \ name \rangle$

(initially unset)

Accepts any $\langle style \ name \rangle$ defined by $\ensuremath{\text{Newkeytheoremstyle}}^{\to P.9}$, as well as any of the predefined amsthm styles: plain, definition, and remark.

```
% preamble
\newkeytheorem{remark}[style=remark]

% document
\begin{remark}
Some text
\end{remark}
```

```
\begin{array}{ll} \operatorname{preheadhook} = \langle code \rangle & \text{(initially unset)} \\ \operatorname{postheadhook} = \langle code \rangle & \text{(initially unset)} \\ \operatorname{prefoothook} = \langle code \rangle & \text{(initially unset)} \\ \operatorname{postfoothook} = \langle code \rangle & \text{(initially unset)} \\ \end{array}
```

Details in section 7.

 $qed=\langle symbol \rangle$

(default \openbox, initially unset)

Adds $\langle symbol \rangle$ to the end of the theorem body. If no value is given, the symbol \square is used.

```
% preamble
\newkeytheorem{example}[qed]
\newkeytheorem{solution}[qed=$\clubsuit$]

% document
\begin{example}
Some text
\end{example}
\begin{solution}
Some more text
\end{solution}

Example 1. Some text

Solution 1. Some more text

$\delta$
$\delta$

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$\
```

```
refname=\langle refname \rangle or \{\langle singular\ name \rangle, \langle plural\ name \rangle\}
```

(initially $\langle display \ name \rangle$)

If a single string, then the name used by hyperref's \autoref and cleveref's \cref. If two strings separated by a comma, then the second string is the plural form used by \cref.

```
Refname=\langle refname \rangle or \{\langle singular\ name \rangle, \langle plural\ name \rangle\}
```

(initially $\langle display \ name \rangle$)

Same as refname but for \Autoref and \Cref. Note that \Autoref is defined by keytheorems, but requires hyperref to work. As with \autoref, there is also a starred version \Autoref* that suppresses the hyperlink.

```
% preamble
\newkeytheorem{prop}[
  name=Proposition,
  refname={proposition,propositions},
  Refname={Proposition,Propositions}
                                              Proposition 1. Some text
% document
\begin{prop}[label=abc]
                                              Proposition 2. Some more text
Some text
                                              Theorem 10. Consider propositions 1
\end{prop}
\begin{prop}[label=def]
                                              and 2. Proposition 1 ...
Some more text
\end{prop}
\begin{theorem}
Consider \cref{abc,def}.
\Autoref{abc} \dots
\end{theorem}
```

3.3 Keys added by keytheorems

 $\verb|tcolorbox| = \{\langle tcolorbox| options \rangle\}|$

(initially unset)

This key specifies that the theorem be placed inside a toolorbox environment with $\langle options \rangle$. The theorem head is typeset as a toolorbox title; to avoid this see tcolorbox-no-titlebar^{\rightarrow P.8}.

```
% preamble
\tcbset{
  defstyle/.style={
    arc=0mm,
    colback=blue!5!white,
    colframe=blue!75!black
                                                  Corollary 1.
  }
\newkeytheorem{corollary}[tcolorbox]
                                                  Some text
\newkeytheorem{definition}[
  style=definition,
                                                  Definition 1 (A nice definition).
  tcolorbox={defstyle}
                                                  Some more text
% document
\begin{corollary}
Some text
\end{corollary}
\begin{definition}[A nice definition]
Some more text
\end{definition}
```

 $\verb|tcolorbox-no-titlebar={|\langle tcolorbox\ options\rangle|}|$

(initially unset)

Same usage as tcolorbox P.7 but the theorem head is typeset as usual, not as a tcolorbox title.

```
% preamble
\newkeytheorem{boxcor}[
  tcolorbox-no-titlebar={
    colback=red!10
    },
  name=Corollary,sibling=corollary
  ]

% document
\begin{boxcor}
Some text
\end{boxcor}

Corollary 2. Some text
```

tcolorbox offers its own comprehensive theorems library. If all of your theorems are to be tcolorboxes, I highly recommend using it instead of this package! However, if only some of your theorems will use a tcolorbox, you may want to replicate the styles of \NewTcbTheorem. Here is an example that emulates tcolorbox's standard theorem style.

```
% preamble
\tcbset{
  thmstyle/.style={
    colback=green!5,
    colframe=green!35!black},
\newkeytheoremstyle{tcb-standard}{
  tcolorbox=thmstyle,
  headpunct={},
  notebraces={}{},
  noteseparator={: },
  notefont=\bfseries,
  bodyfont=\normalfont,
\newkeytheorem{mytheo}[
  name=My Theorem,
  style=tcb-standard]
% document
\begin{mytheo}[This is my title]
Some theorem text
\end{mytheo}
```

My Theorem 1: This is my title

Some theorem text

4 Theorem styles

 $\newkeytheoremstyle{\langle name \rangle} {\langle options \rangle}$

This is keytheorems' version of thmtools' $\declaretheoremstyle[\langle options\rangle] \{\langle name\rangle\}$. Since it makes little sense to define a style with no keys, we've made the $\langle options\rangle$ argument mandatory. Note that unlike amsthm's \declaretheoremstyle , this command will error if a style has already been defined. To overwrite an existing style, there is the analogous $\ensuremath{\declaretheoremstyle}$. For completeness, there is also \declaretheoremstyle and \declaretheoremstyle .

The defined style can be used with either the style P.6 key or the traditional \theoremstyle.

For the AMS classes amsart, amsbook, and amsproc, as well as the amsart-based acmart, the initial key values are slightly different than what's below in order to match those class's defaults.

4.1 Keys also defined in thmtools

The following keys have the same meaning and syntax as the corresponding thmtools keys. In addition to the list below, most of the keys available to \newkeytheorem \cdot P.3 can be used in \newkeytheoremstyle.

```
bodyfont=\( font declarations \) \( \) \( (initially \itshape ) \)
```

break (initially unset)

Do not use this with the postheadspace P. 10 key.

 $headfont = \langle font \ declarations \rangle$ (initially \bfseries)

headformat=margin|swapnumber| $\langle code \ using \ \backslash NAME, \ \backslash NUMBER, \ and \ \backslash NOTE \rangle$

Alias headstyle. Within $\langle code \rangle$, the commands **\NAME**, **\NUMBER**, and **\NOTE** correspond to the formatted parts of the theorem head.

In headformat, you may also use the traditional amsthm commands \thmname, \thmname, and \thmname, where #1 is the theorem name, #2 the number, and #3 the note. keytheorems expands the head spec inside \text_expand:n so for these commands to work properly, the package adds them to \l_text_expand_exclude_tl. Note also that if you use these lower-level commands, the style keys notebraces \(^{\text{P}.10}\), notefont \(^{\text{P}.10}\), noteseparator \(^{\text{P}.10}\), and numberfont \(^{\text{P}.10}\) will have no effect (of course, you can manually control these things inside the commands' arguments).

```
\label{eq:headindent=length} $$ (initially 0pt)$$ headpunct=$\langle code$\rangle $$ (initially {.})$$ notebraces=$\{\langle left\ brace \rangle\} \{\langle right\ brace \rangle\} $$ (initially {()}{)}$$ notefont=$\langle font\ declarations \rangle$$ (initially \fontseries \mddefault \upshape)$$ postheadspace=$\langle length \rangle$$ (initially 5pt\ plus\ 1pt\ minus\ 1pt)$$ Do not use this with the break$^{\rightarrow P.9}$ key.$$ spaceabove=$\langle length \rangle$$ (initially \topsep)$$ spacebelow=$\langle length \rangle$$ (initially \topsep)$$
```

4.2 Keys added by keytheorems

```
inherit-style=\langle style \ name \rangle
```

(initially unset)

Inherit the keys of any style declared with \newkeytheoremstyle \(^{P.9}\). Additionally, the three styles predefined by amsthm are possible values: plain, definition, and remark.

```
noteseparator=\langle code \rangle (initially _{\perp})
```

The code inserted before the note, and printed only if there is a note. This is executed before the font commands set by notefont take effect.

```
numberfont = \langle font \ declarations \rangle  (initially)
```

For almost all theorem styles, it is recommended that you do not change this setting.

5 Restating theorems

When a theorem is given the store P.4 key, the contents of the theorem are saved and written to a .thlist file. At the start of the next run, this file is input at the beginning of the document and allows you to retrieve the stored theorems at any point, before or after the original theorem.

```
\getkeytheorem[\langle property \rangle] \{\langle tag \rangle\}
```

Retrieves the theorem given the key $store=\langle tag \rangle$ or $store*=\langle tag \rangle$. An optional $\langle property \rangle$ can be given to retrieve only the corresponding part of the theorem. Currently only the property body is implemented, which retrieves the (unformatted) body of the theorem.

```
\label{eq:code} $$ \IfRestatingT{\langle true\ code\rangle} {\langle false\ code\rangle} $$ \\ IfRestatingT{\langle true\ code\rangle} $$ \\ IfRestatingF{\langle false\ code\rangle} $$
```

Executes $\langle true\ code \rangle$ if being retrieved with \getkeytheorem and $\langle false\ code \rangle$ if in the original theorem. This is reversed if store* is used.

\begin{example} [store=hmm]	
I am the	Example 3. I am the original exam-
\IfRestatingTF{restated}{original}	ple!
example!	
\end{example}	Example 3. I am the restated exam-
•	ple!
\getkeytheorem{hmm}	*
(8)	

6 Listing theorems

$\label{listofkeytheorems} [\langle options \rangle]$

Similar to \listoffigures or \listoftables but for theorems. For memoir and the AMS classes, keytheorems tries to copy the formatting of these commands as defined by the class. For other classes, manual adjustments to numwidth $^{-P.12}$ and indent $^{-P.12}$ may be necessary.

 $\verb|\keytheoremlistset|{|\langle options \rangle|}|$

	List of Theorems
\listofkeytheorems	1 Theorem (some heading) 3 2 Theorem (some heading) 3 3 Theorem (some heading) 3 4 Theorem (another heading) 3 5 Theorem 3 5 Theorem (continuing from p. 3) 3 6 Theorem 4 7 Lemma 4 8 Theorem (ORIGINAL) 4 1 Observation 4 2 Observation 4 1 Some Name 5 Theorem 5 3.1 Conjecture 5 9 Lemma 6 1 Remark 6 1 Example 6 1 Solution 6 1 Proposition 7 2 Proposition 7 1 Corollary 7 1 Definition (A nice definition) 7 2 Corollary 8 1 My Theorem (This is my title) 8 2 Example 10<

6.1 Keys inherited from thmtools

```
ignore=\{\langle comma-list\ of\ env\ names\rangle\}  (initially unset) ignoreal1  (initially unset)
```

List of Theorems Theorem 2 Theorem (some heading) . . . 3 Theorem (some heading) . . . 3 4 Theorem (another heading). 3 \listofkeytheorems[ignoreall,show=theorem] 5 Theorem \listofkeytheorems[5 Theorem (continuing from ignoreall, show=conjecture, p. 3) 3 title=List of Conjectures 6 Theorem 4 Theorem (ORIGINAL) . . . 8 4 10 Theorem List of Conjectures 3.1 Conjecture

```
numwidth = \langle length \rangle  (initially 2.3em)
```

For the AMS classes, this is initially 1.5pc.

```
onlynamed=\{\langle comma-list \ of \ env \ names \rangle\} (initially unset)
```

 $show=\{\langle comma-list \ of \ env \ names \rangle\}$ (initially all theorems)

showall (initially set)

swapnumber=true|false (initially false)

```
title=\langle text \rangle \quad \text{(initially \GetTranslation{keythms_listof_title})}
```

Defaults to "List of Theorems" if English or an unknown language is used. Currently French, German, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish have (likely inaccurate!) translations. A translation can be added with a GitHub pull request or manually with $\ensuremath{\mbox{DeclareTranslation}}{\langle lang \rangle}_{\ensuremath{\mbox{levthms_listof_title}}_{\ensuremath{\mbox{listof_title}}}}_{\ensuremath{\mbox{listof_title}}}_{\ensuremath{\mbox{listof_ti$

6.2 Keys added by keytheorems

```
 format-code = \langle code \ with \ \#1, \ \#2, \ and \ \#3 \rangle  (initially \numberline \{\pm2\} \\\ \mathre{\pm1} \\ \mathre{\pm2} \\ \mathre{\pm2} \\ \mathre{\pm3} \)
```

Allows full control over the format for list entries. The theorem name is #1, the number is #2, and the (formatted) note is #3. The note formatting is still controlled by $note-code^{-P.13}$.

```
indent = \langle length \rangle (initially 1.5em)
```

Sets the left indent of items in the list of theorems. For memoir and the AMS classes, the indent is initially Opt. It is not recommended to change this unless your class has different defaults not already covered.

```
no-chapter-skip=true|false (initially false)
```

By default a small vertical space is inserted between each chapter's chunk of theorems. Setting this key to true removes this space.

```
chapter-skip-length=\langle dimension \rangle \qquad \qquad (initially 10pt)
```

Controls the amount of space inserted between chunks.

```
no-continues=true|false (initially false)
```

Suppresses the printing of theorems given the continues P.3 key in the list of theorems.

```
no-title=true|false (initially false)
```

Suppresses the title of the list of theorems. Useful for custom ordering of the list.

	List of Theorems
\keytheoremlistset{ignoreall} \listofkeytheorems[show=example] \listofkeytheorems[show=solution,no-title]	1 Example 6 2 Example 10 3 Example 10 1 Solution 6

no-toc=true|false (initially false)

With the standard classes, lists of figures/tables are not added to the table of contents by default. The same is true for \listofkeytheorems, and with those classes this key does nothing. However some classes, notably memoir and the AMS classes, do add lists to the table of contents. With these classes, this key suppresses the addition of the list of theorems to the table of contents.

```
note-code=\langle code \ with \ \#1\rangle  (initially { (\pm 1)})
```

Formats the optional note in the list of theorems.

```
\verb|onlynumbered={|\langle comma-list \ of \ env \ names \rangle|}  (initially unset)
```

Similar to onlynamed^{P.12}, but lists only those theorems which are numbered. This is useful if you'd like to exclude things like unnumbered definitions and remarks from the list of theorems.

```
print-body (initially unset)
```

Instead of listing the theorem headings, the theorems are restated with their body text. Not very useful without the store-all^{-P.2} load-time option.

```
seq=\langle name \rangle (initially unset)
```

Used to list only the theorems added to the custom sequence $\langle name \rangle$ with the $seq^{\neg P.5}$ theorem key. This is the only way to fully customize which theorems appear in the list of theorems. Unlike with $show^{\neg P.12}$, you do not need to use $ignoreall^{\neg P.11}$ to prevent theorems not in $\langle name \rangle$ from being printed.

```
title-code = (code with #1)  (initially \section*{#1})
```

If \chapter is defined, then initially this is instead \chapter*{#1}. This key has no effect if used with an AMS class because these classes hard-code the section heading into \@starttoc.

6.3 Adding code to list of theorems

There are analogous commands to \addcontentsline and \addtocontents for adding entries or arbitrary code to the list of theorems.

You *must* use these commands rather than the aforementioned because the .thlist file is also used to define restated theorems and cannot contain unexpected code.

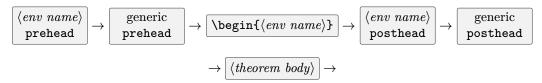
 $\addtheoremcontentsline{\langle level \rangle} {\langle text \rangle}$

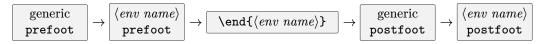
 $\addtotheoremcontents{\langle code \rangle}$

7 Theorem hooks

 $\addtotheoremhook[\langle env\ name \rangle] \{\langle hook\ name \rangle\} \{\langle code \rangle\}$

 $\langle hook\ name \rangle$ can be prehead, posthead, prefoot, postfoot, or restated. If no $\langle env\ name \rangle$ is given, the $\langle code \rangle$ is added to the "generic" hook, i.e. applied to all theorems. As in thmtools, the order of hooks is as follows:





The restated hook is applied at the start of theorems retrieved with \getkeytheorem, before the prehead hook. This can be useful for disabling commands such as \footnote in the restated theorems, e.g.

```
\addtotheoremhook{restated}{\renewcommand\footnote[2][]{}}
```

By default, keytheorems disables the \label and \RecordProperties commands in restated theorems.

In thmtools, the prefoot and postfoot hooks always prepend code, i.e. the code

```
\verb| \addtotheorempostfoothook{A}| \\ | \addtotheorempostfoothook{B}| \\
```

results in BA after the theorem. With keytheorems, code is added in the order declared, meaning

results in AB after the theorem. This is the behavior of the LATEX kernel hooks that keytheorems uses under the hood.

Right now, code added using the hook keys preheadhook $^{\neg P.6}$, etc. is outermost, meaning executed first in prehead and posthead and last in prefoot and postfoot. This may change if I think of good reasons to do so...

8 Miscellaneous notes for the ambitious

Inside theorem environments, as well as in all of the theorem hooks, you have access to the theorem's environment and counter name in the token list variable \l_keythms_thmuse_envname_tl.

9 Further examples

More examples will be added soon – rather, eventually... For now, you can find a keytheorems adaptation of amsthm's classic file thmtest.tex in the Github tests folder: keytheorems-amsthmtest.tex.

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