JSXGraph Reference Card

Include JSXGraph in HTML

Three parts are needed: Include files containing the software, an HTML element, and JavaScript code.

Include files:

Three files have to be included: `jsxgraph.css`, `jsxgraphcore.js` and either `prototype.js` or `jquery.js`.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
       href="domain/jsxgraph.css"/>
<script type="text/javascript"
         src="domain/prototype.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript"
         src="domain/jsxgraphcore.js"></script>
```

or

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
       href="domain/jsxgraph.css"/>
<script type="text/javascript"
         src="domain/jquery.min.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript"
         src="domain/jsxgraphcore.js"></script>
```

`domain` is the location of the files. This can be a local directory or `http://jsxgraph.uni-bayreuth.de/distrib/`

HTML element containing the construction:

```
<div id="box" class="jxgbox"
   style="width:600px; height:600px;"></div>
```

JavaScript code:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
   var brd = JXG.JSXGraph.initBoard('box',{axis:true});
<script>
```

Initializing the board

```
var brd = JXG.JSXGraph.initBoard('box',{attributes});
```

– *Attributes of the board*

`unitX, unitY:`	Number of pixels of one unit in x/y-axis direction
`originX, originY:`	the coordinates of the origin in pixel coordinates
`zoomX,zoomY:`	zoom factor in x/y-axis direction
`zoomfactor:`	overall zoom factor in both directions

Basic commands

```
var el = brd.createElement('type',[parents],{attributes});
el.setProperty({key1:value1,key2:value2,...});
```

Available Elements

'board', 'circle', 'curve', 'glider', 'group', 'line', 'math functions', 'normal', 'point', 'polygon', 'slider', 'spline', 'tangent', 'turtle'

'angle', 'arc', 'arrow', 'arrowparallel', 'axis', 'bisector', 'chart', 'circumcircle', 'circumcirclemidpoint', 'image', 'integral', 'midpoint', 'mirrorpoint', 'parallel', 'parallelpoint', 'perpendicular', 'perpendicularpoint', 'reflection', 'sector', 'text', 'ticks', 'transform',

Point

```
brd.createElement('point',[parents],{attributes});
```

Parent elements:

`[3,-2]`	Euclidean coordinates
`[1, 3,-2]`	Homogeneous coordinates (z in first place)
`[function(){return p1.X();},` `function(){return p2.Y();}]`	Functions for x, y, (and z)

Methods

`p.X()`	x-coordinate
`p.Y()`	y-coordinate
`p.Z()`	(Homogeneous) z-coordinate
`p.Dist(q)`	Distance from p to point q

Glider

```
brd.createElement('glider',[parents],{attributes});
```

Parent elements:

`[3, -2, c]`	Initial coordinates and object to glide on
`[c]`	Object to glide on (initially at origin)

Coordinates may also be defined by functions, see Point.

Line

```
brd.createElement('line',[parents],{attributes});
```

Parent elements:

`[p1,p2]`	line through 2 points
`[c,a,b]`	line defined by 3 coordinates (can also be functions)

In case of coordinates as parents, the line is the set of solutions of the equation $a \cdot x + b \cdot y + c \cdot z = 0$.

Circle

```
brd.createElement('circle',[parents],{attributes});
```

Parent elements:

`[p1,p2]`	2 points: center and point on circle line
`[p,r]`	center, radius (constant or function)
`[p,c],[c,p]`	center, circle from which the radius is taken
`[p,l],[l,p]`	center, line segment for the radius
`[p1,p2,p3]`	circle through three points

Polygon

```
brd.createElement('polygon',[p1,p2,...],{attributes});
```

`[p1,p2,...]`	array of points

The points array connected by line segements and the inner area is filled.

Group

```
brd.createElement('group',[p1,p2,...],{attributes});
```

`[p1,p2,...]`	array of points

Invisible grouping of points. If one point is moved, the others are transformed accordingly.

Slider

```
brd.createElement('slider',[[a,b],[c,d],[e,f,g]],{atts});
```

`[a,b],[c,d]:`	visual start and end position of the slider
`[e,f,g]:`	the slider returns values between e and g, the initial position is at value f
`slider.Value():`	returns the position of the slider $\in [e, g]$

Curve

– *Function graph, $x \mapsto f(x)$:*

```
brd.createElement('functiongraph',[parents],{atts});
```

Parent elements:

`[function(x){return x*x;},-1,1]`	function term optional: start, end

The other types of curves are defined through:

```
brd.createElement('curve',[parents],{attributes});
```

Parent elements:

– *Parameter curve, $t \mapsto (f(t), g(t))$:*

```
[function(t){return 5*t;},function(t){return t*t;},0,2]
```

x function, y function, optional: start, end

– *Polar curve:*

Defined by the equation $r = f(\phi)$.

```
[function(phi){return 5*phi;},[1,2],0,Math.PI]
```

Defining function, optional: center, start, end

– *Data plot:*

```
[[1,2,3],[4,-2,3]]
```

array of x-coordinates, array of y-coordinates, *or*

```
[[1,2,3],function(x){return x*x;}]
```

array of x-coordinates, function term

– *Cubic spline:*

```
brd.createElement('spline',[p1,p2,...],{attributes});
[p1,p2,...]
```

array of points

Tangent, normal

```
var t = brd.createElement('tangent',[g],{attributes});
var t = brd.createElement('normal',[g],{attributes});
g
```

glider on circle, line, or curve

Turtle

```
var t = brd.createElement('turtle');
var t = brd.createElement('turtle',[],{attributes});
var t = brd.createElement('turtle',[parents],{atts});
```

The turtle has a position and a direction (in degrees). All angles have to be supplied in degrees.

Parent elements:

`[1,2,70]` Optional start values for x, y, and direction

Methods:

Most of the methods have an abbreviated alternative version.

`t.back(len); or t.bk(len);`
`t.clean();` erase the turtle lines without resetting the turtle
`t.clearScreen(); or t.cs();` call `t.home()` and `t.clean()`
`t.forward(len); t.fd(len);`
`t.hideTurtle(); or t.ht();`
`t.home();` Set the turtle to [0,0] and direction to 90.
`t.left(angle); or t.lt(angle);`
`t.lookTo(t2.pos);` Turtle looks to the turtle `t2`
`t.lookTo([x,y]);` Turtle looks to a coordinate pair
`t.moveTo([x,y]);` Move the turtle with drawing
`t.penDown(); or t.pd();`
`t.penUp(); or t.pu();`
`t.popTurtle();` pop turtle status from stack
`t.pushTurtle();` push turtle status on stack
`t.right(angle); or t.rt(angle);`
`t.setPos(x,y);` Move the turtle without drawing
`t.setPenColor(col);` `col`: colorString, e.g. 'red' or '#ff0000'
`t.setPenSize(size);` `size`: number
`t.showTurtle(); or t.st();`

Attributes of geometric elements

Generic attributes:

`strokeWidth:` number
`strokeColor,fillColor,highlightFillColor,`
`highlightStrokeColor,labelColor:` color string
`strokeOpacity,fillOpacity,highlightFillOpacity,`
`highlightStrokeOpacity:` value between 0 and 1
`visible,trace,fixed,draft:` true, false
`dash:` dash style for lines: $0, 1, \ldots, 6$
`style:` point style: $0, 1, \ldots, 12$

Attributes for line elements:

`straightFirst,straightLast,withTicks:` true, false

Attributes for line and arc elements:

`firstArrow,lastArrow:` true, false

Mathematical functions

Functions of the intrinsic JavaScript object *Math*:

`Math.abs,Math.acos,Math.asin,Math.atan,Math.ceil,`
`Math.cos,Math.exp,Math.floor,Math.log,Math.max,`
`Math.min,Math.random,Math.sin,Math.sqrt,Math.tan`

`(number).toFixed(3):` Rounding a number to fixed precision

Additional mathematical functions are methods of `JXG.Board`.

`board.angle(A,B,C)` angle ABC
`board.lagrangePolynomial([p1,p2,...])`
returns a polynomial through the given points
`board.cosh(x), board.sinh(x)`
`board.pow(a,b)` a^b
`board.D(f,x)` compute $\frac{d}{dx}f$ numerically
`board.I([a,b],f)` compute $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ numerically
`board.root(f,x)` root of the function f.
Uses Newton method with start value x
`board.factorial(n)` computes $n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots n$
`board.distance(arr1,arr2)` Euclidean distance

Links

Help pages are available at `http://jsxgraph.org`