The drawmatrix package

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Abstract

 ${\tt drawmatrix}$ provides macros to visually represent matrices. Various options allow to change the visualizations, e.g., drawing rectangular, triangular, or banded matrices.

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1 Introduction

In many situations, visual representations of matrices facilitate the understanding of linear algebra properties, relations, and operations enormously. This package provides simple tools to bring such representations to LATEX. For instance,

$$A X + X B = C$$

is typeset as follows:

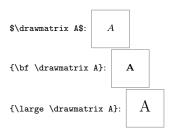
```
$$
  \drawmatrix[upper]A \;
  \drawmatrix[width=.5]X +
  \drawmatrix[width=.5]X \;
  \drawmatrix[upper, size=.5, bbox height=1]B =
  \drawmatrix[width=.5]C
$$
```

2 Drawing Matrices

\drawmatrix

 $\drawmatrix[\langle options \rangle] \{\langle label \rangle\}\draws$ a matrix labeled $\langle label \rangle$: \drawmatrix A produces A. The $\langle options \rangle$, which modify various aspects of drawn matrix through PGF's key-value system, are introduced in the following sections.

By default, the matrix is centered around its label, which is aligned with the surrounding text. The label is typeset in the surrounding mode and style.



In equations, parentheses (spanned with \left and \right), subscripts, and superscripts naturally extend to the drawn shape: $\left(A + B\right)^{-1} C$.

2.1 Size

height width By default, matrices are 1×1 large in terms of TikZ units. The width and height of a matrix are set through, respectively, width= $\langle dimension \rangle$ and height= $\langle dimension \rangle$. A width or height of 0 are useful to represent vectors:

size

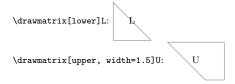
 $\mathtt{size}=\langle dimension \rangle$ sets both the width and height to $\langle dimension \rangle$, resulting in a square matrix.

2.2 Shape

By default matrices are rectangular.

2.2.1 Triangular and Trapezoidal Matrices

lower upper Lower and upper triangular matrices are obtained by, respectively, setting the keys lower and upper. Hereby, non-square matrices become trapezoidal.



2.2.2 Banded Matrices

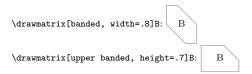
banded bandwidth Matrices are drawn as banded through the key banded. The band width, i.e., the horizontal/vertical extent from the diagonal, is specified through bandwidth=\langle dimension \rangle (default: 0.3);



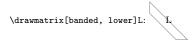
lower banded upper banded lower bandwidth upper bandwidth Banding for the lower and upper part of the matrices can be specified separately through lower banded and upper banded. Separate bandwidths are set through lower bandwidth= $\langle dimension \rangle$ and upper bandwidth= $\langle dimension \rangle$:



Banding on rectangular matrices applies to the smaller of the two dimensions:



banded can be combined with lower or upper to draw the intersection of both shapes.



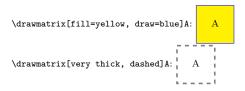
2.2.3 Diagonal Matrices

diag is a shorthand for banded with bandwidth=0:



2.3 Colors and Style

By default, matrices are drawn in gray and filled white. The TikZ keys $draw=\langle color \rangle$ and $fill=\langle color \rangle$ change these colors. In fact, all keys not recognized by this package are passed to the TikZ \filldraw command drawing the matrix.



2.4 The Bounding Box

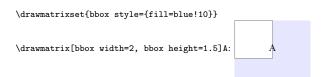
bbox style

All matrices are contained in a rectangular bounding box. To draw this bounding box (e.g., to visualize the 0 entries in the matrix), use bbox style= $\{\langle style \rangle\}$; this style is applied to the TikZ \node that is the bounding box.



bbox height
bbox width
bbox size

By default, the bounding box is just large enough to contain the matrix. Its size is changed through the keys bbox $\text{height}=\langle dimension \rangle$ and bbox width= $\langle dimension \rangle$ (or bbox size= $\langle dimension \rangle$ to set them both). The label of the matrix (and thus the alignment with respect to the surrounding text) are fixed at the center of the bounding box, while the matrix is positioned at its top-left corner.



offset height offset width offset

The matrix can be positioned within its bounding box through offset $\mbox{height} = \langle dimension \rangle$ and $\mbox{offset} \mbox{ width} = \langle dimension \rangle$ (or just offset= $\langle dimension \rangle$ to shift along the diagonal).

\drawmatrixset{bbox style={fill=blue!10}}
\drawmatrix[bbox size=2, offset width=.5, offset height=.75]A:

A

2.5 Coordinate system transformations

 $scale=\langle factor \rangle$ scales all dimensions passed to a matrix:

\drawmatrix[scale=.6]A \drawmatrix[scale=.6, width=.5]B: A B

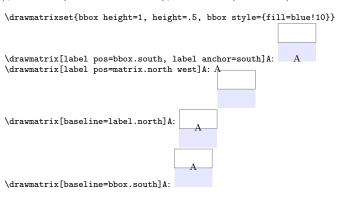
 $\mathtt{x=}\langle value\rangle$ and $\mathtt{y=}\langle value\rangle$ define the coordinate system for all unit-less dimensions.

\drawmatrix[x=.6cm, y=.4cm]A \drawmatrix[x=.6cm, y=.4cm, width=1cm]B: A B

2.6 Position of the Label and Baseline

label anchor label pos baseline

By default, the label's mid is positioned at the bounding box's center and its base is used as the whole drawing's baseline. This is controlled by the keys label anchor= $\langle anchor \rangle$, label pos= $\langle position \rangle$, and baseline= $\langle position \rangle$. Here, $\langle position \rangle$ has to be an anchor of one of the following nodes: bbox (the bounding box), matrix (the matrix itself), or label (the label).



3 Changing Defaults

\drawmatrixset

Specifying $\langle options \rangle$ with $\drawmatrixset{\langle options \rangle}$ applies them to all following uses of \drawmatrix within the current scope.

 $\label{lem:approx} $\operatorname{A} \ B: \ A \ B$

every bbox every drawmatrix every label Furthermore, TikZ keys for the entire picture, the bounding box, the matrix itself and the label can be set through the styles every bbox, every drawmatrix, and every label.

\drawmatrixset{every drawmatrix/.append style={rounded corners=5pt}}

\$\drawmatrix A \; \drawmatrix[lower]B\$:



4 Externalization

\drawmatrix behaves as any other TikZ picture, therefore when externalization is enabled, all matrix visualizations are also externalized. However, since there are usually many \drawmatrix pictures, each of which is very small and fast to produce, their externalization would mean a tremendous overhead. To avoid this overhead without explicitly dis- and re-enabling externalization throughout the document, externalize=false disables externalization for all \drawmatrix pictures:

externalize

\drawmatrixset{externalize=false}

5 Implementation

This section describes the implementation details of the drawmatrix package.

5.1 Package: TikZ

The tikz package is used for drawing.

1 \RequirePackage{tikz}

5.2 If for externalization

T_FX if representing whether to explicitly disable TikZ externalization.

\ifdrawmatrix@externalize

2 \newif\ifdrawmatrix@externalize

5.3 Key Declarations and Defaults

We rely on PGF keys as much as we can.

```
3 \pgfkeys{
```

Everything happens in the path /drawmatrix.

- 4 drawmatrix/.is family,
- 5 drawmatrix/.cd,

picture is the style for the \tikzpicture in which the matrix is drawn. baseline sets the baseline of the picture to a named coordinate of the matrix (default: base of the label).

```
6 picture/.style={},
```

- 7 path/.style={},
- baseline/.style={picture/.append style={baseline=(drawmatrix #1)}},
- 9 scale/.style={path/.append style={scale=#1}},
- x/.style={path/.append style={x=#1}},
- y/.style={path/.append style={y=#1}},
- baseline=label.base,

bbox bbox is the style of the bounding box, to which bbox style appends keys.

bbox style

- bbox/.style={},
- bbox style/.style={bbox/.append style={#1}},

bbox height bbox height and bbox width don't have default values. bbox size sets them bbox width both to the same value.

bbox size

- bbox height/.initial,
- bbox width/.initial,
- bbox size/.style={bbox height=#1, bbox width=#1},

offset height offset height and offset width are 0 by default. offset sets them both to offset width the same value.

offset

- offset height/.initial=0,
- offset width/.initial=0,
- offset/.style={offset height=#1, offset width=#1},

height width and height are 1 (TikZ unit) by default. size sets them both to the same width value.

size

- 21 height/.initial=1,
 - 22 width/.initial=1,
 - size/.style={height=#1, width=#1},

lower bandwidth upper bandwidth

The lower bandwidth and upper bandwidth don't have default values. bandwidth sets them both to the same value.

bandwidth

- lower bandwidth/.initial,
- upper bandwidth/.initial,
- bandwidth/.style={lower bandwidth=#1, upper bandwidth=#1},

```
lower banded and upper banded are shortcuts to set the corresponding band-
   lower banded
                  widths to the default value of 0.3 (TikZ units). banded sets them both.
   upper banded
          banded
                         lower banded/.style={lower bandwidth=.3},
                   28
                         upper banded/.style={upper bandwidth=.3},
                         banded/.style={lower banded, upper banded},
                  lower and upper are implemented by setting the opposite bandwidth to 0. diag
           upper
                  sets them both.
            diag
                   30
                         lower/.style={upper bandwidth=0},
                         upper/.style={lower bandwidth=0},
                   31
                         diag/.style={lower, upper},
    externalize
                  externalize sets a TeX if (default: true = behave as all pictures).
                          externalize/.is if=drawmatrix@externalize,
                         externalize=true.
                   34
                  label is the style for the label. label pos sets the label at a named coordinate of
                  the matrix (default: center of the bounding box). label anchor sets the label's
                  anchor (default: in the middle).
   label anchor
                   35
                         label/.style={},
                         label pos/.style={label/.append style={at=(drawmatrix #1)}},
                   36
                   37
                         label pos=bbox.center,
                         label anchor/.style={label/.append style={anchor=#1}},
                   38
                         label anchor=mid,
                     Unknown keys are collected in /drawmatrix/drawmatrix.
                         drawmatrix/.style={},
                   40
                          .unknown/.code={%
                   41
                   42
                              \let\dm@currname\pgfkeyscurrentname%
                              \let\dm@currval\pgfkeyscurrentvalue%
                   43
                              \ifx#1\pgfkeysnovalue\pgfkeysalso{
                   44
                                  drawmatrix/.append style/.expand once={\dm@currname}
                   45
                              }\else\pgfkeysalso{
                   46
                   47
                                  drawmatrix/.append style/.expand twice={%
                                      \expandafter\dm@currname\expandafter=\dm@currval%
                              }\fi%
                   50
                         },
                   51
  every picture
                  The default style for matrices: every picture applies to all \tikzpictures
                  the matrices are drawn in, every bbox applies to all bounding boxes,
     every bbox
                  every drawmatrix applies to the matrices themselves, and every label applies
every drawmatrix
                  to the labels.
    every label
                         every picture/.style={},
                   52
```

53

54

55 56

},

every bbox/.style={

inner sep=0,

name=drawmatrix bbox,

```
every drawmatrix/.style={
57
58
           fill=white,
           draw=gray,
59
      },
60
       every label/.style={
61
62
           name=drawmatrix label,
63
           outer sep=0,
           inner sep=0,
64
65
      },
      every node/.style={
66
           name=drawmatrix matrix,
67
68
           outer sep=0,
69
           inner sep=0,
70
           anchor=north west,
71
      }
72 }
```

5.4 User Macros

\drawmatrixset as a simple shortcut like \tikzset.

\drawmatrixset

73 \newcommand\drawmatrixset[1]{\pgfqkeys{/drawmatrix}{#1}}

Here we go, the main thing: \drawmatrix. First, apply the options and extract the sizes from the PGF keys.

\drawmatrix

```
74 \newcommand\drawmatrix[2][]{{%
75
      \drawmatrixset{
76
          height/.get=\dm@height,
77
          width/.get=\dm@width,
78
          lower bandwidth/.get=\dm@lowerbandwidth,
79
          upper bandwidth/.get=\dm@upperbandwidth,
80
81
          offset height/.get=\dm@offsetheight,
          offset width/.get=\dm@offsetwidth,
82
          bbox height/.get=\dm@bboxheight,
83
          bbox width/.get=\dm@bboxwidth,
84
      }%
85
  Prepare the label text (keep math mode).
      \ifnmode\def\dm@labeltext{$#2$}\else\def\dm@labeltext{#2}\fi%
86
  Disable externalization if externalize=false. Start the picture.
      \ifdrawmatrix@externalize\else%
87
88
           \ifx\tikz@library@external@loaded\undefined\else%
               \tikzset{external/export=false}%
89
           \fi%
90
91
      \fi%
      \begin{tikzpicture}[/drawmatrix/every picture, /drawmatrix/picture]
92
```

Parse width, height, the minimum dimension and zero for comparison purposes.

Prepare the band widths: First, if the matrix is not banded, the bandwidth is set to the smaller matrix dimension. Then, the band width is limited by this smaller dimension.

```
\expandafter\ifx\dm@lowerbandwidth\pgfkeysnovalue
99
                \edef\dm@lowerbandwidth{\dm@minsize}
100
           \else
101
                \path[/drawmatrix/path] (\dm@lowerbandwidth, 0);
102
                \pgfgetlastxy\dm@lowerbandwidth\dm@zero
103
            \fi
104
105
            \expandafter\ifx\dm@upperbandwidth\pgfkeysnovalue
                \edef\dm@upperbandwidth{\dm@minsize}
106
            \else
107
                \path[/drawmatrix/path] (0, \dm@upperbandwidth);
108
109
                \pgfgetlastxy\dm@zero\dm@upperbandwidth
111
            \pgfmathsetlengthmacro\dm@lowerbandwidth{
                min(\dm@minsize, \dm@lowerbandwidth)
112
113
            \pgfmathsetlengthmacro\dm@upperbandwidth{
114
                min(\dm@minsize, \dm@upperbandwidth)
115
116
   Set the default bounding box size.
            \expandafter\ifx\dm@bboxheight\pgfkeysnovalue
117
                \pgfmathsetlengthmacro\dm@bboxheight{
118
                    \dm@height + \dm@offsetheight
119
120
            \else
121
                \path[/drawmatrix/path] (0, \dm@bboxheight);
122
                \pgfgetlastxy\dm@zero\dm@bboxheight
123
            \fi
124
            \expandafter\ifx\dm@bboxwidth\pgfkeysnovalue
125
                \pgfmathsetlengthmacro\dm@bboxwidth{
126
                    \dm@width + \dm@offsetwidth
127
                }
128
            \else
129
                \path[/drawmatrix/path] (\dm@bboxwidth, 0);
130
131
                \pgfgetlastxy\dm@bboxwidth\dm@zero
            \fi
```

Reset the bounding box and begin with (drawing) the path for the bounding box.

```
\pgfresetboundingbox
133
           \node[/drawmatrix/every bbox, /drawmatrix/bbox,
134
                minimum height=\dm@bboxheight,
135
               minimum width=\dm@bboxwidth] {};
136
   Whether needed or not, declare all matrix corners.
           \path (drawmatrix bbox.north west)
137
138
                ++(\dm@offsetwidth, -\dm@offsetheight)
139
                ++(.5\pgflinewidth, -.5\pgflinewidth)
                coordinate (drawmatrix north west)
140
                ++(\dm@width, 0)
141
                +(-\dm@minsize + \dm@upperbandwidth, 0)
142
                coordinate (drawmatrix north)
143
                +(0, -\dm@minsize + \dm@upperbandwidth)
144
145
                coordinate (drawmatrix east)
                ++(0, -\dm@height)
146
                coordinate (drawmatrix south east)
147
                ++(-\dm@width, 0)
148
                +(\dm@minsize - \dm@lowerbandwidth, 0)
149
                coordinate (drawmatrix south)
150
                +(0, \dm@minsize - \dm@lowerbandwidth)
151
152
                coordinate (drawmatrix west);
   Add an invisible node the size of the matrix.
           \node[/drawmatrix/every node,
153
               minimum height=\dm@height,
154
                minimum width=\dm@width]
155
               at (drawmatrix north west) {};
156
   Now, draw only what is needed of the matrix. Otherwise path modifications
(e.g., such as rounded corners) might not work.
           \filldraw[/drawmatrix/every drawmatrix, /drawmatrix/drawmatrix]
157
158
                (drawmatrix north west)
159
                \ifx\dm@upperbandwidth\dm@zero
                    \ifx\dm@width\dm@minsize\else -- (drawmatrix north) \fi
160
                    \ifx\dm@height\dm@minsize\else -- (drawmatrix east) \fi
161
                \else
162
                    -- (drawmatrix north)
163
164
                    \ifx\dm@upperbandwidth\dm@minsize\else
                         -- (drawmatrix east)
165
                    \fi
166
                \fi
167
                -- (drawmatrix south east)
168
                \ifx\dm@lowerbandwidth\dm@zero
169
                    \ifx\dm@width\dm@minsize\else -- (drawmatrix south) \fi
170
171
                    \ifx\dm@height\dm@minsize\else -- (drawmatrix west) \fi
172
                \else
173
                    -- (drawmatrix south)
174
                    \ifx\dm@lowerbandwidth\dm@minsize\else
                        -- (drawmatrix west)
175
                    \fi
```

176

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Numbers written in italic refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in roman refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

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\bandwidth 3 , 24	Н	
\baseline $5, \underline{6}$		P
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\bbox_height $\frac{4}{15}$	I	(F
\bbox_size \dots $\frac{4}{15}$	\ifdrawmatrix@externalize	\mathbf{S}
\bbox_style \dots 4 , 13	2	\size
\bbox_width $\frac{4}{15}$	_	\size
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Change History