

The `stackrel` package

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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

\LaTeX 's `\stackrel` allows a superscript above a relational symbol, but pure \LaTeX does not provide a macro for putting a subscript below the symbol. This is supported by $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{X}$'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> [<i>subscript</i>] { <i>superscript</i> } { <i>rel</i> }
<code>\stackbin</code> [<i>subscript</i>] { <i>superscript</i> } { <i>bin</i> }

Example:

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

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

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{pdftexcmds}[2016/05/16]%
8 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
9 \expandafter\ifx\csname pdf@stricmp\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@stricmp{\detokenize{#1}}{-}\else_{#1}\fi
22 \ifcase\pdf@stricmp{\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 }

```

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 \TeX Files” ([CTAN:tds/tds.pdf](#)). 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
```

Script installation. Check the directory `TDS:scripts/oberdiek/` for scripts that need further installation steps. Package `attachfile2` comes with the Perl script `pdfatfi.pl` that should be installed in such a way that it can be called as `pdfatfi`. Example (linux):

```
chmod +x scripts/oberdiek/pdfatfi.pl
cp scripts/oberdiek/pdfatfi.pl /usr/local/bin/
```

3.3 Package installation

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

```
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 \TeX distribution (`te \TeX` , `mik \TeX` , ...) relies on file name databases, you must refresh these. For example, `te \TeX` users run `texhash` or `mktextlsr`.

¹<http://ctan.org/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 Catalogue

The following XML file can be used as source for the [T_EX Catalogue](#). The elements `caption` and `description` are imported from the original XML file from the Catalogue. The name of the XML file in the Catalogue is `stackrel.xml`.

```
45 (*catalogue)
46 <?xml version='1.0' encoding='us-ascii'?>
47 <!DOCTYPE entry SYSTEM 'catalogue.dtd'>
48 <entry datestamp='$Date$' modifier='$Author$' id='stackrel'>
49   <name>stackrel</name>
50   <caption>Enhancement to the \stackrel command.</caption>
51   <authorref id='auth:oberdiek' />
52   <copyright owner='Heiko Oberdiek' year='2006,2007' />
53   <license type='lppl1.3' />
54   <version number='1.3' />
55   <description>
56     This package adds an optional argument to <tt>\stackrel</tt> for
57     putting something below the relational symbol and defines
58     <tt>\stackbin</tt> for binary symbols.
59   <p />
60   The package is part of the <xref refid='oberdiek'>oberdiek</xref>
61   bundle.
62 </description>
63 <documentation details='Package documentation'
64   href='ctan:/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/stackrel.pdf' />
65 <ctan file='true' path='/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/stackrel.dtx' />
66 <miktex location='oberdiek' />
67 <texlive location='oberdiek' />
68 <install path='/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/oberdiek.tds.zip' />
69 </entry>
70 </catalogue>
```

5 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 Lua \TeX support.

[2016/05/16 v1.3]

- Documentation updates.

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