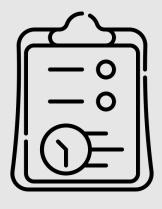


Prof. Gerardo Lacy Mora glacy@ítcr.ac.cr



i Qué es symptote?

Ambiente de trabajo (workspace)

Ejemplos

symptote en Sverleaf





es un poderoso lenguaje descriptivo de gráficos vectoriales que provee un marco de referencia matemático basado en coordenadas para realizar dibujos técnicos.



Ecuaciones y etiquetas mediante LATEX



Por defecto, produce salidas PostScript, pero también genera gráficos vectoriales en formato OpenGL, PDF, SVG, WebGL, V3D y PRCD; así como cualquier formato que el paquete ImageMagick pueda producir.



https://asymptote.sourceforge.io/







- Features / Credits
- Gallery / 2D Graphs / 3D Graphs / WebGL / IBL / Movies
- <u>Download 2.86</u> / <u>Git</u> / <u>Binaries</u> / <u>Statistics</u> / <u>Web</u>
- <u>Documentation</u> / <u>Index</u> / <u>PDF</u> / <u>Wiki</u> / <u>FAQ</u> / <u>Tutorial</u> / QuickRef
- <u>Articles</u> / <u>Lecture</u> / <u>Subscribe</u>
- Forum / Links / Bugs
- ChangeLog / TODO

## **Asymptote: The Vector Graphics Language**



Asymptote is a powerful descriptive vector graphics language that provides a natural coordinate-based framework for technical drawing. Labels and equations are typeset with LaTeX, the de-facto standard for typesetting mathematics.

A major advantage of Asymptote over other graphics packages is that it is a programming language, as opposed to just a graphics program.

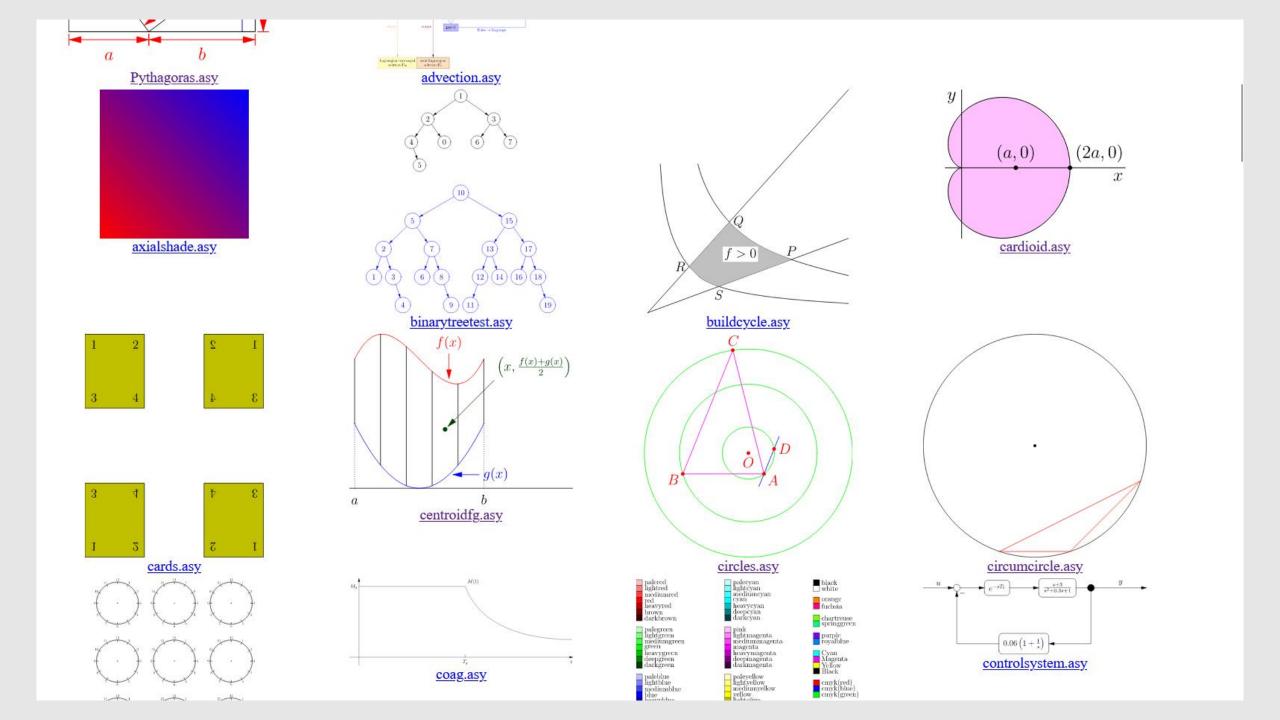
You can even run it in your browser without installing it, using the <u>Asymptote Web Application</u>. Just enter the code

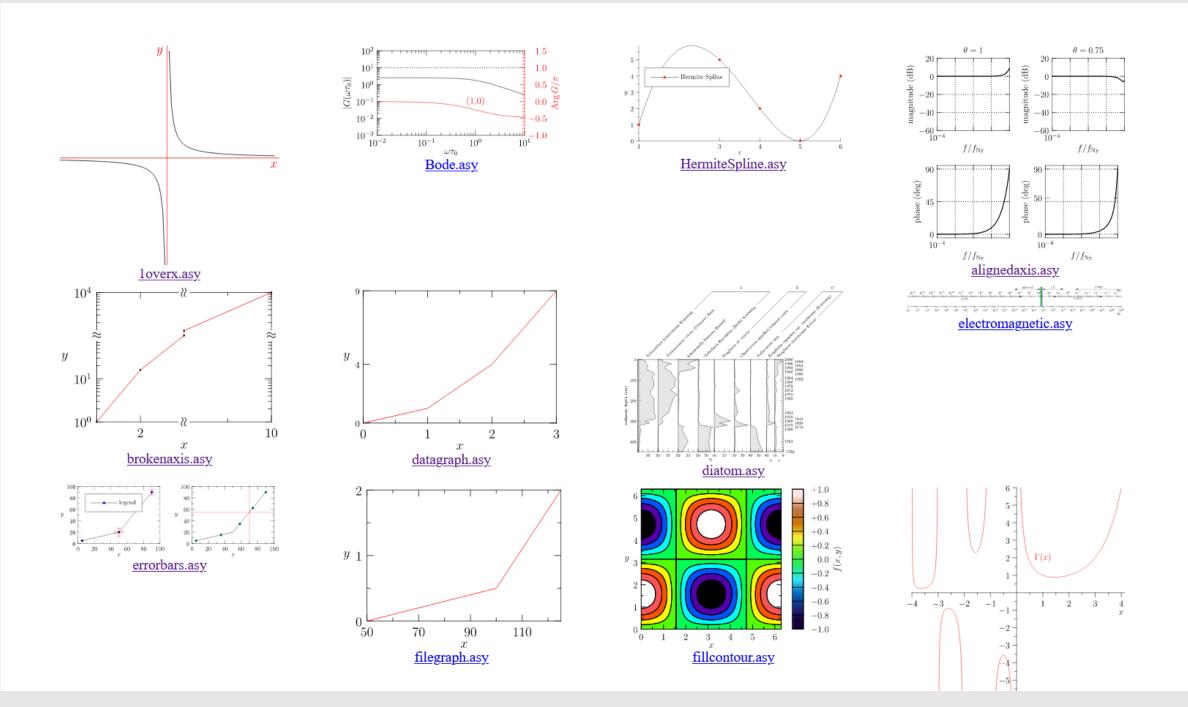
## import workcone;

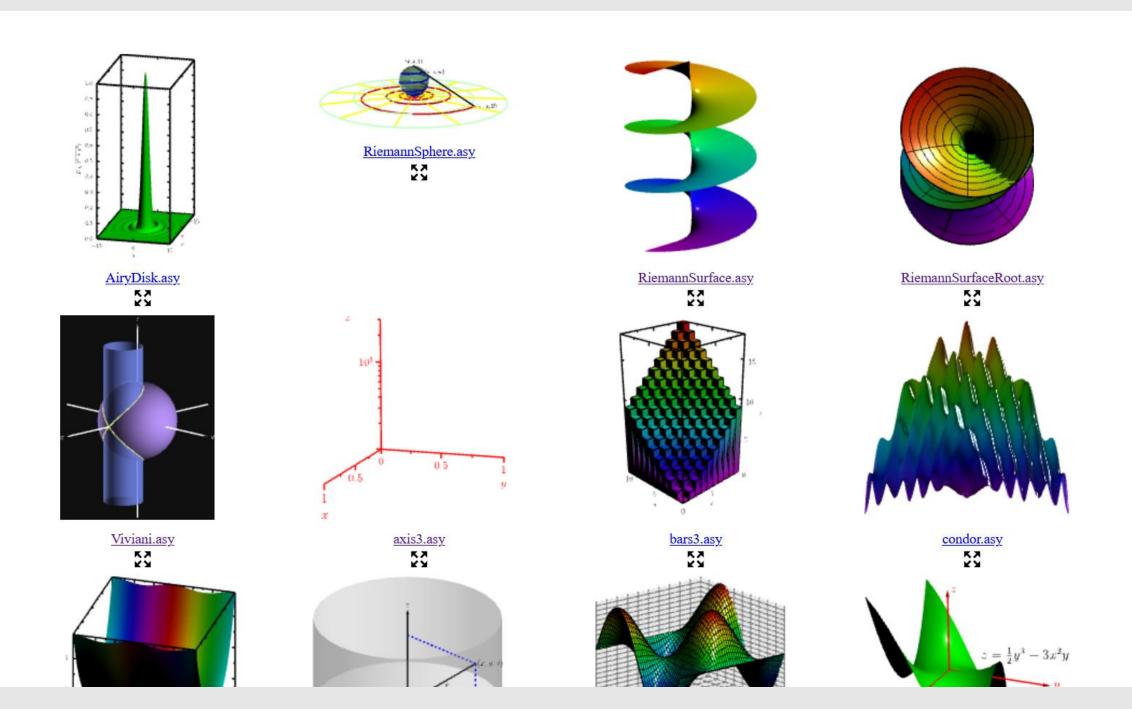
(including the semicolon) and click the Run button.

Features of Asymptote:

- provides a portable standard for typesetting mathematical figures, just as TeX/LaTeX has become the standard for typesetting equations;
- generates high-quality PostScript, OpenGL, PDF, SVG, WebGL, V3D, and PRC vector graphics;
- embeds 3D vector WebGL graphics within HTML files;

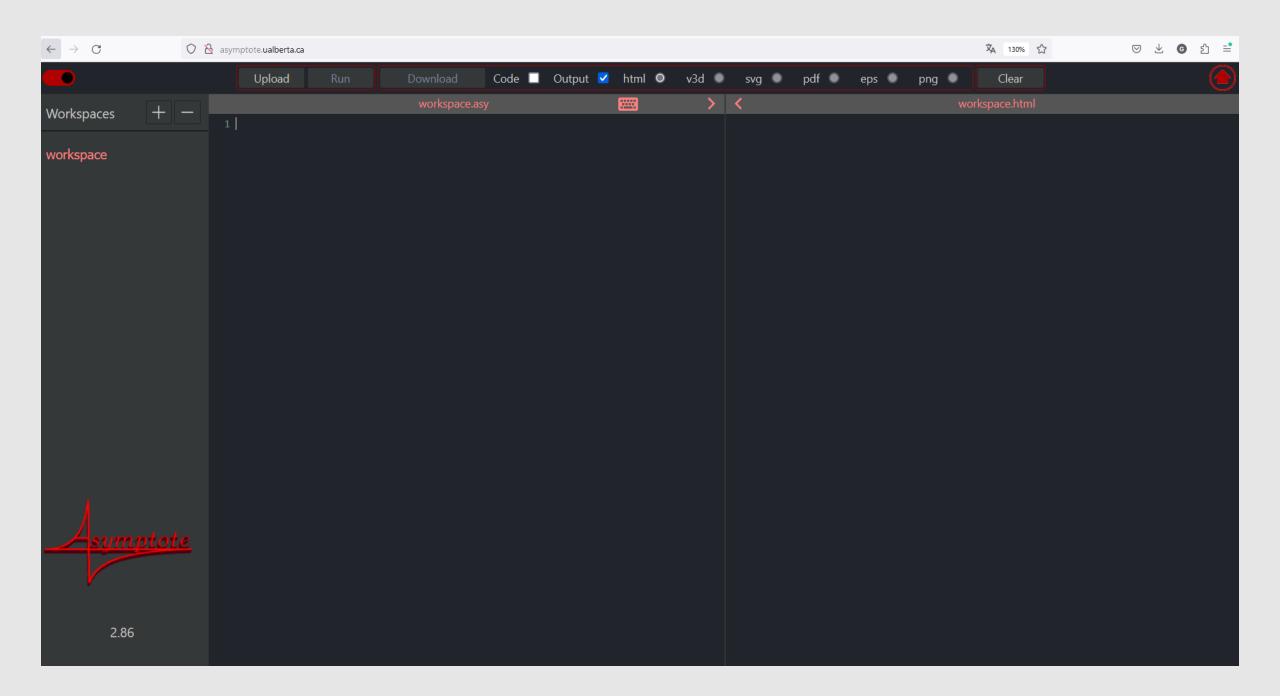


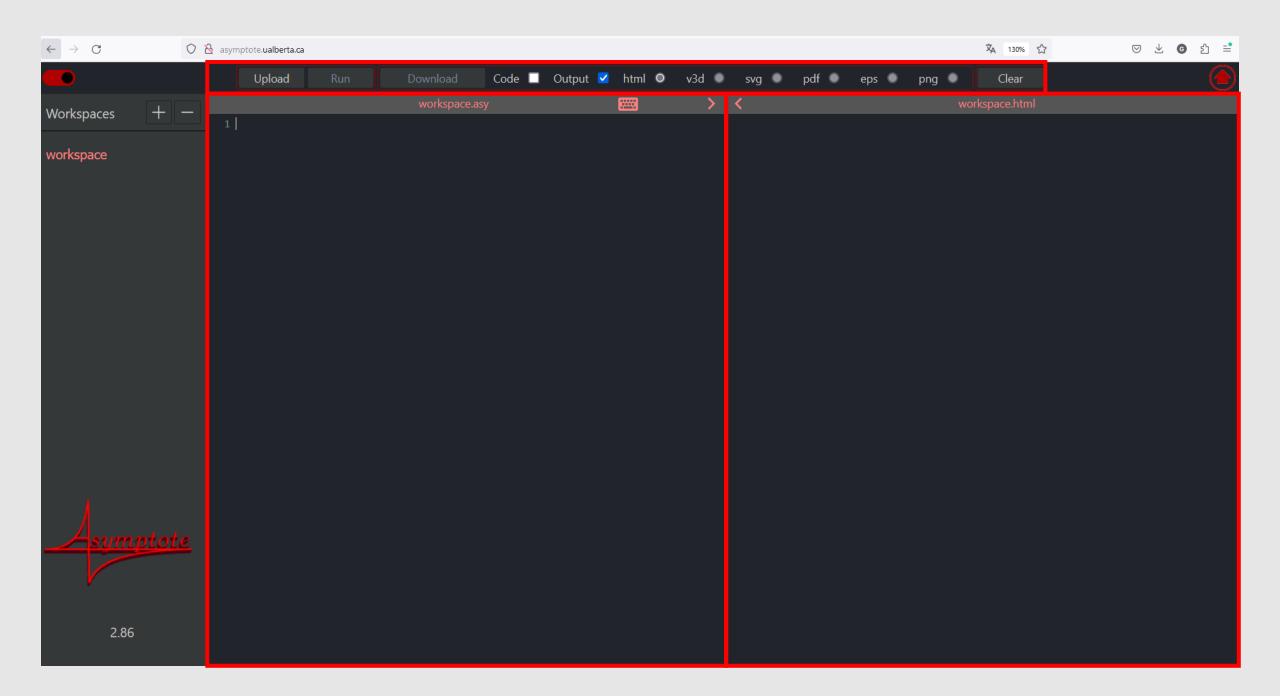


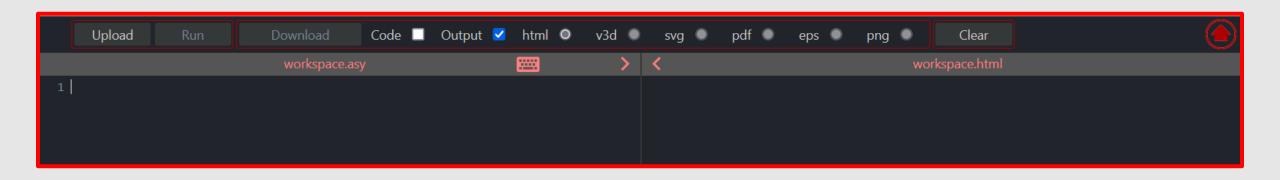




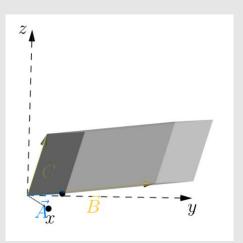
http://asymptote.ualberta.ca/

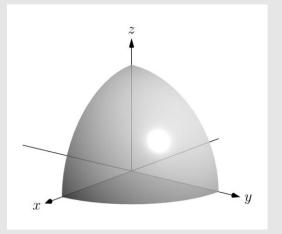


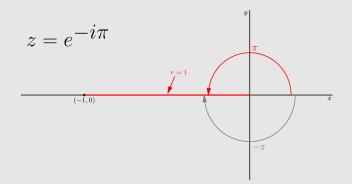


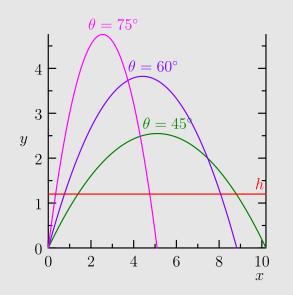


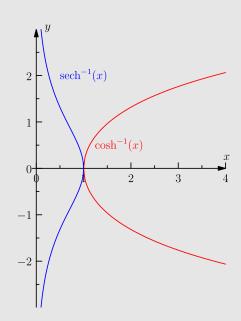


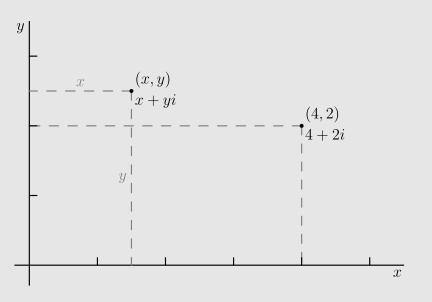


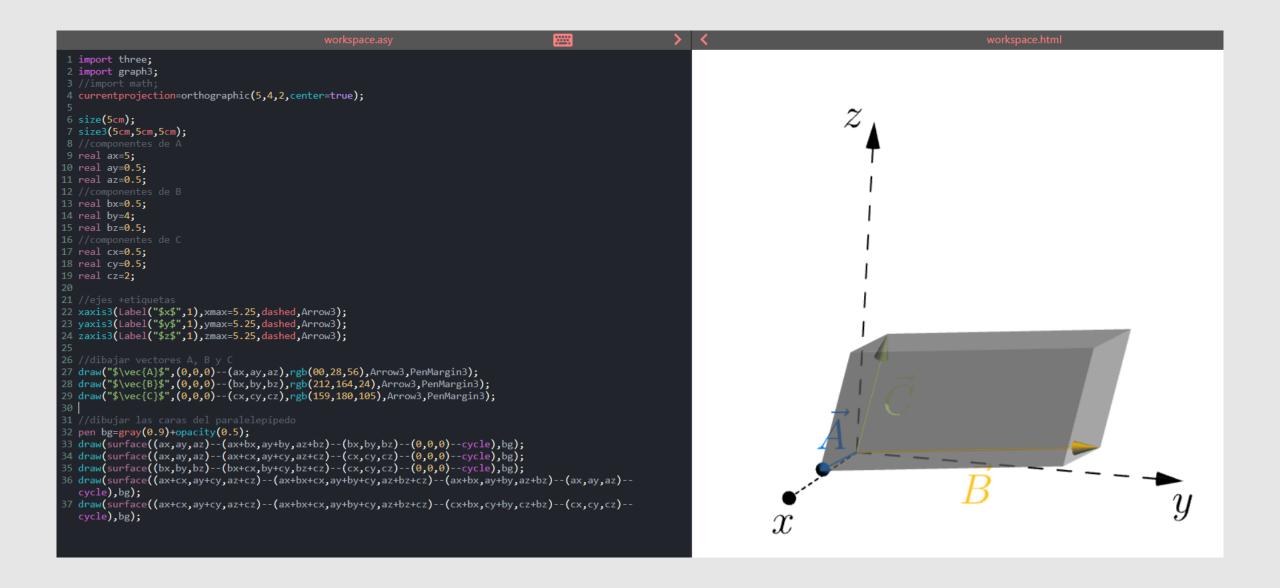


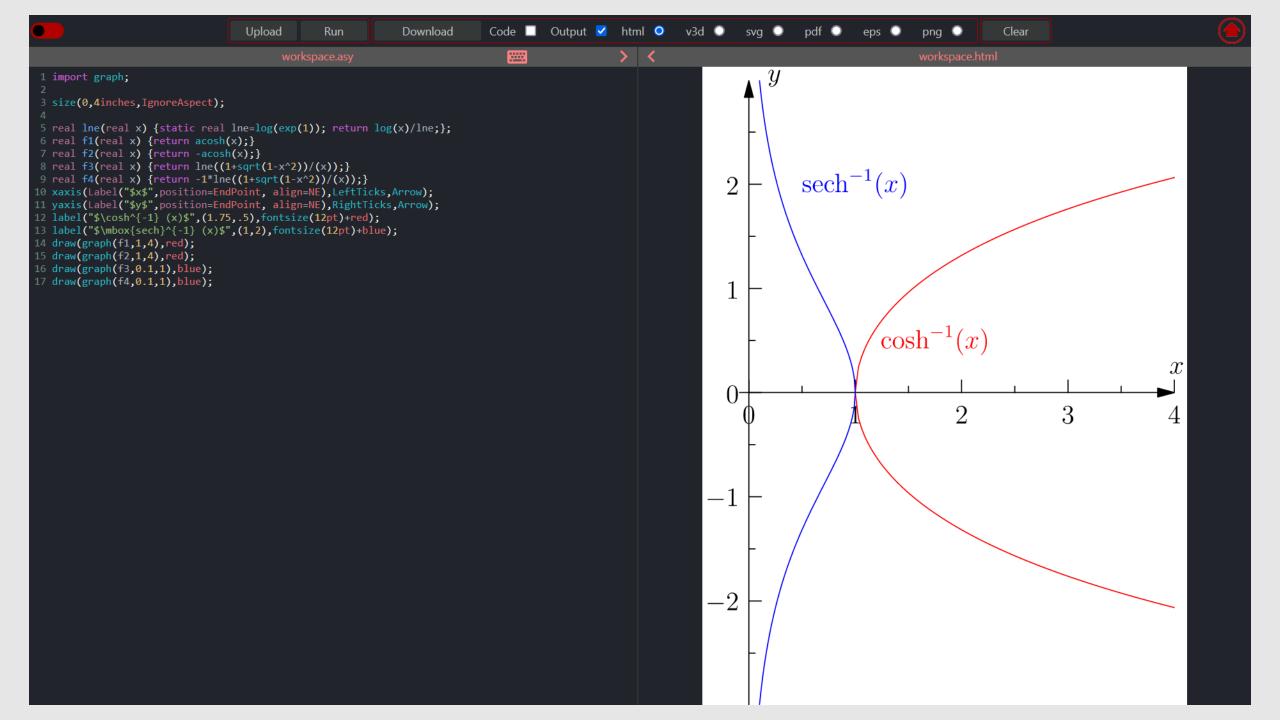


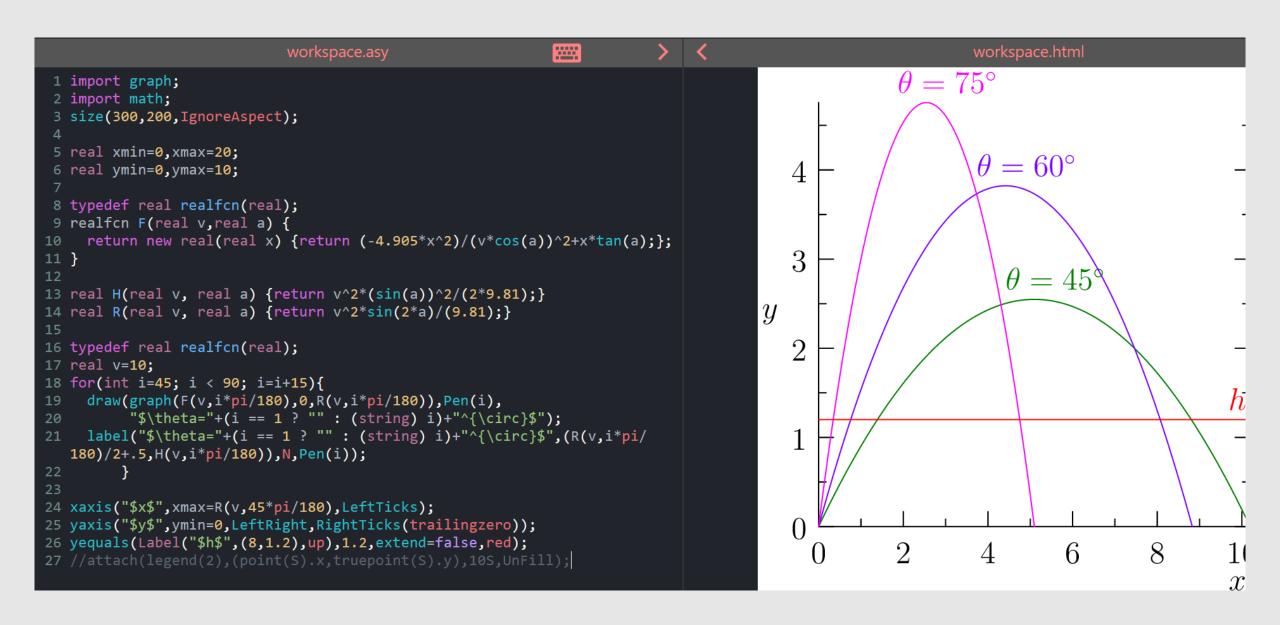


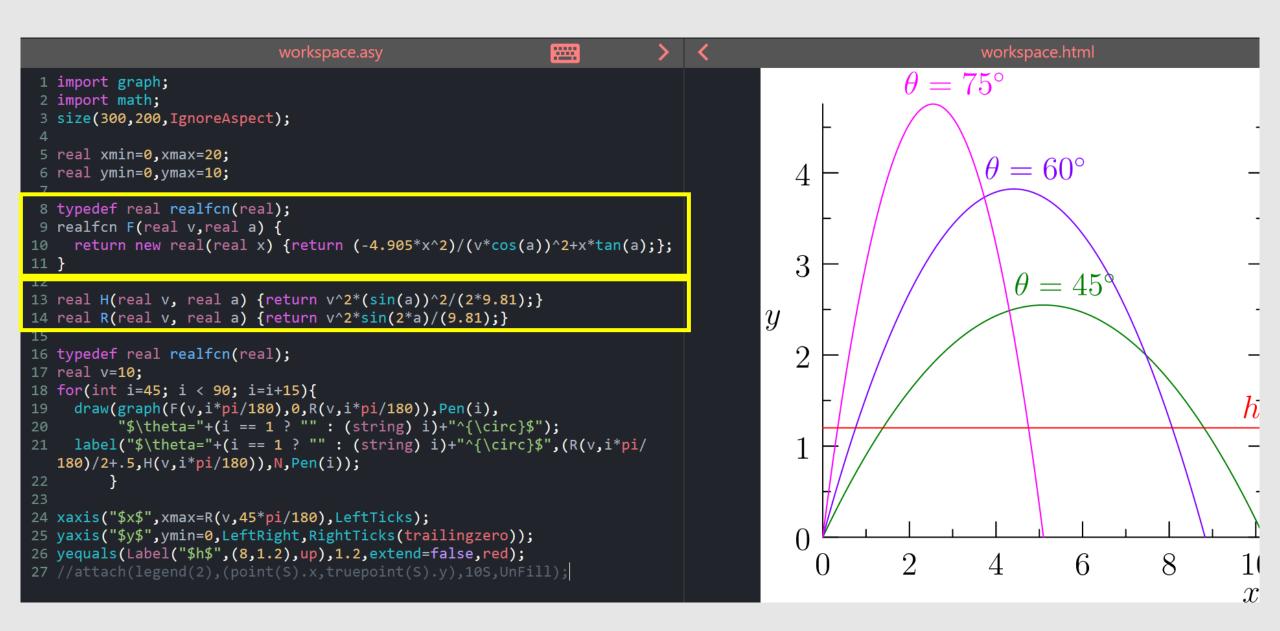


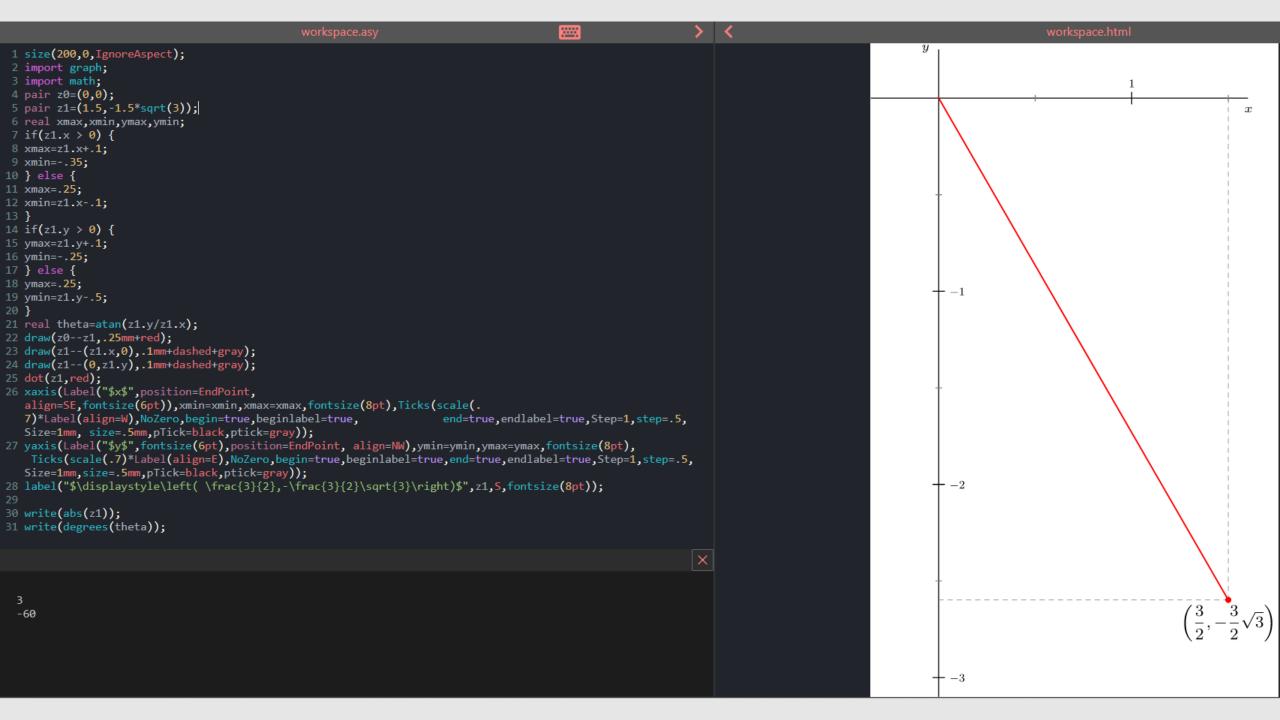




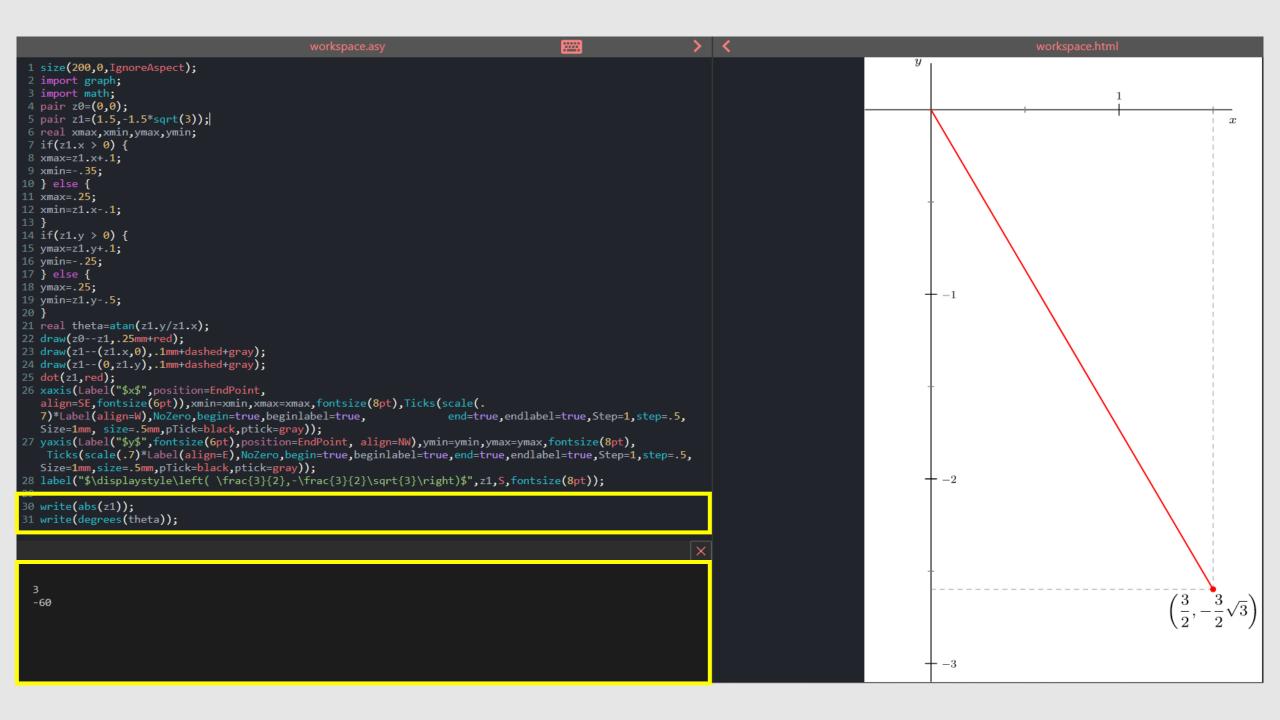








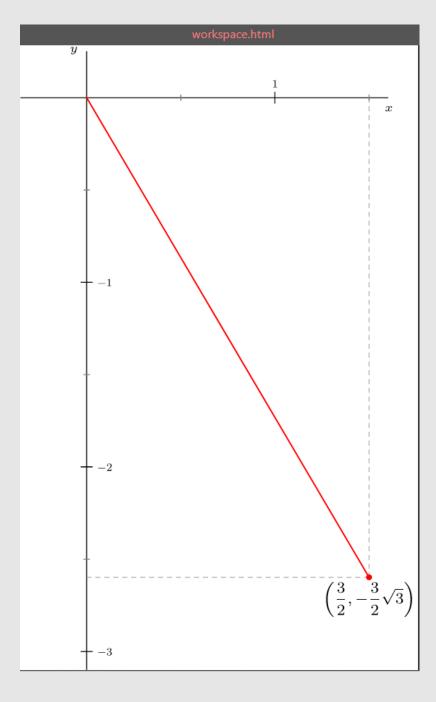
```
....
 1 size(200,0,IgnoreAspect);
 2 import graph;
 3 import math;
 4 pair z0=(0,0);
 5 pair z1=(1.5,-1.5*sqrt(3));
6 real xmax.xmin.vmax.vmin:
 7 if(z1.x > 0) {
 8 xmax=z1.x+.1;
 9 xmin=-.35;
10 } else {
11 xmax=.25;
12 xmin=z1.x-.1;
13 }
14 if(z1.y > 0) {
15 ymax=z1.y+.1;
16 ymin=-.25;
17 } else {
18 ymax=.25;
19 ymin=z1.y-.5;
21 real theta=atan(z1.y/z1.x);
22 draw(z0--z1,.25mm+red);
23 draw(z1--(z1.x,0),.1mm+dashed+gray);
24 draw(z1--(0,z1.y),.1mm+dashed+gray);
25 dot(z1,red);
26 xaxis(Label("$x$",position=EndPoint,
   align=SE, fontsize(6pt)), xmin=xmin, xmax=xmax, fontsize(8pt), Ticks(scale(...
   7)*Label(align=W),NoZero,begin=true,beginlabel=true,
                                                                     end=true,endlabel=true,Step=1,step=.5,
   Size=1mm, size=.5mm,pTick=black,ptick=gray));
27 yaxis(Label("$y$",fontsize(6pt),position=EndPoint, align=NW),ymin=ymin,ymax=ymax,fontsize(8pt),
    Ticks(scale(.7)*Label(align=E), NoZero, begin=true, begin|abel=true, end=true, end|abel=true, Step=1, step=.5,
   Size=1mm, size=.5mm, pTick=black, ptick=gray));
28 label("$\displaystyle\left( \frac{3}{2},-\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}\right)$",z1,S,fontsize(8pt));
30 write(abs(z1));
31 write(degrees(theta));
```



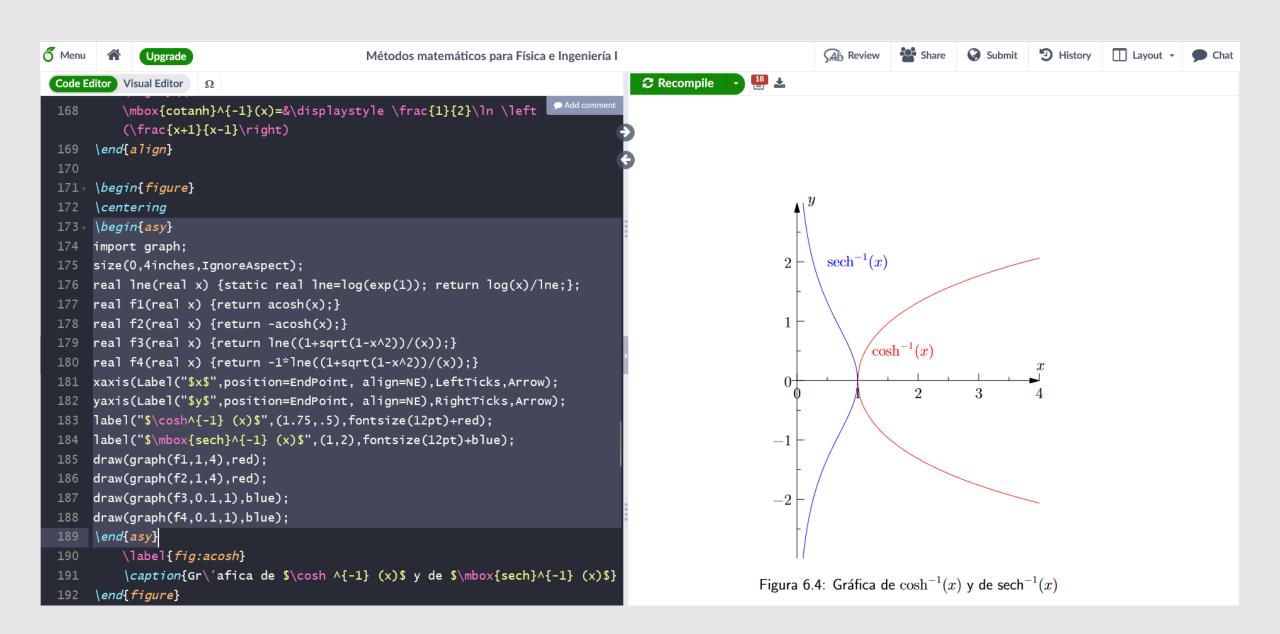
```
30 write(abs(z1));
31 write(degrees(theta));

X

3
-60
```









## iMuchas gracías!

iPreguntas?



