

The `stackrel` package

Heiko Oberdiek*

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Abstract

This package adds an optional argument to `\stackrel` for putting something below the relational symbol and defines `\stackbin` for binary symbols.

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1 User interface

L^AT_EX's `\stackrel` allows a superscript above a relational symbol, but pure L^AT_EX does not provide a macro for putting a subscript below the symbol. This is supported by $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ -L^AT_EX's `\underset` macro that works on both relational and binary symbols. A combination of `\underset` and `\overset` can be used to put sub- and superscripts to the same symbol.

This package `stackrel` extends the syntax of `\stackrel` by adding an optional argument for the subscript position. It follows the syntax of extensible arrows of packages `amsmath` and `mathtools`.

<code>\stackrel</code>	<code>[$\langle subscript \rangle$]</code>	<code>{$\langle superscript \rangle$}</code>	<code>{$\langle rel \rangle$}</code>
<code>\stackbin</code>	<code>[$\langle subscript \rangle$]</code>	<code>{$\langle superscript \rangle$}</code>	<code>{$\langle bin \rangle$}</code>

Example:

*Please report any issues at <https://github.com/ho-tex/oberdiek/issues>

$$A \stackrel{\text{and}}{+} B \stackrel{x}{=} C$$

2 Implementation

```

1 <*package>
2 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
3 \ProvidesPackage{stackrel}
4 [2016/05/16 v1.3 Adding subscript option to stackrel (HO)]%

```

Given the original definition of `\stackrel` the addition of the optional argument is straightforward. If an argument is empty, then the corresponding sub- or superscript is suppressed.

Depending on the available resources (ε -TeX, pdfTeX) three methods are given for testing emptiness. All tests allow the hash to be used inside the arguments without doubling (for the unlikely case that someone wants to define macros with arguments).

```

\stack@relbin
    5 \RequirePackage{etexcmds}[2007/09/09]
    6 \ifetex@unexpanded
    7   \RequirePackage{pdfetexcmds}[2016/05/16]%
    8   \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
    9   \expandafter\ifx\csname pdf@strcmp\endcsname\relax
   10     \newcommand*\stack@relbin}[3][]{%
   11       \mathop{#3}\limits
   12       \edef\reserved@a{\etex@unexpanded{#1}}%
   13       \ifx\reserved@a\@empty\else_{#1}\fi
   14       \edef\reserved@a{\etex@unexpanded{#2}}%
   15       \ifx\reserved@a\@empty\else^{#2}\fi
   16       \egroup
   17     }%
   18   \else
   19     \newcommand*\stack@relbin}[3][]{%
   20       \mathop{#3}\limits
   21       \ifcase\pdf@strcmp{\detokenize{#1}}{-}\else_{#1}\fi
   22       \ifcase\pdf@strcmp{\detokenize{#2}}{-}\else^{#2}\fi
   23       \egroup
   24     }%
   25   \fi
   26 \else
   27   \newcommand*\stack@relbin}[3][]{%
   28     \mathop{#3}\limits
   29     \toks@{#1}%
   30     \edef\reserved@a{\the\toks@}%
   31     \ifx\reserved@a\@empty\else_{#1}\fi
   32     \toks@{#2}%
   33     \edef\reserved@a{\the\toks@}%
   34     \ifx\reserved@a\@empty\else^{#2}\fi
   35     \egroup
   36   }%
   37 \fi

\stackrel
    38 \renewcommand*\stackrel{%
    39   \mathrel\bgroup\stack@relbin
    40 }

```

```

\stackbin
41 \newcommand*{\stackbin}{%
42 \mathbin\bgroup\stack@relbin
43 }

44 \</package>

```

3 Installation

3.1 Download

Package. This package is available on CTAN¹:

[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/stackrel.dtx](#) The source file.

[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/stackrel.pdf](#) Documentation.

Bundle. All the packages of the bundle ‘oberdiek’ are also available in a TDS compliant ZIP archive. There the packages are already unpacked and the documentation files are generated. The files and directories obey the TDS standard.

[CTAN:install/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek.tds.zip](#)

TDS refers to the standard “A Directory Structure for T_EX Files” ([CTAN:pkg/tds](#)). Directories with `texmf` in their name are usually organized this way.

3.2 Bundle installation

Unpacking. Unpack the `oberdiek.tds.zip` in the TDS tree (also known as `texmf` tree) of your choice. Example (linux):

```
unzip oberdiek.tds.zip -d ~/texmf
```

3.3 Package installation

Unpacking. The `.dtx` file is a self-extracting `docstrip` archive. The files are extracted by running the `.dtx` through plain T_EX:

```
tex stackrel.dtx
```

TDS. Now the different files must be moved into the different directories in your installation TDS tree (also known as `texmf` tree):

```

stackrel.sty → tex/latex/oberdiek/stackrel.sty
stackrel.pdf → doc/latex/oberdiek/stackrel.pdf
stackrel.dtx → source/latex/oberdiek/stackrel.dtx

```

If you have a `docstrip.cfg` that configures and enables `docstrip`’s TDS installing feature, then some files can already be in the right place, see the documentation of `docstrip`.

3.4 Refresh file name databases

If your T_EX distribution (T_EX Live, MiK_T_EX, ...) relies on file name databases, you must refresh these. For example, T_EX Live users run `texhash` or `mktextlsr`.

¹[CTAN:pkg/stackrel](#)

3.5 Some details for the interested

Unpacking with L^AT_EX. The .dtx chooses its action depending on the format:

plain T_EX: Run docstrip and extract the files.

L^AT_EX: Generate the documentation.

If you insist on using L^AT_EX for docstrip (really, docstrip does not need L^AT_EX), then inform the autodetect routine about your intention:

```
latex \let\install=y\input{stackrel.dtx}
```

Do not forget to quote the argument according to the demands of your shell.

Generating the documentation. You can use both the .dtx or the .drv to generate the documentation. The process can be configured by the configuration file ltxdoc.cfg. For instance, put this line into this file, if you want to have A4 as paper format:

```
\PassOptionsToClass{a4paper}{article}
```

An example follows how to generate the documentation with pdfL^AT_EX:

```
pdflatex stackrel.dtx
makeindex -s gind.ist stackrel.idx
pdflatex stackrel.dtx
makeindex -s gind.ist stackrel.idx
pdflatex stackrel.dtx
```

4 History

[2006/12/02 v1.0]

- First version.

[2007/05/06 v1.1]

- Uses package etexcmds.

[2007/11/11 v1.2]

- Use of package pdftexcmds for LuaT_EX support.

[2016/05/16 v1.3]

- Documentation updates.

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