LABORATORY08: Report and Presentation of work on TikZ

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Contents

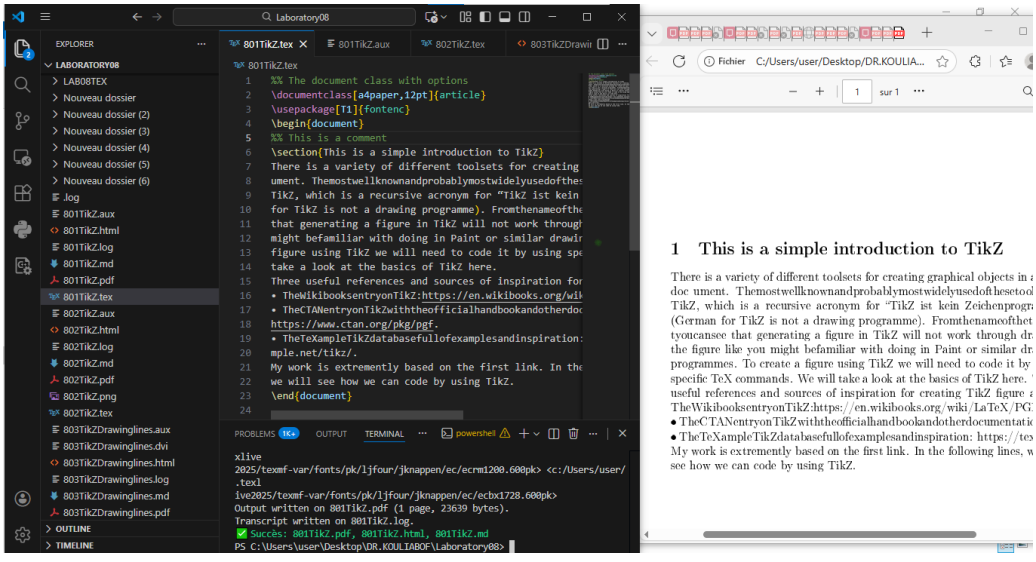
1 801TikZ - Basic LaTeX Document

```
\documentclass[a4paper,12pt]{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\begin{document}
\section{This is a simple introduction to TikZ}
There is a variety of different toolsets for creating graphical objects in a TeX doc
ument. Themostwellknownandprobablymostwidelyusedofthesetoolsetsis
TikZ, which is a recursive acronym for ‘‘TikZ ist kein Zeichenprogramm’’ (German
for TikZ is not a drawing programme). Fromthenameofthetoolsetyoucansee
that generating a figure in TikZ will not work through drawing the figure like you
might befamiliar with doing in Paint or similar drawing programmes. To create a
figure using TikZ we will need to code it by using specific TeX commands. We will
take a look at the basics of TikZ here.
Three useful references and sources of inspiration for creating TikZ figure are:

• TheWikibooksentryonTikZ:https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/PGF/TikZ.
• TheCTANentryonTikZwiththeofficialhandbookandotherdocumentation:
https://www.ctan.org/pkg/pgf.

• TheTeXampleTikZdatabasefullofexamplesandinspiration: https://texa
mple.net/tikz/.

My work is extremely based on the first link. In the following lines,
we will see how we can code by using TikZ.
\end{document}
```

Generated figure (simulation)

Standard text document without TikZ graphics.

Imported image



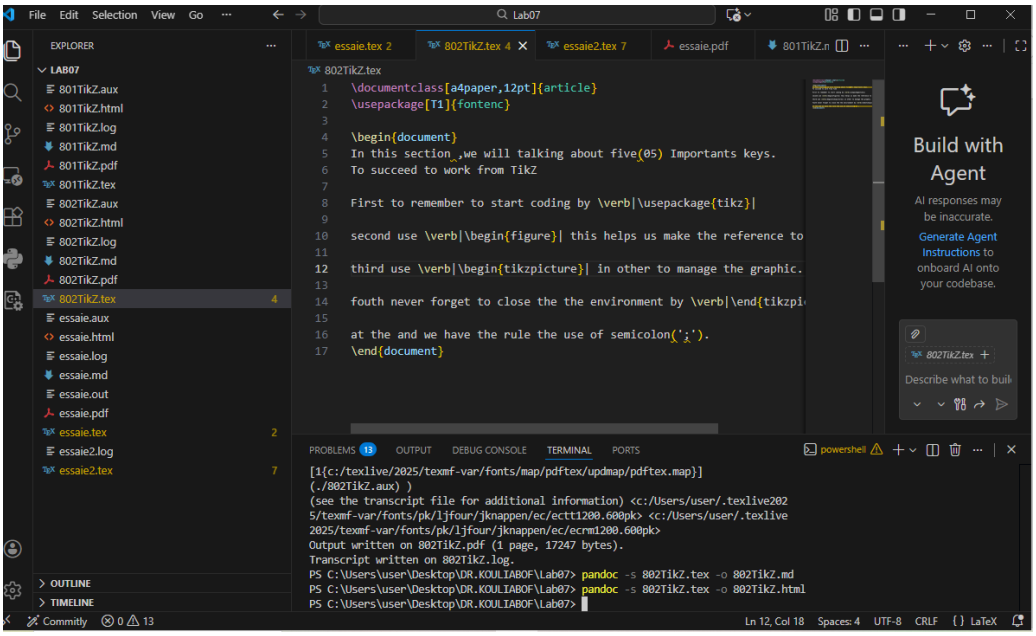
2 802TikZ.tex - Introduction to key concepts

```
\documentclass[a4paper,12pt]{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\begin{document}
In this section, we will talking about five(05) Importants keys.
To succeed to work from TikZ
First to remember to start coding by \usepackage{tikz}
second use \begin{figure} this helps us make the reference.
third use \begin{tikzpicture} in other to manage the graphic.
fouth never forget to close by \end{tikzpicture}
at the and we have the rule the use of semicolon(';').
\end{document}
```

Generated figure (simulation)

Explanatory text about TikZ.

Screenshot



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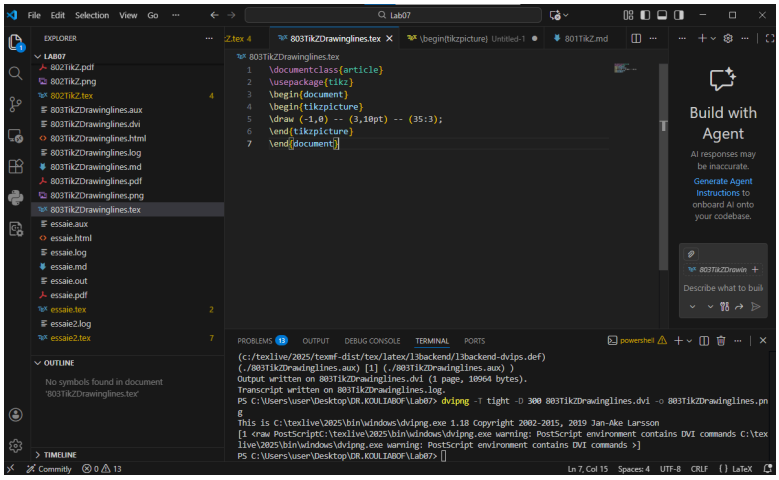
3 803TikZDrawinglines - Drawing simple lines

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\draw (-1,0) -- (3,10pt) -- (35:3);
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Line with polar coordinates (35:3)

Screenshot



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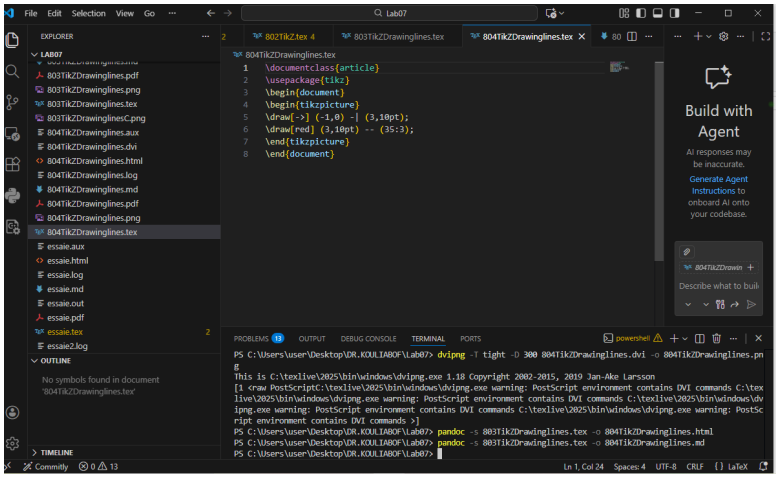
4 804TikZDrawinglines - Line styles

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\draw[->] (-1,0) -| (3,10pt);
\draw[red] (3,10pt) -- (35:3);
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Arrow + shortcut -| + red line

Screenshot

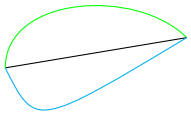


---

5 805TikZDrawinglines - Curves with controls

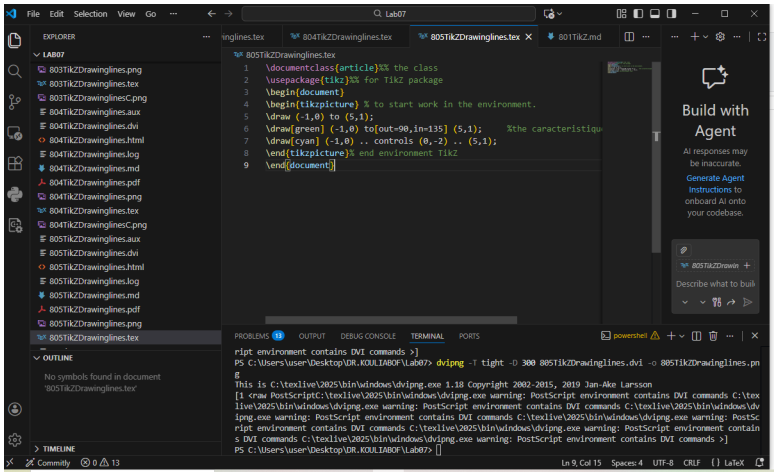
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\draw (-1,0) to (5,1);
\draw[green] (-1,0) to[out=90,in=135] (5,1);
\draw[cyan] (-1,0) .. controls (0,-2) .. (5,1);
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure



Straight line + curve with angles + Bézier with 1 control point

Screenshot

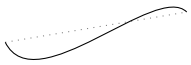


---

6 806TikZDrawinglines - Advanced curves

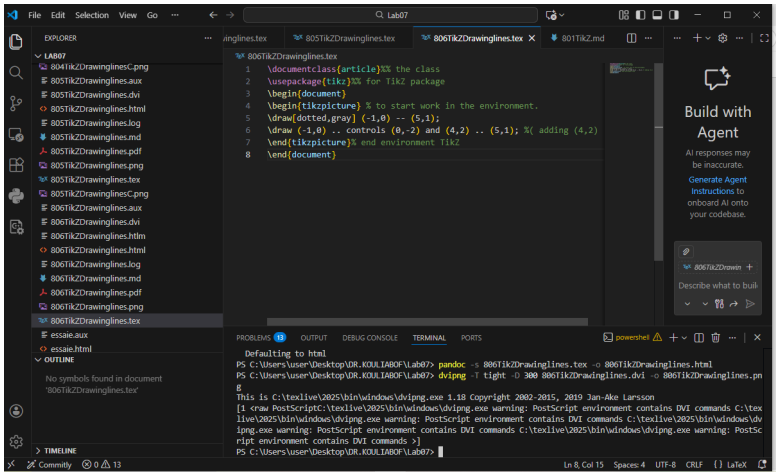
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\draw[dotted,gray] (-1,0) -- (5,1);
\draw (-1,0) .. controls (0,-2) and (4,2) .. (5,1);
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure



Dotted line + Bézier with 2 control points

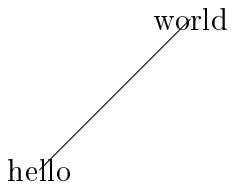
Screenshot



7 810TikZNodes - Introduction to nodes

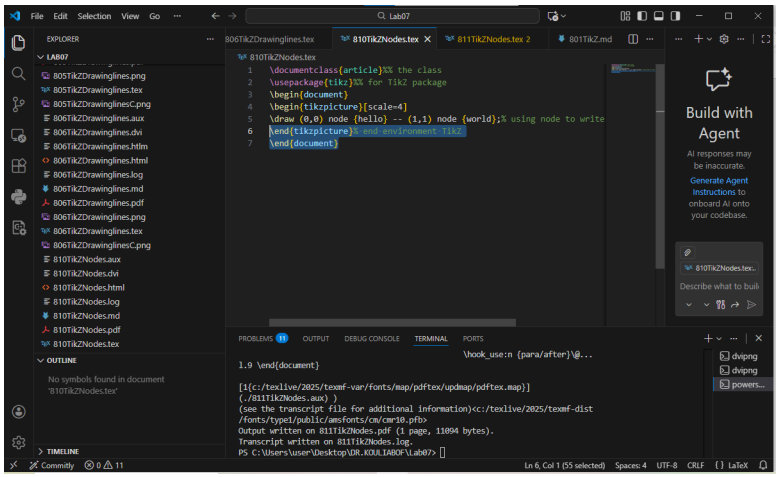
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=4]
\draw (0,0) node {hello} -- (1,1) node {world};
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure



Text nodes at endpoints

Screenshot

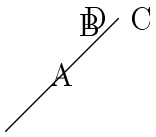


8 811TikZNodes - Node positioning

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=3]
\draw (0,0) -- (1,1) node[midway]{A} node[pos=0.75,above]{B} node[right]{C};
\draw (0,0) -- (1,1) node[left]{D};
```

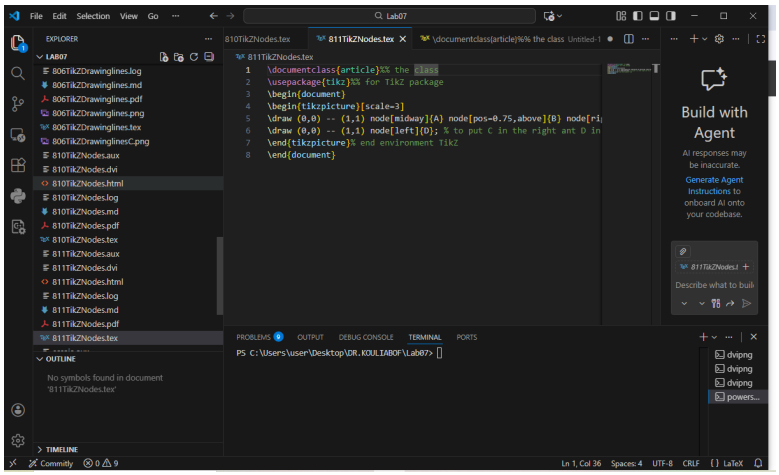
```
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure



Nodes at different positions

Screenshot



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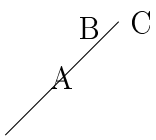
9 812TikZNodes - Nodes with 'to' command

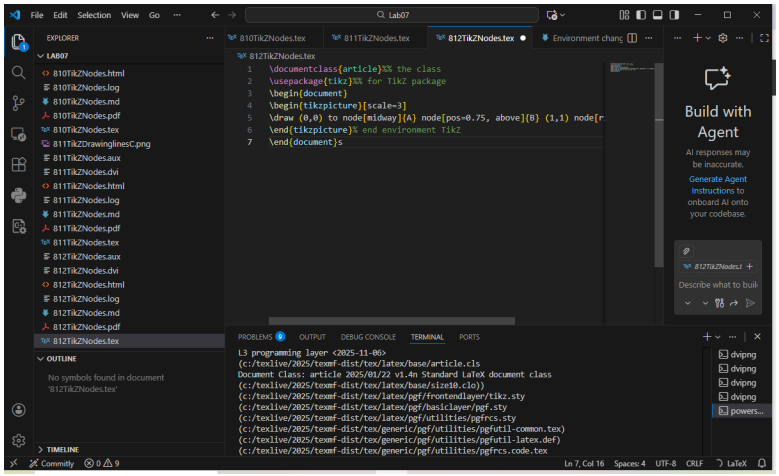
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=3]
\draw (0,0) to node[midway]{A} node[pos=0.75, above]{B} (1,1) node[right]{C};
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure



'to' command with nodes

Screenshot



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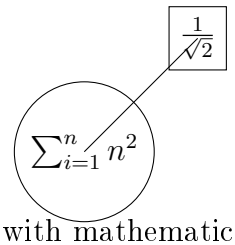
10 813TikZNodes.tex - Mathematical forms

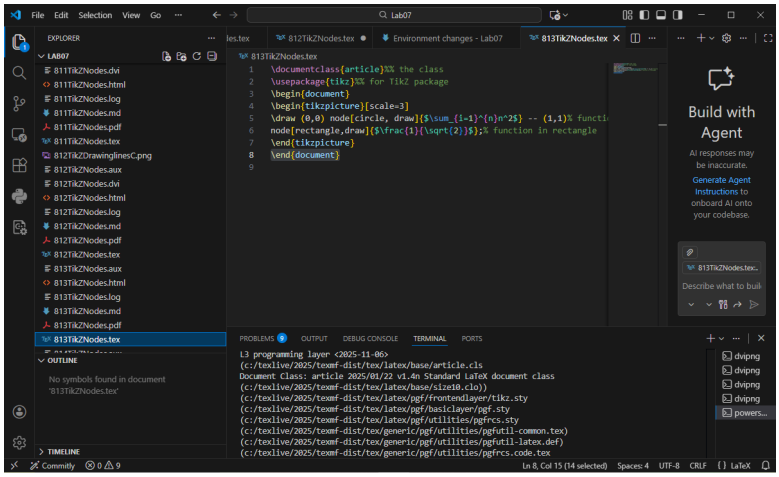
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=3]
\draw (0,0) node[circle, draw]{$\sum_{i=1}^{n}n^2$} -- (1,1)
node[rectangle,draw]{$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$};
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure



Shapes with mathematical formulas

Screenshot



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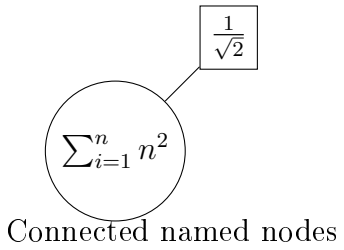
11 814TikZNodes - Named nodes

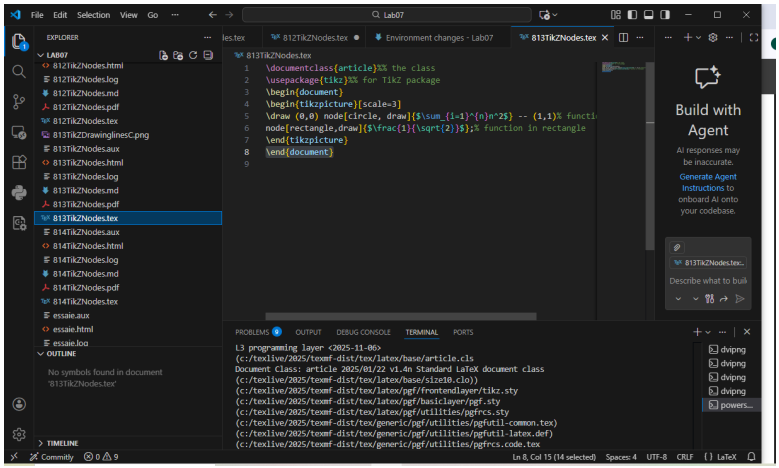
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=3]
\node[circle,draw] (label1) at (0,0) {$\sum_{i=1}^{n}n^2$};
\node[rectangle,draw] (label2) at (1,1) {$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$};
\draw (label1) -- (label2);
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure



Connected named nodes

Screenshot



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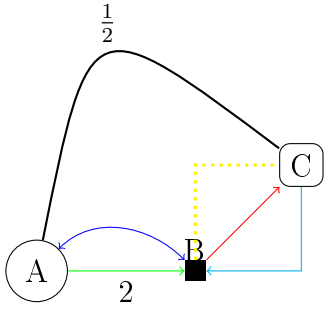
12 815TikZNodesGenerateGraph - Complex graph

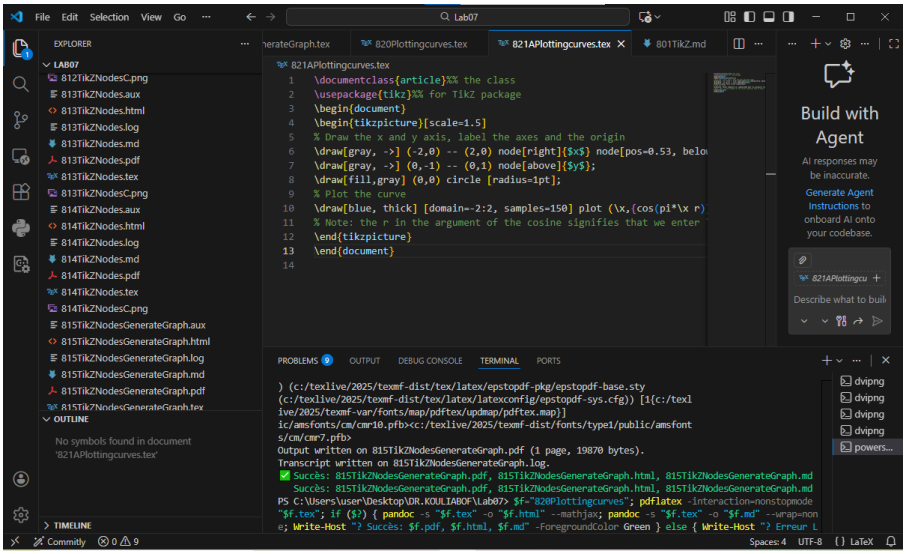
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=2]
\node[circle, draw] at (0,0) (a) {A};
\node[rectangle, fill] at (3,0) (b) {};
\node at (3,0.4) (blabel) {B};
\node[rectangle,rounded corners, draw] at (5,2) (c) {C};

\draw[->, green] (a) -- (b) node[midway, below,black]{2};
\draw[<->, blue] (a) to[out=45, in=135] (b);
\draw[->,red] (b)--(c);
\draw[yellow,dotted,very thick] (b) |- (c);
\draw[<-,cyan] (b) -| (c);
\draw[thick,black] (a).. controls (1,5) .. (c)
    node[midway,above]{$\frac{1}{2}$};
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure



Multi-style complex graph

Screenshot



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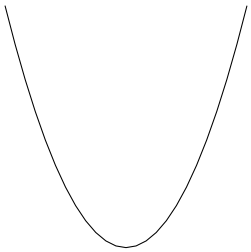
13 820Plottingcurves - Simple curve plotting

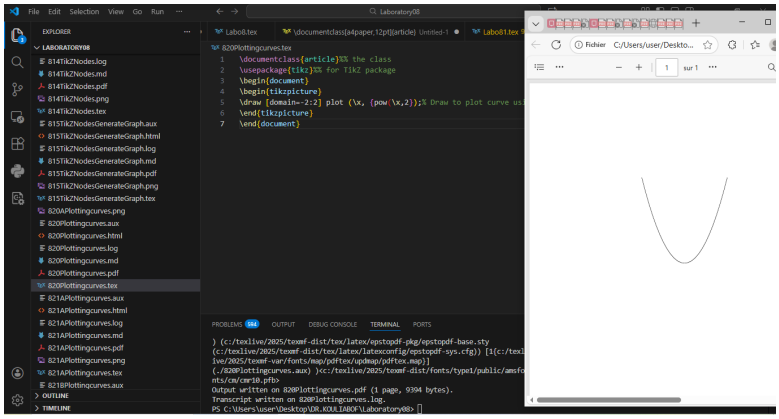
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\draw [domain=-2:2] plot (\x, {pow(\x,2)});
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure



Parabola $y = x^2$

Screenshot



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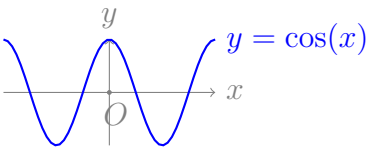
14 821APlottingcurves - Cosine with axes

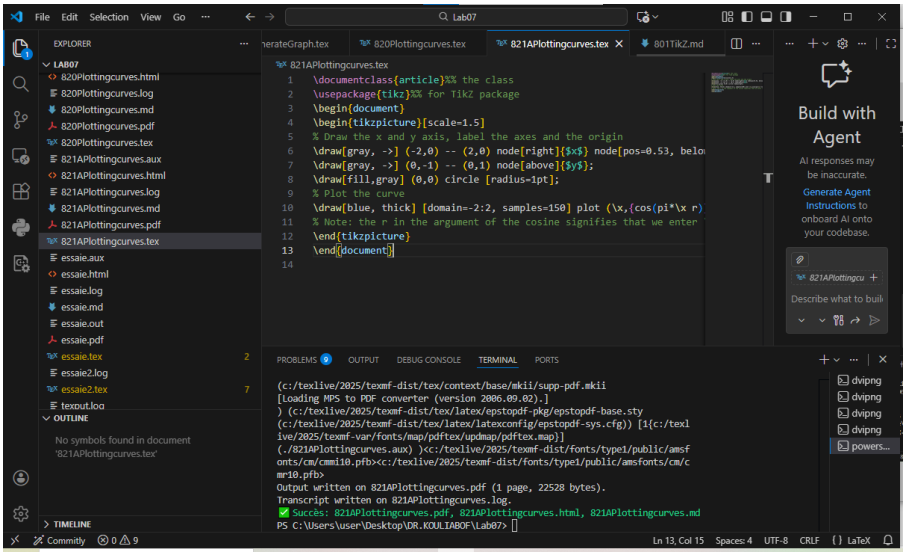
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=1.5]
\draw[gray, ->] (-2,0) -- (2,0) node[right]{$x$} node[pos=0.53, below]{$O$};
\draw[gray, ->] (0,-1) -- (0,1) node[above]{$y$};
\draw[fill,gray] (0,0) circle [radius=1pt];
\draw[blue, thick] [domain=-2:2, samples=50]
    plot (\x,{cos(pi*\x r)})
    node[right]{$y = \cos(x)$};
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure



Cosine function with axes

Screenshot

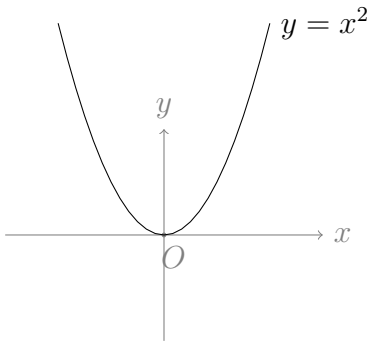


---

15 821BPlottingcurves - Parabola with axes

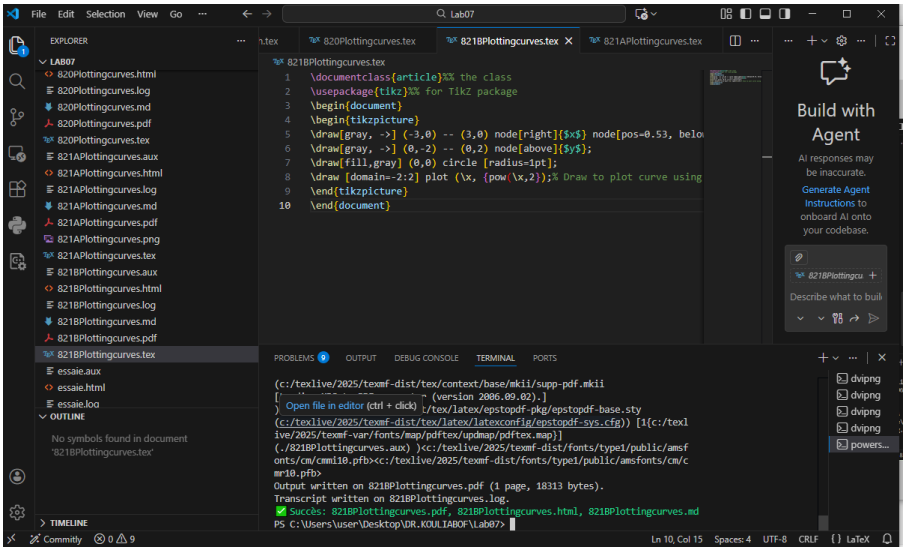
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\draw[gray, ->] (-3,0) -- (3,0) node[right]{$x$} node[pos=0.53, below]{$O$};
\draw[gray, ->] (0,-2) -- (0,2) node[above]{$y$};
\draw[fill,gray] (0,0) circle [radius=1pt];
\draw [domain=-2:2] plot (\x, {pow(\x,2)}) node[right] {$y = x^2$};
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure



Parabola with coordinate system

Screenshot



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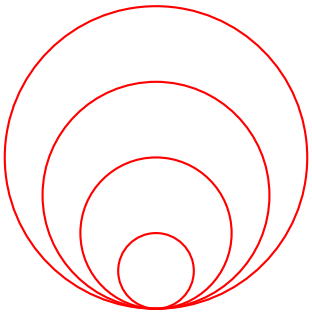
16 830TikZWorkingWithLoops - Simple loops

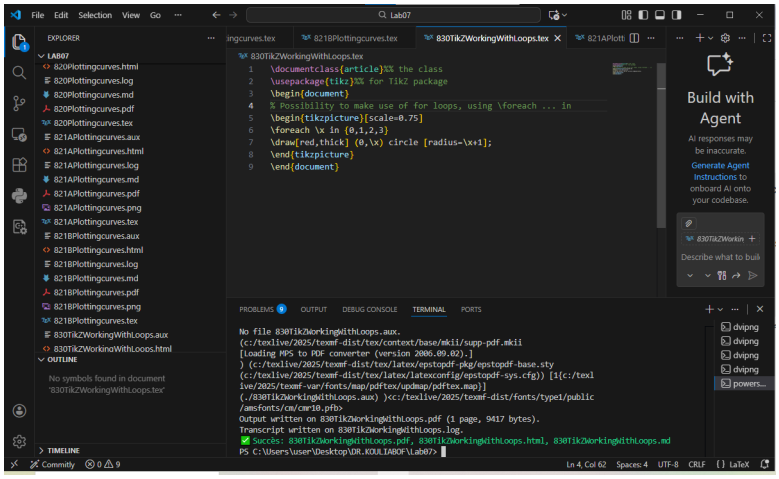
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=0.75]
\foreach \x in {0,1,2,3}
\draw[red,thick] (0,\x) circle [radius=\x+1];
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure



Concentric circles using loop

Screenshot



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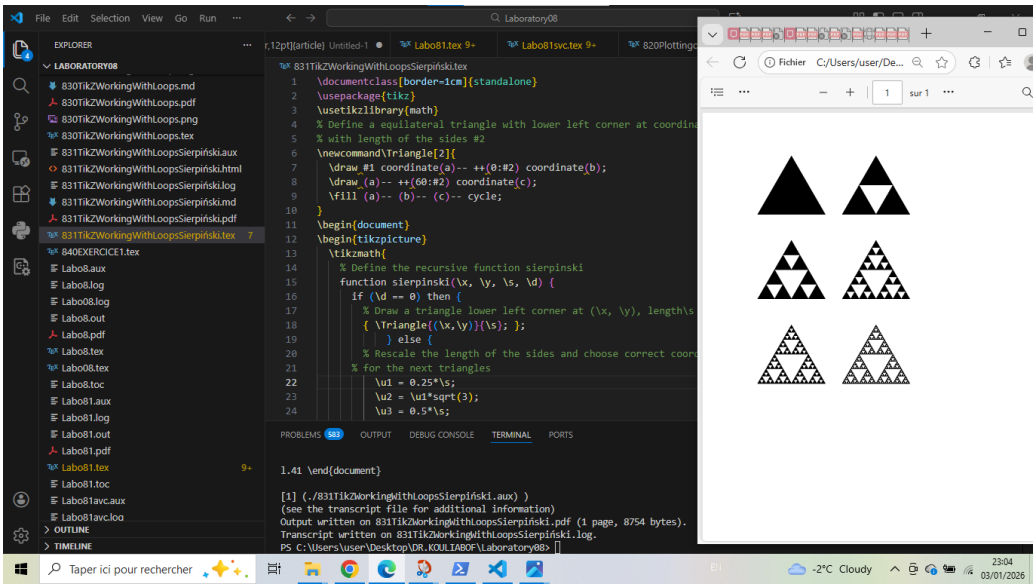
17 831TikZWorkingWithLoopsSierpiński - Sierpiński triangle

```
\documentclass[border=1cm]{standalone}
\usepackage{tikz}
\usetikzlibrary{math}

\newcommand\Triangle[2]{
  \draw #1 coordinate(a)-- ++(0:#2) coordinate(b);
  \draw (a)-- ++(60:#2) coordinate(c);
  \fill (a)-- (b)-- (c)-- cycle;
}

\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \tikzmath{
    function sierpinski(\x, \y, \s, \d) {
      if (\d == 0) then {
        { \Triangle{(\x,\y)}{\s}; };
      } else {
        \u1 = 0.25*\s;
        \u2 = \u1*sqrt(3);
        \u3 = 0.5*\s;
        sierpinski(\x,\y,\u3,\d-1);
        sierpinski(\x+\u3,\y,\u3,\d-1);
        sierpinski(\x+\u1,\y+\u2,\u3,\d-1);
      };
    };
 \S = 4;
    for \d in {0,...,5}{
      % To situate all plots nicely under and next to each other, define the coords
      % of the lower left corners preemptively
```

```
      \x = (\S+1)*mod(\d,2);
      \y = int(\d/2) * (\S+1);
      sierpinski(\x,-\y,\S,\d);
      };
  }
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Screenshot



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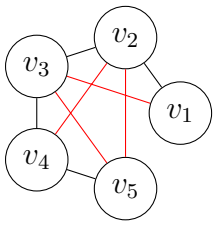
18 840EXERCICE1 - Exercise: Pentagon

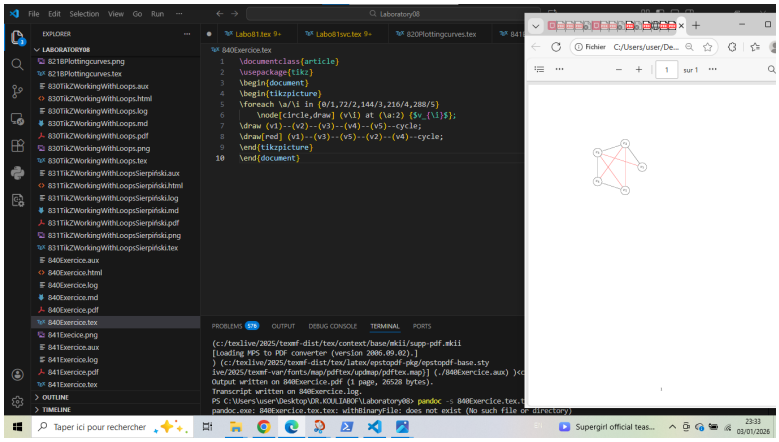
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\foreach \a/\i in {0/1,72/2,144/3,216/4,288/5}
    \node[circle,draw] (v\i) at (\a:2) {$v_{\i}$};
\draw (v1)--(v2)--(v3)--(v4)--(v5)--cycle;
\draw[red] (v1)--(v3)--(v5)--(v2)--(v4)--cycle;
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure



Regular pentagon with diagonals

Screenshot



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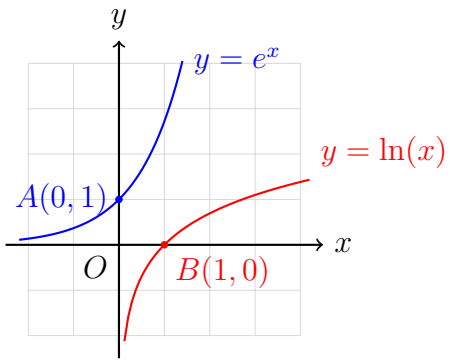
19 841EXERCICE - Exponential and logarithmic functions

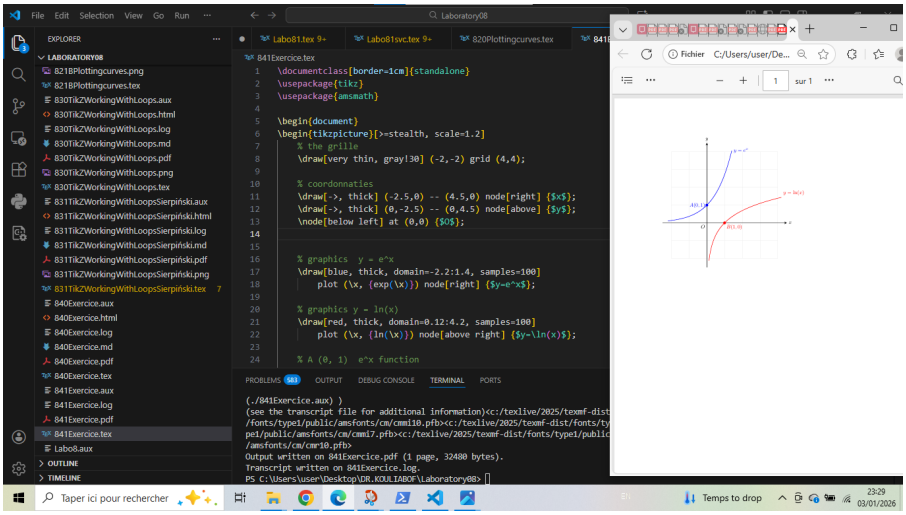
```
\documentclass[border=1cm]{standalone}
\usepackage{tikz}
\usepackage{amsmath}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}[>=stealth, scale=1.2]
    \draw[very thin, gray!30] (-2,-2) grid (4,4);
    \draw[->, thick] (-2.5,0) -- (4.5,0) node[right] {$x$};
    \draw[->, thick] (0,-2.5) -- (0,4.5) node[above] {$y$};
    \node[below left] at (0,0) {$O$};
    \draw[blue, thick, domain=-2.2:1.4, samples=50]
        plot (\x, {exp(\x)}) node[right] {$y=e^x$};
    \draw[red, thick, domain=0.12:4.2, samples=50]
        plot (\x, {ln(\x)}) node[above right] {$y=\ln(x)$};
    \filldraw[blue] (0,1) circle (2pt);
    \node[left, blue] at (0,1) {$A(0,1)$};
    \filldraw[red] (1,0) circle (2pt);
    \node[below right, red] at (1,0) {$B(1,0)$};
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure



e^x and $\ln(x)$ symmetric about $y = x$

Screenshot



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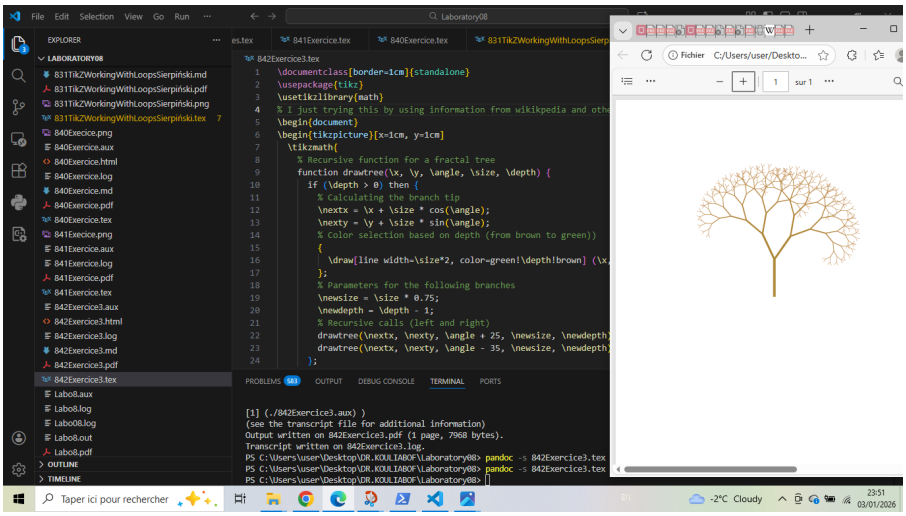
20 842EXERCICE3 - Fractal tree

```
\documentclass[border=1cm]{standalone}
\usepackage{tikz}
\usetikzlibrary{math}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}[x=1cm, y=1cm]
  \tikzmath{
    function drawtree(\x, \y, \angle, \size, \depth) {
      if (\depth > 0) then {
        \nextx = \x + \size * cos(\angle);
        \nexty = \y + \size * sin(\angle);
        {
          \draw[line width=\size*2, color=green!\depth!brown]
            (\x, \y) -- (\nextx, \nexty);
        };
        \newsize = \size * 0.75;
```

```
        \newdepth = \depth - 1;
        drawtree(\nextx, \nexty, \angle + 25, \newsize, \newdepth);
        drawtree(\nextx, \nexty, \angle - 35, \newsize, \newdepth);
      };
    };
    drawtree(0, 0, 90, 1.5, 9);
  }
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Screenshot



Conclusion: Methodology for creating successful TikZ documents

After exhaustive study of TikZ examples, here is the structured methodology for creating successful TikZ documents:

1. Essential basic structure

```
\documentclass{article}  % or standalone for figures only
\usepackage{tikz}        % REQUIRED first
\usepackage{amsmath}     % For mathematical formulas
% Other packages as needed
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}[options]
  % Your TikZ code here
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

2. Recommended progressive approach

Step 1: Planning

- Define dimensions (min/max coordinates)
- Identify graphical elements (lines, shapes, text)
- Choose appropriate scale

Step 2: Build in layers

1. Reference grid (`draw[gray, thin] (0,-8) grid (5,5);`)
2. Axes and reference marks
3. Main elements
4. Details and annotations
5. Legends and text

Step 3: Optimize

- Use custom styles: `\tikzset{monstyle/.style={red, thick}}`
- Define reusable nodes
- Organize with relative coordinates

3. Essential best practices

Practice	Example
Comment code	`% X-axis`
Name nodes	`(A) at (0,0)`
Use loops	`\foreach` for repetitions
Separate style/content	Styles in preamble, drawing in tikzpicture
Test frequently	Compile often to detect errors

4. Synthetic conclusion

To create successful TikZ documents:

1. **Structure**: Preamble → Environment → Commands → Closure
2. **Iterate**: Simple → Complex, Grid → Axes → Shapes → Details
3. **Optimize**: Styles, Loops, Named nodes
4. **Verify**: Semicolons, Names, Scale
5. **Document**: Comments, Separate files, Notes

Final reminder: TikZ is a powerful tool requiring practice. Always start with simple examples, gradually increase complexity, and don't hesitate to break down complex figures into several independent `tikzpicture` environments.