1 圆

参数

通过本节的命令中,可以定义并绘制圆。为此,需要知道圆心以及半径或圆上的点。常用的方法是给定圆心 绘制过指定的点的圆,这是默认方法,否则则需要给出圆的半径R。另外,还有一些特殊的圆,例如三角形的 外接圆等。

- \tkzDefCircle命令根据指定的圆心和半径(单位:cm)定义一个圆,\tkzGetPoint和\tkzGetLength命 令得到圆心和半径;
- \tkzDrawCircle命令用于绘制圆;
- \tkzFillCircle命令用于在不绘制圆的情况下对圆进行着色;
- \tkzClipCircle命令用于用圆进行裁剪;
- \tkzLabelCircle命令用于标注一个圆.

1.1 \tkzDefCircle命令: 定义圆

\tkzDefCircle[〈命令选项〉](〈A,B〉) or (〈A,B,C〉)

注意,参数可以是2个或3个点。该命令结合\tkzGetPoint命令和/或\tkzGetLength命令,得到圆心和圆 的半径,或使用\tkzPointResult命令和\tkzLengthResult命令使用这些值,但不命名。

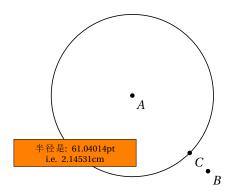
说明

(⟨pt1,pt2⟩) or (⟨pt1	,pt2,pt3>)	$(\langle A, B \rangle)$	[AB]	是半径	A	圆心
选项	默认值	含义				
through diameter circum in ex euler or nine spieker apollonius orthogonal	through through through through through through through through	三角形的旁 三角形的欧 三角形的 S Apolloniu 与指定圆心	离接切切拉拉Bpiekes的BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB	i 在 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E		
orthogonal through K	through 1	与通过两个 Apolloniu			正	交

样例

下面的示例中,用到了还未说明的圆的绘制命令。多数情况下,仅需要使用该命令得到圆心和半径。

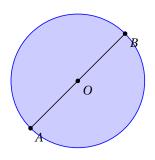
1.1.1 使用随机点与through选项示例



```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=1]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,4){A}
  \tkzDefPoint(2,2){B}
  \tkzDefMidPoint(A,B) \tkzGetPoint{I}
  \tkzDefRandPointOn[segment = I--B]
  \tkzGetPoint{C}
  \tkzDefCircle[through](A,C)
  \tkzGetLength{rACpt}
  \tkzpttocm(\rACpt){rACcm}
  \tkzDrawCircle(A,C)
  \tkzDrawPoints(A,B,C)
  \tkzLabelPoints(A,B,C)
  \tkzLabelCircle[draw,fill=orange, text width=3cm,
    text centered, font=\scriptsize](A,C)(-90)%
    {半径是: \rACpt pt i.e. \rACcm cm}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

1.1.2 diameter选项示例

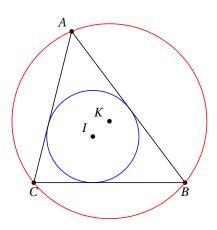
可以通过 [AB] 的中点确定圆心。



```
\begin{tikzpicture} [scale=1.25]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){A}
  \tkzDefPoint(2,2){B}
  \tkzDefCircle[diameter](A,B)
  \tkzGetPoint{0}
  \tkzDrawCircle[blue,fill=blue!20](0,B)
  \tkzDrawSegment(A,B)
  \tkzDrawPoints(A,B,0)
  \tkzLabelPoints(A,B,0)
  \end{tikzpicture}
```

1.1.3 三角形的内切圆和外接圆示例

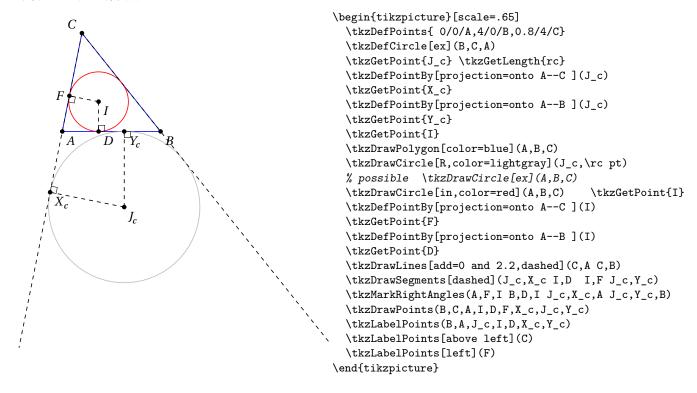
可以使用\tkzGetFirstPoint{I}和\tkzGetSecondPoint{Ib}命令得到内切圆在对应边上的投影。



```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=1]
  \tkzDefPoint(2,2){A}
  \tkzDefPoint(5,-2){B}
  \tkzDefPoint(1,-2){C}
  \tkzDefCircle[in](A,B,C)
  \tkzGetPoint{I} \tkzGetLength{rIN}
  \tkzDefCircle[circum](A,B,C)
  \tkzGetPoint{K} \tkzGetLength{rCI}
  \tkzDrawPoints(A,B,C,I,K)
  \tkzDrawCircle[R,blue](I,\rIN pt)
  \tkzDrawCircle[R,red](K,\rCI pt)
  \tkzLabelPoints[below](B,C)
  \tkzLabelPoints[above left](A,I,K)
  \tkzDrawPolygon(A,B,C)
  \end{tikzpicture}
```

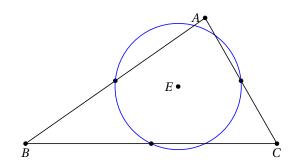
1.1.4 ex选项示例

与顶点 C 对应的旁切圆。



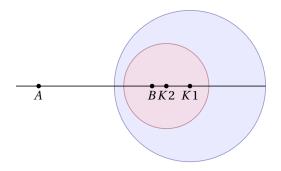
1.1.5 euler选项示例

同时验证了欧拉圆会通过三角形三个边的中点。



\begin{tikzpicture} [scale=.95]
 \tkzDefPoint(5,3.5){A}
 \tkzDefPoint(0,0){B}
 \tkzDefPoint(7,0){C}
 \tkzDefCircle[euler](A,B,C)
 \tkzGetPoint{E}
 \tkzGetLength{rEuler}
 \tkzDefSpcTriangle[medial](A,B,C){M_a,M_b,M_c}
 \tkzDrawPoints(A,B,C,E,M_a,M_b,M_c)
 \tkzDrawCircle[R,blue](E,\rEuler pt)
 \tkzDrawPolygon(A,B,C)
 \tkzLabelPoints[below](B,C)
 \tkzLabelPoints[left](A,E)
 \end{tikzpicture}

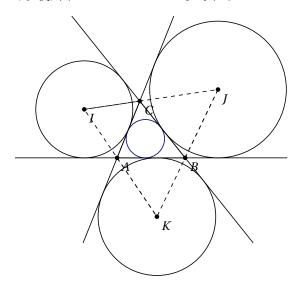
1.1.6 apollonius选项示例



\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=0.75] \tkzDefPoint(0,0){A} \tkzDefPoint(4,0){B} \tkzDefCircle[apollonius,K=2](A,B) \tkzGetPoint{K1} \tkzGetLength{rAp} \tkzDrawCircle[R,color = blue!50!black, fill=blue!20,opacity=.4](K1,\rAp pt) \tkzDefCircle[apollonius,K=3](A,B) \tkzGetPoint{K2} \tkzGetLength{rAp} \tkzDrawCircle[R,color=red!50!black, fill=red!20,opacity=.4](K2,\rAp pt) \tkzLabelPoints[below](A,B,K1,K2) \tkzDrawPoints(A,B,K1,K2) \tkzDrawLine[add=.2 and 1](A,B) \end{tikzpicture}

1.1.7 ex选项示例

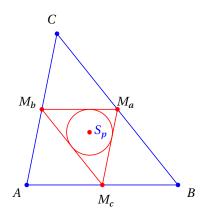
可以使用\tkzGetFirstPoint{Jb}和\tkzGetSecondPoint{Tb}命令,得到旁切圆圆心在边上的投影。



```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=.6]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){A}
  \tkzDefPoint(3,0){B}
  \tkzDefPoint(1,2.5){C}
  \tkzDefCircle[ex](A,B,C) \tkzGetPoint{I}
    \tkzGetLength{rI}
  \tkzDefCircle[ex](C,A,B) \tkzGetPoint{J}
    \tkzGetLength{rJ}
  \tkzDefCircle[ex](B,C,A) \tkzGetPoint{K}
    \tkzGetLength{rK}
   \tkzDefCircle[in](B,C,A) \tkzGetPoint{0}
     \tkzGetLength{r0}
  \tkzDrawLines[add=1.5 and 1.5](A,B A,C B,C)
  \tkzDrawPoints(I,J,K)
  \tkzDrawPolygon(A,B,C)
  \tkzDrawPolygon[dashed](I,J,K)
  \tkzDrawCircle[R,blue!50!black](0,\r0)
  \tkzDrawSegments[dashed](A,K B,J C,I)
  \tkzDrawPoints(A,B,C)
  \tkzDrawCircles[R](J,{\rJ} I,{\rI} K,{\rK})
  \tkzLabelPoints(A,B,C,I,J,K)
\end{tikzpicture}
```

1.1.8 spieker选项示例

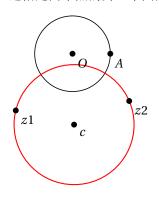
三角形三个边的中点构成的三角形 $M_a M_b M_c$ 的内切圆是 Spieker 圆:



\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=1]
 \tkzDefPoints{ 0/0/A,4/0/B,0.8/4/C}
 \tkzDefSpcTriangle[medial] (A,B,C){M_a,M_b,M_c}
 \tkzDefSpcTriangleCenter[spieker] (A,B,C)
 \tkzDefTriangleCenter[spieker] (A,B,C)
 \tkzDrawPolygon[blue] (A,B,C)
 \tkzDrawPolygon[red] (M_a,M_b,M_c)
 \tkzDrawPoints[blue] (B,C,A)
 \tkzDrawPoints[red] (M_a,M_b,M_c,S_p)
 \tkzDrawCircle[in,red] (M_a,M_b,M_c)
 \tkzAutoLabelPoints[center=S_p,dist=.3] (M_a,M_b,M_c)
 \tkzLabelPoints[blue,right] (S_p)
 \tkzAutoLabelPoints[center=S_p] (A,B,C)
 \end{tikzpicture}

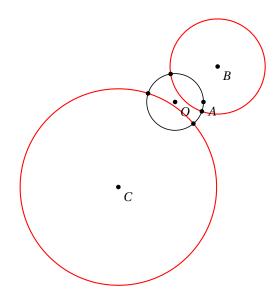
1.1.9 orthogonal through选项示例

过指定两个点的另一个圆的正交圆。



\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=1]
 \tkzDefPoint(0,0){0}
 \tkzDefPoint(1,0){A}
 \tkzDrawCircle(0,A)
 \tkzDefPoint(-1.5,-1.5){z1}
 \tkzDefPoint(1.5,-1.25){z2}
 \tkzDefCircle[orthogonal through=z1 and z2](0,A)
 \tkzGetPoint{c}
 \tkzDrawCircle[thick,color=red](tkzPointResult,z1)
 \tkzDrawPoints[fill=red,color=black,
 size=4](0,A,z1,z2,c)
 \tkzLabelPoints(0,A,z1,z2,c)
 \end{tikzpicture}

1.1.10 指定圆心的另一个圆的正交圆示例



\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=.75]
 \tkzDefPoints{0/0/0,1/0/A}
 \tkzDefPoints{1.5/1.25/B,-2/-3/C}
 \tkzDefCircle[orthogonal from=B](0,A)
 \tkzGetPoints{21}{z2}
 \tkzDefCircle[orthogonal from=C](0,A)
 \tkzGetPoints{t1}{t2}
 \tkzDrawCircle(0,A)
 \tkzDrawCircle[thick,color=red](B,z1)
 \tkzDrawCircle[thick,color=red](C,t1)
 \tkzDrawPoints(t1,t2,C)
 \tkzDrawPoints(z1,z2,0,A,B)
 \tkzLabelPoints(0,A,B,C)
 \end{tikzpicture}

2 圆的绘制和标注

- \tkzDrawCircle命令用于绘制一个圆,
- \tkzFillCircle命令用于在不绘制圆的情况下,对圆进行着色,
- \tkzClipCircle命令用于设置圆形裁剪区域,
- \tkzLabelCircle命令用于对圆进行标注.
- 2.1 \tkzDrawCircle命令: 绘制圆

\tkzDrawCircle[(命令选项)]((A,B))

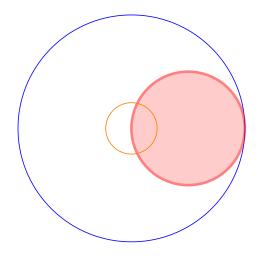
注意: 只能用两个点指定半径或直径, 使用R选项, 则需要直接指定半径。

参数	样例	说明	
(\(\frac{\pt1,pt2}{}\)	$(\langle A, B \rangle)$	两个点定义半径	或直径
 选项	默认值	定义	
through diameter R	through through through	两个点定义半径 两个点定义直径 需要指定半径	

可使用所有有效 TikZ 样式。

2.1.1 绘制一个圆并对其进行着色

能够在绘制中对圆进行着色。



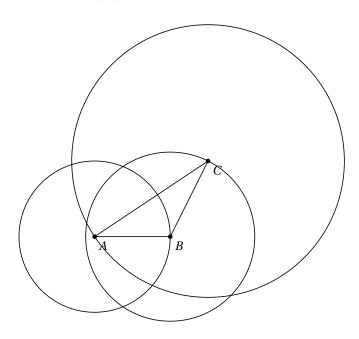
2.2 \tkzDrawCircles命令: 绘制多个圆

\tkzDrawCircles[(命令选项)]((A,B C,D))

注意: 参数是空格分隔的构成圆的点对列表,点对中的两个点之间用逗号分隔。使用R选项,则需要直接指定半径。

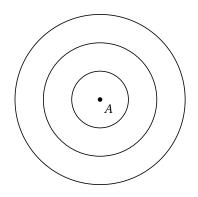
参数		样例	说明
(<pt1,pt2< td=""><td>pt3,pt4,</td><td>$(\langle A, B C, D \rangle)$</td><td>点集列表</td></pt1,pt2<>	pt3,pt4,	$(\langle A, B C, D \rangle)$	点集列表
选项	默认值	含义	•
through diameter R	through through through	两个点定义半径 两个点定义直径 通过指定半径	
当然,可以(使用所有的?	有效 TikZ 样式。	-

2.2.1 通过三角形定义圆示例



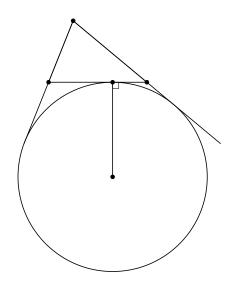
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=1.0]
 \tkzDefPoint(0,0){A}
 \tkzDefPoint(2,0){B}
 \tkzDefPoint(3,2){C}
 \tkzDrawPolygon(A,B,C)
 \tkzDrawCircles(A,B,C)
 \tkzDrawPoints(A,B,C)
 \tkzLabelPoints(A,B,C)
 \end{tikzpicture}

2.2.2 同心圆示例



\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=0.75]
 \tkzDefPoint(0,0){A}
 \tkzDrawCircles[R](A,1cm A,2cm A,3cm)
 \tkzDrawPoint(A)
 \tkzLabelPoints(A)
\end{tikzpicture}

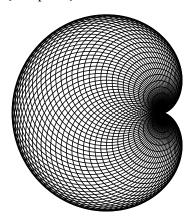
2.2.3 旁切圆示例



```
\begin{tikzpicture} [scale=0.65]
  \tkzDefPoints{0/0/A,4/0/B,1/2.5/C}
  \tkzDrawPolygon(A,B,C)
  \tkzDefCircle[ex](B,C,A)
  \tkzGetPoint{J_c} \tkzGetSecondPoint{T_c}
  \tkzDrawCircle[R](J_c,{\rJc pt})
  \tkzDrawLines[add=0 and 1](C,A C,B)
  \tkzDrawSegment(J_c,T_c)
  \tkzMarkRightAngle(J_c,T_c,B)
  \tkzDrawPoints(A,B,C,J_c,T_c)
  \end{tikzpicture}
```

2.2.4 心形线示例

基于 O. Reboux 用 D. Rodriguez 开发的 pst-eucl 宏包绘制的图形进行绘制。 名称来源于希腊语中的 *kardia* (*heart*),是根据其形状命名的。这个名称最先是由 Johan Castillon 给出的 (Wikipedia)。

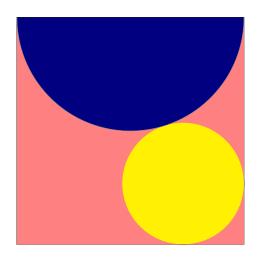


```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=.5]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){0}
  \tkzDefPoint(2,0){A}
  \foreach \ang in {5,10,...,360}{%}
    \tkzDefPoint(\ang:2){M}
    \tkzDrawCircle(M,A)
  }
\end{tikzpicture}
```

2.3 \tkzDrawSemiCircle命令: 绘制半圆

\tkzDrawS	emiCircle[〈命令选项〉	$(\langle A,B\rangle)$
参数	样例		说明
(\langle pt1, pt2 \rangle	$(\langle 0, A \rangle)$	$or(\langle A,B \rangle)$	半径或直径
 选项	默认值	含义	
through diameter	through through	两个点定义两个点定义	

2.3.1 示例



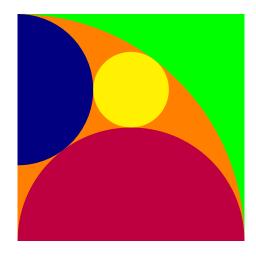
\tegin{tikzpicture}
 \tkzDefPoint(0,0){A}
 \tkzDefPoint(6,0){B}
 \tkzDefSquare(A,B) \tkzGetPoints{C}{D}
 \tkzDrawPolygon(B,C,D,A)
 \tkzDefPoint(3,6){F}
 \tkzDefTriangle[equilateral](C,D) \tkzGetPoint{I}
 \tkzDefTriangle[equilateral](C,D) \tkzGetPoint{I}
 \tkzDefPointBy[projection=onto B--C](I) \tkzGetPoint{J}
 \tkzInterLL(D,B)(I,J) \tkzGetPoint{K}
 \tkzDefPointBy[symmetry=center K](B) \tkzGetPoint{M}
 \tkzDrawCircle(M,I)
 \tkzCalcLength(M,I) \tkzGetLength{dMI}
 \tkzFillPolygon[color = red!50](A,B,C,D)
 \tkzFillCircle[R,color = yellow](M,\dMI pt)
 \tkzDrawSemiCircle[fill = blue!50!black](F,D)%
 \end{tikzpicture}

2.4 \tkzFillCircle命令: 给圆着色

在绘制圆时,也可以实现着色,但该命令不绘制圆,仅对圆形区域进行着色。

\tkzFil	$\texttt{lCircle[}\langle$	命令选项〉](〈A,B〉)
选项	默认值	含义
radius R	radius radius	两个点定义半径 需要定义半径
可以使用戶	所有有效 Ti	 kZ样式。

2.4.1 sangaku 圆示例

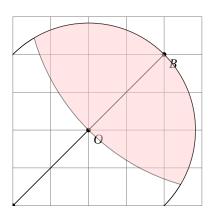


```
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \tkzInit[xmin=0,xmax = 6,ymin=0,ymax=6]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){B} \tkzDefPoint(6,0){C}%
  \tkzDefSquare(B,C)
                        \tkzGetPoints{D}{A}
  \tkzClipPolygon(B,C,D,A)
  \tkzDefMidPoint(A,D) \tkzGetPoint{F}
  \tkzDefMidPoint(B,C)
                       \tkzGetPoint{E}
  \tkzDefMidPoint(B,D) \tkzGetPoint{Q}
  \tkzDefTangent[from = B](F,A) \tkzGetPoints{G}{H}
  \tkzInterLL(F,G)(C,D) \tkzGetPoint{J}
  \tkzInterLL(A,J)(F,E) \tkzGetPoint{K}
  \tkzDefPointBy[projection=onto B--A](K)
  \tkzGetPoint{M}
  \tkzFillPolygon[color = green](A,B,C,D)
  \tkzFillCircle[color = orange](B,A)
  \tkzFillCircle[color = blue!50!black](M,A)
  \tkzFillCircle[color = purple](E,B)
  \tkzFillCircle[color = yellow](K,Q)
\end{tikzpicture}
```

2.5 \tkzClipCircle命令: 用圆裁剪

\tkzCli	pCircle[(命令选项)]((A	,B)) 或 (〈/	(A,r)	
		样例		说明	
$(\langle A, B \rangle)$	or $(\langle A, r \rangle$	›) (⟨A,B⟩) 或	$(\langle A, 2cm \rangle)$	AB 是半径或直	径
选项	默认值	含义			
radius R	radius radius	两个点确定半征 指定半径			

2.5.1 示例



```
\tkzInit[xmax=5,ymax=5]
\tkzGrid
\tkzClip
\tkzDefPoint(0,0){A}
\tkzDefPoint(2,2){0}
\tkzDefPoint(4,4){B}
\tkzDefPoint(6,6){C}
\tkzDrawPoints(0,A,B,C)
\tkzLabelPoints(0,A,B,C)
\tkzDrawCircle(0,A)
\tkzClipCircle(0,A)
\tkzDrawLine(A,C)
\tkzDrawCircle[fill=red!20,opacity=.5](C,0)
\end{tikzpicture}
```

tkz-euclide AlterMundus

\begin{tikzpicture}

2.6 \tkzLabelCircle命令: 为圆添加标注

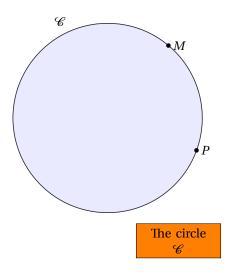
\tkzLabelCircle[(命令选项)]((A,B))((角度)){(标注)}

选项 默认值 含义

radius radius 两个点确定半径 R radius 指定半径

可以使用所有有效 TikZ 样式,标注内容通过"传递"给大括号中的的参数指定。

2.6.1 标注示例



```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=1.25]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){0}
  \tkzDefPoint(2,0){N}
  \tkzDefPointBy[rotation=center 0 angle 50](N)
    \tkzGetPoint{M}
  \tkzDefPointBy[rotation=center 0 angle -20](N)
    \tkzGetPoint{P}
  \tkzDefPointBy[rotation=center 0 angle 125](N)
    \tkzGetPoint{P'}
  \t LabelCircle[above=4pt](0,N)(120){{\mathbb C}}
  \tkzDrawCircle(0,M)
  \tkzFillCircle[color=blue!20,opacity=.4](0,M)
  \tkzLabelCircle[R,draw,fill=orange, text width=2cm,
     text centered] (0,3 \text{ cm})(-60)\%
     {The circle\\ $\mathcal{C}$}
  \tkzDrawPoints(M,P)
  \tkzLabelPoints[right](M,P)
\end{tikzpicture}
```