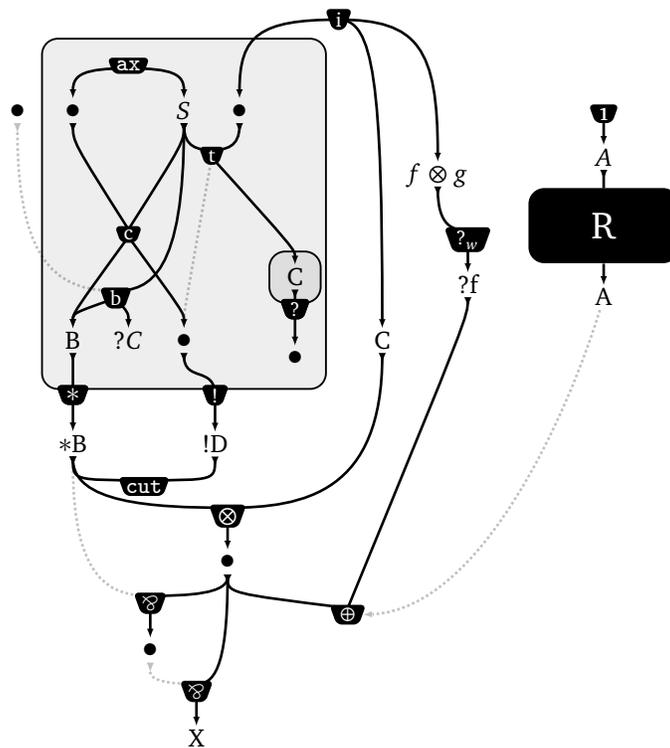


pn.sty documentation

Drawing hypergraphs and proofnets in \LaTeX

Marc Bagnol

October 7, 2013



```

\begin{proofnet}

  \pnformulae
  {
    \pnf[Z']{}~\pnf[Z]{}~\pnf[S]{$S$}~\pnf[A]{}\\
    ~~~~~\pnf[f]{$f\otimes g$}\\
    \\
    ~~~~~\pnf[G]{C}\\
    ~\pnf[B]{B}~\pnf[C]{$?C$}~\pnf[D]{}~~~~\pnf[F]{C}
  }

  \pnhyperlink{c}{Z,S}{B,D}
  \pnhyperlink{b}[r/]{Z',S}{b}{B,C}[0.9][0.2]
  \pnhyperlink{t}[r/]{A,S}{t}{G,D*}

  \pnaxiom{Z,S}

  \pnbox{G}[inner sep=5pt]
  \pnauxprom{G}{G}{}

  \pnbox[bigbox]{axiom,Z,A,B,C,G}
  \pnprom[bigbox.-80]{D}{!D}
  \pnport{$\ast$}[bigbox.down]{B}{$\ast B$}

  \pninitial{i}{A,f,F}[2.2]

  \pntensor{port,F}{tens}{}[1.4]
  \pnpar{*port,tens}{}
  \pnexp{w}{f}{?f}[1.3][0.4]

  \pncut{port,prom}[1.1]
  \pnterminal[plus]{$\oplus$}[s]{exp,tens}

  \pnsomenet{R}{2cm}{1cm}[at (5,0)]
  \pnoutfrom{somenet.south}{A}
  \pninto{somenet.north}{$A$}

  \pnone{into}
  \pnarrow[switchto]{outfrom}[20]{plus.east}[-50]
  \pnpar{par*,tens}{X}[1][0.1]

\end{proofnet}

```

Contents

1 Introduction	3
2 Generic commands	3
2.1 Placing nodes	3
2.2 Hyperlinks	4
2.3 Boxes	6
2.4 Drawing unspecified graphs	6
2.5 Arrows	7
2.6 Inlining edges	7
3 Linear logical macros	8
3.1 Initial links and cuts	8
3.2 Connectives	8
3.3 Exponential boxes	8
4 Customization	10

1 Introduction

`pn.sty` is a set of TikZ macros to draw to-down oriented hypergraphs in \LaTeX . The package also provides a set of macros for linear logic's proofnets, built on top of the hypergraph primitives.

It uses `xargs.sty`, `ifthen.sty` and `xstring.sty` to automatize treatment of inputs and define versatile functions.

The two commands to start writing a proofnet are

```
\pnet{...}
\begin{proofnet}... \end{proofnet}
```

The first one inlines the result in text, while the second renders it centered.

2 Generic commands

`pn.sty` defines very few primitives and gradually builds macros with them for a specific use. The main function is `\hyperlink` that creates a hyperedge from a set of sources to a set of targets.

Remark. *The package uses `xargs.sty` to define any number of optionnal arguments. Arguments between `{...}` are mandatory, arguments between `[...]` are optionnal. The parsing of inputs is the one of `xargs.sty`, read its documentation if you have trouble with it.*

2.1 Placing nodes

```
\pnformulae[label]{formulae matrix}[width][height][extra tikz options]
```

Creates a matrix in which nodes can be placed without specifying a position. The character for horizontal cells is `~` and the linebreaker is `\\`. `[width]` `[height]` can modify the horizontal and vertical space between cells (both default to 1).

```
\pnf[label]{text}[position][extra tikz options]
\pnformula[label]{text}[position][extra tikz options]
```

Create a new node labeled by `label` (defaults to `formula`) with text `text` (if empty the text is set to `•`) at optionnal position.


```

\begin{proofnet}
  \pnformulae
  {
    \pnf [Z'] {} ~ \pnf [Z] {} ~ \pnf [S] { $$ } ~ \pnf [A] {} \\\
    \\\
    \\\
    ~ ~ ~ ~ \pnf [G] { C } \\\
    ~ \pnf [B] { B } ~ \pnf [C] { $ ? C $ } ~ \pnf [D] { }
  }
  \pnhyperlink { c } { Z, S } { B, D }
  \pnhyperlink { b } [ r / ] { Z' * , S } [ b ] { B, C } [ 0.9 ] [ 0.2 ]
  \pnhyperlink { t } [ r / ] { A, S } [ t ] { G, D * }
\end{proofnet}

```

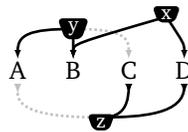
```

\pninitial [ link label ] { symbol } [ arrow style ] { concl list } [ height ] [ x - offset ]
\pnterminal [ link label ] { symbol } [ arrow style ] { prem list } [ height ] [ x - offset ]

```

Draw initial (with no source) and terminal (with no target) hyperedges, using `arrow style` (default to `r`). `link label` defaults respectively to `initial`, `terminal`.

Remark. *Unless otherwise specified, the label optional argument always default to the name of the command minus the “pn”.*



```

\begin{proofnet}
  \pnformulae { \pnf [ 1 ] { A } ~ \pnf [ 2 ] { B } ~ \pnf [ 3 ] { C } ~ \pnf [ 4 ] { D } }
  \pninitial { y } { 1, 2, 3 * }
  \pninitial { x } [ s ] { 2, 4 } [ 1.3 ] [ 0.5 ]
  \pnterminal { z } { 1 * , 3, 4 }
\end{proofnet}

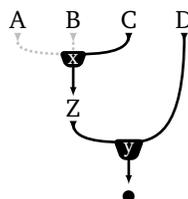
```

```

\pnary [ label ] { symbol } [ arrow style ] { prem list } [ label concl ] { text concl }
[ height ] [ x - offset ]

```

Creates a new node named `label concl` (defaults to `nary`) and text `text concl` (if empty, draws a \bullet), then draws a hyperlink (labelled by `label`, defaults to `nary link`) from the `prem list` to this new node. Rounded style by default.



```

\begin{proofnet}
  \pnformulae{\pnf [1]{A}~\pnf [2]{B}~\pnf [3]{C}~\pnf [4]{D}}
  \pnary{x}{1*,2*,3}[5]{Z}
  \pnary{y}{5,4}{}
\end{proofnet}

```

2.3 Boxes

```

\pnbox[label]{node list}[extra tikz options]

```

Draws a box containing the nodes in `node list` (non empty, -separated list of nodes), labelled by `label` (defaults to `box`) and passing `extra tikz options` (for instance `inner sep=...` to modify the space left around nodes by the box).

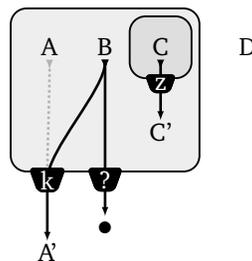
```

\pnport[link label]{symbol}[box.position]{prem list}
[label concl]{text concl}[height]

```

Attaches a port (TikZ label: `link label`, defaults to `port link`) at `box.position` (defaults to `box.down`) with the text `symbol`. Draws arrows from the `prem list` nodes to the port, in the `switch style` if the label of the node is followed by a `*`. Then creates a node below the port (`height` modified by `height`), with label `label concl` (defaults to `port`) and text `text concl`, again switches to `•` if empty.

`box.position` can either be an angle or the value `down`, that draws the port just below the source node.



```

\begin{proofnet}
  \pnformulae{\pnf [1]{A}~\pnf [2]{B}~\pnf [3]{C}~\pnf [4]{D}}
  \pnbox[box1]{3}
  \pnport{z}[box1.down]{3}{C'}
  \pnbox{1,2,3,port}[inner sep=10pt]
  \pnport{k}[box.-125]{1*,2}{A'}[1.5]
  \pnport{?}[2]{}
\end{proofnet}

```

2.4 Drawing unspecified graphs

```

\pnsomenet[label]{text}[position]{width}{height}[extra tikz options]

```

Draws a black rounded corners rectangle with white text `text` labelled `label` (defaults to `somenet`) at position `position` with minimum width and height defined by `width` and `height`.

```

\pnoutfrom{somenet.angle}[label]{text}[height]
\pninto{somenet.angle}[label]{text}[height]

```

Creates nodes labelled by `label` (defaults to `outfrom` or `into`) with a link coming out/to an unspecified hypergraph.

3 Linear logical macros

On top of this first set of functions, `pn.sty` defines some macros for drawing linear logic proofnets.

3.1 Initial links and cuts

`\pnaxiom[label]{concl1,concl2}[height][x-offset]`

Places an axiom link above two nodes.

`\pndaimon[label]{concl list}[height][x-offset]`

Places a *daimon* link above a list of nodes.

`\pnone[label]{concl}[height][x-offset]`

Places a *one* link above a node.

`\pncut[label]{prem1,prem2}[height][x-offset]`

Places a *cut* link below two nodes.

3.2 Connectives

`\pntensor[label]{prem1,prem2}[label concl]{text concl}[height][x-offset]`

`\pnpar[label]{prem1,prem2}[label concl]{text concl}[height][x-offset]`

Create a node named `(label concl)` (defaults to the command name: `tensor`, `par`) with label `{text concl}`, then draws a link from `(prem1)` and `(prem2)` to `(label concl)`.

`\pnexp[subscript][label]{prem list}[label concl]{text concl}[height][x-offset]`

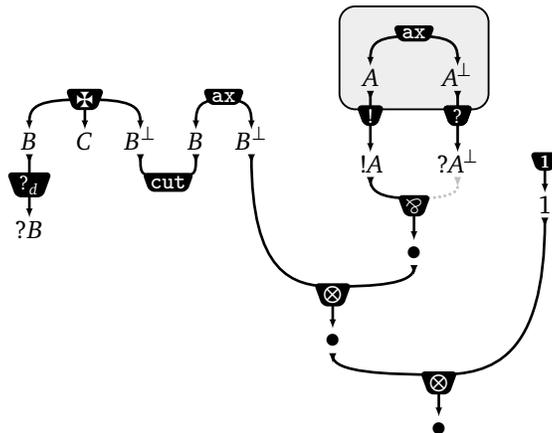
Is a `\pnary` command with `{symbol}` set to `$_{subscript}$`.

3.3 Exponential boxes

`\pnprom[box.position]{prem}[label concl]{text concl}[height]`

`\pnauxprom[box.position]{prem}[label concl]{text concl}[height]`

Are `\pnport` commands with `{symbol}` respectively set to `!$` and `?$`.



```

\begin{proofnet}
  \pnformulae
  {
    ~~~~~~\pnf [A] {$A$}~\pnf [nA] {$A^\bot$}\\
    \pnf [B1] {$B$}~\pnf [C] {$C$}~\pnf [nB1] {$B^\bot$}~
      \pnf [B2] {$B$}~\pnf [nB2] {$B^\bot$}\\
    ~~~~~~\pnf [1] {1}
  }
  \pndaimon{B1,C,nB1}
  \pnaxiom{B2,nB2}
  \pnone{1}
  \pnexp{d}{B1}{?$B$}
  \pncut{nB1,B2}
  \pnaxiom{A,nA}
  \pnbox{A,nA,axiom}
  \pnprom{A}{!A$}
  \pnauxprom{nA}{?A^\bot$}
  \pnpar{prom,auxprom*}{}
  \pntensor{par,nB2}{}
  \pntensor{1,tensor}{}
\end{proofnet}

```

4 Customization

Some customization can be achieved by redefining the basic TikZ styles defined by `pn.sty`, which are by default:

```
\tikzstyle{linkfrom}=[  
  draw opacity=0,latex reversed-, line width=0.3pt,  
  postaction={draw, opacity=1,-, line width=1pt, shorten <=1pt}  
]
```

Is the style of arrows from sources to links.

```
\tikzstyle{linkto}=[  
  draw opacity=0,-latex, line width=0.2pt,  
  postaction={draw, opacity=1,-, line width=1pt, shorten >=3pt}  
]
```

Is the style of arrows from links to targets.

```
\tikzstyle{switchfrom}=[  
  draw opacity=0, fill opacity=0.25, latex reversed-, line width=0.3pt,  
  postaction=  
    {draw,opacity=0.25,-, densely dotted, line width=1pt, shorten <=3.5pt}  
]
```

```
\tikzstyle{switchto}=[  
  draw opacity=0, fill opacity=0.25, -latex, line width=0.2pt,  
  postaction=  
    {draw,opacity=0.25,-, densely dotted, line width=1pt, shorten >=3.5pt}  
]
```

Are the styles of switched edges.

```
\tikzstyle{linkstyle}=[  
  trapezium,trapezium angle=110,rounded corners=2pt,  
  inner sep=1.2pt,fill=black  
]
```

Is the style of links.

```
\tikzstyle{box}=[  
  inner sep=7pt, rounded corners=6pt, fill opacity=.07,  
  fill=black, draw= black, line width=0.7pt  
]
```

Is the style of boxes.

Moreover, the text for empty nodes given by the command `\PNemptynodetext` that can also be redefined to another default text.