

# The **easing** Library for PGF

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## 1 Introduction

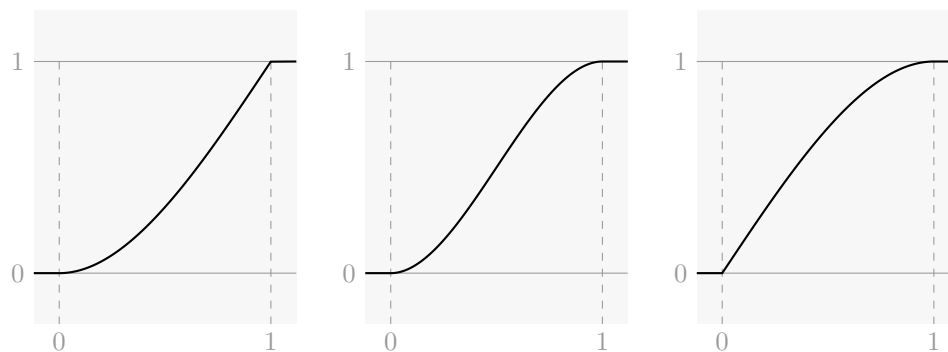
This library provides easing functions for the PGF mathematical engine.

## 2 Usage

## 3 List of easing function shapes

### 3.1 Polynomial and trigonometric

#### 3.1.1 The smooth and smoother shapes



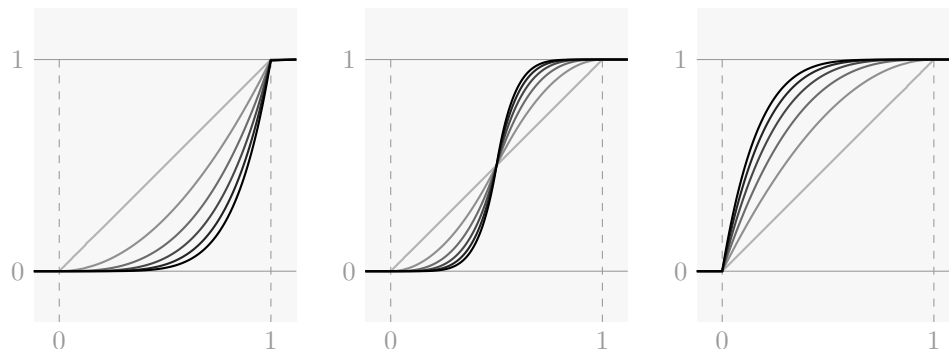
#### 3.1.2 The pow shape and friends (linear, quad, cubic, quart, and quint)

Polynomial easing. The ease-in form is defined as  $t^n$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ , where the exponent  $n$  is set by the PGF key `/easing/pow/exponent`, and should be greater than  $-1$ . The exponent defaults to 2.4.

When  $n = 1$ , the function is linear between 0 and 1.

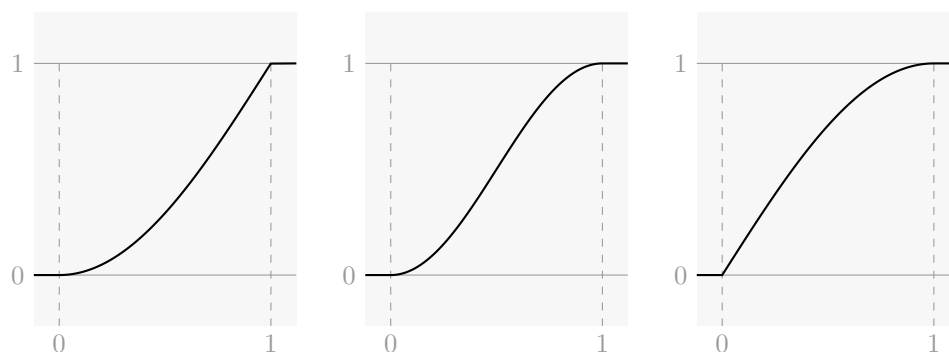
The shapes `linear`, `quad`, `cubic`, `quart`, and `quint` are the same functions as `pow` with  $n = 1, \dots, 5$ , respectively. Computations for these shapes are implemented

with  $\text{\TeX}$  registers, which is a little faster and more accurate than setting the argument then evaluating the equivalent `pow` function.



### 3.1.3 The sine shape

An easing function that looks like a section of a sinusoid. The ease-out form is defined as  $\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}t)$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ .

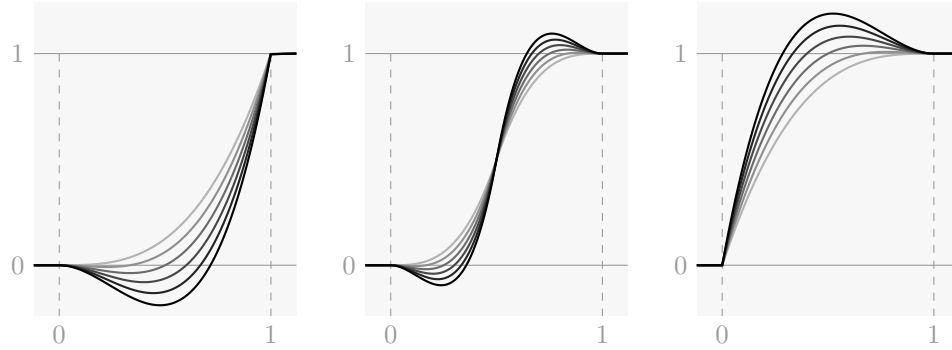


## 3.2 Other

### 3.2.1 The back shape

Anticipatory easing. The ease-in form is defined as  $t^2(1-t)s + t^3$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ , where the parameter  $s$  is set by the PGF key `/easing/back/overshoot`. The parameter  $n$  defaults to 1.6.

When  $s = 0$ , there is no overshoot, and the function is equivalent to `pow` with  $n = 3$ .



## 4 Implementation

`\ifeasing@withfpu` This library uses  $\text{\TeX}$  registers and PGF's mathematical engine for computations.  
`\easing@divide` It is possible that the user is loading this library together with the floating point unit library. We save the basic routines from `pgfmath` so that when this happens, the FPU doesn't break everything when it does a switcharoo with the `pgfmath` macros.

```

1 \newif\ifeasing@withfpu
2 \expandafter\ifx\csname pgflibraryfpuifactive\endcsname\relax
3 \easing@withfpufalse
4 \else
5 \easing@withfputrue
6 \fi
7 \ifeasing@withfpu
8 \let\easing@divide\pgfmath@basic@divide@
9 \let\easing@cos\pgfmath@basic@cos@
10 \let\easing@exp\pgfmath@basic@exp@
11 \let\easing@ln\pgfmath@basic@ln@
12 \else
13 \let\easing@divide\pgfmathdivide@
14 \let\easing@cos\pgfmathcos@
15 \let\easing@exp\pgfmathexp@
16 \let\easing@ln\pgfmathln@
17 \fi

```

`\easing@linearstep@ne` In absence of the FPU, the next section of code defines `\easing@linearstep`,  
`\easing@linearstep@fixed` which expects as arguments plain numbers (i.e. things that can be assigned to  
`\easing@linearstep@float` dimension registers). The net effect of `\easing@linearstep{#1}{#2}{#3}` is to  
`\easing@linearstep` set `\pgfmathresult` to  $\frac{\#3-\#1}{\#2-\#1}$ , clamped to between 0 and 1.

If the FPU is loaded, `\easing@linearstep` is instead named `\easing@linearstep@fixed`, and we additionally define `\easing@linearstep@float`, which expects FPU-format floats as arguments. We do not format the output as a float since the FPU is smart enough to do that conversion quietly on its own.

The `\easing@linearstep` routine is the first step in the definition of all other routines that compute easing functions.

```

18 \def\easing@linearstep@ne#1{%
19   \begingroup
20   \pgf@x#1pt
21   \ifdim1pt<\pgf@x\pgf@x 1pt\fi
22   \ifdim0pt>\pgf@x\pgf@x 0pt\fi
23   \pgfmathreturn\pgf@x
24   \endgroup
25 }%
26 \expandafter\def
27 \csname easing@linearstep\ifeasing@withfpu @fixed\fi\endcsname#1#2#3{%
28   \begingroup
29   \pgf@xa#3pt
30   \pgf@xb#2pt
31   \pgf@xc#1pt
32   \ifdim\pgf@xb=\pgf@xc
33     \edef\pgfmathresult{\ifdim\pgf@xa>\pgf@xb 1\else 0\fi}%
34   \else
35     \advance\pgf@xa-\pgf@xc
36     \advance\pgf@xb-\pgf@xc
37     \easing@divide{\pgfmath@tonumber\pgf@xa}{\pgfmath@tonumber\pgf@xb}%
38     \easing@linearstep@ne\pgfmathresult
39     \fi
40     \pgfmathsmuggle\pgfmathresult
41   \endgroup
42 }%
43 \ifeasing@withfpu
44 \def\easing@linearstep@float#1#2#3{%
45   \begingroup
46   \pgfmathfloatsubtract{#3}{#1}%
47   \edef\pgf@tempa{\pgfmathresult}%
48   \pgfmathfloatsubtract{#2}{#1}%
49   \edef\pgf@tempb{\pgfmathresult}%
50   \pgfmathfloatifflags{\pgf@tempb}{0}{%
51     \pgfmathfloatifflags{\pgf@tempa}{-}{%
52       \edef\pgfmathresult{0}%
53     }{%
54       \edef\pgfmathresult{1}%
55     }%
56   }{%
57     \pgfmathfloatdivide\pgf@tempa\pgf@tempb
58     \pgfmathfloattofixed{\pgfmathresult}%
59     \easing@linearstep@ne\pgfmathresult
60   }%
61   \pgfmathsmuggle\pgfmathresult
62   \endgroup
63 }%
64 \def\easing@linearstep#1#2#3{%

```

```

65 \pgflibraryfpuiactive{%
66   \easing@linearstep@float{#1}{#2}{#3}}{%
67   \easing@linearstep@fixed{#1}{#2}{#3}}%
68 }%
69 \fi

```

`\easing@linearstep@easein@ne` The linear ease-in and ease-out functions are identical to the linear step function.  
`\easing@linearstep@easeout@ne` We define the respective macros so as not to surprise the user with their absence.

```

70 \let\easing@lineareasein\easing@linearstep
71 \pgfmathdeclarefunction{lineareasein}{3}{%
72   \easing@lineareasein{#1}{#2}{#3}}%
73 \let\easing@lineareaseout\easing@linearstep
74 \pgfmathdeclarefunction{lineareaseout}{3}{%
75   \easing@lineareasein{#1}{#2}{#3}}%

```

`\easing@derive@easein@nefromstep@ne` The pattern in general is that, for each shape, we define the one-parameter version  
`\easing@derive@easeout@nefromstep@ne` of the step, ease-in, and ease-out routines interpolating between values 0 at 1 at  
`\easing@derive@step@nefromeasein@ne` the ends of the unit interval. Then by composing with `\easing@linearstep`, we  
`\easing@derive@easeout@nefromeasein@ne` obtain the three-parameter versions that allow the user to specify the begin and  
end points of the interpolation.

Most of the time it suffices to define just one of the three one-parameter versions of a shape to be able to infer the form of all three. This is done with the `\easing@derive-from-` macros.

```

76 \def\easing@derive@easein@nefromstep@ne#1{%
77   \expandafter\def\csname easing@#1easein@ne\endcsname##1{%
78     \begingroup
79     \pgf@x##1 pt
80     \divide\pgf@x 2
81     \csname easing@#1step@ne\endcsname{\pgfmath@tonumber\pgf@x}%
82     \pgf@x\pgfmathresult pt
83     \multiply\pgf@x 2
84     \pgfmathreturn\pgf@x
85   \endgroup
86 }%
87 }%
88 \def\easing@derive@easeout@nefromstep@ne#1{%
89   \expandafter\def\csname easing@#1easeout@ne\endcsname##1{%
90     \begingroup
91     \pgf@x##1 pt
92     \divide\pgf@x 2
93     \advance\pgf@x 0.5pt
94     \csname easing@#1step@ne\endcsname{\pgfmath@tonumber\pgf@x}%
95     \pgf@x\pgfmathresult pt
96     \multiply\pgf@x 2
97     \advance\pgf@x -1pt
98     \pgfmathreturn\pgf@x

```

```

99     \endgroup
100 }%
101 }%
102 \def\easing@derive@step@nefromeasein@ne#1{%
103   \expandafter\def\csname easing@#1step@ne\endcsname##1{%
104     \begingroup
105       \pgf@x##1 pt
106       \multiply\pgf@x 2
107       \ifdim\pgf@x<1pt
108         \csname easing@#1easein@ne\endcsname{\pgfmath@tonumber\pgf@x}%
109         \pgf@x\pgfmathresult pt
110         \divide\pgf@x 2
111       \else
112         \multiply\pgf@x -1
113         \advance\pgf@x 2pt
114         \csname easing@#1easein@ne\endcsname{\pgfmath@tonumber\pgf@x}%
115         \pgf@x\pgfmathresult pt
116         \divide\pgf@x 2
117         \multiply\pgf@x -1
118         \advance\pgf@x 1pt
119       \fi
120       \pgfmathreturn\pgf@x
121     \endgroup
122   }%
123 }%
124 \def\easing@derive@easeout@nefromeasein@ne#1{%
125   \expandafter\def\csname easing@#1easeout@ne\endcsname##1{%
126     \begingroup
127       \pgf@x##1pt
128       \multiply\pgf@x -1
129       \advance\pgf@x 1pt
130       \csname easing@#1easein@ne\endcsname{\pgfmath@tonumber\pgf@x}%
131       \pgf@x\pgfmathresult pt
132       \multiply\pgf@x -1
133       \advance\pgf@x 1pt
134       \pgfmathreturn\pgf@x
135     \endgroup
136   }%
137 }

```

`\easing@pgfmathinstall` The three-parameter versions of each routine is installed into the mathematical engine, so that they are available in `\pgfmathparse`.

```

138 \def\easing@pgfmathinstall#1{%
139   \pgfmathdeclarefunction{#1step}{3}{%
140     \easing@linearstep{##1}{##2}{##3}%
141     \csname easing@#1step@ne\endcsname\pgfmathresult
142   }%
143   \pgfmathdeclarefunction{#1easein}{3}{%
144     \easing@linearstep{##1}{##2}{##3}%

```

```

145     \csname easing@#1easein@ne\endcsname\pgfmathresult
146 }%
147 \pgfmathdeclarefunction{#1easeout}{3}{%
148     \easing@linearstep{##1}{##2}{##3}%
149     \csname easing@#1easeout@ne\endcsname\pgfmathresult
150 }%
151 }%

```

`\easing@smoothstep@ne` The smooth shape.

```

\begin{tikzpicture}
\draw[smooth] (0,0) .. controls (1,0) and (2,0) .. (3,1);
\end{tikzpicture}
\def\easing@smoothstep@ne#1{%
  \begin{pgfplots}
    \pgfplotsset{compat=1.16}
    \begin{axis}
      \draw[smooth] (0,0) .. controls (1,0) and (2,0) .. (3,1);
    \end{axis}
  \end{pgfplots}
}
\def\easing@smoothstep@ne#1{%
  \begin{pgfplots}
    \pgfplotsset{compat=1.16}
    \begin{axis}
      \draw[smooth] (0,0) .. controls (1,0) and (2,0) .. (3,1);
    \end{axis}
  \end{pgfplots}
}
\def\easing@smoothstep@ne#1{%
  \begin{pgfplots}
    \pgfplotsset{compat=1.16}
    \begin{axis}
      \draw[smooth] (0,0) .. controls (1,0) and (2,0) .. (3,1);
    \end{axis}
  \end{pgfplots}
}

```

`\easing@sinestep@ne` The sine shape.

`\easing@sineeasein@ne` We write down both the `easein` and `step` forms of this, since they are simple compared to what would have been obtained by `\easing@derive-`.

`\easing@sineeaseout@ne`

```

166 \def\easing@sineeasein@ne#1{%
167     \begin{pgfplots}
168     \pgfplotsset{compat=1.16}
169     \begin{axis}
170     \draw[smooth] (0,0) .. controls (1,0) and (2,0) .. (3,1);
171     \draw[smooth] (0,0) .. controls (1,0) and (2,0) .. (3,1);
172     \draw[smooth] (0,0) .. controls (1,0) and (2,0) .. (3,1);
173     \draw[smooth] (0,0) .. controls (1,0) and (2,0) .. (3,1);
174     \draw[smooth] (0,0) .. controls (1,0) and (2,0) .. (3,1);
175     \end{axis}
176 \end{pgfplots}
177 \def\easing@sinestep@ne#1{%
178     \begin{pgfplots}
179     \pgfplotsset{compat=1.16}
180     \begin{axis}
181     \draw[smooth] (0,0) .. controls (1,0) and (2,0) .. (3,1);
182     \draw[smooth] (0,0) .. controls (1,0) and (2,0) .. (3,1);
183     \draw[smooth] (0,0) .. controls (1,0) and (2,0) .. (3,1);
184     \draw[smooth] (0,0) .. controls (1,0) and (2,0) .. (3,1);
185     \draw[smooth] (0,0) .. controls (1,0) and (2,0) .. (3,1);

```

```

186 \pgfmathreturn\pgf@x
187 \endgroup
188 }%
189 \easing@derive@easeout@nefromeasein@ne{sine}%
190 \easing@pgfmathinstall{sine}%

```

\easing@powstep@ne The pow shape.

\easing@poweasein@ne  
\easing@poweaseout@ne Because of some wonkiness in the FPU, instead of invoking the pow function from pgfmath, we compute  $t^n$  approximately by computing  $e^{n \ln t}$  using ln and exp instead (which is what pgfmath does anyway when the exponent is not an integer.)

```

191 \pgfkeys{/easing/.is family}%
192 \pgfkeys{easing,
193   pow/exponent/.estore in=\easing@param@pow@exponent,
194   pow/exponent/.default=2.4,
195   pow/exponent}%
196 \def\easing@poweasein@ne#1{%
197   \beginpgfgroup
198   \pgf@x#1pt
199   \ifdim\pgf@x=0pt
200     \edef\pgfmathresult{0}%
201   \else
202     \easing@ln{#1}%
203     \pgf@x\pgfmathresult pt
204     \pgf@x\easing@param@pow@exponent\pgf@x
205     \easing@exp{\pgfmath@tonumber\pgf@x}%
206     \fi
207     \pgfmathsmuggle\pgfmathresult
208   \endpgfgroup
209 }%
210 \easing@derive@easeout@nefromeasein@ne{pow}%
211 \easing@derive@step@nefromeasein@ne{pow}%
212 \easing@pgfmathinstall{pow}%

```

\easing@quadstep@ne The quad-, cubic-, quart-, and quint- routines have explicit definitions.

```

\easing@quadeasein@ne
\easing@quadeaseout@ne
213 \def\easing@quadeasein@ne#1{%
214   \beginpgfgroup
215   \pgf@x#1pt
216   \edef\pgf@temp{\pgfmath@tonumber\pgf@x}%
217   \pgf@x\pgf@temp\pgf@x
218   \pgfmathreturn\pgf@x
219   \endpgfgroup
220 }%
221 \easing@derive@step@nefromeasein@ne{quad}%
222 \easing@derive@easeout@nefromeasein@ne{quad}%
223 \easing@pgfmathinstall{quad}%
224 \easing@quarteasein@ne
225 \easing@quarteaseout@ne

```



```

225 \def\easing@cubiceasein@ne#1{%
226   \begingroup
227   \pgf@x#1pt
228   \edef\pgf@temp{\pgfmath@tonumber\pgf@x}%
229   \pgf@x\pgf@temp\pgf@x
230   \pgf@x\pgf@temp\pgf@x
231   \pgfmathreturn\pgf@x
232   \endgroup
233 }%
234 \easing@derive@step@nefromeasein@ne{cubic}%
235 \easing@derive@easeout@nefromeasein@ne{cubic}%
236 \easing@pgfmathinstall{cubic}%
237
238 \def\easing@quarteasein@ne#1{%
239   \begingroup
240   \pgf@x#1pt
241   \edef\pgf@temp{\pgfmath@tonumber\pgf@x}%
242   \pgf@x\pgf@temp\pgf@x
243   \pgf@x\pgf@temp\pgf@x
244   \pgf@x\pgf@temp\pgf@x
245   \pgfmathreturn\pgf@x
246   \endgroup
247 }%
248 \easing@derive@step@nefromeasein@ne{quart}%
249 \easing@derive@easeout@nefromeasein@ne{quart}%
250 \easing@pgfmathinstall{quart}%
251
252 \def\easing@quinteasein@ne#1{%
253   \begingroup
254   \pgf@x#1pt
255   \edef\pgf@temp{\pgfmath@tonumber\pgf@x}%
256   \pgf@x\pgf@temp\pgf@x
257   \pgf@x\pgf@temp\pgf@x
258   \pgf@x\pgf@temp\pgf@x
259   \pgf@x\pgf@temp\pgf@x
260   \pgfmathreturn\pgf@x
261   \endgroup
262 }%
263 \easing@derive@step@nefromeasein@ne{quint}%
264 \easing@derive@easeout@nefromeasein@ne{quint}%
265 \easing@pgfmathinstall{quint}%

```

```

\easing@backstep@ne The back shape.
\easing@backeasein@ne
\easing@backeaseout@ne 266 \pgfkeys{easing,
267   back/overshoot/.estore in=\easing@param@back@overshoot,
268   back/overshoot/.default=1.6,
269   back/overshoot}%
270 \def\easing@backeasein@ne#1{%
271   \begingroup

```

```

272 \pgf@x#1pt
273 \edef\pgf@temp{\pgfmath@tonumber\pgf@x}%
274 \advance\pgf@x -1pt
275 \pgf@x\easing@param@back@overshoot\pgf@x
276 \advance\pgf@x\pgf@temp pt
277 \pgf@x\pgf@temp\pgf@x
278 \pgf@x\pgf@temp\pgf@x
279 \pgfmathreturn\pgf@x
280 \endgroup
281 }%
282 \easing@derive@step@nfromeasein@ne{back}%
283 \easing@derive@easeout@nfromeasein@ne{back}%
284 \easing@pgfmathinstall{back}%

```