

Documentation for the Automaton Package

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1 Introduction

The ‘automaton’ package provides a convenient way to create TikZ-based automata and Turing machine graphs. It offers an intuitive interface for defining states, transitions, and automaton diagrams.

2 Usage

Include the package in your document with:

```
\usepackage{automaton}
```

2.1 Environments

Use the ‘automaton’ to create an automaton diagram

```
\begin{automaton}
    % Code for states and transitions
\end{automaton}
```

Use the ‘graph’ to create an unidirectional graph.

```
\begin{graph}
    % Code for vertexes and edges
\end{graph}
```

2.2 Commands

2.2.1 automaton

`\state` Creates a standard state. You can optionally give it a name (the id is still used to refer to it in transitions). By default the name will be z_{id} .

Syntax: `\state[optional name]{id}{position}`

Example: `\state[this is a name]{1}{2,0}`

`\startstate` Creates a start state.

Syntax: `\startstate[optional name]{id}{position}`

Example: `\startstate{0}{0,0}`

`\finstate` Creates an end state.

Syntax: `\finstate[optional name]{id}{position}`

Example: `\finstate{2}{4,0}`

`\transition` Defines a transition between states, optionally with a bend direction. The states can also be defined later in the code. When from and to are the same state, you can use the custom bend direction to make it loop either above or below, default being above.

The package allows more complex definitions, such as multiple transitions on one arrow using the syntax `a:b,R | c:c,R`

Syntax: `\transition[bendDirection][custom head]{from}{to}{label}`

Example: `\transition{0}{1}{a:X,R}`

With direction: `\transition[right]{2}{1}{c:c,L}`

Loop with direction `\transition[below]{1}{1}{c:c,L}`

Multiple transitions `\transition{1}{1}{c:c,L|a:c,L}`

2.3 graph

`\vertex` Creates an end state.

Syntax: `\vertex[optional name]{id}{position}`

Example: `\vertex{2}{4,0}`

`\edge` Defines a edge between vertex. The states can also be defined later in the code.

Syntax: `\edge{from}{to}`

Example: `\edge{0}{1}`

With direction: `\edge{2}{1}`

3 Customization

You can adjust the size of the nodes by passing an optional parameter(default 30pt) to the ‘automaton’ environment:

```
\begin{automaton/graph}[40]
    % Custom-sized diagram
\end{automaton/graph}
```

4 Examples

Below is a simple example to demonstrate how to create an automaton diagram:

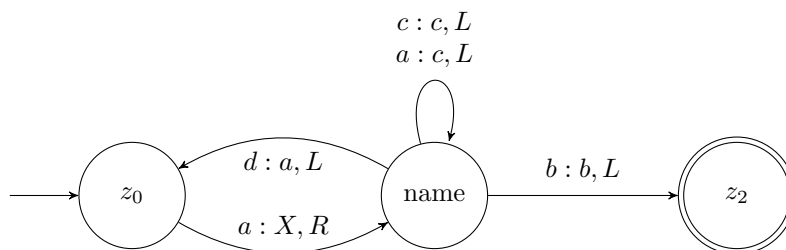
4.1 automaton

```
\begin{automaton}[40]% 40pt
  \startstate{0}{0,0}
  \transition{0}{1}{a:X,R}

  \state[name]{1}{2,0}
  \transition{1}{2}{b:b,L}
  \transition[left]{1}{1}{c:c,L|a:c,L}

  \finstate{2}{4,0}
\end{automaton}
```

This code produces this automaton diagram with three states and transitions between them.



4.2 graph

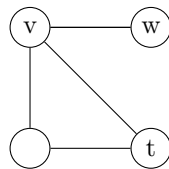
```
\begin{graph}[15]
\vertex[v]{0}{0,0}
\edge{0}{1}
\edge{0}{2}
\edge{0}{3}

\vertex[w]{1}{0.8,0}

\vertex{2}{0,-0.8}
\edge{0}{1}
\edge{2}{3}

\vertex[t]{3}{0.8,-0.8}
```

This code produces a graph with four vertexes and edges between them.



5 Package Dependencies

The ‘automaton’ package depends on the following LaTeX packages:

- `tikz` (with libraries: `arrows`, `decorations`, `positioning`, etc.)
- `expl3`

6 Contact

For questions or contributions, please contact us at matthias5.wagner@gmx.de, pfoch.tomke@gmail.com or through our [GitHub](#).