

TikZische Erlebnisse

Dante Frühjahrstagung 2025

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3. April 2025

Inhalt

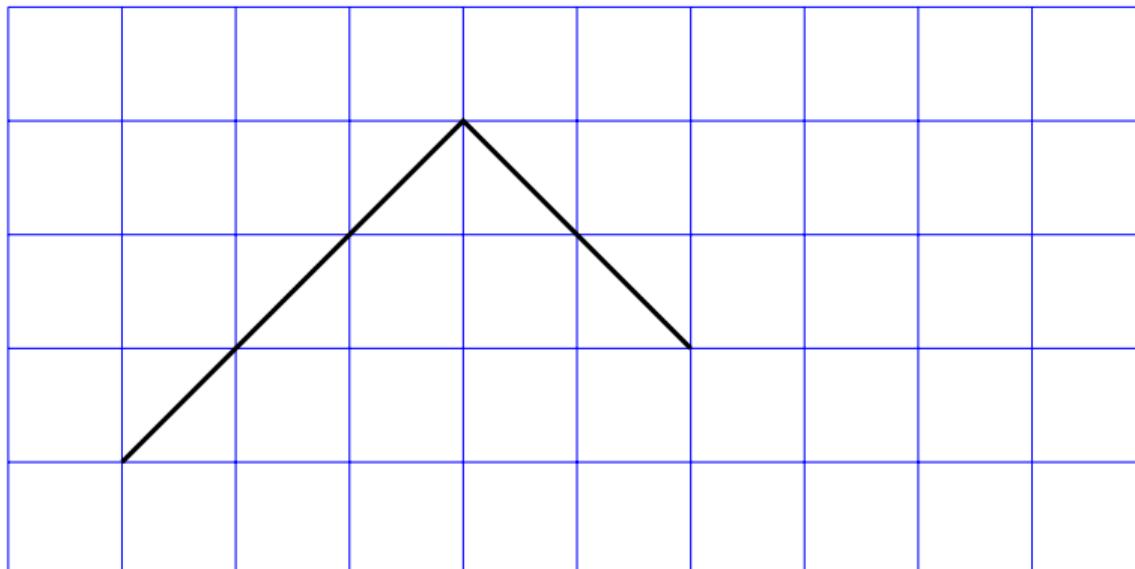
- ▶ Kurze – nicht vollständige – Vorstellung von TikZ-Grundlagen
- ▶ Beispiele, Beispiele, Beispiele...
- ▶ Siehe auch
https://github.com/UweZiegenhagen/TikZ_Tutorial

Geschichte

- ▶ TikZ = „TikZ ist kein Zeichenprogramm“
- ▶ TikZ = „Frontend“ für PGF („portable graphics format“)
- ▶ Entwickler Till Tantau, Christian Feuersänger
- ▶ Erscheinungsjahr 2005

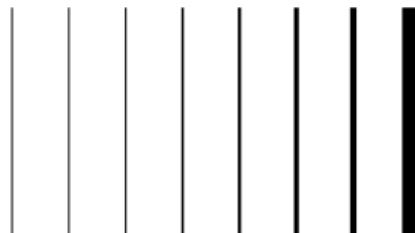
Einfache Linien

```
1 \begin{tikzpicture}
2 \draw[step=1cm,blue,thin] (0,0) grid (10,5);
3 \draw[very thick] (1,1) -- (4,4) -- (6,2);
4 \end{tikzpicture}
```



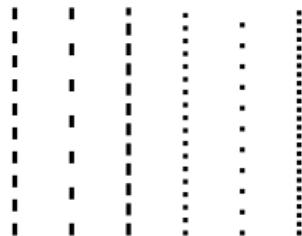
Liniendicken

```
1 \begin{tikzpicture}
2 \draw[ultra thin] (2,1) -- (2,3);
3 \draw[very thin] (2.5,1) -- (2.5,3);
4 \draw[thin] (3,1) -- (3,3);
5 \draw[semithick] (3.5,1) -- (3.5,3);
6 \draw[thick] (4,1) -- (4,3);
7 \draw[very thick] (4.5,1) -- (4.5,3);
8 \draw[ultra thick] (5,1) -- (5,3);
9 \draw[line width=4pt] (5.5,1) -- (5.5,3);
10 \end{tikzpicture}
```



Liniestile

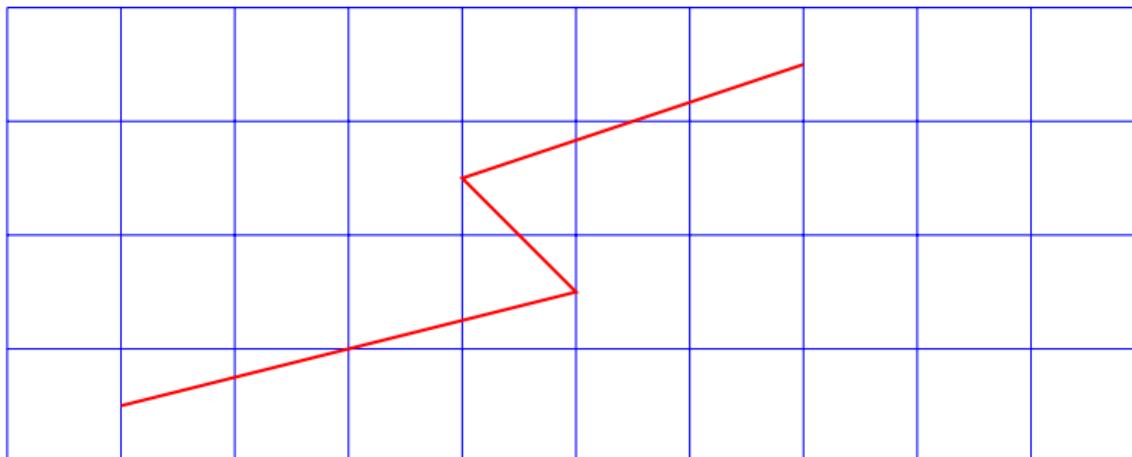
```
1 \begin{tikzpicture}
2   \draw[very thick, dashed] (2,1) -- (2,3);
3   \draw[very thick, loosely dashed] (2.5,1) -- (2.5,3);
4   \draw[very thick, densely dashed] (3,1) -- (3,3);
5   \draw[very thick, dotted] (3.5,1) -- (3.5,3);
6   \draw[very thick, loosely dotted] (4,1) -- (4,3);
7   \draw[very thick, densely dotted] (4.5,1) -- (4.5,3);
8 \end{tikzpicture}
```



Rel. Koordinaten I

mit Update der Koordinaten

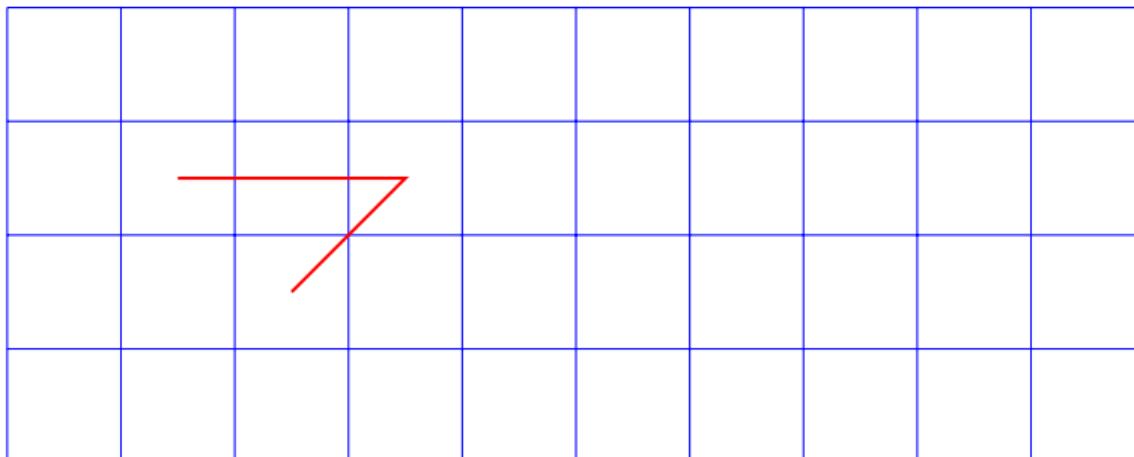
```
1 \begin{tikzpicture}
2 \draw[step=1cm,blue,thin] (0,0) grid (10,4);
3
4 \draw[thick, red] (1,0.5) -- ++(4,1) -- ++(-1,1) -- ++(3,1);
5 \end{tikzpicture}
```



Rel. Koordinaten II

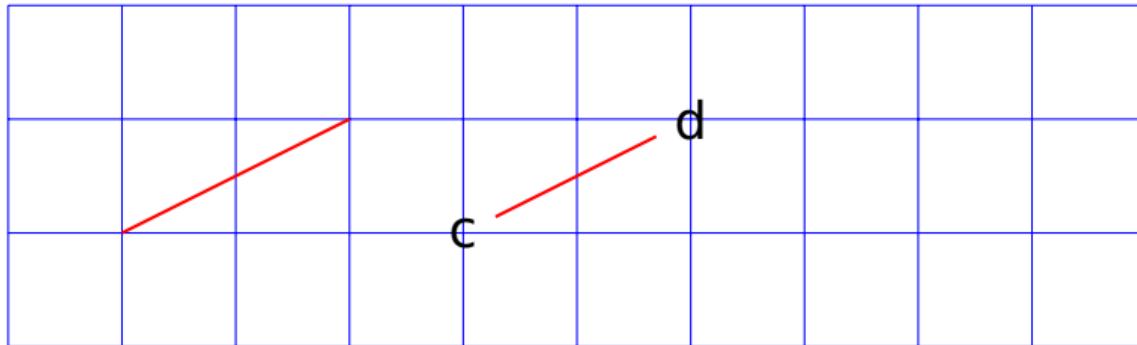
ohne Update der Koordinaten

```
1 \begin{tikzpicture}
2 \draw[step=1cm,blue,thin] (0,0) grid (10,4);
3
4 \draw[thick, red] (2.5,1.5) -- +(1,1) -- +(-1,1);
5 \end{tikzpicture}
```



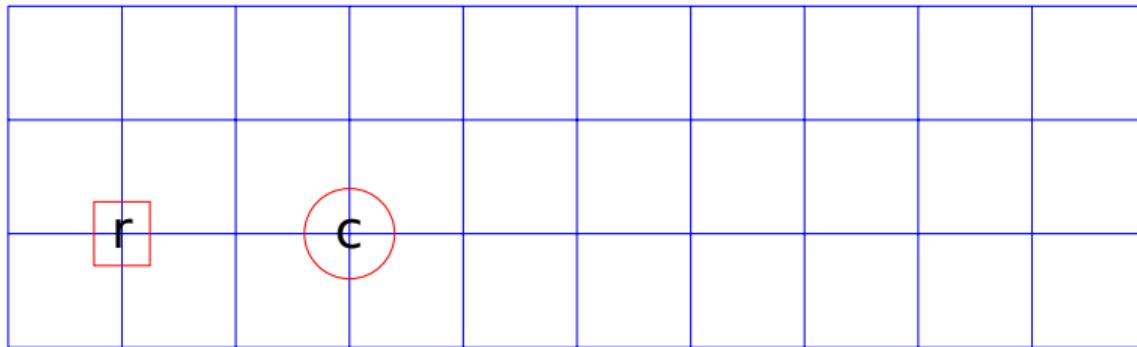
Nodes und Coordinates

```
1 \begin{tikzpicture}
2 \draw[step=1cm,blue,thin] (0,0) grid (10,3);
3
4 \coordinate (a) at (1,1);
5 \coordinate (b) at (3,2);
6 \draw[red, thick] (a) -- (b);
7
8 \node (c) at (4,1){c};
9 \node (d) at (6,2){d};
10 \draw[red, thick] (c) -- (d);
11 \end{tikzpicture}
```



Node Shapes

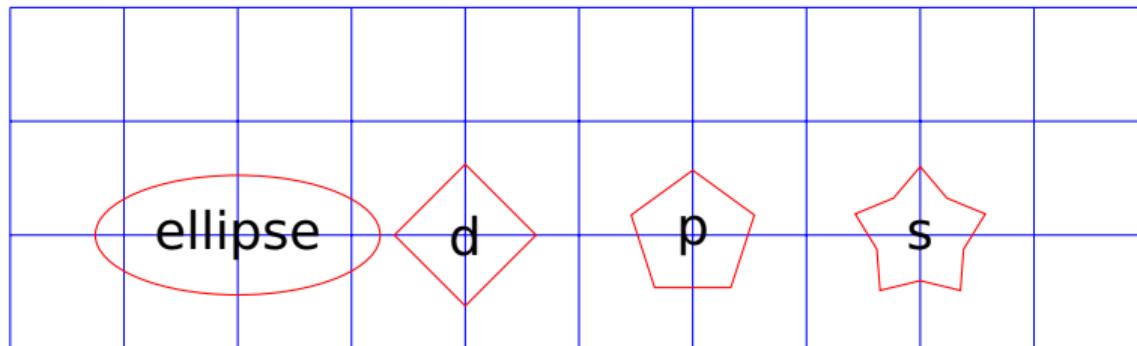
```
1 \begin{tikzpicture}
2 \draw[step=1cm,blue,thin] (0,0) grid (10,3);
3
4 \node[rectangle,draw = red] (r) at (1,1){r};
5 \node[circle,draw = red] (c) at (3,1){c};
6 \end{tikzpicture}
```



- ▶ mehr mit `\usetikzlibrary{shapes}`

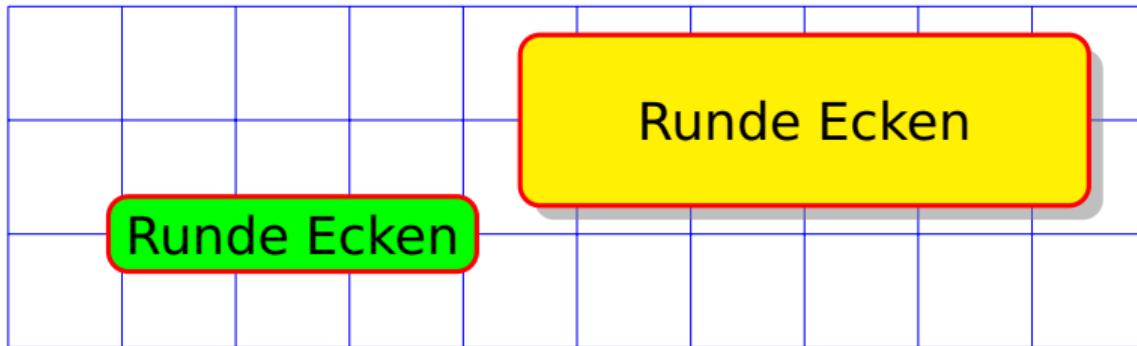
Die shapes Bibliothek

```
1 \begin{tikzpicture}
2 \draw[step=1cm,blue,thin] (0,0) grid (10,3);
3
4 \node[ellipse,draw = red] (e) at (2,1){ellipse};
5 \node[diamond,draw = red] (d) at (4,1){d};
6 \node[regular polygon,regular polygon sides=5,draw=red](p) at (6,1){p};
7 \node[star,star points=5,draw = red] (s) at (8,1){s};
8 \end{tikzpicture}
```



Shapes formatieren

```
1 \begin{tikzpicture}
2 \draw[step=1cm,blue,thin] (0,0) grid (10,3);
3
4 \node[rectangle,draw = red,very thick,rounded corners=5pt,fill=green] (r) at (2.5,1){Runde
   Ecken};
5
6 \node[rectangle,drop shadow,draw = red,very thick,rounded corners=5pt,minimum width=5cm,
      minimum height=15mm, fill=yellow] (r) at (7,2){Runde Ecken};
7 \end{tikzpicture}
```



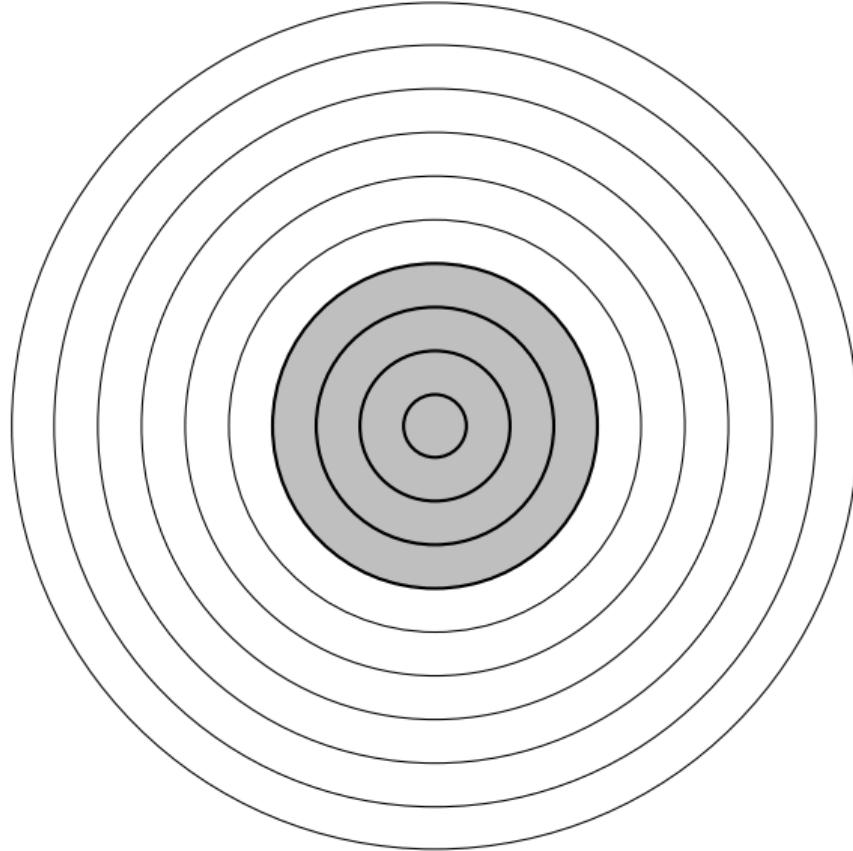
Anwendungen

- ▶ Zielscheibe 10m Luftpistole
- ▶ Weihnachtszahlen
- ▶ Kalender
- ▶ Synthesizer-Aufbau

Zielscheibe Luftpistole I

```
1 \begin{tikzpicture}
2 \coordinate (o) at (8,8);
3 \draw[black] (o) circle (77.5mm);
4 \draw[black] (o) circle (69.75mm);
5 \draw[black] (o) circle (61.75mm);
6 \draw[black] (o) circle (53.75mm);
7 \draw[black] (o) circle (45.75mm);
8 \draw[black] (o) circle (37.75mm);
9 \draw[black,thick,fill=lightgray] (o) circle (29.75mm);
10 \draw[black,thick] (o) circle (21.75mm);
11 \draw[black,thick] (o) circle (13.75mm);
12 \draw[black,thick] (o) circle (5.75mm);
13 \end{tikzpicture}
```

Zielscheibe Luftpistole II



Exkurs Positioning Library I

- ▶ Relative Koordinaten mit der positioning Library

above left

above

above right

left

a

right

below left

below

below right

3d5r

Exkurs Positioning Library II

```
1 \node at (0,0) [box] (a) {a};  
2 \node [below = of a,box] (b) {below};  
3 \node [above = of a,box] (c) {above};  
4 \node [left = of a,box] (d) {left};  
5 \node [right = of a,box] (e) {right};  
6 \node [below left = of a,box] (f) {below left};  
7 \node [below right= of a,box] (g) {below right};  
8 \node [above left = of a,box] (h) {above left};  
9 \node [above right= of a,box] (i) {above right};  
10 \node [below right = 3cm and 5cm of a,box] {3d5r};
```

Zielscheibe Luftpistole III

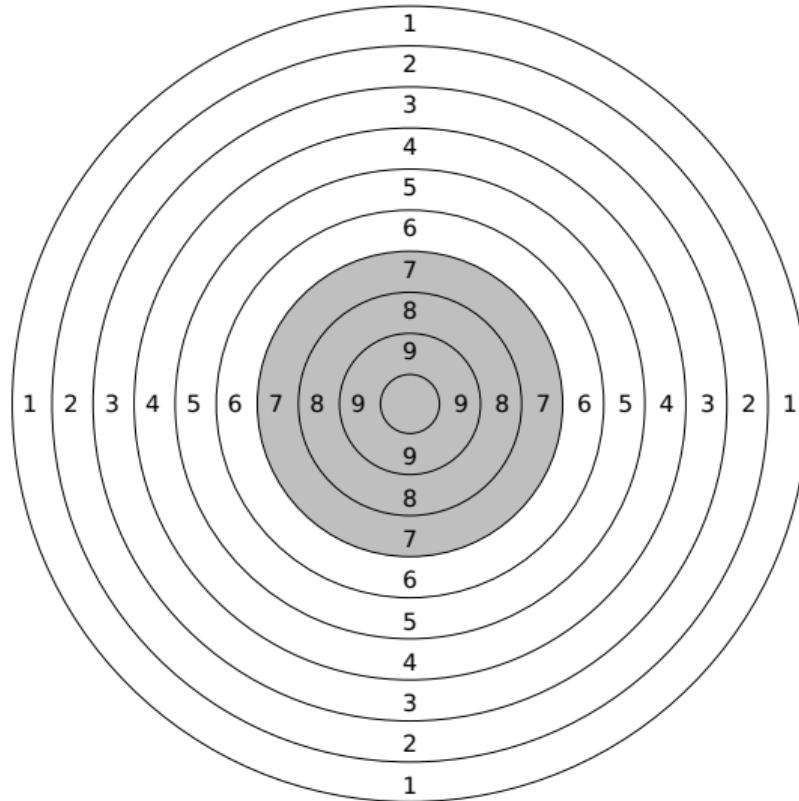
- ▶ Positioning-Bibliothek laden

```
1 \usetikzlibrary{positioning}
```

```
1 \begin{tikzpicture}
2 \node[right=0.7cm of o] {9};
3 \node[right=1.5cm of o] {8};
4 \node[right=2.3cm of o] {7};
5 \node[right=3.1cm of o] {6};
6 \node[right=3.9cm of o] {5};
7 \node[right=4.7cm of o] {4};
8 \node[right=5.5cm of o] {3};
9 \node[right=6.3cm of o] {2};
10 \node[right=7.1cm of o] {1};
11 \end{tikzpicture}
```

- ▶ wiederholen für left, above, below

Zielscheibe Luftpistole IV

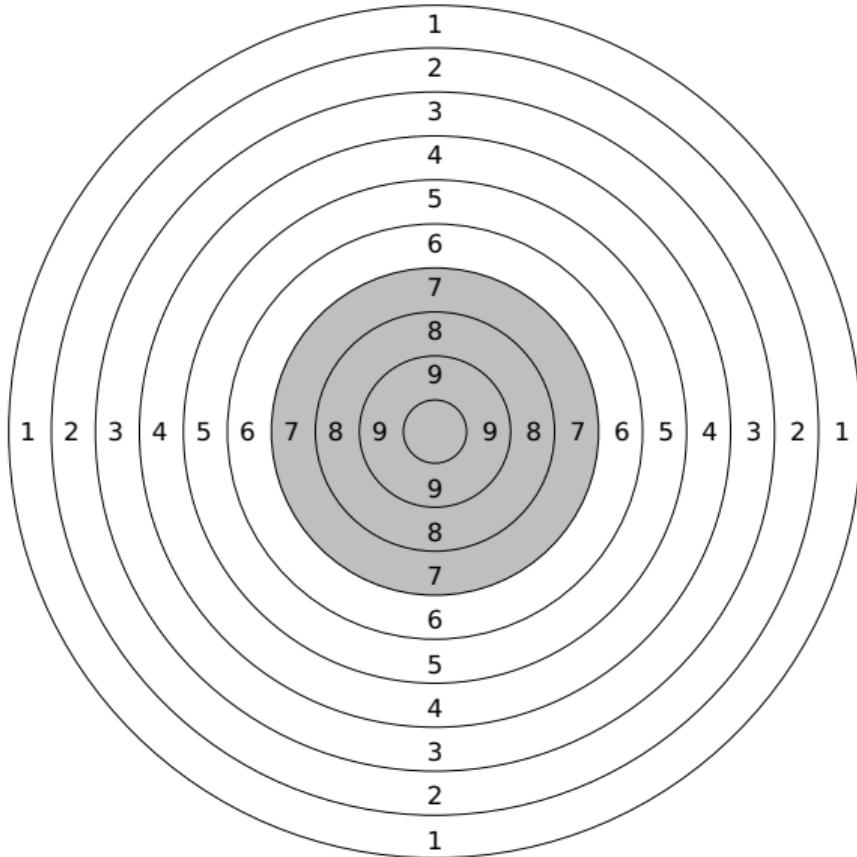


Zielscheibe Luftpistole V

► Code vereinfachen mit `listofitems` Paket

```
1 \usepackage{listofitems}
2 \setsepchar{;}
3 \coordinate (o) at (8,8);
4 \draw[black,thick,fill=lightgray] (o) circle (29.75mm);
5 \readlist\kreise{77.5;69.75;61.75;53.75;45.75;37.75;21.75;13.75;5.75}
6 \foreachitem\kreis\in\kreise{
7   \draw[black] (o) circle (\kreis mm);
8 }
9 \readlist\labels{7.1;6.3;5.5;4.7;3.9;3.1;2.3;1.5;0.7}
10 \readlist\directions{right;above;left;below}
11 \foreachitem\direction\in\directions{
12   \foreachitem\label\in\labels{
13     \node[\direction=\label cm of o] {\labelcnt};
14   }}
```

Zielscheibe Luftpistole VI



Weihnachtszahlen I

- ▶ Zahlen 1–24 für Weihnachten
- ▶ DIN A4 Blatt gut ausfüllen
- ▶ (Manuelle) Matrix von Nodes

```
1 \node at (0,0) {1};  
2 \node at (1,0) {2};  
3 \node at (2,0) {3};  
4 \node at (3,0) {4};  
5  
6 \node at (0,-1) {5};  
7 \node at (1,-1) {6};  
8 \node at (2,-1) {7};  
9 \node at (3,-1) {8};
```

Weihnachtszahlen II

1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16

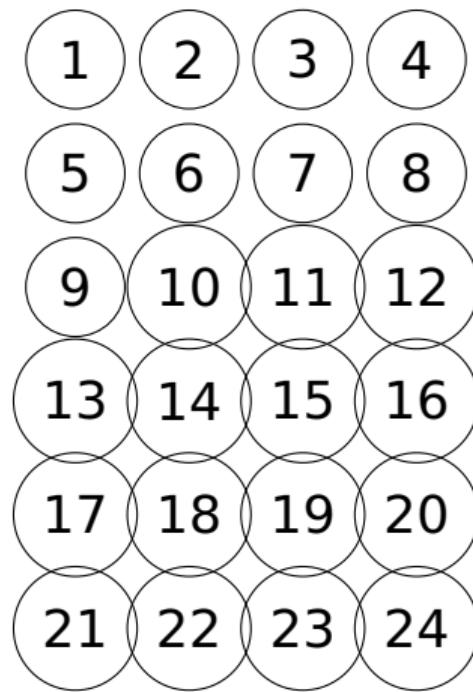
17 18 19 20

21 22 23 24

Weihnachtszahlen III

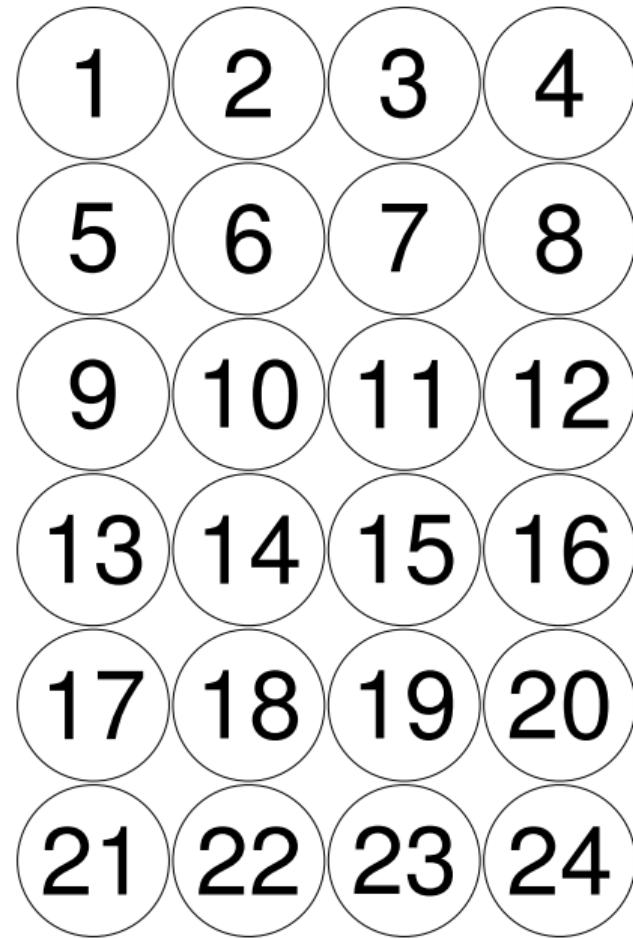
```
1 \tikzstyle{every node}=[circle,draw=black]
2
3 \node at (0,0) {1};
4 \node at (1,0) {2};
5 \node at (2,0) {3};
6 \node at (3,0) {4};
7
8 \node at (0,-1) {5};
9 \node at (1,-1) {6};
10 \node at (2,-1) {7};
11 \node at (3,-1) {8};
```

Weihnachtszahlen IV



Weihnachtszahlen V

```
1 \tikzstyle{every node}=[circle,draw=black,font=\fontsize{80}{80}\selectfont,x=41mm,y=41mm,minimum width=40mm,thick]
2
3 \node at (0,0) {1};
4 \node at (1,0) {2};
5 \node at (2,0) {3};
6 \node at (3,0) {4};
7
8 \node at (0,-1) {5};
9 \node at (1,-1) {6};
10 \node at (2,-1) {7};
11 \node at (3,-1) {8};
```



Kalender I

	Januar	Februar	März	April	Mai	Juni	Juli	August	September	Oktober	November	Dezember	
01	Mo	Sa	Sa	Di	Do	So	Di	Fr	Mo	Mi	Sa	Mo	01
02	Do	Do	Do	Mi	Fr	Mo	Mi	Fr	Mo	Do	Sa	Di	02
03	Fr	Mo	Mo	Do	Sa	Di	Do	So	Mo	Fr	Mo	Mi	03
04	Sa	Di	Di	Fr	Sa	Mo	Fr	Mo	Do	Sa	Di	Do	04
05	So	Mi	Mi	Sa	Mo	So	So	Fr	So	Mo	Si	Fr	05
06	Mo	Do	Do	So	Di	Fr	So	Mo	Mo	Mo	Do	Sa	06
07	Di	Fr	Fr	Mo	Mi	So	Mo	So	Di	Fr	So	Fr	07
08	Mo	Sa	Sa	Di	Da	So	Di	Fr	Mo	Mo	Sa	Mo	08
09	Do	So	So	Mi	Fr	Mo	Mo	Si	Do	Sa	Di	Di	09
10	Fr	Mo	Mo	So	So	Di	Do	So	Mo	Fr	Mo	Mo	10
11	Sa	Di	Di	Fr	So	Mo	Fr	Mo	Do	Sa	Di	Do	11
12	So	Mi	Mi	Sa	Mo	Do	So	Di	Fr	So	Mo	Fr	12
13	Mo	Do	Do	So	Di	Fr	So	Mo	So	Mo	Do	Se	13
14	Di	Fr	Fr	Mo	Mi	Sa	Mo	Do	So	Di	Fr	So	14
15	Si	So	Di	Do	So	Di	Fr	Mo	Mo	Si	So	Mo	15
16	Do	So	So	Mi	Fr	Mo	Mo	Si	Do	So	Di	Di	16
17	Fr	Mo	Mo	Do	Sa	Di	Do	So	Mo	Fr	Mo	Si	17
18	Si	Di	Di	Fr	So	Mo	Al	Fr	Mo	So	Si	Di	18
19	So	Mi	Mi	Sa	Mo	Do	Si	Fr	So	Si	Mo	Fr	19
20	Mo	Do	Do	Si	Di	Fr	Si	Mo	Si	Mo	Do	Se	20
21	Di	Fr	Fr	Mo	Mi	Si	Mo	Do	Si	Di	Fr	Si	21
22	Al	Sa	Sa	Di	Do	So	Di	Fr	Mo	Al	Sa	Mo	22
23	Do	Si	Si	Al	Fr	Mo	Al	Si	Do	Si	Di	Di	23
24	Fr	Mo	Mo	Do	Sa	Di	Do	So	Al	Fr	Mo	Al	24
25	Si	Di	Di	Fr	Si	Al	Fr	Mo	Do	Si	Di	Do	25
26	Mo	Al	Al	Si	Mo	Do	Si	Si	Fr	So	Al	Fr	26
27	Mo	Do	Do	Si	Di	Fr	Si	Al	Si	Mo	Do	Se	27
28	Di	Fr	Fr	Mo	Al	Si	Mo	Do	Si	Di	Fr	Se	28
29	Al	Si	Si	Da	So	Di	Fr	Mo	Al	Al	Sa	Mo	29
30	Do		Si	Al	Do	Si	Di	Fr	Do	Do	Sa	Di	30
31	Fr		Mo	Al	Fr	Mo	Al	Si	Fr		Al	Fr	31

Kalender II

- ▶ Excel = Lebensnotwendigkeit für BWLer
- ▶ Excel nutzen, um Kalender zu „bauen“
- ▶ Gleiches Konzept wie bei den Weihnachtzahlen: viele Nodes
- ▶ Excel-Formel

```
1 =WENNFEHLER("\node at (" & C$2-1 & "," & -1* $B3 & ") [" & WENN(LINKS(TEXT(DATWERT($B3&"."&C$2&"."&$B$2); "TTT")); 1)="S"; "weekend"; "workday") & "] {\hspace*{-0.9em}}{" & TEXT(DATWERT($B3&"."&C$2&"."&$B$2); "TTT") & "}}; ""; "")
```

Kalender III

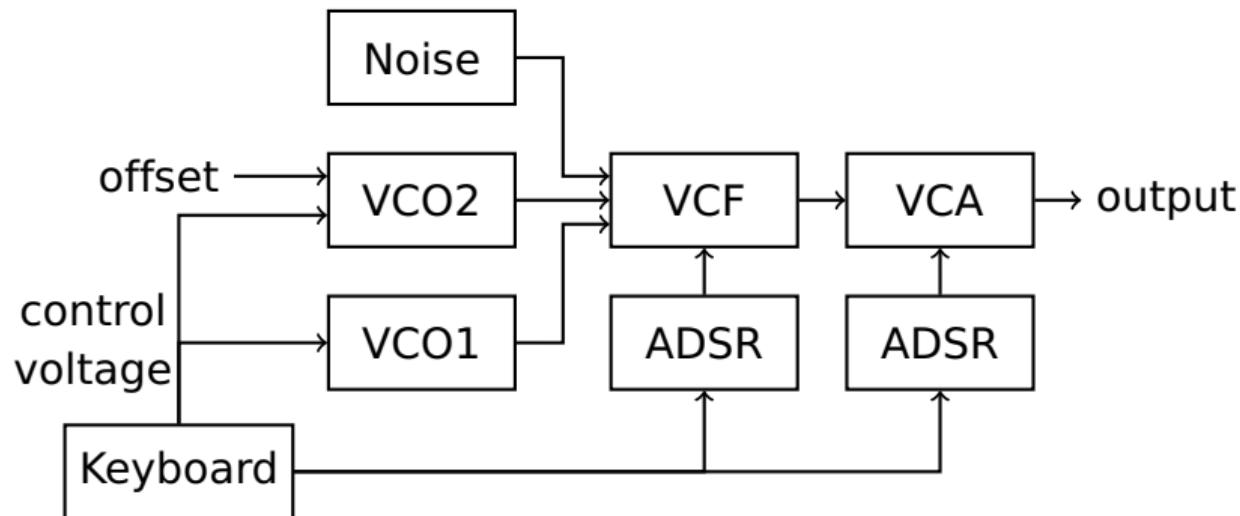
► \node at (0, -1) [workday] {\hspace*{-0.9em}Mi};

Kalender IV

	Januar	Februar	März	April	Mai	Juni	Juli	August	September	Oktober	November	Dezember	
01	Mo	Sa	So	Di	Do	So	Di	Fr	Mo	Mi	Sa	Mo	01
02	Do	Fr	Sa	So	Mo	Di	Fr	Mo	Do	Sa	Di	Fr	02
03	Fr	Mo	Mo	Do	Sa	Di	Do	So	Mo	Fr	Mo	Mo	03
04	Sa	Di	Di	Fr	Sa	Mo	Di	Fr	Mo	Sa	Di	Do	04
05	So	Mo	Mo	So	Mo	So	So	Di	Fr	Sa	Mo	Fr	05
06	Mo	Do	Do	So	Di	Fr	So	Mo	So	Mo	Do	Sa	06
07	Di	Fr	Fr	Mo	Mo	Di	Fr	Mo	So	Di	Fr	So	07
08	Mo	Sa	So	Di	Da	So	Di	Fr	Mo	Mo	Sa	Mo	08
09	Do	So	So	Mo	Fr	Mo	Mo	Mo	Di	Do	Sa	Di	09
10	Fr	Mo	Mo	So	So	Di	Fr	Mo	Mo	Fr	Mo	Mo	10
11	Sa	Di	Di	Fr	So	Mo	Fr	Mo	So	Sa	Di	Do	11
12	So	Mo	Mo	Sa	Mo	Do	So	Di	Fr	So	Mo	Fr	12
13	Mo	Do	Do	So	Di	Fr	So	Mo	So	Mo	Do	So	13
14	Di	Fr	Fr	Mo	Mo	Sa	Mo	Do	So	Di	Fr	So	14
15	Fr	Fr	Fr	Mo	Di	Do	So	Di	Fr	Mo	Mo	Sa	15
16	Do	So	So	Mo	Fr	Mo	Mo	Di	So	Do	So	Di	16
17	Fr	Mo	Mo	Do	Sa	Di	Do	So	Mo	Fr	Mo	Mo	17
18	Mo	Di	Di	Fr	So	Mo	Mo	Fr	Mo	So	Di	Do	18
19	Sa	Mo	Mo	Sa	Mo	Do	So	Di	Fr	So	Mo	Fr	19
20	Mo	Do	Do	Sa	Di	Fr	So	Mo	Di	So	Mo	Do	20
21	Di	Fr	Fr	Mo	Mo	Di	Fr	Mo	Do	Di	Fr	So	21
22	Mo	Sa	So	Di	Do	So	Di	Fr	Mo	Mo	Sa	Mo	22
23	Do	So	So	Mo	Fr	Mo	Mo	Di	Do	So	Di	Fr	23
24	Fr	Mo	Mo	Do	Sa	Di	Do	So	Mo	Fr	Mo	Mo	24
25	Fr	Di	Di	Fr	So	Mo	Fr	Mo	Do	So	Di	Do	25
26	Mo	Mo	Mo	Sa	Mo	Do	So	Di	Fr	So	Mo	Fr	26
27	Mo	Do	Do	Sa	Di	Fr	So	Mo	So	Mo	Do	So	27
28	Di	Fr	Fr	Mo	Mo	Si	Mo	Do	So	Di	Fr	So	28
29	Mo	Sa	So	Di	Da	So	Di	Fr	Mo	Mo	Sa	Mo	29
30	Do			So	Mo	Fr	Mo	Mo	Di	Do	Sa	Di	30
31	Fr			Mo		So	Do	So		Fr		Mo	31

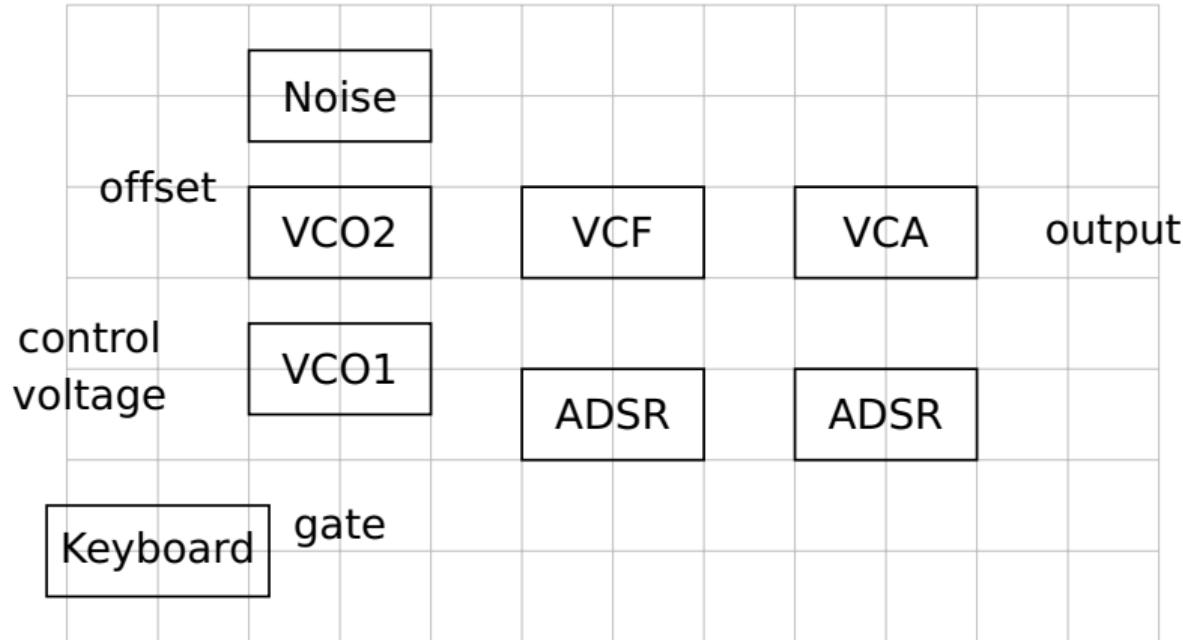
Synthesizer-Diagramm I

- ▶ Bisher mein komplexestes TikZ-Diagramm
- ▶ Beschreibt den Signalweg in Synthesizer
- ▶ Steile Lernkurve!



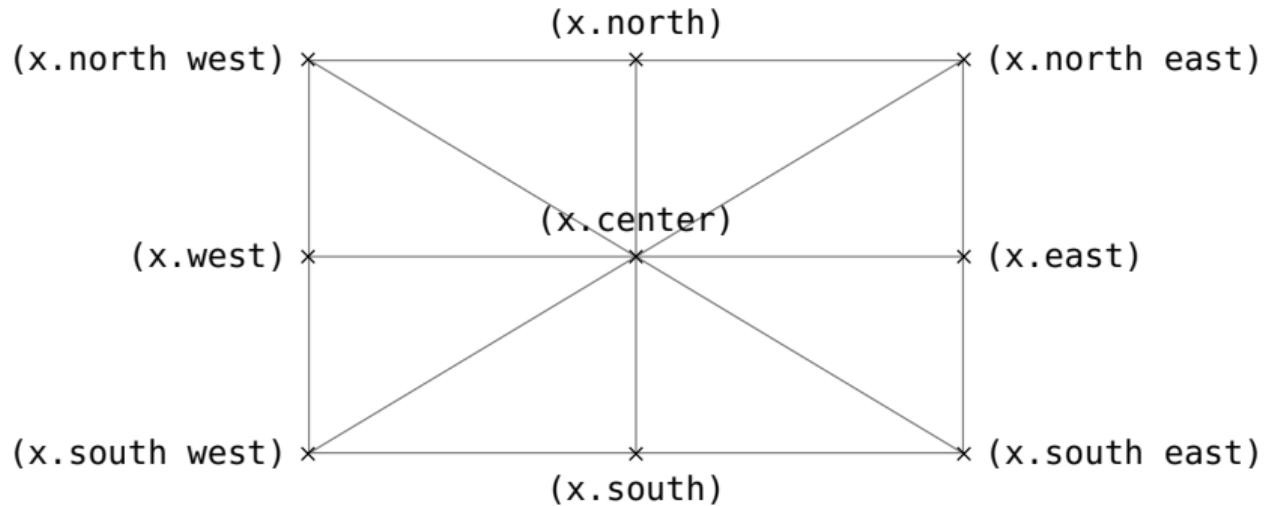
Synthesizer-Diagramm II

- ▶ Nodes mit absoluten Koordinaten
- ▶ Besser mit relativen Koordinaten arbeiten!



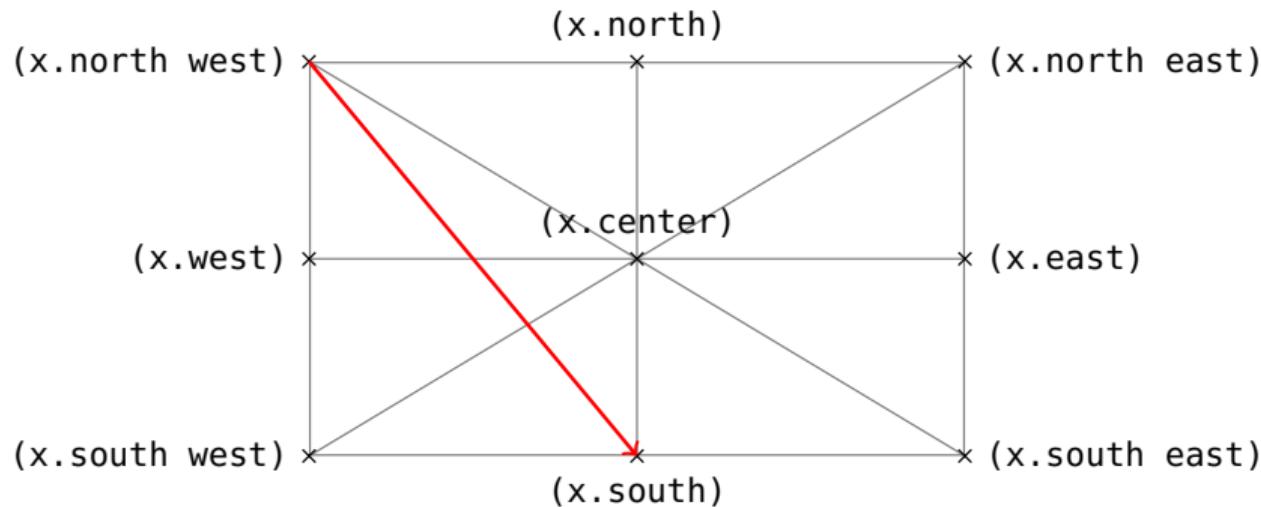
Synthesizer-Diagramm III

- Jeder Node hat vordefinierte Ankerpunkte



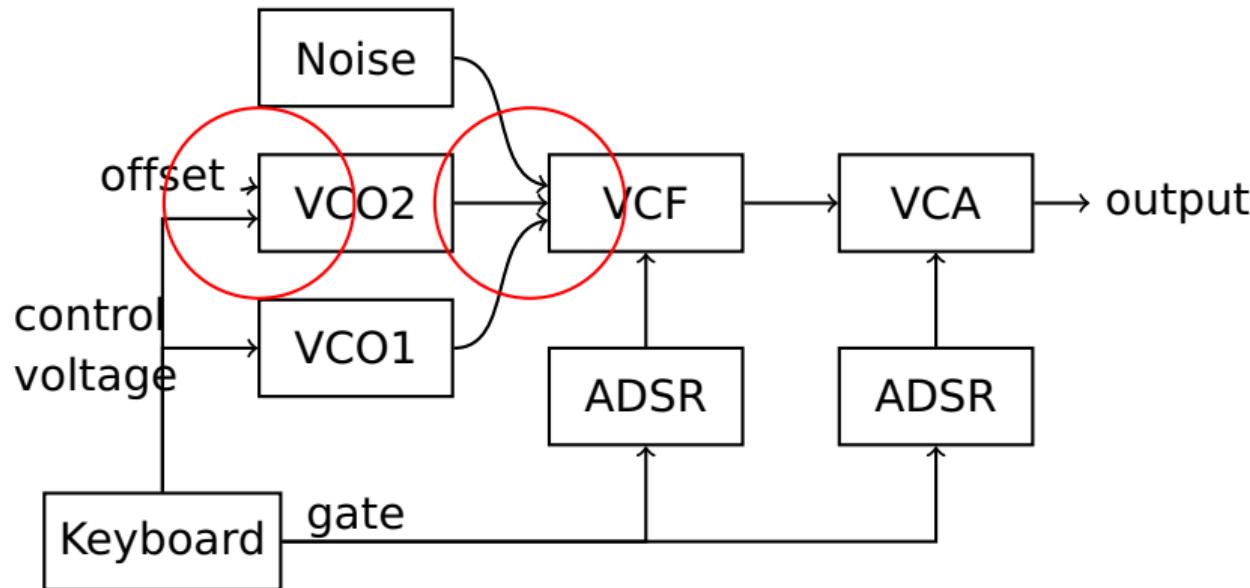
Synthesizer-Diagramm IV

- Pfeil von `x.north west` nach `x.south`



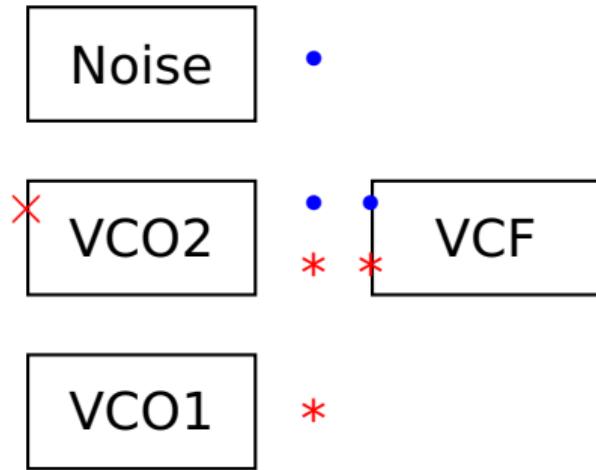
Synthesizer-Diagramm V

- ▶ So weit, so gut, aber...
- ▶ Wir brauchen mehr Anker!



Synthesizer-Diagramm VI

- ▶ Zu berechnende Punkte



Synthesizer-Diagramm VII

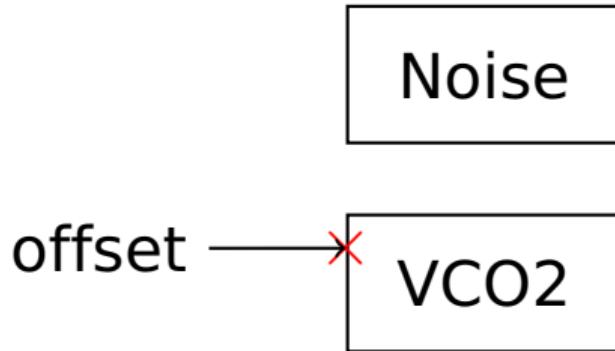
- ▶ Koordinatenberechnungen mit der calc Library

```
1 ($<coordinate>!<number>!<coordinate>$)
```

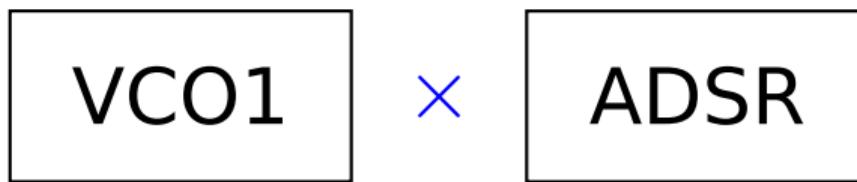
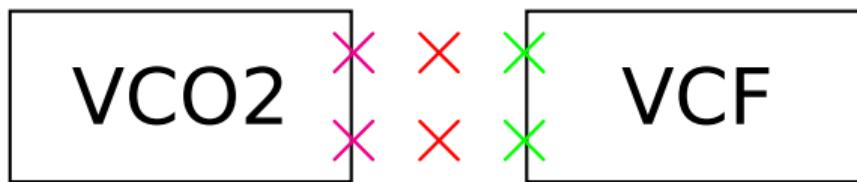
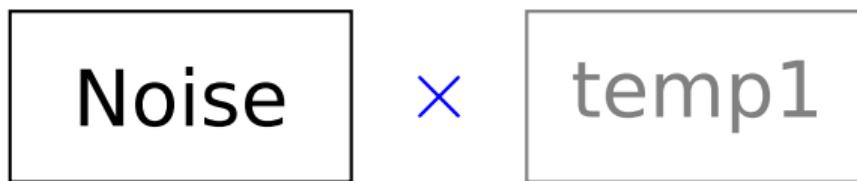
- ▶ <coordinate> steht dabei für eine Koordinate, ein Node ohne Text
- ▶ <number> ist Zahl zwischen 0 und 1 und gibt die Prozente an, um den wir uns von Koordinate 1 zu Koordinate 2 bewegen.
- ▶ 0.25 steht also für ein Viertel des Weges

Synthesizer-Diagramm VIII

```
1 \node at (0,0) [box] (noise) {Noise};  
2 \node [box, below = of noise] (vco2) {VC02};  
3 \coordinate (coordoffset) at ($(vco2.west)!0.5!(vco2.north west)$);  
4 \node at (coordoffset){\textcolor{red}{$\times$}};  
5  
6 \node [left = of coordoffset](offset) {offset};  
7 \draw [thick,->] (offset) -- (coordoffset);
```

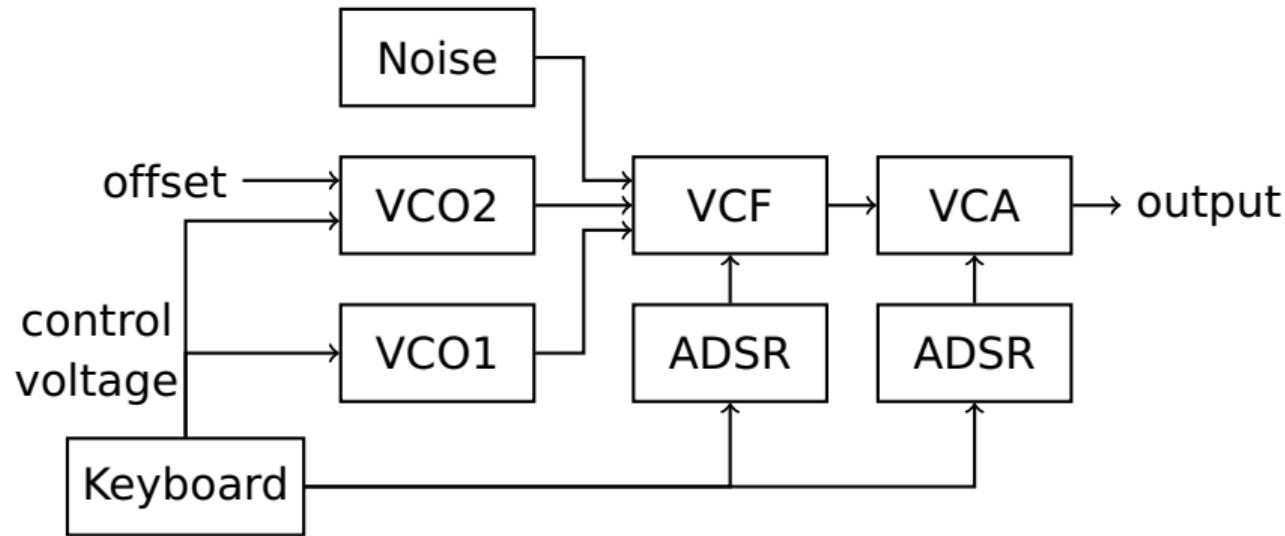


Synthesizer-Diagramm IX



Synthesizer-Diagramm X

► Finales Diagramm



Fazit

- ▶ Wow...
- ▶ Riesige Bandbreite der Möglichkeiten
- ▶ Steile Lernkurve → ChatGPT & Co können diese abflachen
- ▶ Tolle Ergebnisse

