

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 document. The most well known and probably most widely used of these toolsets is

TikZ, which is a recursive acronym for “TikZ ist kein Zeichenprogramm” (German for TikZ is not a drawing programme). From the name of the toolset you can see that generating a figure in TikZ will not work through drawing the figure like you might be familiar 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:

- The Wikibooks entry on TikZ: <https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/PGF/TikZ>.
- The CTAN entry on TikZ with the official handbook and other documentation: <https://www.ctan.org/pkg/pgf>.
- The TeXample TikZ database full of examples and inspiration: <https://texample.net/tikz/>.

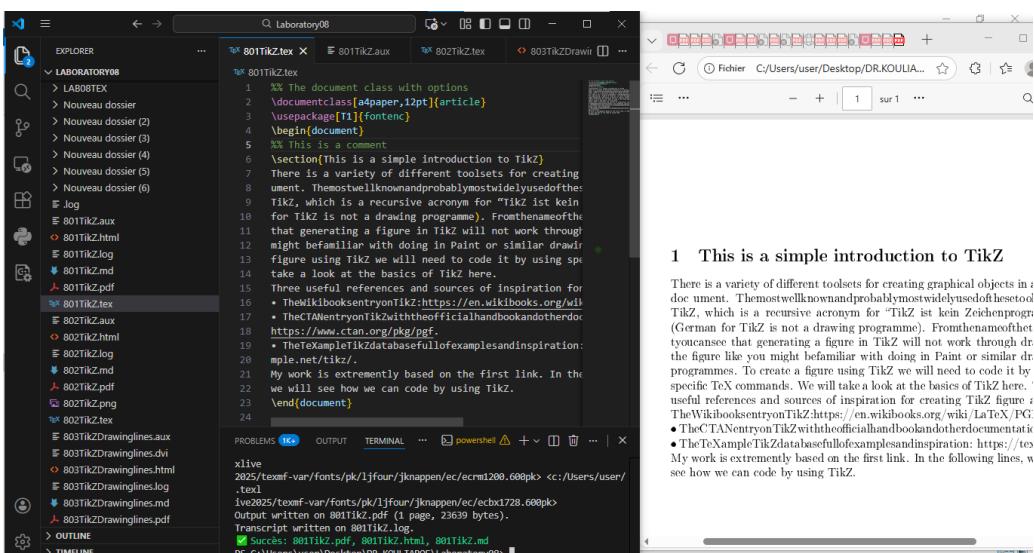
My work is extremely based on the first link. In the following lines, we will see how we can code by using TikZ.

```
\end{document}
```

Generated figure (simulation)

Standard text document without TikZ graphics.

Imported image



1 This is a simple introduction to TikZ

There is a variety of different toolsets for creating graphical objects in a TeX document. The most well known and probably most widely used of these toolsets is TikZ, which is a recursive acronym for “TikZ ist kein Zeichenprogramm” (German for TikZ is not a drawing programme). From the name of the toolset you can see that generating a figure in TikZ will not work through drawing the figure like you might be familiar 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. Useful references and sources of inspiration for creating TikZ figures are:

- The Wikibooks entry on TikZ: <https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/PGF/TikZ>
- The CTAN entry on TikZ with the official handbook and other documentation: <https://www.ctan.org/pkg/pgf>
- The TeXample TikZ database full of examples and inspiration: <https://texample.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.

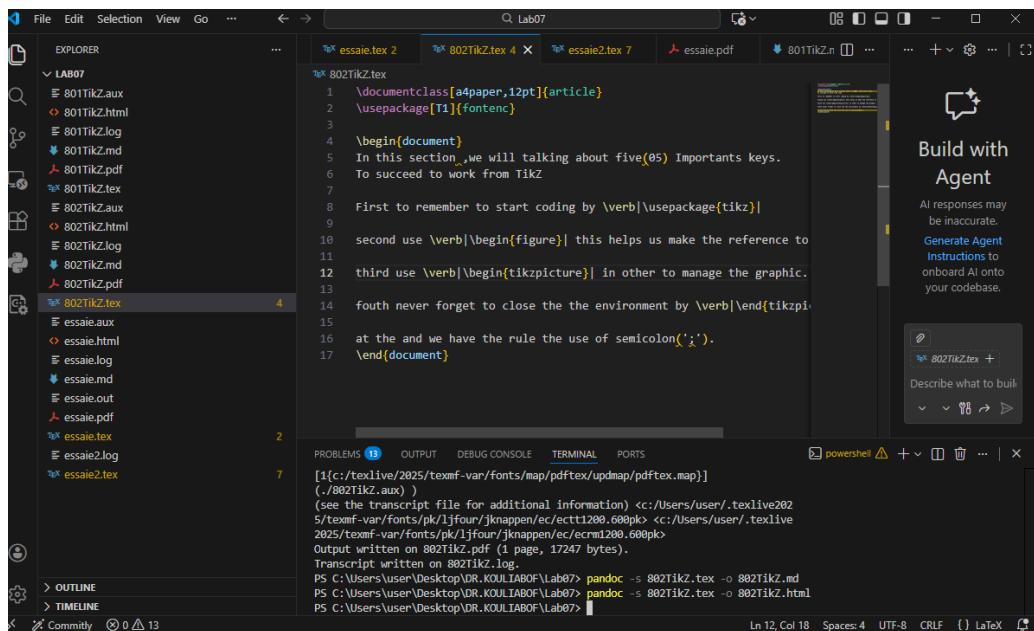
2 802TikZ.tex - Introduction to key concepts

```
\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 end we have the rule the use of semicolon(';').
\end{document}
```

Generated figure (simulation)

Explanatory text about TikZ.

Screenshot



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

The screenshot shows a LaTeX editor interface with the following details:

- File Explorer:** Shows files related to the project, including `803TikZDrawinglines.tex`, `803TikZpicture.untitled-1`, and various auxiliary files like `.aux`, `.log`, `.md`, `.pdf`, and `.png`.
- Code Editor:** Displays the TeX code:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\draw[->] (-1,0) -| (3,10pt);
\draw[red] (3,10pt) -- (35:3);
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```
- Terminal:** Shows the command `dvipng -t tight -D 300 803TikZDrawinglines.dvi -o 803TikZDrawinglines.png` being run, indicating the generation of a red line segment.
- Build with Agent:** A sidebar with instructions for generating an AI agent.

4 804TikZDrawinglines - Line styles

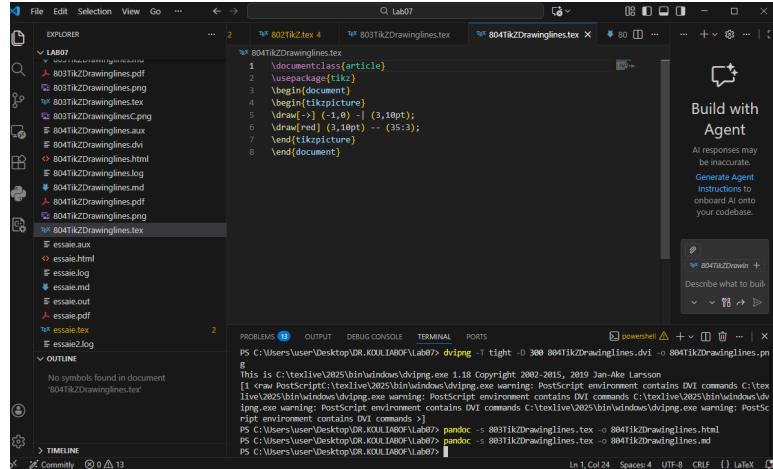
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\draw[->] (-1,0) -| (3,10pt);
\draw[red] (3,10pt) -- (35:3);
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

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

The screenshot shows a LaTeX editor interface with several files listed in the Explorer panel. The main code editor window contains the following TeX code:

```
\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}
```

The terminal panel at the bottom shows the command being run: `dvipng -t tight -o 805TikZDrawinglines.dvi -o 805TikZDrawinglines.tex`. The output of the command is displayed, showing the generated PostScript environment and the resulting PDF file.

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

The screenshot shows a LaTeX editor interface with several files listed in the Explorer panel. The main code editor window contains the following TeX code:

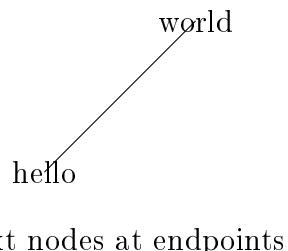
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\draw[dotted,gray] (-1,0) -- (5,1);
\draw (-1,0) .. controls (0,-2) and (4,2) .. (5,1);
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

The terminal panel at the bottom shows the command being run: `pandoc -s 806TikZDrawinglines.tex -o 806TikZDrawinglines.html`. The output of the command is displayed, showing the generated HTML file.

7 810TikZNodes - Introduction to nodes

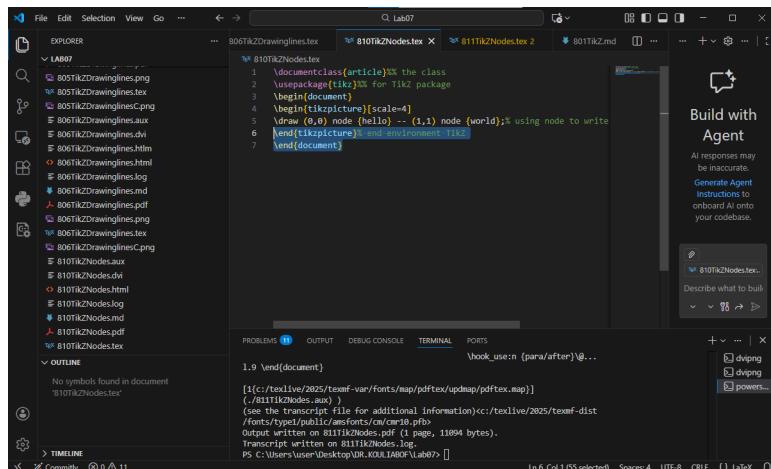
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=4]
\draw (0,0) node {hello} -- (1,1) node {world};
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure



Text nodes at endpoints

Screenshot

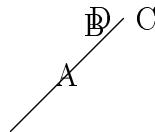


8 811TikZNodes - Node positioning

```
\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}
```

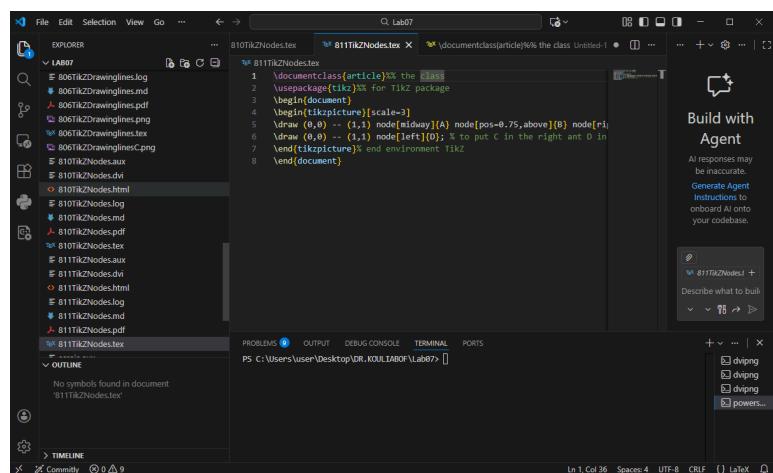
```
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure



Nodes at different positions

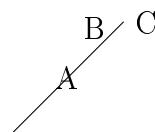
Screenshot



9 812TikZNodes - Nodes with 'to' command

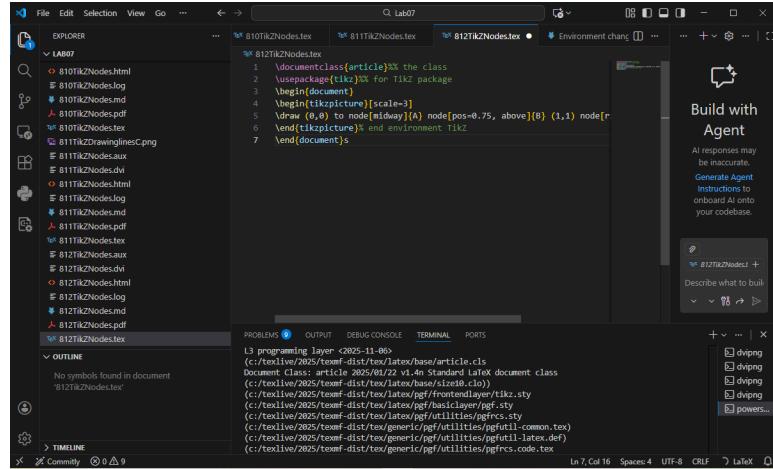
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=3]
\draw (0,0) to node[midway]{A} node[pos=0.75, above]{B} (1,1) node[right]{C};
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure



'to' command with nodes

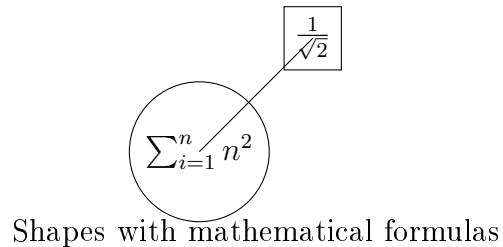
Screenshot



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



Screenshot

The screenshot shows a LaTeX editor interface with several files listed in the Explorer pane. The main code editor window contains the following LaTeX code:

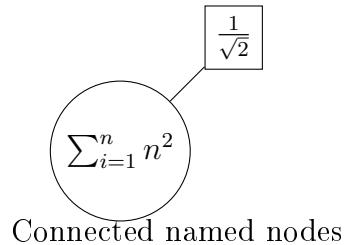
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=3]
\node[circle,draw] (label1) at (0,0) {$\sum_{i=1}^n n^2$};
\node[rectangle,draw] (label2) at (1,1) {$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$};
\draw (label1) -- (label2);
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

The Problems pane shows no symbols found in the document. The Output pane lists LaTeX packages and files used in the compilation process.

11 814TikZNodes - Named nodes

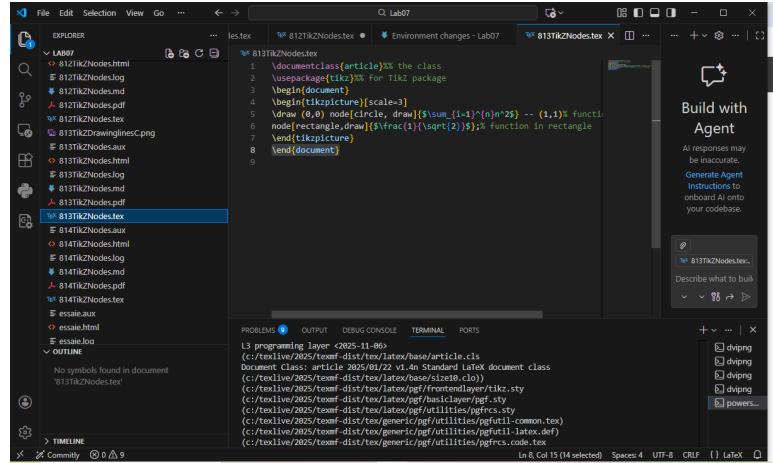
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=3]
\node[circle,draw] (label1) at (0,0) {$\sum_{i=1}^n n^2$};
\node[rectangle,draw] (label2) at (1,1) {$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$};
\draw (label1) -- (label2);
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure



Connected named nodes

Screenshot

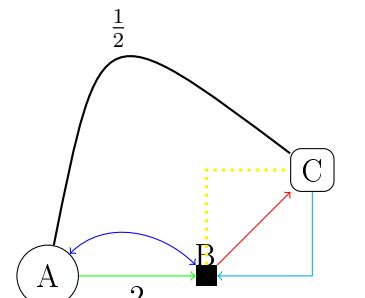


12 815TikZNodesGenerateGraph - Complex graph

```
\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

The screenshot shows a LaTeX editor interface with several files listed in the Explorer panel on the left. The main code editor window contains the following TeX code:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=1.5]
% draw the x and y axis, label the axes and the origin
\draw[gray, ->] (-2,0) -- (2,0) node[right]{x} node[pos=0.53, below]{y};
\draw[gray, ->] (0,-1) -- (0,1) node[above]{y} node[below]{x};
\draw[fill, gray] (0,0) circle [radius=1pt];
% plot the curve
\draw[blue, thick] [domain=-2:2, samples=150] plot (\x,{cos(pi*\x r)});
% Note: the r in the argument of the cosine signifies that we enter
% degrees for the angle.
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

The Problems panel shows no errors. The terminal output indicates a successful build:

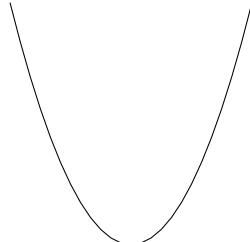
```
(C:/texlive/2025/texmf-dist/tex/latex/epstopdf-pkg/epstopdf-base.sty
(C:/texlive/2025/texmf-dist/tex/latex/ltxconfig/epstopdf-sys.cfg) [1]{c:/texlive/2025/texmf-var/fonts/map/pdftex/updmap/pdftex.map]
icamsfonts/cm/cmr10.pfb><:c:/texlive/2025/texmf-dist/fonts/type1/public/amsfont/s/cm7.pfb}
Output written on 815TikZNodesGenerateGraph.pdf (1 page, 19870 bytes).
Transcript written on 815TikZNodesGenerateGraph.log.
Success: 815TikZNodesGenerateGraph.pdf, 815TikZNodesGenerateGraph.html, 815TikZNodesGenerateGraph.md
Success: 815TikZNodesGenerateGraph.pdf, 815TikZNodesGenerateGraph.html, 815TikZNodesGenerateGraph.md
PS C:\Users\SUser\Desktop\UR\KUL\1A00\Lab07> $f="820Plottingcurves"; pdflatex -interaction=nonstopmode "$f.tex"; if ($?) { pandoc -s "$f.tex" -o "$f.html" --mathjax; pandoc -s "$f.tex" -o "$f.pdf" --mathjax; powershell -c "Write-Host \"Success: $f.pdf, $f.html, $f.md\" -ForegroundColor Green" } else { Write-Host "Error" }
```

The right side of the interface includes a "Build with Agent" feature and a "Describe what to build" input field.

13 820Plottingcurves - Simple curve plotting

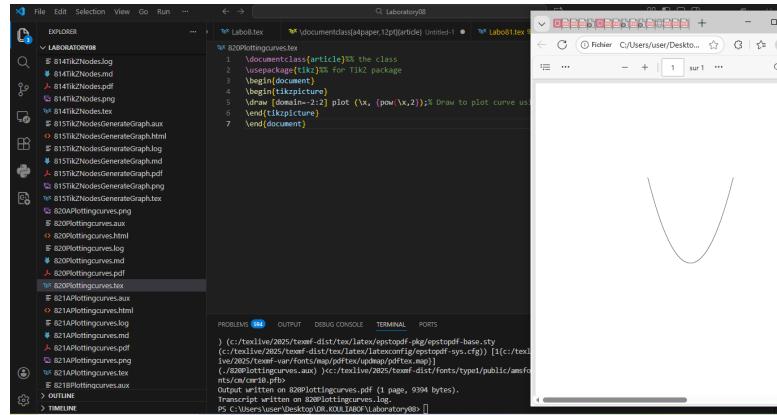
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\draw [domain=-2:2] plot (\x, {\x*\x});
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure



Parabola $y = x^2$

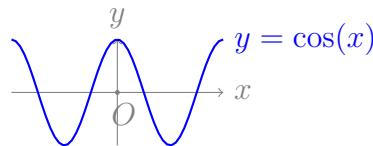
Screenshot



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[below]{pos=0.53, below}{$0$};
\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

The screenshot shows a LaTeX editor interface with several files listed in the Explorer pane. The main code editor window contains the following LaTeX code:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=1.5]
% Draw the x and y axes, label the axes and the origin
\draw[gray, ->] (-3,0) -- (3,0) node[right]{$x$} node[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, {\x*\x}) node[right] {$y = x^2$};
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

The Problems pane shows no errors. The Output pane displays the terminal output of the LaTeX compilation process, indicating success:

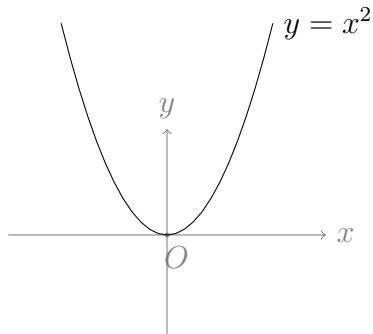
```
(c:/texlive/2025/texmf-dist/tex/context/base/mkii/supp-pdf.mkii
[Loading MPS to PDF converter (version 2008.09.02).]
) (c:/texlive/2025/texmf-dist/tex/latex/epstopdf/pkg/epstopdf-base.sty
(c:/texlive/2025/texmf-dist/tex/latex/ltxconfig/epstopdf-sys.cfg) [1:c:/texl
ive/2025/texmf-var/fonts/map/pdftex/updmap/pdftex.map]
(.821APlottingcurves.aux )<:texlive/2025/texmf-dist/fonts/type1/public/amsf
onts/cm/cmmi10.pfb<<:texlive/2025/texmf-dist/fonts/type1/public/amsfonts/cm/c
m10.pfb>
Output written on 821APlottingcurves.pdf (1 page, 22528 bytes).
Transcript written on 821APlottingcurves.log
Success: 821APlottingcurves.pdf 821APlottingcurves.html 821APlottingcurves.md
PS C:\Users\user\Desktop\DR.KOUILLABOF\Lab07>]
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the file is a LaTeX document.

15 821BPlottingcurves - Parabola with axes

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=1.5]
\draw[gray, ->] (-3,0) -- (3,0) node[right]{$x$} node[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, {\x*\x}) node[right] {$y = x^2$};
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure



Parabola with coordinate system

Screenshot

The screenshot shows a LaTeX editor interface with several files listed in the Explorer pane. The main code editor window contains the following LaTeX code:

```
\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}
```

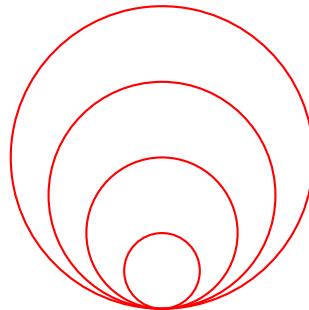
The terminal pane shows the build process and success message:

```
(c:/texlive/2025/texmf-dist/tex/context/base/mkii/supp-pdf.mkii
[...]
) Open file in editor (ctrl + click) /tex/latex/epstopdf/pkg/epstopdf-base.sty
(c:/texlive/2025/texmf-dist/tex/latex/latexconfig/epstopdf-sys.fsp) [1:c:/texlive/2025/texmf-var/fonts/map/pdftex/updmap/pdfTEX.map]
(.821BPlottingcurves.aux )c:/texlive/2025/texmf-dist/fonts/type1/public/amsfonts/cm/cmmi10.pfb<<c:/texlive/2025/texmf-dist/fonts/type1/public/amsfonts/cm/cmmi10.pfb>>
Output written on 821BPlottingcurves.pdf (1 page, 18313 bytes).
Transcript written on 821BPlottingcurves.log.
Success: 821BPlottingcurves.pdf, 821BPlottingcurves.html, 821BPlottingcurves.ad
PS C:\Users\user\Desktop\DR.KOULIABOF\Lab07>
```

16 830TikZWorkingWithLoops - Simple loops

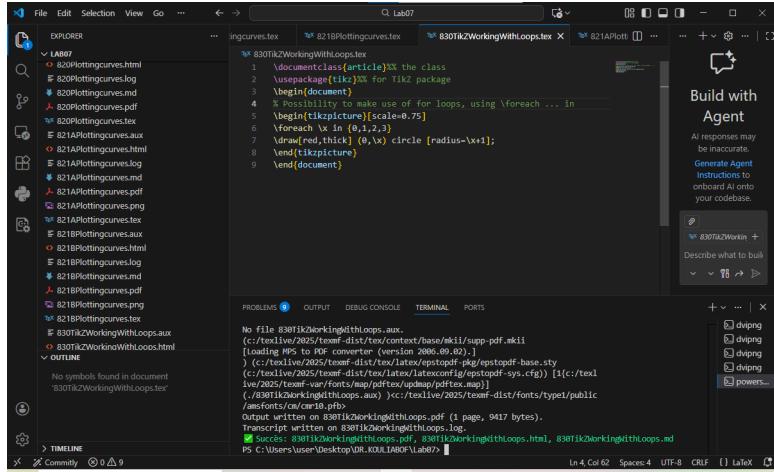
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=0.75]
\foreach \x in {0,1,2,3}
\draw[red, thick] (0,\x) circle [radius=\x+1];
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure



Concentric circles using loop

Screenshot



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
}

```

```

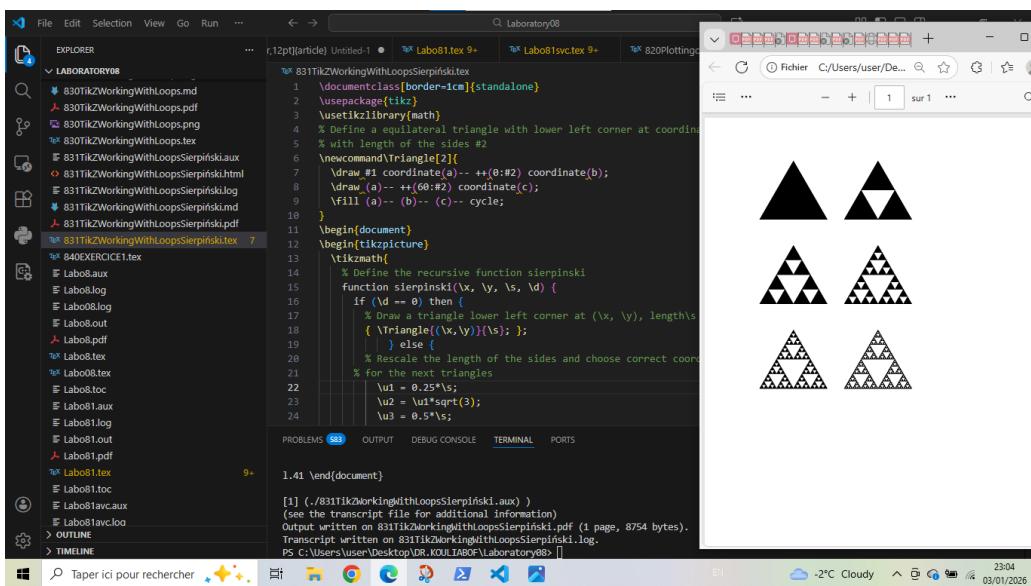
    \x = (\$+1)*mod(\d,2);
    \y = int(\d/2) * (\$+1);
    sierpinski(\x,-\y,\$, \d);
};

}
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}

```

Generated figure

Screenshot



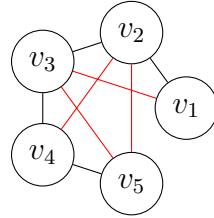
18 840EXERCICE1 - Exercise: Pentagon

```

\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}

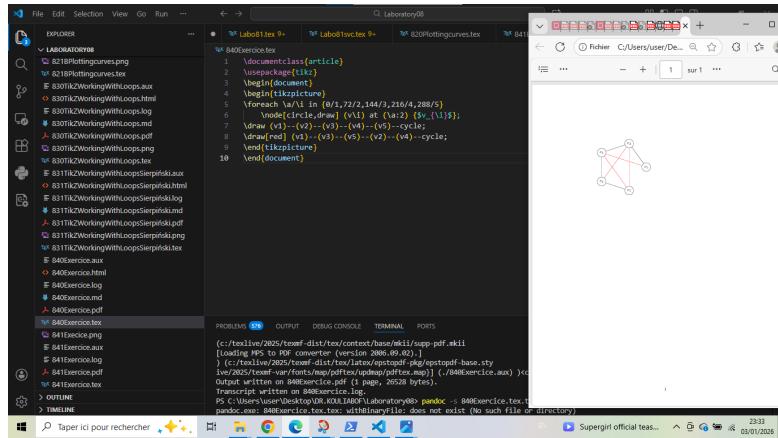
```

Generated figure



Regular pentagon with diagonals

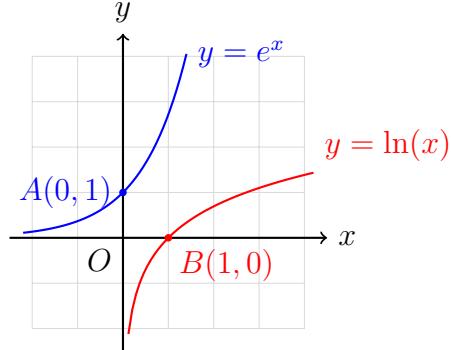
Screenshot



19 841EXERCICE - Exponential and logarithmic functions

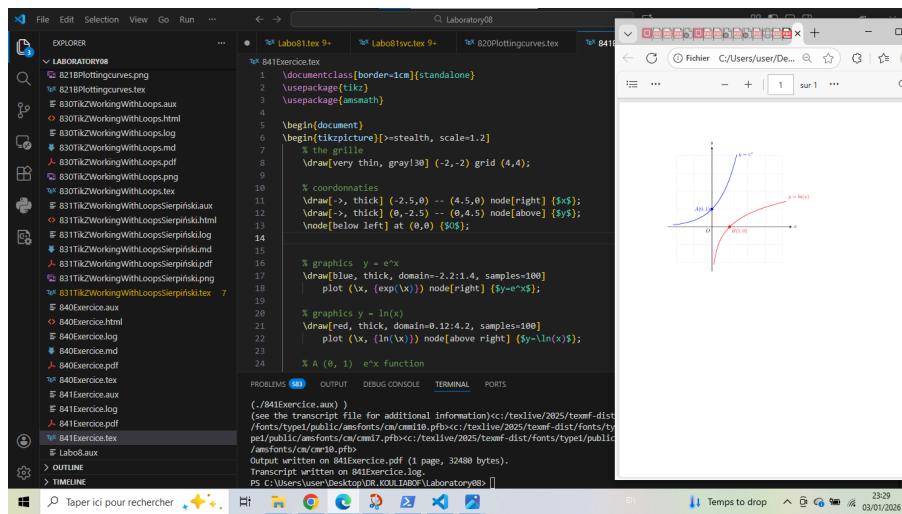
```
\documentclass[border=1cm]{standalone}
\usepackage{tikz}
\usepackage{amsmath}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}[>=stealth, scale=1.2]
    \draw[very thin, gray!30] (-2,-2) grid (4,4);
    \draw[->, thick] (-2.5,0) -- (4.5,0) node[right] {$x$};
    \draw[->, thick] (0,-2.5) -- (0,4.5) node[above] {$y$};
    \node[below left] at (0,0) {$0$};
    \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



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);
    };
    \newsiz

```

```

        \newdepth = \depth - 1;
        drawtree(\nextx, \nexty, \angle + 25, \newszie, \newdepth);
        drawtree(\nextx, \nexty, \angle - 35, \newszie, \newdepth);
    };
};

drawtree(0, 0, 90, 1.5, 9);
}

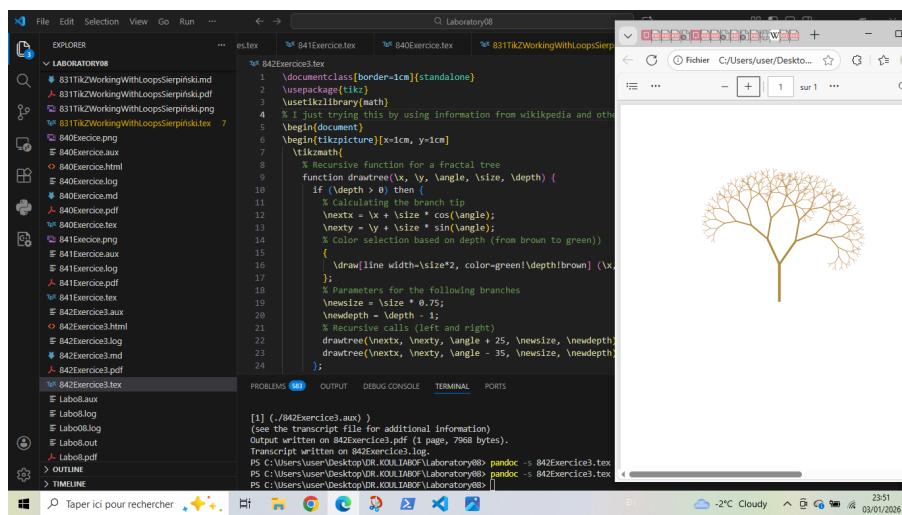
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}

```

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	<code>% X-axis</code>
Name nodes	<code>(A) at (0,0)</code>
Use loops	<code>\foreach</code> for repetitions
Separate style/content	Styles in preamble, drawing in <code>tikzpicture</code>
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.