

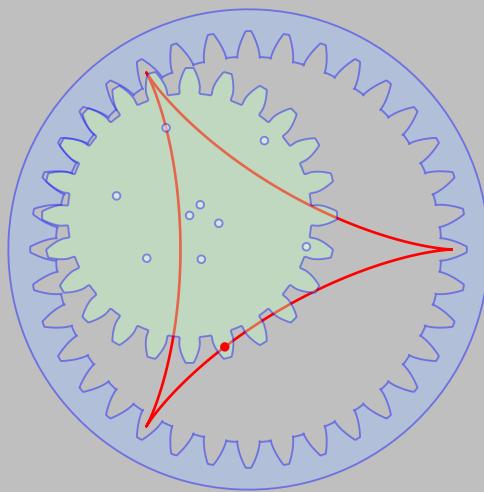
PSTricks

pst-spirograph

v.0.40

A PSTricks package for drawing spirograph curves

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1 Introduction

`pst-spirograph` is a package to simulate the operation of a spirograph. A spirograph is a geometric drawing toy that produces mathematical roulette curves that are technically known as hypotrochoids and epitrochoids. The mathematician Bruno Abakanowicz invented the spirograph between 1881 and 1900.¹ It was used to calculate an area delimited by curves. A hypotrochoid is generated by a fixed point on a circle rolling inside a fixed circle.² It consists of a small toothed wheel rotating inside or outside a ring gear. The weighing tile wheel has nine drilled holes numbered from 0–8, through these small holes the tip of a pen or pencil can be put. This causes the small wheel to rotate one or more laps around the crown and draws a hypocycloid.

The wheel can also turn off a first fixed gear, it is thus possible to draw epicycloids . The command is written as

```
\psSpirograph [Options] (x,y)
```

and can optionally be followed by the coordinates of the point where you wish to place the Spirograph: `\psSpirograph [Options] (x,y)` which by default is centered at the origin. The optional parameters, including default values are indicated as following:

1. `Z1=20`: number of teeth of the wheel 1, the crown;
2. `Z2=10`: number of teeth of the wheel 2;
3. `m=0.5`: module of the gear;
4. `ap=20`: pressure angle in degrees, it must be reduced if the number of teeth crown is large (if the path of the teeth will be incorrect), e.g. take `Z1=120`;
5. `holenumber=0` : active hole number;
6. `polarangle=<value>`: polar angle in degrees to position the center of the small wheel, a useful parameter for animation.

There are two Boolean values for the organisation of the two circles:

- `circles`: to draw circles of contact (default is `false`).
- `inner`: the gear rotates inside of the crown (`true` — default) or outside (`false`).

In the drawing, the color selection wheel and the line of the curve is made with the following setting:

1. `color1={[rgb]{0.625 0.75 1}}`;
2. `color2={[rgb]{0.75 1 0.75}}`;
3. `curvecolor=red` ;
4. `curvewidth=1pt`: linewidth of the hypocycloid;
5. `circlescolor=red` .

The origin of the spirograph can be set by the coordinates (x, y) . If they are missing, $(0, 0)$ is assumed. By default, the wheels are not filled with color. The color inside the wheels must be set by the option `fillStyle=solid` .

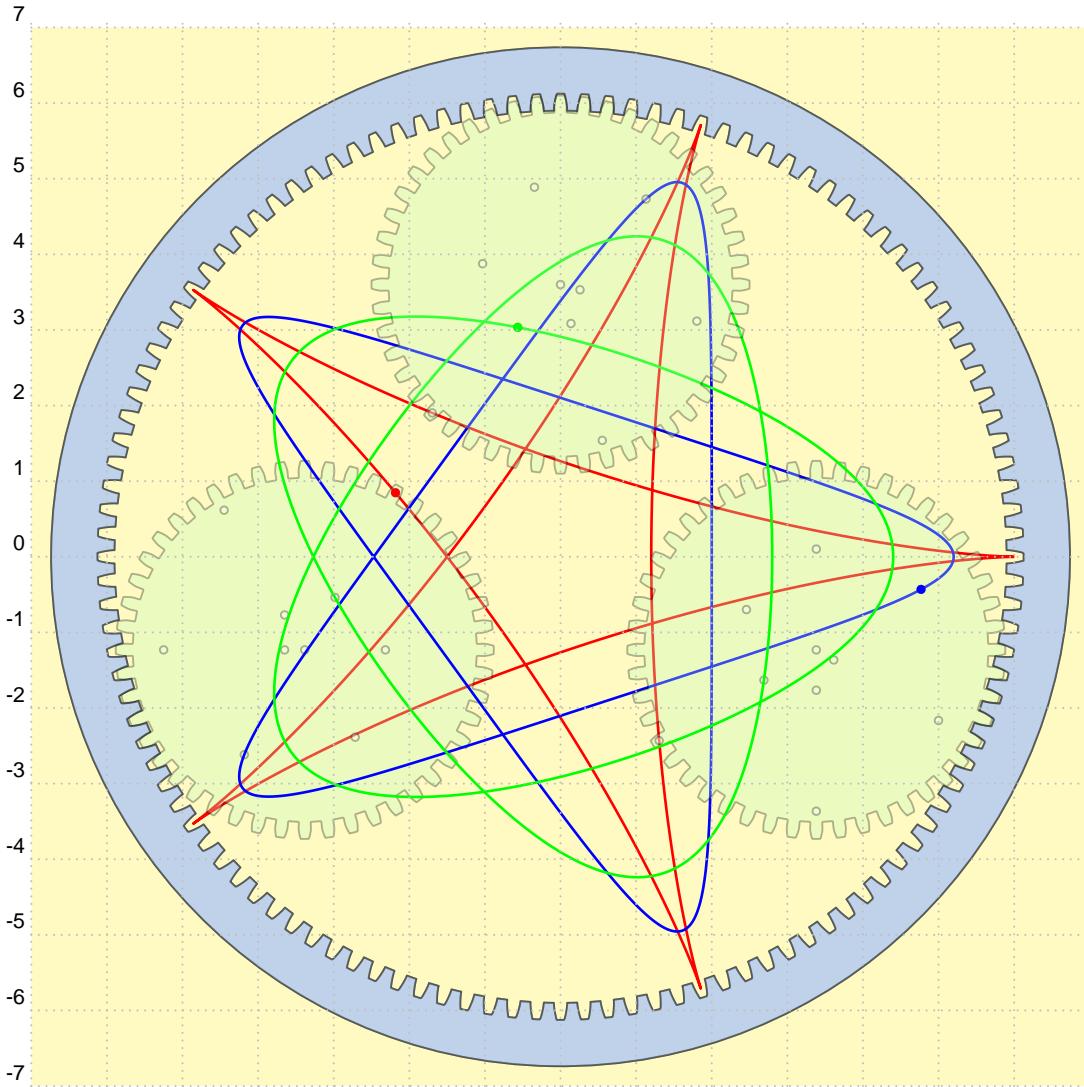
The choice of color and line thickness contour of the wheels is made with usual PSTricks options: `linecolor` and `linewidth`. The transparency of the small wheel is adjusted with the `opacity` option of PSTricks.

1 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spirograph>

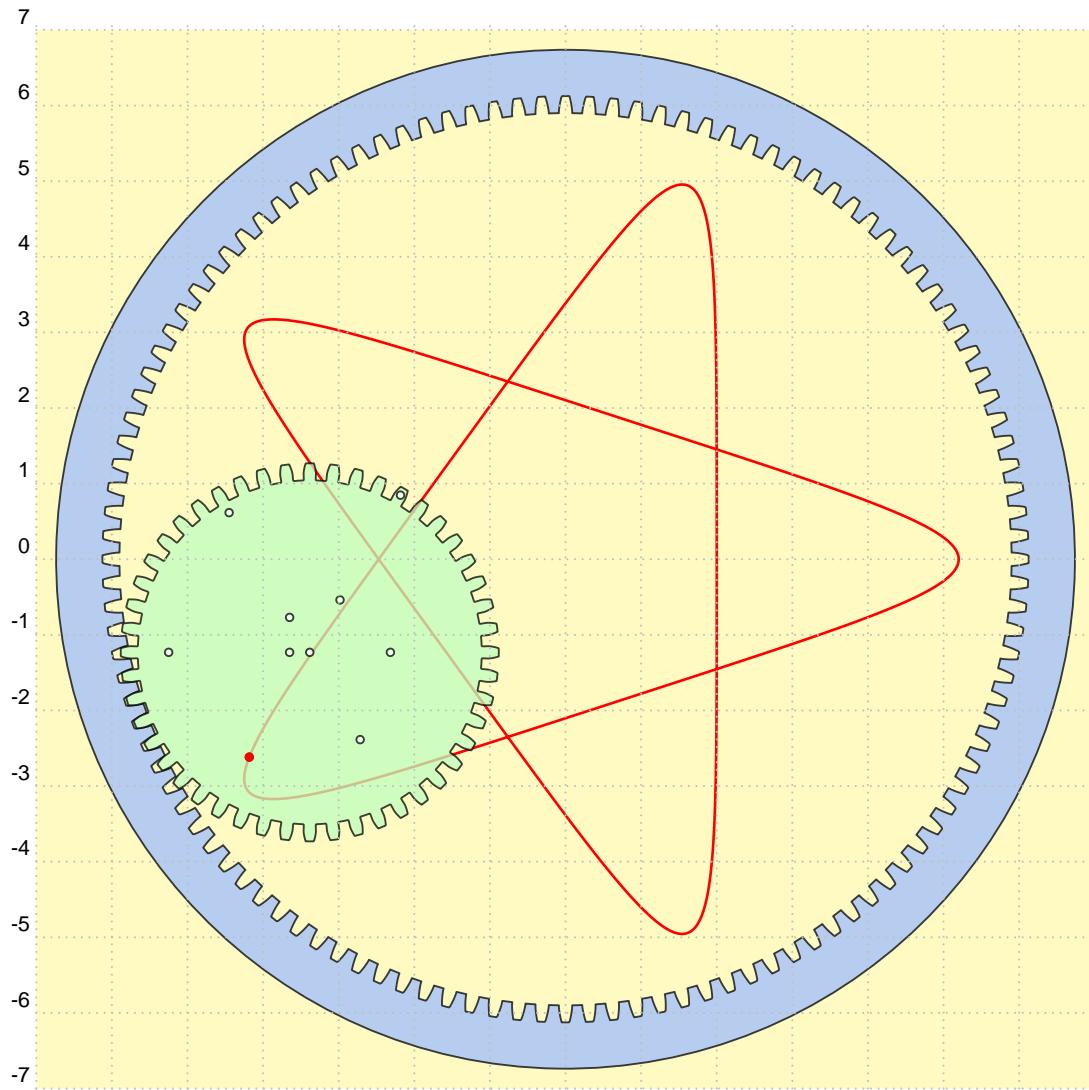
2 <http://mathworld.wolfram.com/Spirograph.html>

The last parameter is the angle `thetamax=360`, which represents the rotation in degrees the center of the small wheel around the ring, so it is a parameter to adjust, depending on the planned route of the hypocycloid.

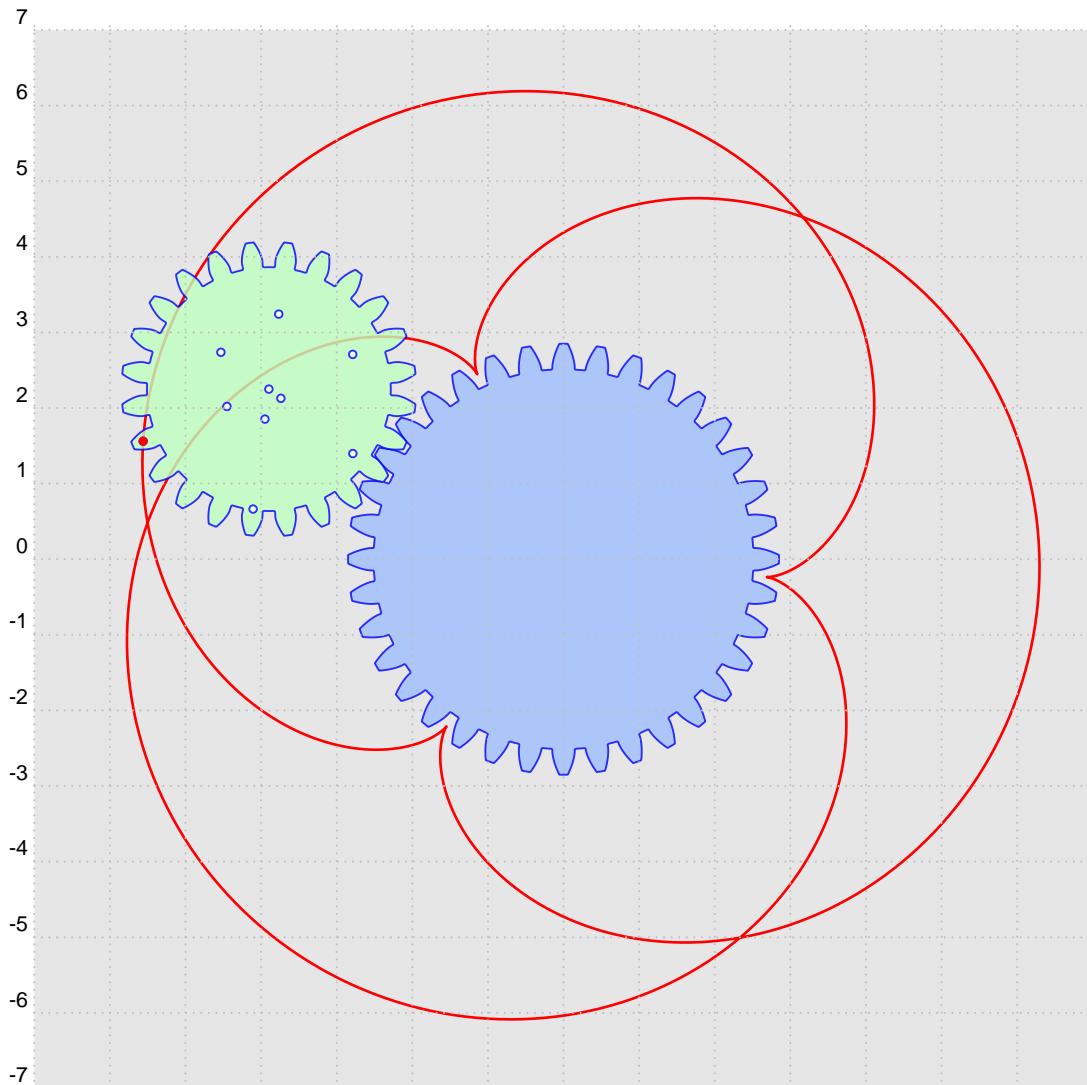
2 Examples



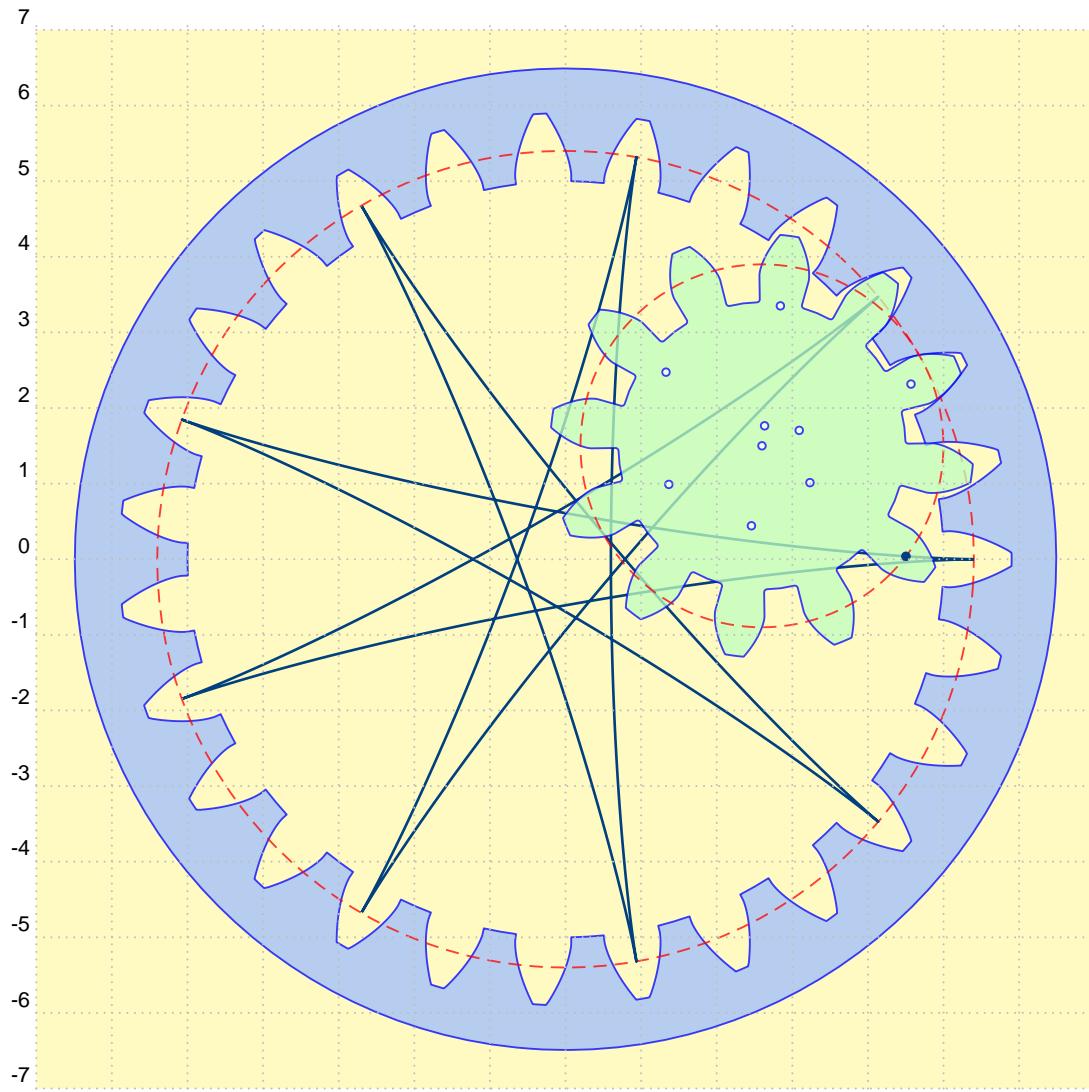
```
\begin{pspicture}[showgrid=top](-7,-7)(7,7)
\psframe*[linecolor=yellow!30](-7,-7)(7,7)
\psSpirograph[thetamax=720,Z1=120,Z2=48,m=0.1,ap=10,linewidth=0.025,
    fillstyle=solid,polarangle=200,holenumber=0,opacity=0.3]
\psSpirograph[thetamax=720,Z1=120,Z2=48,m=0.1,ap=10,linewidth=0.025,
    fillstyle=solid,polarangle=340,holenumber=3,opacity=0.3,curvecolor=blue]
\psSpirograph[thetamax=720,Z1=120,Z2=48,m=0.1,ap=10,linewidth=0.025,
    fillstyle=solid,polarangle=90,holenumber=6,opacity=0.3,curvecolor=green]
\end{pspicture}
```



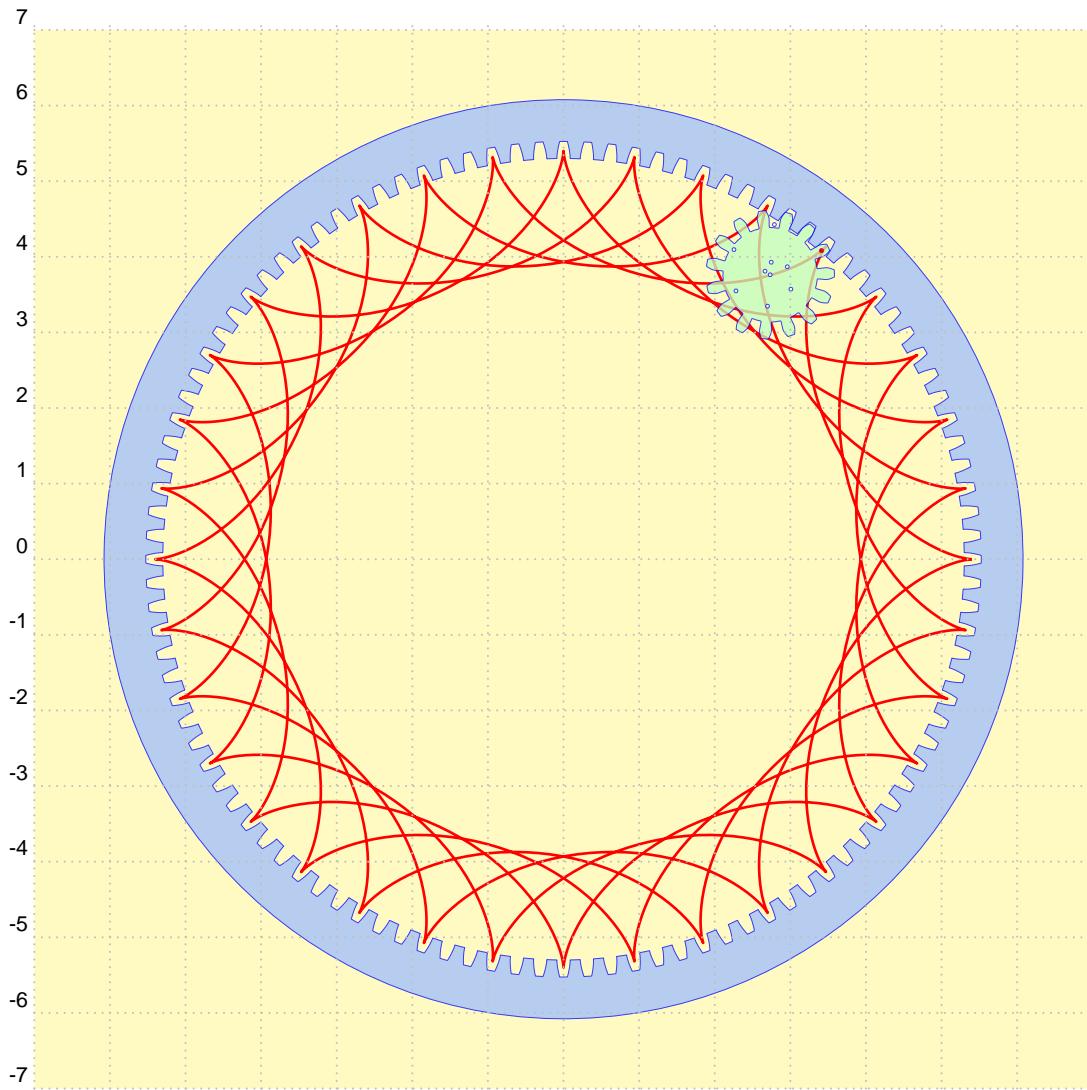
```
\begin{pspicture}[showgrid=top](-7,-7)(7,7)
\psframe*[linecolor=yellow!30](-7,-7)(7,7)
\psSpirograph[thetamax=720,Z1=120,Z2=48,m=0.1,ap=10,linewidth=0.025,
    fillstyle=solid,polarangle=200,holenumber=3,opacity=0.75]
\end{pspicture}
```



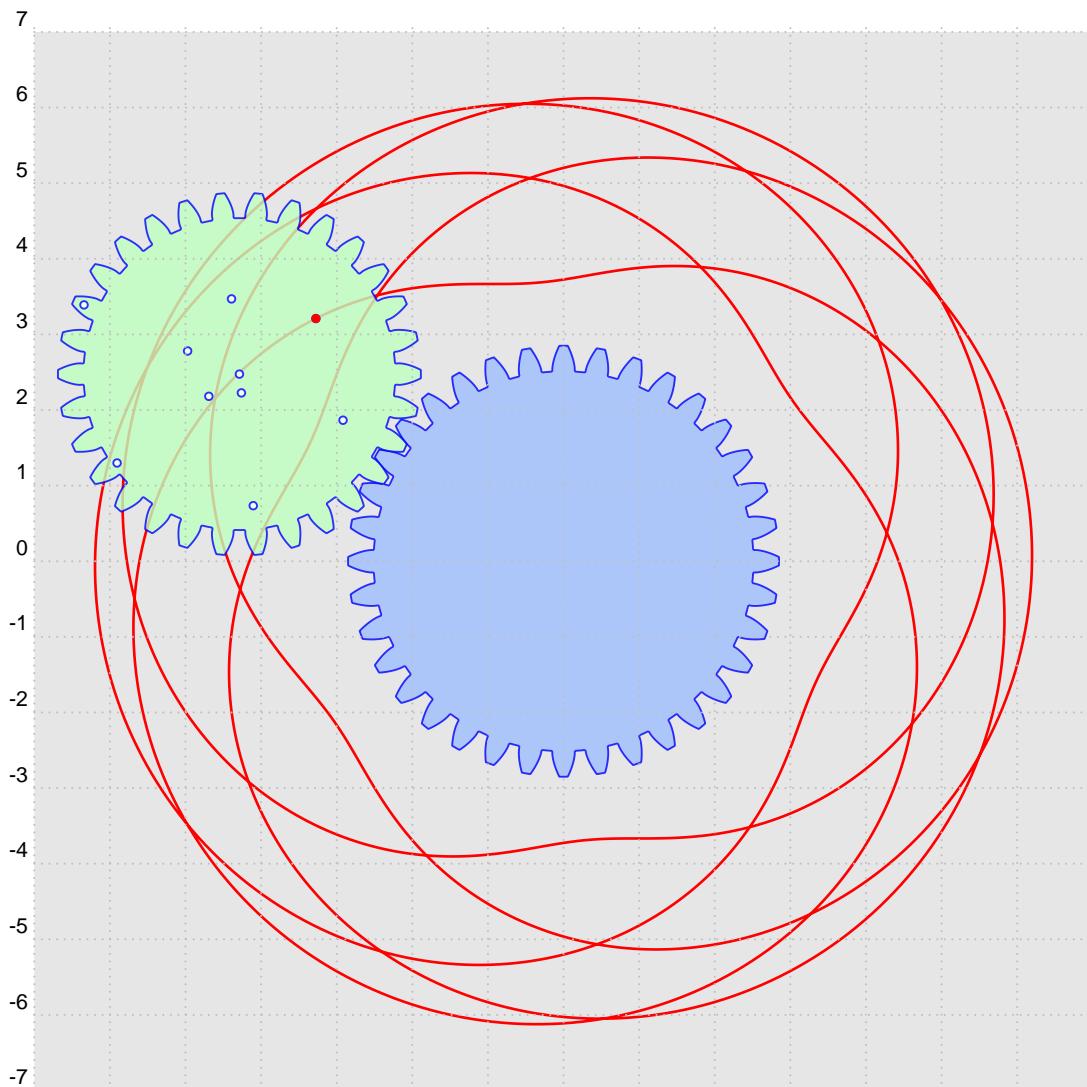
```
\begin{pspicture}[showgrid=top](-7,-7)(7,7)
\psframe*[linecolor=gray!20](-7,-7)(7,7)
\psSpirograph[thetamax=720,Z1=36,Z2=24,m=0.15,linewidth=0.025,ap=20,inner=false,
  fillstyle=solid,polarangle=150,linecolor=blue,holenumber=0,opacity=0.8]
\end{pspicture}
```



```
\begin{pspicture}[showgrid=top](-7,-7)(7,7)
\psframe*[linecolor=yellow!30](-7,-7)(7,7)
\psSpirograph[thetamax=1440,Z1=27,Z2=12,m=0.4,linewidth=0.025,
curvecolor={[rgb]{0 0.25 0.5}},circles,fillstyle=solid,polarangle=30,
linecolor=blue,holenumber=0,opacity=0.75]
\end{pspicture}
```



```
\begin{pspicture}[showgrid=top](-7,-7)(7,7)
\psframe*[linecolor=yellow!30](-7,-7)(7,7)
\psset{unit=0.5}
\psSpirograph[thetamax=-1800,Z1=108,Z2=15,m=0.2,linewidth=0.025,ap=10,
  fillstyle=solid,polarangle=54,linecolor=blue,holenumber=0,opacity=0.75]
\end{pspicture}
```



```
\begin{pspicture}[showgrid=top](-7,-7)(7,7)
\psframe*[linecolor=gray!20](-7,-7)(7,7)
\psSpirograph[thetamax=1800,Z1=36,Z2=30,m=0.15,linewidth=0.025,ap=20,inner=false,
  fillstyle=solid,polarangle=150,linecolor=blue,holenumber=4,opacity=0.8]
\end{pspicture}
```

3 Animations

With package `animate` one can easily create animations:

```
\begin{animateinline}[
  width=0.9\linewidth,
  begin=\begin{pspicture}(-3.5,-3.5)(3.5,3.5)\},
  end=\end{pspicture}\},
  palindrome,controls,
% autoplay
]{5}
\multiframe{100}{rA=0.001+30.000}{%
  \psSpirograph[thetamax=\rA,Z1=59,Z2=24,m=0.1,ap=10,curvewidth=1.5pt,
    linewidth=0.025,fillstyle=solid,polarangle=\rA,holenumber=5,opacity=0.5](0,0)}
\end{animateinline}
```

There are some more examples in the documentation directory of the package.

4 List of all optional arguments for `pst-spirograph`

Key	Type	Default
Z1	ordinary	20
Z2	ordinary	10
m	ordinary	0.5
ap	ordinary	20
polarangle	ordinary	0
holenumber	ordinary	1
thetamax	ordinary	360
color1	ordinary	[rgb]{0.625 0.75 1}
color2	ordinary	[rgb]{0.75 1 0.75}
circlescolor	ordinary	red
curvecolor	ordinary	red
curvewidth	ordinary	1pt
inner	boolean	true
circles	boolean	true

References

- [1] Victor Eijkhout. *T_EX by Topic – A T_EXnician Reference*. DANTE – lehmanns media, Heidelberg/Berlin, 1 edition, 2014.
- [2] Denis Girou. Présentation de PSTRicks. *Cahier GUTenberg*, 16:21–70, April 1994.
- [3] Michel Goosens, Frank Mittelbach, Sebastian Rahtz, Dennis Roegel, and Herbert Voß. *The L^AT_EX Graphics Companion*. Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Boston, Mass., second edition, 2007.
- [4] Nikolai G. Kollock. *PostScript richtig eingesetzt: vom Konzept zum praktischen Einsatz*. IWT, Vaterstetten, 1989.
- [5] Herbert Voß. *L^AT_EX Referenz*. DANTE – lehmanns media, Heidelberg/Hamburg, 2. edition, 2010.
- [6] Herbert Voß. *PSTRicks – Grafik für T_EX und L^AT_EX*. DANTE – lehmanns media, Heidelberg/Berlin, 6 edition, 2010.
- [7] Herbert Voß. *L^AT_EX Quick Reference*. UIT, Cambridge/UK, 1. edition, 2011.
- [8] Herbert Voß. *PSTRicks – Graphics for L^AT_EX*. UIT, Cambridge/UK, 1. edition, 2011.
- [9] Timothy Van Zandt. *multido.tex - a loop macro, that supports fixed-point addition*. CTAN:/macros/generic/multido.tex, 1997.
- [10] Timothy Van Zandt and Denis Girou. Inside PSTRicks. *TUGboat*, 15:239–246, September 1994.

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