

xfakebold, v. 0.09

using bold characters with pdf_latex, lua_latex or xel_latex

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Abstract

The package fakes a vector font with outline characters by the text render of PDF. It writes directly into the pdf output with `\pdfliteral` and uses the colorstack package `pdfrender` to allow boldness with a pagebreak inside the bold part. The package defines two macros which can be used in text and in math mode. However, for the text mode one should use the bold version of the text font which should be available in most cases. This is different to the math mode where only some free math fonts provide a bold version.

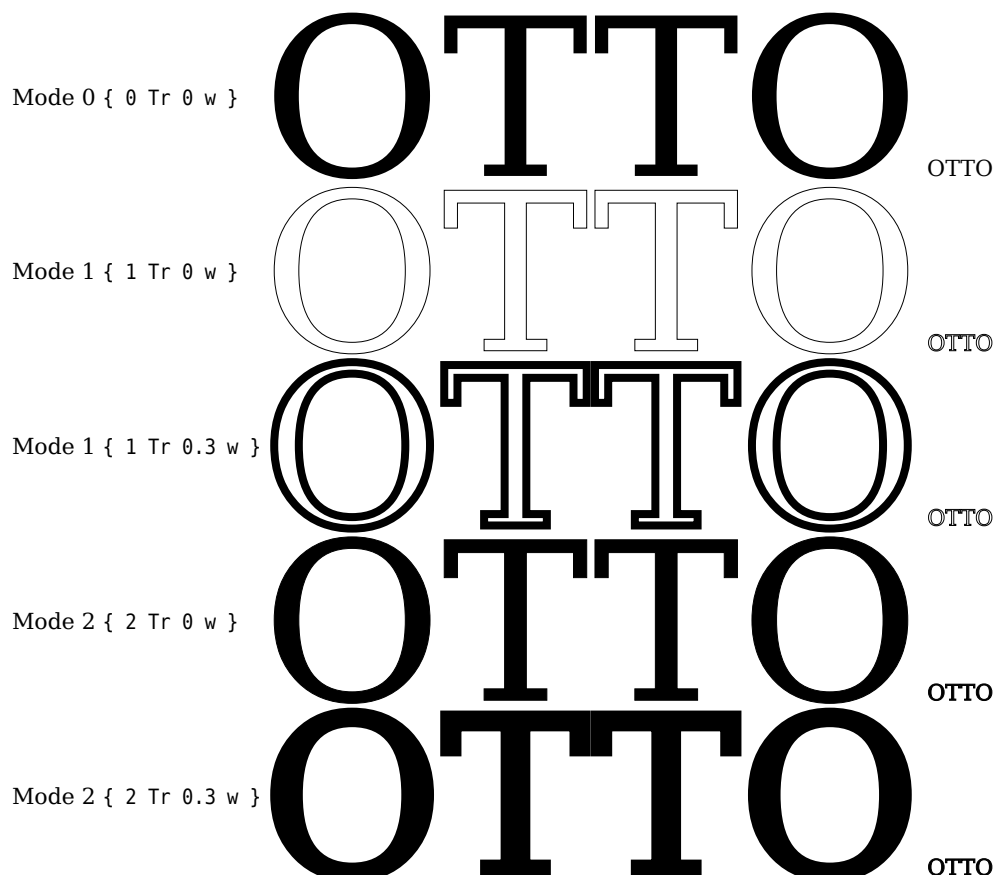
Thanks to: Martin Münch; Heiko Oberdiek; Scott Pakin, Will Robertson; Yusuke Terada;

1 T_EX-engines

With X_YL^AT_EX you do not really need this package, because you can use the optional argument `AutoFakeBold` from package `fontspec` or `unicode-math` which does the same internally. For Lua_T_EX the option `AutoFakeBold` is only supported by `unicode-math` for math typesetting. For pdf_L^AT_EX this package can be used for text and math.

2 How does it work?

PDF knows different text render modes for outline fonts.



In mode 0 the character is filled but without drawing its outline which can be seen when printing in mode 1, where the linewidth of the outline is the smallest one which the system allows. Setting the linewidth to 0.3 bp, which is nearly the same as 0.3 pt, the linewidth of the outline increases. In mode 2 the character is printed with filling *and* drawing the outline, which is mode 0 and 1 together. The reason why the character is bold by default. Increasing the linewidth makes it more bold.

3 Optional package argument

The only package option is `bold` which is preset by 0.3, which is the linewidth of the outlines of the characters.

```
\usepackage[bold=0.6]{xfakebold}
```

makes the characters more bold.

4 The macros

```
\setBold[<optional value>]  
\unsetBold
```

Without using the optional argument the default setting is used.

5 The example code

The following examples use the value for π , defined in L^AT_EX3 as `\c_pi_fp`. To get rid of the L3-syntax we define a new variable:

```
\ExplSyntaxOn
\let\PI\c_pi_fp
\ExplSyntaxOff
```

5.1 Default setting

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{xfakebold,xfp}
\begin{document}
An example:
 $\pi^{\pi} = \text{fpeval}\{\text{PI}^{\text{PI}}\}$  and
 $\setBold\noindent
An example:
 $\pi^{\pi} = \text{fpeval}\{\text{PI}^{\text{PI}}\}$  and
 $\unsetBold\noindent
An example:
 $\pi^{\pi} = \text{fpeval}\{\text{PI}^{\text{PI}}\}$  and
 $\end{document}$$$ 
```

An example: $\pi^{\pi} = 36.46215960720789$ and $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = 1$

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An example: $\pi^{\pi} = 36.46215960720789$ and $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = 1$

6 Loading the package with another value

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[bold=1]{xfakebold}
\usepackage{xfp}
\begin{document}
An example:
 $\pi^{\pi} = \text{fpeval}\{\text{PI}^{\text{PI}}\}$  and
 $\setBold\noindent
An example:
 $\pi^{\pi} = \text{fpeval}\{\text{PI}^{\text{PI}}\}$  and
 $\unsetBold\noindent
An example:
 $\pi^{\pi} = \text{fpeval}\{\text{PI}^{\text{PI}}\}$  and
 $\end{document}$$$ 
```

An example: $\pi^{\pi} = 36.46215960720789$ and $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = 1$

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An example: $\pi^\pi = 36.46215960720789$ and $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^2} dx = 1$

7 Using the optional argument of the macro

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{xfakebold,xfp}
\begin{document}
\setBold[0.01]\noindent
An example:
$\pi^{\pi}=\fpeval{\PI^{\PI}}$ and
$\displaystyle\int\limits_1^{\infty}\frac{1}{x^2}\symup{dx}=1$

\setBold[0.2]\noindent
An example:
$\pi^{\pi}=\fpeval{\PI^{\PI}}$ and
$\displaystyle\int\limits_1^{\infty}\frac{1}{x^2}\symup{dx}=1$

\setBold[0.6]\noindent
An example:
$\pi^{\pi}=\fpeval{\PI^{\PI}}$ and
$\displaystyle\int\limits_1^{\infty}\frac{1}{x^2}\symup{dx}=1$
\unsetBold

\setBold\noindent% Using the default value
An example:
$\pi^{\pi}=\fpeval{\PI^{\PI}}$ and
$\displaystyle\int\limits_1^{\infty}\frac{1}{x^2}\symup{dx}=1$
\unsetBold
\end{document}
```

An example: $\pi^\pi = 36.46215960720789$ and $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^2} dx = 1$

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