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# SYLE LaTeX POUR LES SÉMINAIRES BOURBAKI
## *THE BOURBAKI SEMINAR LaTeX-STYLE*
[**after** `smfart.cls`]

by **N. BOURBAKI**

The LaTeX class `bourbaki` is used for the typesetting of the talks at the Bourbaki Seminar, both for the booklets and for the Astérisque version. It requires the class `smfart` which is available either on the web site of the Société mathématique de France (`http://smf4.emath.fr/Publications/Formats/`) or on request. The latter class, itself, is largely inspired by the classes produced by the American Mathematical Society.

## 1. HEADER

Things begin with `\documentclass[brochure]{bourbaki}` and are followed by the `\date`, the `\bbkannee`, the `\bbknumero`. These datas are quite fixed... Then comes the `\title`, in which you may break lines whith `\\`; it is automatically written in boldface caps. There may be a `\subtitle` in boldface letters. The `\author` has to be defined, with your surname in caps. You should alse enter your `\address` and your `\email` if you have one. The default size option for the booklet is 12 points.

Example: the head of this paper was typeset thanks to

```
\documentclass[12pt,brochure,english]{bourbaki}
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[francais,english]{babel}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{lmodern}
\date{Février 1996}
\bbkannee{48ème année, 1995-96}
\bbknumero{811}
\title{Classe \LaTeX\ pour les séminaires Bourbaki\\
\emph{The Bourbaki seminar \LaTeX-class}}
\subtitle{after {\normalfont\tt smfart.cls}}

\author{N. BOURBAKI}
\address{École normale supérieure\\ 45 rue d'Ulm \\
```

Version 2.0, December 2012.

```
          F-75230 PARIS Cedex 05}
  \email{bourbaki@ens.fr}
```

As usual, type `\begin{document}` and `\maketitle` to begin your document and create the proper title. Then come maths.

We study in this paper the following

Conjecture 1.1 (N.O. Body). — *If $x$ and $y$ are positive, so is $xy$.*

## 2. FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Two options `francais` and `english` take care of the main language of the text. The default one is french. They will ultimately rely on `babel` if the user has chosen to load this extension.

*À l'attention des utilisateurs francophones : comme d'habitude, la césure n'est conforme que si l'on utilise des polices à l'encodage T1. Il est donc recommandé d'ajouter les lignes suivantes*

```
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{lmodern}
```

*avant le* `\begin{document}`.

*Par ailleurs, les commandes* `\og` *et* `\fg` *de l'environnement français de Babel permet d'afficher les traditionnels guillemets « à la française ».*

## 3. SECTIONING COMMANDS

As usual, you have `\part`, `\section`, `\subsection` and so on.

You can also typeset your bibliography in a standard fashion, either like this:

```
    \begin{thebibliography}{9} %% length of the longest label
    \bibitem{NOB} N.O.~BODY -- ``On some important conjectures of real
  analysis.'' Submitted to \emph{Math. Poldev.}
    \end{thebibliography}
```

or by relying on BibTEX.

## 4. THEOREMS

A standard amount of theorem environments are defined by default. They are:

| Nom français | *English name* | `TeX macro` |
|---|---|---|
| Définition | *Definition* | `defi` |
| Proposition | *Proposition* | `prop` |
| Théorème | *Theorem* | `theo` |
| Conjecture | *Conjecture* | `conj` |
| Corollaire | *Corollary* | `coro` |
| Fait | *Fact* | `fait` |
| Lemme | *Lemma* | `lemm` |
| Remarque | *Remark* | `rema` |

They are normal LaTeX theorem environments; for example, Conjecture 1 was typed as such

```
\begin{conj}[N.O. Body]
If $x$ and $y$ are positive, so is $xy$.
\end{conj}
```

There is no predefined star-form for theses environments. Users create them (with parcimony, of course). Please conform yourself to the `\theoremstyle{plain}` for theorems, propositions (header in small caps and text in italics) to the `\theoremstyle{definition}` for lemmas (header and body in italics) and to the `\theoremstyle{remark}` for examples, remarks (header in small caps, body in up right letters).

For environments that you would use one, you can also use the facilities `enonce` and `enonce*` provided by `smfart.cls`. For example

```
\begin{enonce*}{Proposition \&\ Definition}
There is a least nonnegative integer,
called 0 (zero).
\end{enonce*}
```

Proposition & Definition. — *There is a least nonnegative integer, called 0 (zero).*

To typeset the proof, simply use the `\begin{proof}...\end{proof}` environment (or its starred form).

## 5. CONCLUSION

After the bibliography, type `\end{document}`. It will end your document, print your name and address in proper place. Maybe you should fix in your file the dimension `addressindent` in case you address is very wide or very short.

## REFERENCES

[1] N.O. BODY – "On some important conjectures in real analysis." Submitted to *Math. Poldev.*

[Bod93] N.O. BODY – "On some important conjectures in real analysis II." Submitted to *Math. Poldev.*

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