1 直线

参数

在绘制直线之前,需要确定直线上的两个点,也可以通过垂直中分线、角平分线、平行线或垂线等方式确定特定直线。

1.1 \tkzDefLine命令: 定义直线

\tkzDefLine[(命令选项)]((pt1,pt2)) or ((pt1,pt2,pt3))

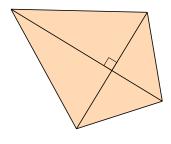
样例

参数是2个或3个点的列表,根据具体问题,该命令得到1个或2个点,可以使用\tkzGetPoint或\tkzGetPoints命令保存并命名定义的点。

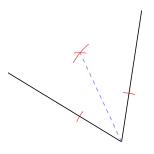
(⟨pt1,pt2⟩)	$(\langle A, B \rangle)$		tor](A,B)
(⟨pt1,pt2,pt3⟩)	$(\langle A, B, C \rangle)$		tor](B,A,C)
选项 mediator perpendicular=thr orthogonal=throug parallel=through bisector bisector out K normed	rough m gh m . m m m	t认值 ediator ediator ediator ediator ediator	含义 2 个点连线的中垂线 2 个点连线的中垂线 5 之义 1 定点的垂线 1 记过指定点的平行线 1 时间,一个人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人

说明

1.1.1 mediator选项示例

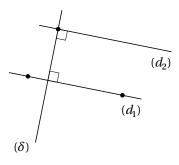


1.1.2 bisector和normed选项示例



```
\begin{tikzpicture} [rotate=25,scale=.65]
  \tkzDefPoints{0/0/C, 2/-3/A, 4/0/B}
  \tkzDefLine[bisector,normed](B,A,C)
  \tkzGetPoint{a}
  \tkzDrawLines[add= 0 and .5](A,B A,C)
  \tkzShowLine[bisector,gap=4,size=2,color=red](B,A,C)
  \tkzDrawLines[blue!50,dashed,add= 0 and 3](A,a)
\end{tikzpicture}
```

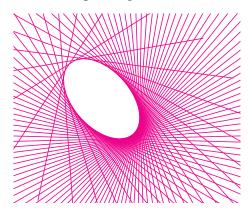
1.1.3 orthogonal和parallel选项示例



```
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \tkzDefPoints{-1.5/-0.25/A,1/-0.75/B,-0.7/1/C}
  \tkzDrawLine(A,B)
  \tkzLabelLine[pos=1.25,below left](A,B){$(d_1)$}
  \tkzDrawPoints(A,B,C)
  \tkzDefLine[orthogonal=through C](B,A) \tkzGetPoint{c}
  \tkzDrawLine(C,c)
  \tkzLabelLine[pos=1.25,left](C,c){$(\delta)$}
  \tkzInterLL(A,B)(C,c) \tkzGetPoint{I}
  \tkzMarkRightAngle(C,I,B)
  \tkzDefLine[parallel=through C](A,B) \tkzGetPoint{c'}
  \tkzDrawLine(C,c')
  \tkzLabelLine[pos=1.25,below left](C,c'){$(d_2)$}
  \tkzMarkRightAngle(I,C,c')
  \end{tikzpicture}
```

1.1.4 循环画图

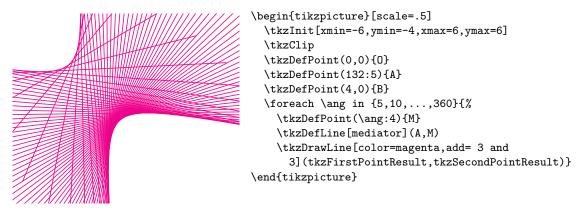
基于 D Rodriguez 用 pst-eucl 宏包绘制的 O. Reboux 设计的图形绘制。



```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=.5]
  \tkzInit[xmin=-6,ymin=-4,xmax=6,ymax=6] % necessary
  \tkzClip
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){0}
  \tkzDefPoint(132:4){A}
  \tkzDefPoint(5,0){B}
  \foreach \ang in {5,10,...,360}{%
    \tkzDefPoint(\ang:5){M}
    \tkzDefLine[mediator](A,M)
    \tkzDrawLine[color=magenta,add= 3 and
        3](tkzFirstPointResult,tkzSecondPointResult)}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

1.1.5 抛物线

基于 D Rodriguez 用 pst-eucl 宏包绘制的 O. Reboux 设计的图形绘制。本例中,对定义的垂直平分线的两个端点进行命名是有必要的。



1.2 \tkzDefTangent命令: 定义圆的切线

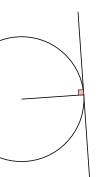
圆的切线可以有两种,一是在圆上某点处的切线,另一种是过圆外某点的圆的切线。

\tkzDefTangent[(命令选项\](\pt1,pt2\)) or (\pt1,dim\)

圆括号中的参数是圆心和圆上的一个点或是圆心和半径,该命令取代了旧的\tkzTangent命令。

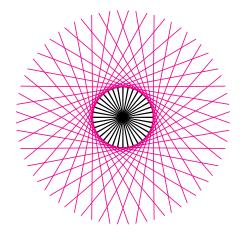
参数		样例 说明	
(\(\rho \text{pt1,pt2}\) or (\(\rho \text{pt2}\)	$\text{ot1,dim}\rangle)\rangle$	(〈A,B〉) or (〈A,2cm〉) [AB] 是半径, A 是	圆心
选项	默认值	含义	
at=pt	at	圆上指定点的切线	
from=pt	at	过圆外指定点的圆的切线	
from with R=pt	at	同上,但圆需要通过圆心和半径参数指定	
该命令仅定义切线,	并不绘制	切线。切线的第2个点可通过	令得到。

1.2.1 圆上指定点的切线示例



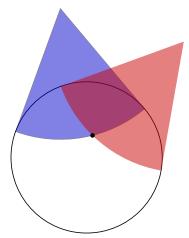
```
\begin{tikzpicture} [scale=.55]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){0} \tkzDefPoint(6,6){E}
  \tkzDefRandPointOn[circle=center 0 radius 3cm]
  \tkzGetPoint{A} \tkzDrawSegment(0,A)
  \tkzDrawCircle(0,A)
  % 重置包围盒 (删除圆外的空白)
  \pgfresetboundingbox
  \tkzDefTangent[at=A](0)
  \tkzGetPoint{h}
  \tkzDrawLine[add = 4 and 3](A,h)
  \tkzMarkRightAngle[fill=red!30](0,A,h)
  \end{tikzpicture}
```

1.2.2 过圆外指定点的切线示例



```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=.8]
  \tkzDefPoint(3,3){c}
  \tkzDefPoint(6,3){a0}
  \tkzRadius=1 cm
  \tkzDrawCircle[R](c,\tkzRadius)
  \foreach \an in {0,10,...,350}{
      \tkzDefPointBy[rotation=center c angle \an](a0)
      \tkzGetPoint{a}
      \tkzDefTangent[from with R = a](c,\tkzRadius)
      \tkzGetPoints{e}{f}
      \tkzDrawLines[color=magenta](a,f a,e)
      \tkzDrawSegments(c,e c,f)
      }%
\end{tikzpicture}
```

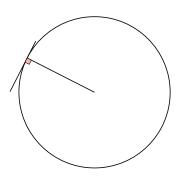
1.2.3 Andrew Mertz 示例



```
\begin{tikzpicture} [scale=0.5]
  \tkzDefPoint(100:8) {A}
  \tkzDefPoint(50:8) {B}
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0) {C}
  \tkzDefPoint(0,4) {R}
  \tkzDrawCircle(C,R)
  \tkzDefTangent[from = A](C,R)
  \tkzDefTangent[from = B](C,R)
  \tkzDefTangent[from = B](C,R)
```

http://www.texample.net/tikz/examples/

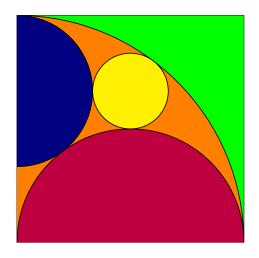
1.2.4 from with R 和 at 选项示例



```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=.5]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){0}
  \tkzDefRandPointOn[circle=center 0 radius 4cm]
  \tkzGetPoint{A}
  \tkzDefTangent[at=A](0)
  \tkzDefTangents(0,A)
  \tkzDrawSegments(0,A)
  \tkzDrawCircle(0,A)
  \tkzDrawLine[add = 1 and 1](A,h)
  \tkzMarkRightAngle[fill=red!30](0,A,h)
\end{tikzpicture}
```

2 直线绘制和命名 5

1.2.5 from 选项示例



\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=.75] \tkzDefPoint(0,0){B} \tkzDefPoint(0,8){A} \tkzDefSquare(A,B) \tkzGetPoints{C}{D} \tkzDrawSquare(A,B) \tkzClipPolygon(A,B,C,D) \tkzDefPoint(4,8){F} \tkzDefPoint(4,0){E} \tkzDefPoint(4,4){Q} \tkzFillPolygon[color = green](A,B,C,D) \tkzDrawCircle[fill = orange](B,A)
\tkzDrawCircle[fill = purple](E,B) \tkzDefTangent[from=B](F,A) \tkzInterLL(F,tkzFirstPointResult)(C,D) \tkzInterLL(A,tkzPointResult)(F,E) \tkzDrawCircle[fill = yellow](tkzPointResult,Q) \tkzDefPointBy[projection= onto B--A](tkzPointResult) \tkzDrawCircle[fill = blue!50!black](tkzPointResult,A) \end{tikzpicture}

2 直线绘制和命名

下列命令用于绘制和命名直线

2.1 \tkzDrawLine命令: 绘制直线

只需要给出一条直线上的一对点,就可以绘制一条直线。在绘制直线时,可以使用add参数设置端点处向外扩展的距离(该选项由 Mark Wibrow 设计,具体代码如下)。

```
\tikzset{%
  add/.style args={#1 and #2}{
     to path={%

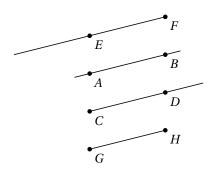
($(\tikztostart)!-#1!(\tikztotarget)$)--($(\tikztotarget)!-#2!(\tikztostart)$)%
\tikztonodes}}}
```

如果直线由三角形定义,则参数是 3 个点的列表 (三角形的 3 个顶点)。其中,第 2 个点是直线的起点,第 1 个和第 2 个点是直线终点。因此,旧命令\tkzDrawMedian中的 (A,B)(C) 应该改为 (B,C,A)。

\tkzDrawLine[〈命△	令选项 〉](⟨pt1	(pt2) or $((pt1,pt2,pt3))$
参数是2个或3个点。		
选项	默认值	含义
median	无	[median](A,B,C) 基点 B 处的中线
altitude	无	[altitude](C,A,B) 顶点 A 的高
bisector	无	[bisector](B,C,A) 顶点 C 的角平分线
none	无	绘制直线 (AB)
add= nb1 and nb2	.2 and .2	延伸线段
add定义了通过点 pt1	和 pt2 的延伸+	长度,两个数字均为百分比,也可在绘图中使用所有有效 TikZ 样式。

2 直线绘制和命名 6

2.1.1 add选项示例



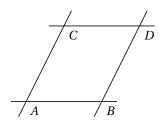
也可以使用相同的选项绘制多条线。

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \tkzInit[xmin=-2,xmax=3,ymin=-2.25,ymax=2.25]
  \tkzClip[space=.25]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){A}  \tkzDefPoint(2,0.5){B}
  \tkzDefPoint(0,-1){C}  \tkzDefPoint(2,-0.5){D}
  \tkzDefPoint(0,1){E}  \tkzDefPoint(2,1.5){F}
  \tkzDefPoint(0,-2){G}  \tkzDefPoint(2,-1.5){H}
  \tkzDrawLine(A,B)
  \tkzDrawLine[add = 0 and .5](C,D)
  \tkzDrawLine[add = 1 and 0](E,F)
  \tkzDrawLine[add = 0 and 0](G,H)
  \tkzDrawPoints(A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H)
  \tkzLabelPoints(A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H)
  \tkzLabelPoints(A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H)
  \end{tikzpicture}
```

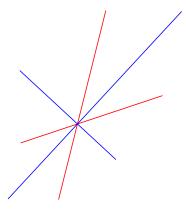
\tkzDrawLines[(命令选项)](\pt1,pt2 pt3,pt4,...))

参数是用空格分隔的直线点对,点对之间用逗号分隔。也可在绘制中使用所有有效 TikZ 样式。

2.1.2 \tkzDrawLines命令示例



2.1.3 add选项示例

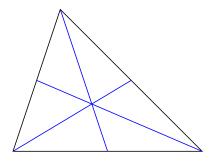


```
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){A}
  \tkzDefPoint(2,0){B}
  \tkzDefPoint(1,2){C}
  \tkzDefPoint(3,2){D}
  \tkzDrawLines(A,B C,D A,C B,D)
  \tkzLabelPoints(A,B,C,D)
\end{tikzpicture}
```

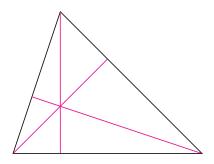
```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=.5]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){0}
  \tkzDefPoint(3,1){I}
  \tkzDefPoint(1,4){J}
  \tkzDefLine[bisector](I,0,J)
    \tkzDefLine[bisector out](I,0,J)
    \tkzDefLine[bisector out](I,0,J)
    \tkzDefLine[bisector out](I,0,J)
    \tkzDrawLines[add = 1 and .5,color=red](0,I 0,J)
  \tkzDrawLines[add = 1 and .5,color=blue](0,i 0,j)
  \end{tikzpicture}
```

2 直线绘制和命名 7

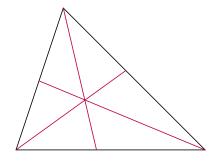
2.1.4 三角形的中线示例



2.1.5 三角形的高示例



2.1.6 三角形的角平分线示例



2.2 \tkzLabelLine命令:添加直线标注

\begin{tikzpicture} [scale=1.25]
 \tkzDefPoint(0,0){A}
 \tkzDefPoint(4,0){B}
 \tkzDefPoint(1,3){C}
 \tkzDrawPolygon(A,B,C)
 \tkzSetUpLine[color=blue]
 \tkzDrawLine[median](B,C,A)
 \tkzDrawLine[median](C,A,B)
 \tkzDrawLine[median](A,B,C)
 \end{tikzpicture}

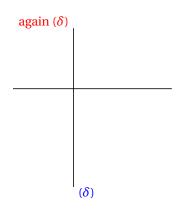
```
\begin{tikzpicture} [scale=1.25]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){A}
  \tkzDefPoint(4,0){B}
  \tkzDefPoint(1,3){C}
  \tkzDrawPolygon(A,B,C)
  \tkzDrawLine[color=magenta]
  \tkzDrawLine[altitude](B,C,A)
  \tkzDrawLine[altitude](C,A,B)
  \tkzDrawLine[altitude](A,B,C)
  \end{tikzpicture}
```

```
\begin{tikzpicture} [scale=1.25]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){A}
  \tkzDefPoint(4,0){B}
  \tkzDefPoint(1,3){C}
  \tkzDrawPolygon(A,B,C)
  \tkzDrawLine[color=purple]
  \tkzDrawLine[bisector](B,C,A)
  \tkzDrawLine[bisector](C,A,B)
  \tkzDrawLine[bisector](A,B,C)
  \end{tikzpicture}
```

\tkzLabelLine[〈命令选项〉](〈pt1,pt2〉){〈label〉}
参数 默认值 含义
label \tkzLabelLine(A,B){\$\Delta\$}
选项 默认值 含义
pos .5 pos是 TikZ 的一个选项
T以使用pos外,所有有效 TikZ 样式,特别是用于设置标注位置的above、right、等样式选项

2.2.1 \tkzLabelLine命令示例

pos是一个重要的选项,该选项的取值可以是大于1,也可以是负值。



```
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \tkzDefPoints{0/0/A,3/0/B,1/1/C}
  \tkzDefLine[perpendicular=through C,K=-1](A,B)
  \tkzGetPoint{c}
  \tkzDrawLines(A,B C,c)
  \tkzLabelLine[pos=1.25,blue,right](C,c){$(\delta)$}
  \tkzLabelLine[pos=-0.25,red,left](C,c){again $(\delta)$}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

3 绘制和标记线段

3.1 \tkzDrawSegment命令: 绘制线段

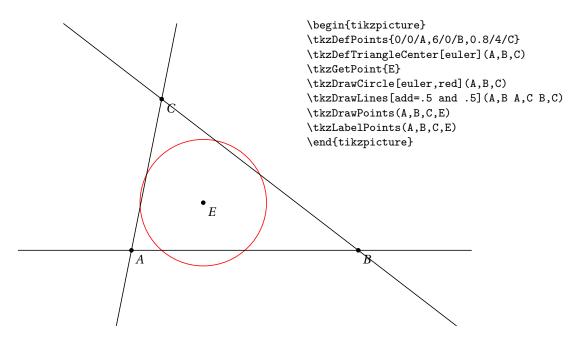
\tkzDrawSe	$gment[\langle \ \]$	命令选项)](<pt1,< th=""><th>pt2>)</th><th></th><th></th></pt1,<>	pt2>)		
参数是用逗号	分隔的线	段端点列制	隻,可以	使用所	有有效 Ti	kZ样词
参数	样例	含义				
(pt1,pt2)	(A,B)	绘制线段	[A,B]			
选项	样例	含义				
TikZ 选项		所有有	效 TikZ	2. 选项		
add	0 and 0	add =	kl and	<i>kr</i> ,		
•••	•••	允许线	段向左右	台扩展		
dim	无	dim =	{label	,dim,op	tion},	
	•••	允许为	图形添加	巾尺寸		

3.1.1 简单示例

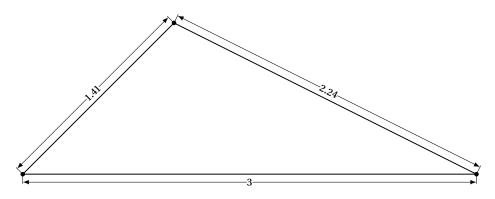


```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=1.5]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){A}
  \tkzDefPoint(2,1){B}
  \tkzDrawSegment[color=red,thin](A,B)
  \tkzDrawPoints(A,B)
  \tkzLabelPoints(A,B)
\end{tikzpicture}
```

3.1.2 使用add选项延伸线段



3.1.3 使用dim选项标注尺寸



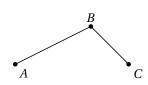
```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=4]
  \pgfkeys{/pgf/number format/.cd,fixed,precision=2}
  % 定义已知点
 \tkzDefPoint(0,0){A}
  \tkzDefPoint(3,0){B}
  \tkzDefPoint(1,1){C}
  % 绘制三角形和点
  \tkzDrawPolygon(A,B,C)
  \tkzDrawPoints(A,B,C)
  % 计算长度
  \tkzCalcLength[cm](A,B)\tkzGetLength{ABl}
  \tkzCalcLength[cm](B,C)\tkzGetLength{BCl}
  \tkzCalcLength[cm](A,C)\tkzGetLength{ACl}
  %添加尺寸标注
  \tkzDrawSegment[dim={\pgfmathprintnumber\BCl,6pt,transform shape}](C,B)
  \tkzDrawSegment[dim={\pgfmathprintnumber\ACl,6pt,transform shape}](A,C)
  \tkzDrawSegment[dim={\pgfmathprintnumber\AB1,-6pt,transform shape}](A,B)
\end{tikzpicture}
```

3.2 \tkzDrawSegments命令: 绘制多条线段

该命令用于绘制选项相同的多条线段

\tkzDrawSegments[(命令选项)]((pt1,pt2 pt3,pt4,...))

参数是一组用空格分隔的线段的端点列表,两个端点之间用逗号分隔。在绘制中可以使用所有有效 TikZ 样式。



```
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \tkzInit[xmin=-1,xmax=3,ymin=-1,ymax=2]
  \tkzClip[space=1]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){A}
  \tkzDefPoint(2,1){B}
  \tkzDefPoint(3,0){C}
  \tkzDrawSegments(A,B,C)
  \tkzDrawPoints(A,B,C)
  \tkzLabelPoints[A,C)
  \tkzLabelPoints[above](B)
  \end{tikzpicture}
```

3.2.1 为线段添加箭头



```
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \tikzset{
    arr/.style={postaction=decorate,
    decoration={markings,
    mark=at position .5 with {\arrow[thick]{#1}}
    }}}
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){A}
  \tkzDefPoint(4,-4){B}
  \tkzDrawSegments[arr=stealth](A,B)
  \tkzDrawPoints(A,B)
  \end{tikzpicture}
```

3.3 \tkzMarkSegment命令:标记线段

\tkzMarkSegment[(命令选项)]((pt1,pt2))

该命令用于为线段添加标记。

选项	默认值	含义
pos	.5	标记位置
color	black	标记颜色
mark	none	标记类型
size	4pt	标记尺寸

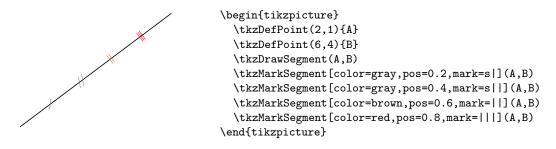
标记样式由 TikZ 提供,但也可使用基于 Yves Combe 方法的自定义标记样式。

3.3.1 几种标记示例



```
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \tkzDefPoint(2,1){A}
  \tkzDefPoint(6,4){B}
  \tkzDrawSegment(A,B)
  \tkzMarkSegment[color=brown,size=2pt,pos=0.4, mark=z](A,B)
  \tkzMarkSegment[color=blue,pos=0.2, mark=oo](A,B)
  \tkzMarkSegment[pos=0.8,mark=s,color=red](A,B)
  \end{tikzpicture}
```

3.3.2 mark选项示例

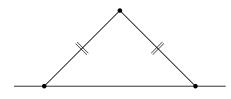


3.4 \tkzMarkSegments命令:标记多条线段

\tkzMarkSegments[(命令选项)]((pt1,pt2 pt3,pt4,...))

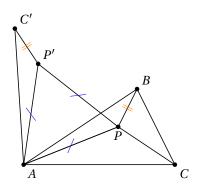
参数是用空格分隔的线段端点列表,每对端点用逗号分隔。可以使用所有有效 TikZ 样式。

3.4.1 标记等腰三角形示例



\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=1]
 \tkzDefPoints{0/0/0,2/2/A,4/0/B,6/2/C}
 \tkzDrawSegments(0,A A,B)
 \tkzDrawPoints(0,A,B)
 \tkzDrawLine(0,B)
 \tkzMarkSegments[mark=||,size=6pt](0,A A,B)
 \end{tikzpicture}

3.4.2 其它标记示例



```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=1]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){A}\tkzDefPoint(3,2){B}
  \tkzDefPoint(4,0){C}\tkzDefPoint(2.5,1){P}
  \tkzDrawPolygon(A,B,C)
  \tkzDefEquilateral(A,P) \tkzGetPoint{P'}
  \tkzDefPointsBy[rotation=center A angle 60](P,B){P',C'}
  \tkzDrawPolygon(A,P,P')
  \tkzDrawPolySeg(P',C',A,P,B)
  \tkzDrawSegment(C,P)
  \tkzDrawPoints(A,B,C,C',P,P')
  \tkzMarkSegments[mark=s|,size=6pt,
   color=blue](A,P P,P' P',A)
  \tkzMarkSegments[mark=||,color=orange](B,P P',C')
  \tkzLabelPoints(A,C) \tkzLabelPoints[below](P)
  \tkzLabelPoints[above right](P',C',B)
\end{tikzpicture}
```

3.5 \tkzLabelSegment命令: 标注线段

\tkzLabelSegment[(命令选项)]((pt1,pt2)){(label)}

用于标注一个线段或直线,可使用类似pos的所有有效 TikZ 样式。

 参数
 样例
 含义

 label
 \tkzLabelSegment(A,B){5}
 标注文本

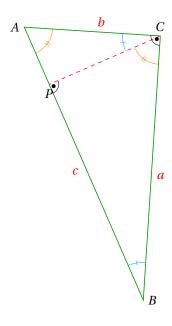
 (pt1,pt2)
 (A,B)
 被标注线段 [AB]

选项 默认值 含义

pos .5 标注的位置

3.5.1 多个标注示例

3.5.2 直角三角形的标注和标记示例



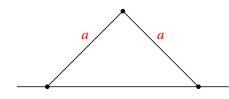
```
\begin{tikzpicture}[rotate=-60]
  \tikzset{label seg style/.append style = {%
            color
                       = red,
            }}
  \tkzDefPoint(0,1){A}
  \tkzDefPoint(2,4){C}
  \tkzDefPointWith[orthogonal normed,K=7](C,A)
  \tkzGetPoint{B}
  \tkzDrawPolygon[green!60!black](A,B,C)
  \tkzDrawLine[altitude,dashed,color=magenta](B,C,A)
  \tkzGetPoint{P}
  \tkzLabelPoint[left](A){$A$}
  \tkzLabelPoint[right](B){$B$}
  \tkzLabelPoint[above](C){$C$}
  \tkzLabelPoint[below](P){$P$}
  \tkzLabelSegment[](B,A){$c$}
  \tkzLabelSegment[swap](B,C){$a$}
  \tkzLabelSegment[swap](C,A){$b$}
  \tkzMarkAngles[size=1cm,
     color=cyan,mark=|](C,B,A A,C,P)
  \tkzMarkAngle[size=0.75cm,
     color=orange,mark=||](P,C,B)
  \tkzMarkAngle[size=0.75cm,
      color=orange,mark=||](B,A,C)
  \tkzMarkRightAngles[german](A,C,B B,P,C)
\end{tikzpicture}
```

3.6 \tkzLabelSegments命令: 标注多条线段

\tkzLabelSegments[(命令选项)]((pt1,pt2 pt3,pt4,...))

如果多条线段的标注样式相同,则可以使用该命令一次性进行标注。

3.6.1 等腰三角形的标注示例



```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=1]
  \tkzDefPoints{0/0/0,2/2/A,4/0/B,6/2/C}
  \tkzDrawSegments(0,A,B)
  \tkzDrawPoints(0,A,B)
  \tkzDrawLine(0,B)
  \tkzLabelSegments[color=red,above=4pt](0,A,A,B){$a$}
\end{tikzpicture}
```