1 交点

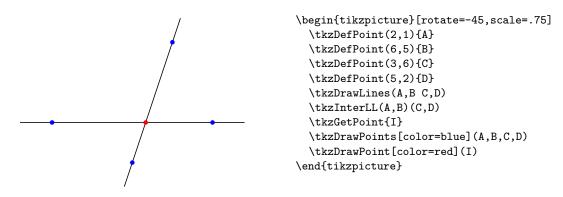
可以求得两条直线、一条直线与一个圆及两个圆之间的交点。求交点的相关命令没有可选参数,用户必须确保交点存在。

1.1 \tkzInterLL命令: 求两条直线的交点

$\mathsf{L}(\langle A, B \rangle) (\langle C, D \rangle)$

求直线 (AB) 和 (CD) 的交点,并保存于\tkzPointResult命令中,两条直线分别由两个圆括号中的点对定义。可以通过\tkzDefPoint保存并命令交点。

1.1.1 直线交点示例



1.2 \tkzInterLC命令: 定义一条直线和一个圆的交点

直线可以由两个点定义,圆可以按如下方式进行定义:

- -(O,C)O是圆心,C是圆上的一个点。
- -(O,r)O是圆心,r半径,单位可以是cm可pt。

\tkzInterLC[\langle 命令选项 \rangle]($\langle A,B\rangle$)($\langle O,C\rangle$) 或($\langle O,r\rangle$) 或($\langle O,C,D\rangle$)

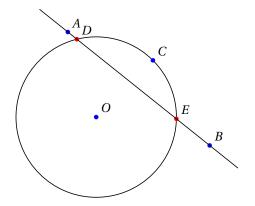
参数必须是一条直线和一个圆。

选项	默认值	含义
N	N	(O,C)
R	N	(O, 1 cm) 或 (O, 120 pt)
with nodes	N	(O,C,D)CD 是半径

定义直线与由圆心 O 和半径 r 定义的圆的交点 I 和 J,如果出现错误,则记录在.log日志文件中。

1.2.1 直线与圆的交点示例

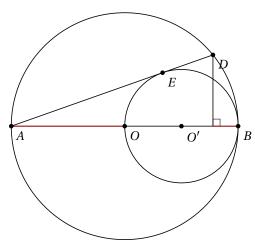
在下面示例代码中,圆用两个点表示,直线与圆的有两个交点。



```
\begin{tikzpicture} [scale=.75]
  \tkzInit[xmax=5,ymax=4]
  \tkzDefPoint(1,1){0}
  \tkzDefPoint(0,4){A}
  \tkzDefPoint(5,0){B}
  \tkzDefPoint(3,3){C}
  \tkzInterLC(A,B)(0,C)  \tkzGetPoints{D}{E}
  \tkzDrawCircle(0,C)
  \tkzDrawPoints[color=blue](0,A,B,C)
  \tkzDrawPoints[color=red](D,E)
  \tkzDrawLine(A,B)
  \tkzLabelPoints[above right](0,A,B,C,D,E)
  \end{tikzpicture}
```

1.2.2 直线与圆的交点复杂示例

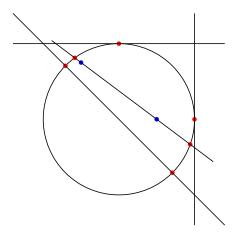
可参阅http://www.gogeometry.com/problem/p190_tangent_circle_diameter_perpendicular.htm



```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=.75]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){A} \tkzDefPoint(8,0){B}
  \tkzDefMidPoint(A,B) \tkzGetPoint{0}
  \tkzDrawCircle(0,B)
  \tkzDefMidPoint(0,B) \tkzGetPoint{0'}
  \tkzDrawCircle(0',B)
  \tkzDefTangent[from=A](0',B)
  \tkzGetSecondPoint{E}
  \tkzInterLC(A,E)(0,B)
  \tkzGetSecondPoint{D}
  \tkzDefPointBy[projection=onto A--B](D)
  \tkzGetPoint{F}
  \tkzMarkRightAngle(D,F,B)
  \tkzDrawSegments(A,D A,B D,F)
  \tkzDrawSegments[color=red,line width=1pt,
     opacity=.4](A,O F,B)
  \tkzDrawPoints(A,B,O,O',E,D)
  \tkzLabelPoints(A,B,O,O',E,D)
\end{tikzpicture}
```

1.2.3 由圆心和半径定义圆示例

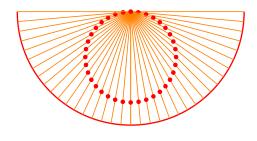
直线与圆相切的特例:



```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=.5]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,8){A} \tkzDefPoint(8,0){B}
  \tkzDefPoint(8,8){C} \tkzDefPoint(4,4){I}
  \tkzDefPoint(2,7){E} \tkzDefPoint(6,4){F}
  \tkzDrawCircle[R](I,4 cm)
  \tkzInterLC[R](A,C)(I,4 cm)
                              \tkzGetPoints{I1}{I2}
  \tkzInterLC[R](B,C)(I,4 cm) \tkzGetPoints{J1}{J2}
  \tkzInterLC[R](A,B)(I,4 cm) \tkzGetPoints{K1}{K2}
  \tkzDrawPoints[color=red](I1,J1,K1,K2)
  \tkzDrawLines(A,BB,CA,C)
  \tkzInterLC[R](E,F)(I,4 cm) \tkzGetPoints{I2}{J2}
  \tkzDrawPoints[color=blue](E,F)
  \tkzDrawPoints[color=red](I2,J2)
  \tkzDrawLine(I2,J2)
\end{tikzpicture}
```

1.2.4 更为复杂的示例

注意语法细节:首先,在传递参数的同时,可以计算点的坐标,但是必须嵌套xfp语法。由于xfp宏包能够使用弧度,如使用pi,当然,也可以使用度,但需要使用类似sind或cosd命令进行计算。其次,当计算中需要圆括号时,需要使用分组命令: ...TpX{ ...}.



```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=1.2]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,1){J} \tkzDefPoint(0,0){0}
  \tkzDrawArc[R,line width=1pt,color=red](J,2.5 cm)(180,0)
  \foreach \i in \{0,-5,-10,\ldots,-85,-90\}{
    \t \DefPoint({2.5*cosd(\i)},{1+2.5*sind(\i)}){P}
    \tkzDrawSegment[color=orange](J,P)
    \tkzInterLC[R](P,J)(0,1 cm)
    \tkzGetPoints{M}{N}
    \tkzDrawPoints[red](N)
  foreach in {-90,-95,...,-175,-180}{
    \t Point({2.5*cosd(\i)},{1+2.5*sind(\i)}){P}
    \tkzDrawSegment[color=orange](J,P)
    \tkzInterLC[R](P,J)(0,1 cm)
    \tkzGetPoints{M}{N}
    \tkzDrawPoints[red](M)
\end{tikzpicture}
```

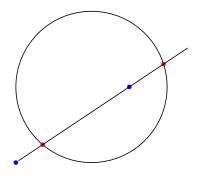
1.3 半径计算

使用pgfmath模块的\pgfmathsetmacro命令进行计算。

半径的计算是提前完成的,不是在交点计算命令中计算的。可以有多种方式计算长度,一种方式是使用pgfmath模块的\pgfmathsetmacro命令进行计算。某些情况下,其精度不足,如 0.0002 ÷ 0.0001 的结果是 1.98,但如使用 xfp 宏包进行计算,则其结果为 2。

1.3.1 半径计算示例 1

使用xfp宏包的\fpeval命令:

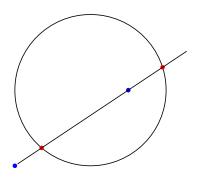


\begin{tikzpicture}
 \tkzDefPoint(2,2){A}
 \tkzDefPoint(5,4){B}
 \tkzDefPoint(4,4){0}
 \edef\tkzLen{\fpeval{0.0002/0.0001}}
 \tkzDrawCircle[R](0,\tkzLen cm)
 \tkzInterLC[R](A,B)(0, \tkzLen cm)
 \tkzGetPoints{I}{J}
 \tkzDrawPoints[color=blue](A,B)
 \tkzDrawPoints[color=red](I,J)
 \tkzDrawLine(I,J)
 \end{tikzpicture}

1.3.2 半径计算示例 2

使用 TeX 的\tkzLength命令计算。

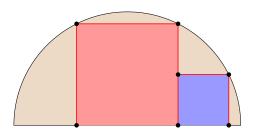
用\newdimen命令定义一人尺寸。当然,用的是 TpX 进行计算。



\begin{tikzpicture}
 \tkzDefPoints{2/2/A,5/4/B,4/4/0}
 \tkzLength=2cm
 \tkzDrawCircle[R](0,\tkzLength)
 \tkzInterLC[R](A,B)(0,\tkzLength)
 \tkzGetPoints{I}{J}
 \tkzDrawPoints[color=blue](A,B)
 \tkzDrawPoints[color=red](I,J)
 \tkzDrawLine(I,J)
\end{tikzpicture}

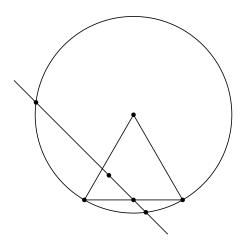
1.3.3 半圆中的矩形示例

在一个半圆内同时画两个正方形是比较困难的,需要通过圆的半径计算正方形 S 边长。



\begin{tikzpicture} [scale=.75]
 \tkzDefPoints{0/0/A,8/0/B,4/0/I}
 \tkzDefSquare(A,B) \tkzGetPoints{C}{D}
 \tkzInterLC(I,C)(I,B)\tkzGetPoints{E'}{E}
 \tkzInterLC(I,D)(I,B)\tkzGetPoints{F'}{F}
 \tkzDefPointsBy[projection = onto A--B](E,F){H,G}
 \tkzDefPointsBy[symmetry = center H](I){J}
 \tkzDefSquare(H,J)\tkzGetPoints{K}{L}
 \tkzDrawSector[fill=brown!30](I,B)(A)
 \tkzFillPolygon[color=red!40](H,E,F,G)
 \tkzFillPolygon[color=blue!40](H,J,K,L)
 \tkzDrawPolySeg[color=red](J,K,L)
 \tkzDrawPoints(E,G,H,F,J,K,L)
 \end{tikzpicture}

1.3.4 "with nodes"选项示例



\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=.65]
 \tkzDefPoints{0/0/A,4/0/B,1/1/D,2/0/E}
 \tkzDefTriangle[equilateral](A,B)
 \tkzDefTriangle[c,A)
 \tkzDrawCircle(C,A)
 \tkzInterLC[with nodes](D,E)(C,A,B)
 \tkzGetPoints{F}{G}
 \tkzDrawPolygon(A,B,C)
 \tkzDrawPoints(A,...,G)
 \tkzDrawLine(F,G)
 \end{tikzpicture}

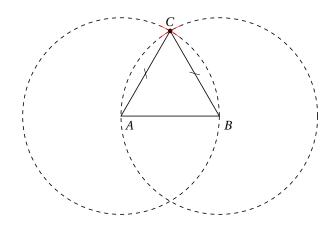
1.4 \tkzInterCC命令: 求两个圆的交点

通常,两个圆是由圆心和另一个点确定的,但也可以用R选项后,在参数中指定半径。

l	\tkzInterCC	[(命令选	项〉]($\langle O,A \rangle$)($\langle O',A' \rangle$) 或($\langle O,r \rangle$)($\langle O',r' \rangle$) 或($\langle O,A,B \rangle$)($\langle O',C,D \rangle$)
	选项	默认值	含义
	N	N	OA 和 O'A' 是半径, O 和 O' 是圆心
	R	N	r 和 r' 是半径
	with nodes	N	在 (A,A,C)(C,B,F) 中 AC 和 BF 是半径

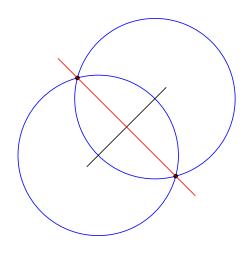
该命令定义了O和O'两个圆的交点I和J,如果两个圆没有交点,则返回错误。也可以直接使用\tkzInterCCN命令和\tkzInterCCR命令进行计算。

1.4.1 构造等边三角形示例



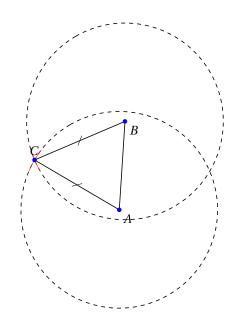
\begin{tikzpicture}[trim left=-1cm,scale=0.65]
 \tkzDefPoint(1,1){A}
 \tkzDefPoint(5,1){B}
 \tkzInterCC(A,B)(B,A)\tkzGetPoints{C}{D}
 \tkzDrawPoint[color=black](C)
 \tkzDrawCircle[dashed](A,B)
 \tkzDrawCircle[dashed](B,A)
 \tkzCompass[color=red](A,C)
 \tkzCompass[color=red](B,C)
 \tkzDrawPolygon(A,B,C)
 \tkzMarkSegments[mark=s|](A,C B,C)
 \tkzLabelPoints[](A,B)
 \tkzLabelPoint[above](C){\$C\$}
 \end{tikzpicture}

1.4.2 求中点示例



\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=0.75]
 \tkzDefPoint(0,0){A}
 \tkzDefPoint(2,2){B}
 \tkzDrawCircle[color=blue](B,A)
 \tkzDrawCircle[color=blue](A,B)
 \tkzInterCC(B,A)(A,B)\tkzGetPoints{M}{N}
 \tkzDrawLine(A,B)
 \tkzDrawLoints(M,N)
 \tkzDrawLine[color=red](M,N)
 \end{tikzpicture}

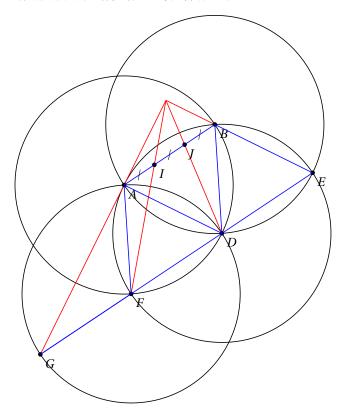
1.4.3 求等腰三角形示例



\begin{tikzpicture} [rotate=120,scale=0.65]
 \tkzDefPoint(1,2){A}
 \tkzDefPoint(4,0){B}
 \tkzInterCC[R](A,4cm)(B,4cm)
 \tkzGetPoints{C}{D}
 \tkzDrawCircle[R,dashed](A,4 cm)
 \tkzDrawCircle[R,dashed](B,4 cm)
 \tkzCompass[color=red](A,C)
 \tkzCompass[color=red](B,C)
 \tkzDrawPoints[color=blue](A,B,C)
 \tkzDrawPoints[color=blue](A,B,C)
 \tkzMarkSegments[mark=s|](A,C B,C)
 \tkzLabelPoints[](A,B)
 \tkzLabelPoint[above](C){\$C\$}
 \end{tikzpicture}

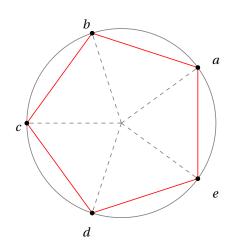
1.4.4 三等分线段示例

与尺规作图方式将线段三等分操作一致。



```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=0.80]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){A}
  \tkzDefPoint(3,2){B}
  \tkzInterCC(A,B)(B,A)
  \tkzGetPoints{C}{D}
  \tkzInterCC(D,B)(B,A)
  \tkzGetPoints{A}{E}
  \tkzInterCC(D,B)(A,B)
  \tkzGetPoints{F}{B}
  \tkzInterLC(E,F)(F,A)
  \tkzGetPoints{D}{G}
  \tkzInterLL(A,G)(B,E)
  \tkzGetPoint{0}
  \tkzInterLL(0,D)(A,B)
  \tkzGetPoint{J}
  \tkzInterLL(0,F)(A,B)
  \tkzGetPoint{I}
  \tkzDrawCircle(D,A)
  \tkzDrawCircle(A,B)
  \tkzDrawCircle(B,A)
  \tkzDrawCircle(F,A)
  \tkzDrawSegments[color=red](0,G
    0,B 0,D 0,F)
  \tkzDrawPoints(A,B,D,E,F,G,I,J)
  \tkzLabelPoints(A,B,D,E,F,G,I,J)
  \tkzDrawSegments[blue](A,B B,D A,D
    A,F F,G E,G B,E)
  \tkzMarkSegments[mark=s|](A,I I,J J,B)
\end{tikzpicture}
```

1.4.5 with nodes 选项示例



```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=.5]
  \t \DefPoints{0/0/a,0/5/B,5/0/C}
  \tkzDefPoint(54:5){F}
  \tkzDrawCircle[color=gray](A,C)
  \tkzInterCC[with nodes](A,A,C)(C,B,F)
  \tkzGetPoints{a}{e}
  \tkzInterCC(A,C)(a,e) \tkzGetFirstPoint{b}
  \tkzInterCC(A,C)(b,a) \tkzGetFirstPoint{c}
  \tkzInterCC(A,C)(c,b) \tkzGetFirstPoint{d}
  \tkzDrawPoints(a,b,c,d,e)
  \tkzDrawPolygon[color=red](a,b,c,d,e)
  \foreach \vertex/\num in \{a/36,b/108,c/180,
                           d/252,e/324}{%
    \tkzDrawPoint(\vertex)
    \tkzLabelPoint[label=\num:$\vertex$](\vertex){}
    \tkzDrawSegment[color=gray,style=dashed](A,\vertex)
  }
\end{tikzpicture}
```