The \texttt{amsgen} package

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Version v2.0, 1999/11/30

1 Introduction

This is an internal package for storing common functions that are shared by
more than one package in the \textit{AMS-\LaTeX} distribution. Some of these might
eventually make it into the \LaTeX kernel.

Standard package info. Using \texttt{\ProvidesFile} rather than \texttt{\ProvidesPackage}
because the latter, when input by, e.g, \texttt{amsbook}, results in \texttt{\LaTeX} warning:
You have requested document class `amsbook', but the document class
provides `amsgen'.

\texttt{\NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}}% LaTeX 2.09 can't be used (nor non-LaTeX)
\texttt{(1994/12/01)}% LaTeX date must December 1994 or later
\texttt{\ProvidesFile{amsgen.sty}[1999/11/30 v2.0 generic functions]}

2 Implementation

Some general macros shared by \texttt{amsart.dtx, amsmath.dtx, amsfonts.dtx}...

\texttt{\@saveprimitive}

The \texttt{amsmath} package redefines a number of \TeX primitives. In case some
preceding package also decided to redefine one of those same primitives, we had
better do some checking to make sure that we are able to save the primitive
meaning for internal use. This is handled by the \texttt{\@saveprimitive} function.
We follow the example of \texttt{\@input} where the primitive meaning is stored in an
internal control sequence with a \texttt{@@} prefix. Primitive control sequences can be
distinguished by the fact that \texttt{\string} and \texttt{\meaning} return the same information.

\texttt{\providecommand\@saveprimitive}[2]{\begingroup\escapechar`\relax
\edef\tempa{\string#1}\edef\tempb{\meaning#1}%
\ifx\tempa\tempb \global\let\#1%
\else
\endgroup}

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Check to see if #2 was already given the desired primitive meaning somewhere else.

\edef\@tempb{\meaning#2}\
\ifx\@tempa\@tempb
\else
  \@latex@error{Unable to properly define \string#2; primitive \noexpand#1 no longer primitive}\@eha
  \fi
\fi
\endgroup

\@xp Shorthands for long command names.
\@nx \let\@xp=\expandafter
\let\@nx=\noexpand
\@emptytoks A token register companion for \@empty. Saves a little main mem and probably makes initializations such as \toks@{} run faster too.
\newtoks\@emptytoks
\@oparg Use of \@oparg simplifies some constructions where a macro takes an optional argument in square brackets. We can’t use \newcommand here because this function might be previously defined by the amsmath package in a loading sequence such as
\usepackage{amsmath,amsthm}

\def\@oparg#1[#2]{\@ifnextchar[{{#1}{#1[#2]}}
\@ifempty \@ifnotempty \@ifnotempty use category 11 @ characters to test whether the argument is empty or not, since these are highly unlikely to occur in the argument. As with \@oparg, there is a possibility that these commands were defined previously in amsmath.sty.
\long\def\@ifempty#1{\ifx#1\nil
\long\def\@ifnotempty#1{\if\undefined#1\nil{\fi
\ifx\undefined\@xp\@firstoftwo\else\@xp\@secondoftwo\fi}
\@ifnotempty is a shorthand that makes code read better when no action is needed in the empty case. At a cost of double argument-reading—so for often-executed code, avoiding \@ifnotempty might be wise.
\long\def\@ifnotempty#1{\@ifempty{#1}{}}

Some abbreviations to conserve token mem.
\def\@futurelet\@let@token
\def\@next\@def\relax\@next
\def\@ifmmode\relax\@ifmmode
\def\setboxz@h\setboxz@h
\def\wdz@\wdz@
\def\boxz@\boxz@
\def\relaxnext\relaxnext\@let\@let@token\relax
2. IMPLEMENTATION

\new@ifnextchar This macro is a new version of \LaTeX's \ifnextchar, macro that does not skip over spaces.
\LongDef\new@ifnextchar#1#2#3{%
By including the space after the equals sign, we make it possible for \new@ifnextchar to do look-ahead for any token, including a space!
\let\reserved@d = #1%
\def\reserved@a{#2}\def\reserved@b{#3}%
\futurelet\@let@token\new@ifnch
}%
\def\new@ifnch{%
\ifx\@let@token\reserved@d \let\reserved@b\reserved@a \fi
\reserved@b
}%
\@ifstar There will essentially never be a space before the *, so using \ifnextchar is unnecessarily slow.
\def\@ifstar#1#2{\new@ifnextchar *{\def\reserved@a*{#1}\reserved@a}{#2}}
The hook \every@size was changed to \everymath@size in the December 1994 release of \LaTeX and its calling procedures changed. If \everymath@size is undefined it means the user has an older version of \LaTeX so we had better define it and patch a couple of functions (\glb@settings and \set@fontsize).
\IfUndefined{every@math@size}{%
Reuse the same token register; since it was never used except for the purposes that are affected below, this is OK.
\let\everymath@size=\every@size
\def\glb@settings{%
\expandafter\ifx\csname S@f@size\endcsname\relax
\calculate@math@sizes
\fi
\csname S@f@size\endcsname\ifmath@fonts%
% \ifnum \tracingfonts>\tw@
% \@font@info{Setting up math fonts for }
% \f@size/\f@baselineskip}\fi
\begingroup
\escapechar\m@ne
\csname mv@math@version \endcsname\globaldefs\@ne
\let\glb@currsize\f@size
\math@fonts\endgroup
\the\everymath@size
\else%
% \ifnum \tracingfonts>\tw@
% \@font@info{No math setup for \f@size/\f@baselineskip}\%

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\% \fi
\fi
}

Remove \texttt{\the\every@size} from \texttt{\size@update}.

\def\set@fontsize#1#2#3{%
\@defaultunits\@tempdimb#2pt\relax\@nnil
\edef\f@size{\strip@pt\@tempdimb}\
\@defaultunits\@tempskipa#3pt\relax\@nnil
\edef\f@baselineskip{\the\@tempskipa}\
\edef\f@linespread{#1}\
\let\baselinestretch{\f@linespread}
\def\size@update{\baselineskip\f@baselineskip\relax
\baselineskip\f@linespread\baselineskip
\normalbaselineskip\baselineskip
\setbox\strutbox\hbox{\vrule\@height.7\baselineskip
\@depth.3\baselineskip
\@width\z@}\
\the\every@size
\let\size@update\relax}\
\def\size@update{%
\the\every@size
\let\size@update\relax}
\} % end @ifundefined test

\texttt{\ex@} The \texttt{\ex@} variable provides a small unit of space for use in math-mode constructions, that varies according to the current type size. For example, the \texttt{\pmb} command uses \texttt{\ex@} units. Since a macro or mu unit solution for the \texttt{⟨\texttt{dimen}⟩\ex@} won’t work without changing a lot of current code in the \texttt{amsmath} package, we set \texttt{\ex@} through the \texttt{\every@math@size} hook. The value of \texttt{\ex@} is scaled nonlinearly in a range of roughly 0.5pt to 1.5pt, by the function \texttt{\compute@ex@}.

\newdimen\ex@
\addto@hook\every@math@size{\compute@ex@}

\texttt{\compute@ex@} computes \texttt{\ex@} as a nonlinear scaling from 10pt to current font size (\texttt{\f@size}). Using .97 as the multiplier makes 1 \texttt{\ex@} ≈ \texttt{.9pt} when the current type size is 8pt and 1 \texttt{\ex@} ≈ \texttt{1.1pt} when the current type size is 12pt.

The formula is essentially

\[1\text{pt} \pm (1\text{pt} - (.97)^{|\text{10-n}|})\]

where \texttt{n} = current type size, but adjusted to differentiate half-point sizes as well as whole point sizes, and there is a cutoff for extraordinarily large values of \texttt{\f@size} (> 20pt) so that the value of \texttt{\ex@} never exceeds 1.5pt.

\def\compute@ex@{%
\begingroup
\dimen@-\f@size\p@\n
\ifdim\dimen@<-20\p@

Never make $\texttt{ex@}$ larger than 1.5pt.
\begin{verbatim}
\global\texttt{ex@} 1.5\p@
\else
\end{verbatim}
Adjust by the reference size and multiply by 2 to allow for half-point sizes.
\begin{verbatim}
\advance\dimen@10\p@ \multiply\dimen@2
\end{verbatim}
Save information about the current sign of $\dimen@$.
\begin{verbatim}
\edef\@tempa{\ifdim\dimen@>\z@ -\fi}\
\end{verbatim}
Get the absolute value of $\dimen@$.
\begin{verbatim}
\dimen@ \ifdim\dimen@<\z@ -\fi \dimen@
\advance\dimen@-\@m sp % fudge factor
\end{verbatim}
Here we use $\texttt{vfuzz}$ merely as a convenient scratch register
\begin{verbatim}
\texttt{vfuzz}\p@
\end{verbatim}
Multiply in a loop.
\begin{verbatim}
\def\do{\ifdim\dimen@>\z@ 
\texttt{vfuzz}=.97\texttt{vfuzz} 
\advance\dimen@-\p@ 
%\message{\texttt{vfuzz}: \the\texttt{vfuzz}, \dimen@: \the\dimen@} 
\@xp\do \fi} 
\do 
\dimen@\p@ \advance\dimen@-\texttt{vfuzz} 
\global\texttt{ex@}\p@ 
\global\advance\texttt{ex@}\@tempa\dimen@ 
\fi
\endgroup
%\typeout{\string\f@size: \f@size}\showthe\ex@
\end{verbatim}
Tests of the $\texttt{compute@ex@}$ function yield the following results:
\begin{verbatim}
\f@size \texttt{ex@} \f@size \texttt{ex@} 
10 1.0pt 9 0.94089pt 
11 1.05911pt 8.7 0.91266pt 
12 1.11473pt 8.5 0.91266pt 
14.4 1.23982pt 8.4 0.88527pt 
17.28 1.36684pt 8 0.88527pt 
20.74 1.5pt 7 0.83293pt 
19.5 1.4395pt 6 0.78369pt 
5 0.73737pt
\@addpunct
\end{verbatim}
Use of the $\texttt{@addpunct}$ function allows ending punctuation in section headings and elsewhere to be intelligently omitted when punctuation is already present.
\begin{verbatim}
\def\@addpunct#1{\ifnum\spacefactor>\@m \else#1\fi}
\end{verbatim}
Change $\texttt{frenchspacing}$ to ensure that $\texttt{@addpunct}$ will continue to work properly even when ‘french’ spacing is in effect.
\begin{verbatim}
\def\frenchspacing{
\sfcode\.'1006\sfcode\?'1005\sfcode\!'1004\%
\sfcode\':1003\sfcode\':1002\sfcode\',1001 }
\end{verbatim}
2.1 Miscellaneous
\def\nomath@env\@amsmath@err{%
\string\begin{\@currenenvir} allowed only in paragraph mode%
}%
@ehb"You've lost some text"
)

A trade-off between main memory space and hash size; using \texttt{Invalid@@} saves 14 bytes of main memory for each use of \texttt{Invalid@}, at the cost of one control sequence name. \texttt{Invalid@} is currently used about five times and \texttt{Invalid@@} is used by itself in some other instances, which means that it saves us more memory than \texttt{FIN@}, \texttt{RIfM@}, and some of the other abbreviations above.
\def\Invalid@@{Invalid use of \string}

The usual \texttt{\endinput} to ensure that random garbage at the end of the file doesn't get copied by \texttt{docstrip}.
\endinput