

The angle  $\alpha$  is  $30^\circ$  in the example ( $\pi/6$  in radians). The sine of  $\alpha$ , which is the height of the red line, is

$$\sin \alpha = 1/2.$$

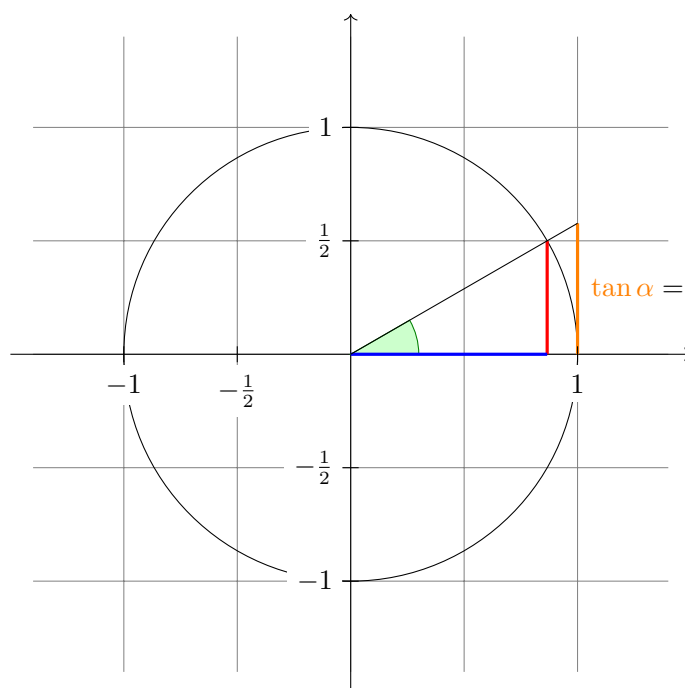
By the Theorem of Pythagoras we have  $\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1$ . Thus the length of the blue line, which is the cosine of  $\alpha$ , must be

$$\cos \alpha = \sqrt{1 - 1/4} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}.$$

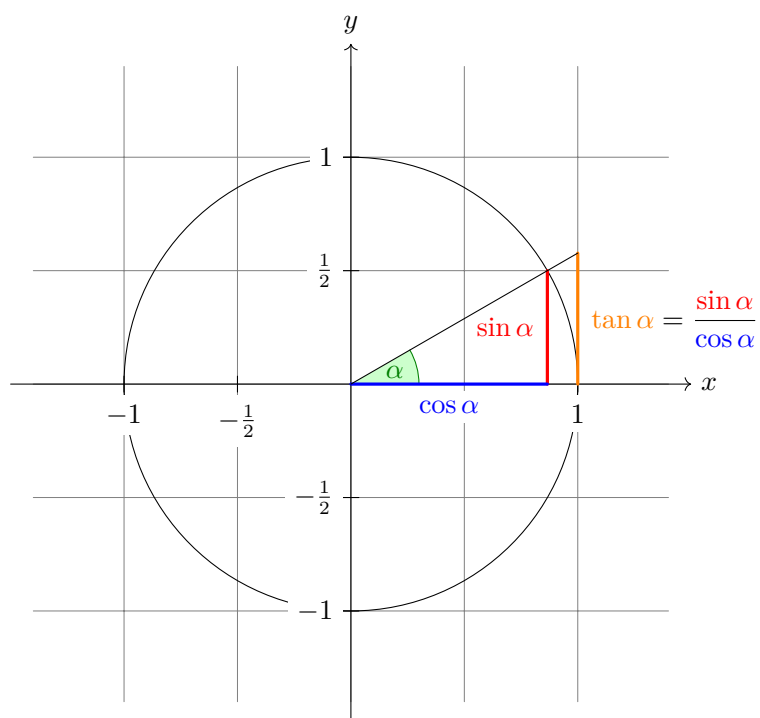
This shows that  $\tan \alpha$ , which is the height of the orange line, is

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = 1/\sqrt{3}.$$

图 1: 这是一个示例图片



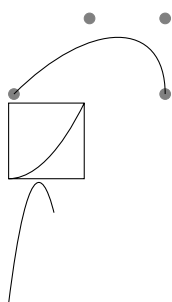
We are working on



The angle  $\alpha$  is  $30^\circ$  in the example ( $\pi/6$  in radians). The sine of  $\alpha$ , which is the height of the real line, is

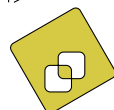
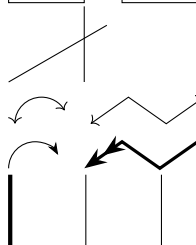
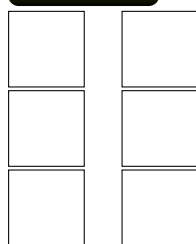
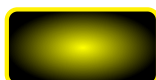
$$\sin \alpha = 1/2.$$

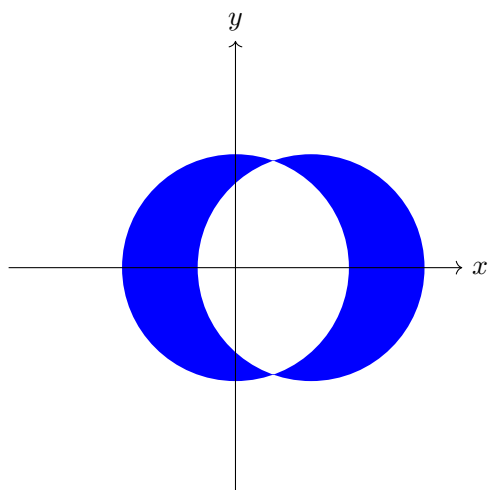
By the Theorem of Pythagoras...



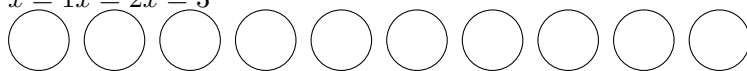
A sine

curve.





$$x = 1 \quad x = 2 \quad x = 3$$

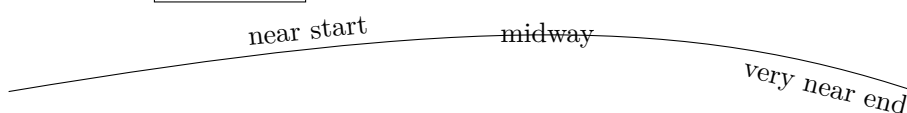


1,5	2,5	3,5	4,5	5,5
1,4	2,4	3,4	4,4	5,4
1,3	2,3	3,3	4,3	5,3
1,2	2,2	3,2	4,2	5,2
1,1	2,1	3,1	4,1	5,1

7,5	8,5	9,5	10,5	11,5	12,5
7,4	8,4	9,4	10,4	11,4	12,4
7,3	8,3	9,3	10,3	11,3	12,3
7,2	8,2	9,2	10,2	11,2	12,2
7,1	8,1	9,1	10,1	11,1	12,1

Text at node 2 b b b b b b b b b b b b

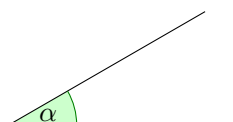
Text at node 1 a a a a a a a a a a



butt (default)

round

rect



- draw command

The path, which is specified following the command up to the semicolon, should be drawn

circle

rectangle

grid

arc

- path  
a series of straight lines and curves that are connected
- path extension operations  
For example: --
- curved path  
.. controls <first control point> and <second control point> .. <end point>. You can leave out the and hsecond control pointi, which causes the first one to be used twice
- even odd rule  
当图形出现重叠区域时，可以使用规则来确定填充区域。这个规则通过判断某一点是否在图形的奇数个区域内来决定是否填充
- cm transformation  
linear transformation to the coordinate system
- anchor

north:in the middle at the upper end of the shape

- inner sep  
控制节点内部文本或内容与节点边框之间的间距