

The tikzpfеile Package

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Abstract

This package defines commands for drawing arrows using PGF/TikZ which should be used instead of the regular \LaTeX arrows.

1 Introduction

In mathematical texts that contain commutative diagrams created with PGF/TikZ, it might be disturbing that regular arrows (such as `\rightarrow`) and the PGF/TikZ arrows in the diagrams have different heads. This package defines commands that draw arrows using PGF/TikZ. Using these instead of the regular arrows makes your document look more consistent. Moreover, using PGF/TikZ, a lot more different arrow types can be drawn.

2 Arrow commands

This package provides the following commands for drawing arrows:

<code>\ra</code>	\longrightarrow
<code>\la</code>	\longleftarrow
<code>\mapsto</code>	\mapsto
<code>\lmapsto</code>	$\longleftarrow $
<code>\inj</code>	\hookrightarrow
<code>\linj</code>	$\longleftarrow\hookrightarrow$
<code>\surj</code>	$\longrightarrow\ggtright$
<code>\lsurj</code>	\llleftarrow
<code>\isom</code>	$\xrightarrow{\sim}$
<code>\lisom</code>	$\xleftarrow{\sim}$
<code>\lra</code>	\longleftrightarrow
<code>\ppf</code>	\dashrightarrow
<code>\lppf</code>	\dashleftarrow
<code>\smapsto</code>	\mapsto
<code>\lsmapsto</code>	$\longleftarrow $
<code>\oldmapsto</code>	\mapsto

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By giving an optional argument, the arrows can be labeled. This does not work for the `\isom` and `\lisom` arrows.

<code>\ra[ψ]</code>	$\xrightarrow{\psi}$
<code>\inj[ι]</code>	$\xleftarrow{\iota}$
<code>\surj[π]</code>	$\xrightarrow{\pi}$
<code>\lra[τ]</code>	$\xleftarrow{\tau}$
<code>\ppf[f]</code>	\dashrightarrow^f

3 Package options

The package recognizes one option, `length`. Usually, the arrows are 1cm long. This length is scaled by the value given by the `length` option. Its default value is, of course, 1.

4 Implementation

Of course, we need the `tikz` package with the `arrows` library. For the `length` option we need `kvoptions`.

```

1 \RequirePackage{tikz}
2 \usetikzlibrary{arrows}
3 \RequirePackage{kvoptions}

```

Define the `length` option:

```

4 \DeclareStringOption[1]{length}
5 \DeclareLocalOptions{length}
6 \ProcessKeyvalOptions*

```

Now define the arrow commands using PGF/TikZ.

```

\smapsto
7 \newcommand*\smapsto{\raisebox{-1pt}{\tikz{
8   \draw[xscale=\tikzpfeile@length,thin,shorten >=3pt, |->] (0,0)%
9     node{\hspace*{Opt}}}%
10    -- node{} (0.7,0);}}\penalty1000\relax}

\lsmapsto
11 \newcommand*\lsmapsto{\raisebox{-1pt}{\tikz{
12   \draw[xscale=\tikzpfeile@length,thin,shorten >=3pt, <-|] (0,0)%
13     node{\hspace*{Opt}}}%
14    -- node{} (0.7,0);}}\penalty1000\relax}

\ra
15 \newcommand*\ra[1] []{\raisebox{-1pt}{\tikz{
16   \draw[xscale=\tikzpfeile@length,thin,shorten >=3pt, ->,font=\scriptsize] (0,0)%
17     node{\hspace*{-2pt}} -- (0.5,0) node[above] {#1}%
18     -- node{} (1,0);}}\penalty1000\relax}

\la
19 \newcommand*\la[1] []{\raisebox{-1pt}{\tikz{

```

```

20     \draw[xscale=\tikzpeile@length,thin,shorten >=3pt, <-,font=\scriptsize] (0,0)%
21         node{\hspace*{-2pt}} -- (0.5,0) node[above] {#1}%
22         -- node{} (1,0);}\penalty1000\relax

\mapsto

\oldmapsto We save the old \mapsto arrow in \oldmapsto.
23 \let\oldmapsto\mapsto
24 \renewcommand*\mapsto{\raisebox{-1pt}{\tikz{%
25     \draw[xscale=\tikzpeile@length,thin,shorten >=3pt, |->] (0,0)%
26         node{\hspace*{0pt}}}%
27     -- node{} (1,0);}\penalty1000\relax}

\lmapsto
28 \newcommand*\lmapsto{\raisebox{-1pt}{\tikz{%
29     \draw[xscale=\tikzpeile@length,thin,shorten >=3pt, <-|] (0,0)%
30         node{\hspace*{0pt}}}%
31     -- node{} (1,0);}\penalty1000\relax}

\inj
32 \newcommand*\inj}[1] []{\raisebox{-1pt}{\tikz{%
33     \draw[xscale=\tikzpeile@length,thin,shorten >=3pt, right hook->,%
34         font=\scriptsize] (0,0)%
35         node{\hspace*{0pt}} -- (0.5,0) node[above] {#1} --%
36         node{} (1,0);}\penalty1000\relax}

\linj
37 \newcommand*\linj}[1] []{\raisebox{-1pt}{\tikz{%
38     \draw[xscale=\tikzpeile@length,thin,shorten >=3pt, <-left hook,%
39         font=\scriptsize] (0,0)%
40         node{\hspace*{0pt}} -- (0.5,0) node[above] {#1} --%
41         node{} (1,0);}\penalty1000\relax}

\surj
42 \newcommand*\surj}[1] []{\raisebox{-1pt}{\tikz{%
43     \draw[xscale=\tikzpeile@length,thin,shorten >=3pt, -->,font=\scriptsize] (0,0)%
44         node{\hspace*{0pt}} -- (0.5,0) node[above] {#1}%
45         -- node{} (1,0);}\penalty1000\relax}

\lsurj
46 \newcommand*\lsurj}[1] []{\raisebox{-1pt}{\tikz{%
47     \draw[xscale=\tikzpeile@length,thin,shorten >=3pt, <<- ,font=\scriptsize] (0,0)%
48         node{\hspace*{0pt}} -- (0.5,0) node[above] {#1}%
49         -- node{} (1,0);}\penalty1000\relax}

\isom
50 \newcommand*\isom{\raisebox{-1pt}{\tikz{%
51     \draw[xscale=\tikzpeile@length,thin,shorten >=3pt, ->] %
52         (0,0) node{\hspace*{0pt}} -- node{} (1,0);%
53     \draw[xscale=\tikzpeile@length] (0.4,0.1) node {$\sim$};}%
54     \penalty1000\relax}

```

```

\lisom
55 \newcommand*\lisom{\raisebox{-1pt}{\tikz{%
56     \draw[xscale=\tikzpeile@length,thin,shorten >=3pt, <-] %
57         (0,0) node{\hspace*{0pt}} -- node{} (1,0);%
58         \draw[xscale=\tikzpeile@length] (0.4,0.1) node {$\sim$};}}%
59     \penalty1000\relax}

\lra
64 \newcommand*\lra[1] [] {\raisebox{-1pt}{\tikz{%
65     \draw[xscale=\tikzpeile@length,thin,shorten >=3pt, <->,font=\scriptsize] (0,0) %
66         node{\hspace*{-2pt}} -- (0.5,0) node[above] {#1} --%
67         node{} (1,0);}}\penalty1000\relax}

\ppf
64 \newcommand*\ppf[1] [] {\raisebox{-1pt}{\tikz{%
65     \draw[xscale=\tikzpeile@length,densely dashed,thin,shorten >=3pt,%
66         ->,font=\scriptsize] (0,0) %
67         node{\hspace*{0pt}} -- (0.5,0) node[above] {#1}%
68         -- node{} (1,0);}}\penalty1000\relax}

\lppf
69 \newcommand*\lppf[1] [] {\raisebox{-1pt}{\tikz{%
70     \draw[xscale=\tikzpeile@length,densely dashed,thin,shorten >=3pt,%
71         <-,font=\scriptsize] (0,0) %
72         node{\hspace*{0pt}} -- (0.5,0) node[above] {#1}%
73         -- node{} (1,0);}}\penalty1000\relax}
74
75 \endinput

```

Change History

v0.1		v1.0
General: Started project	4	General: First public version
		4

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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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