# 第6讲 在 Mathematica 中作图

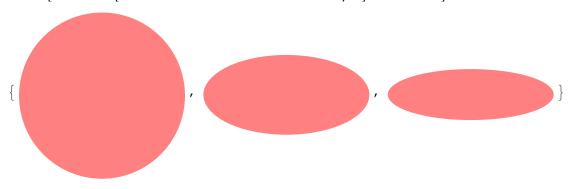
## 6-6 图元绘图

## 1. 二维图元绘图

```
Graphics[{primitives,选项}] 按选项画二维图元素primitives
Graphics[{pri1,选项1,pri2,选项2}]
 二维图形元素
                             说明
                                                    箭头
Arrow[{{x1, y1}, ...}]
Circle[{x, y}, {ra, rb}, {t1, t2}]
                         圆心在 {x,y},从弧度 t1到弧度 t2的椭圆弧
Disk[{x, y}, {ra, rb}, {t1, t2}]
                       圆心在 \{x, y\}, 从弧度 t1到弧度 t2的填实椭圆
                       默认值: {x,y} = {0,0}, {t1,t2} = {0,2Pi}
                                         依次连接相邻两点的线段
Line[{{x1, y1}, ...}]
                                                 点的位置 \{x, y\}
Point[{x, y}]
                                                        多边形
Polygon[{{x1, y1}, ...}]
Rectangle[{xmin, ymin}, {xmax, ymax}]
                        以 {xmin, ymin}, {xmax, ymax} 为顶角的矩形
                                                       插入元素
Inset[obj, ...]
                                     {x,y} 坐标处插入表达式expr
Text[expr, {x, y}]
例1:Circle[{x,y},r] 圆心在 {x,y}, 半径为r的圆弧线
    单位圆 Disk[1] 或 Disk[]
```

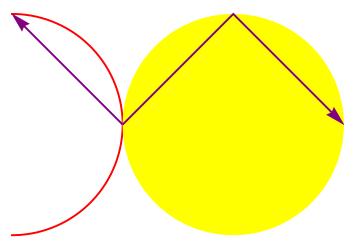
例2:选项 AspectRatio 的作用.

Table Graphics [{Pink, Disk[]}, AspectRatio  $\rightarrow 1/k$ ], {k, 1, 3}]



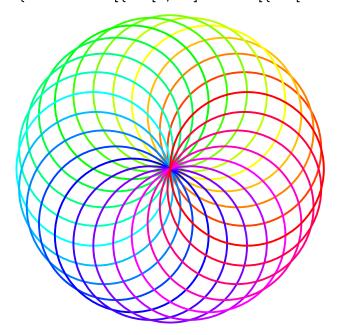
## 例3:可以转弯的箭头.

```
Graphics [\{Thick, Red, Circle[\{-1, 0\}, 1, \{-Pi/2, Pi/2\}],
  Yellow, Disk[{1, 0}], Purple, Arrowheads[Large],
  Arrow[{{0, 0}, {-1, 1}}], Arrow[{{0, 0}, {1, 1}, {2, 0}}]}
```



## 例4:多环图.

## Graphics [ $\left\{ \texttt{Thick},\, \texttt{Table}\big[\big\{ \texttt{Hue}\big[\texttt{t}\big/24\big],\, \texttt{Circle}\big[\big\{ \texttt{Cos}\big[2\, \texttt{Pi}\, \texttt{t}\big/24\big],\, \texttt{Sin}\big[2\, \texttt{Pi}\, \texttt{t}\big/24\big] \big\} \big] \right\},\, \left\{ \texttt{t},\, 24 \right\} \big] \right\} \big]$

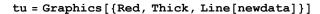


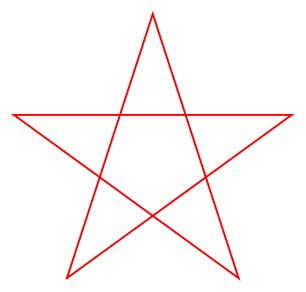
#### 例5:画五边形.

```
data = Table [{Cos[t], Sin[t]}, {t, Pi/2, 2 Pi + Pi/2, 2 Pi/5}];
Graphics[{Thick, Line[data]}]
```

#### 例6:画五角星.

```
newdata = {data[[3]], data[[1]], data[[4]], data[[2]], data[[5]], data[[3]]};
```





#### 例7:五角星插入到单位圆,正方形中。

```
\{ \texttt{Graphics}[\{ \texttt{LightRed}, \, \texttt{Disk}[\{0\,,\,0\}\,,\,1.1]\,,\, \texttt{Inset}[\texttt{tu}] \} ]\,,
 Graphics[{LightBlue, Rectangle[], Inset[tu]}]}
```

## 3. 三维 图元绘图

Graphics3D[{选项,图元素}]

Graphics3D[{选项1,图元素1,选项2,图元素2}]

```
三维图形元素 (primitives)
```

## 说明

点 Point[{x, y, z}] Line[{{x1, y1, z1}, ...}] Arrow[{pt1, pt2, pt3}, ...] Polygon[ $\{p_1, \ldots, p_n\}$ ] Text[expr, {x, y, z}] Sphere[p, r] Cuboid [ $p_{min}$ ,  $p_{max}$ ] Cylinder[ $\{x_1, y_1, z_1\}, \{x_2, y_2, z_2\}\}, r$ ]

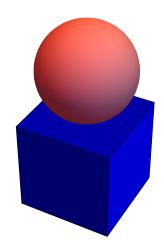
折线段 箭头 顶点为 $p_i$  的填充多边形多边形 在位置 {x,y,z} 处插入expr 球心为p半径为r的球体 左下角为 $p_{min}$ ,右上角为 $p_{max}$  立方体

表示半径为r围绕从  $(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  到  $(x_2, y_2, z_2)$  的线段的圆柱体 Cone[ $\{x_1, y_1, z_1\}, \{x_2, y_2, z_2\}\}, r$ ] 底部半径r, 中心为  $(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  , 顶点为  $(x_2, y_2, z_2)$  的圆锥体 表示中心在点p、半径为r的球 Ball[p, r] 连接一系列点的半径为 r 线状三维管体 **Tube** [ {  $pt_1$  ,  $pt_2$  , ... } , r]

#### 例1:画单位球和单位立方体.

#### Graphics3D[

 $\{Pink, Sphere[\{0, 0, 2\}], Blue, Cuboid[\{-1, -1, -1\}, \{1, 1, 1\}]\}, Boxed \rightarrow False]\}$ 



#### 例2:画多边形和一个点.

Graphics3D[{LightRed, Polygon[{{1, 0, 0}, {0, 1, 0}, {0, 0, 1}}], Red, PointSize[0.5], Point[{1/2, 1/2, 1/2}]}

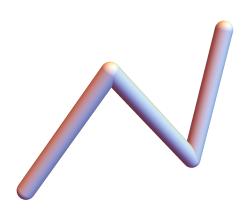
例3:将 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1$ 放在单位球中。

 $\label{eq:graphics3D[{Sphere[], Text[x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1, \{0, 0, 0\}]}, Boxed \rightarrow False]} \\$ 

例4:生成半径为 0.15 的管道

Tube [  $\{pt_1, pt_2, ...\}$  , r] 半径为 r 线段三维管体,线段由点列生成

 $\texttt{Graphics3D[Tube[\{\{1,\,1,\,-1\}\,,\,\{2,\,2,\,1\}\,,\,\{3,\,3,\,-1\}\,,\,\{3,\,4,\,1\}\}\,,\,0.15]\,,\,\texttt{Boxed} \rightarrow \texttt{False]}}$ 



 $\begin{aligned} & \text{Graphics3D[Tube[BSplineCurve[\{\{1,1,-1\},\{2,2,1\},\{3,3,-1\},\{3,4,1\}\},0.15]],} \\ & \text{Boxed} \rightarrow \text{False]} \end{aligned}$ 

## 例5:随机生成18个圆柱

圆柱图元 Cylinder[{ $\{x_1, y_1, z_1\}, \{x_2, y_2, z_2\}\}, r$ ] 生成半径为r围绕从  $(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  到  $(x_2, y_2, z_2)$  的线段的圆柱体

 $\label{lem:condition} Graphics 3D [Table [ \{Hue[RandomReal[]], Cylinder[RandomReal[10, \{2, 3\}]] \}, \ \{18\}]]$ 

