

**Integrating and differentiating piecewise functions with Maxima**

Unit step function

$$\Phi(x) := \begin{cases} \text{if } \phi_s = \text{"sign"} \\ \frac{1 + \text{sign}(x)}{2} \\ \text{else} \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{2 \cdot |x|} \end{cases}$$

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$$\int f(x) dx := \int f(x) dx$$

if c1 greater than c2 then a else b.

$$\Phi\_GT(c1, c2, a, b) := a \cdot \Phi(c1 - c2) - b \cdot \Phi(c1 - c2) + b$$

Max of two expressions

$$\Phi\_MAX(u, v) := \Phi\_GT(u, v, u, v)$$

Min of two expressions

$$\Phi\_MIN(u, v) := \Phi\_GT(v, u, u, v)$$

if c equals zero then a else zero

$$\Phi\_EQ(c, a) := a \cdot (\Phi(c + \phi_\epsilon) - \Phi(c - \phi_\epsilon))$$

if c1 equals c2 then a else b

$$\Phi\_EQ(c1, c2, a, b) := b + \Phi\_EQ(c1 - c2, a) - \Phi\_EQ(c1 - c2, b)$$

$\phi_s := \text{"sign"}$      $\phi_\epsilon := 0.000000001$      $h := 0.0000001$

$$I(t) := \int g(t) dt$$

$$In(t) := \left. I(t) \right|_{t=0} + \int_0^t g(\tau) d\tau$$

Numerical and symbolic derivatives.

$$D(t) := \begin{cases} \phi_s := \text{"abs"} \\ \frac{d}{dt} g(t) \end{cases}$$

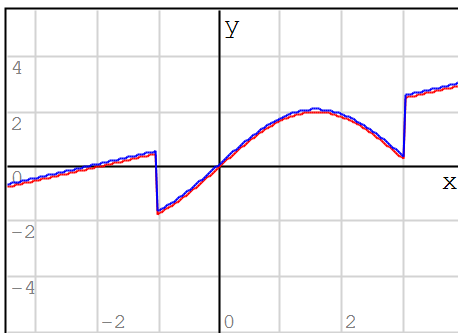
$$Dn(t) := \frac{g(t+h) - g(t-h)}{2h}$$

**Inequalities**

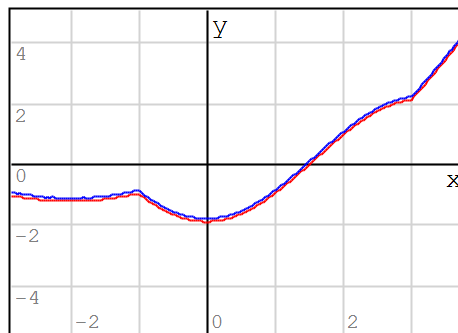
$c1 := t^2 - 2 \cdot t$      $c2 := 3$      $a := 0.5 \cdot t + 1$      $b := 2 \cdot \sin(t)$

$$f(t) := \begin{cases} \text{if } c1 > c2 \\ a \\ \text{else} \\ b \end{cases}$$

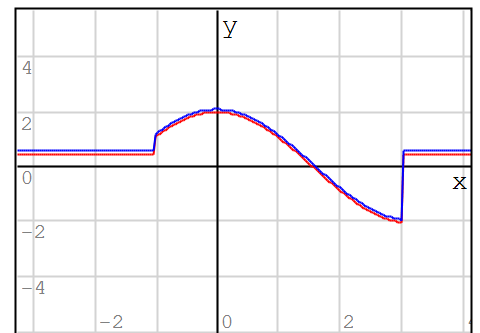
$$g(t) := \Phi\_GT(c1, c2, a, b)$$



$\begin{cases} f(x) + 0.1 \\ g(x) \end{cases}$



$\begin{cases} In(x) + 0.1 \\ I(x) \end{cases}$



$\begin{cases} D(x) + 0.1 \\ Dn(x) \end{cases}$

**Equalities**

Clear( $\Phi\epsilon$ )=1

$$f(x) := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ 2 & \text{if } x = 1 \\ 3 & \text{if } x = 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Nuerically this have a poor representation and significance.

$$f(x) := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } |x - 0| < \Phi\epsilon \\ 2 & \text{if } |x - 1| < \Phi\epsilon \\ 3 & \text{if } |x - 2| < \Phi\epsilon \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

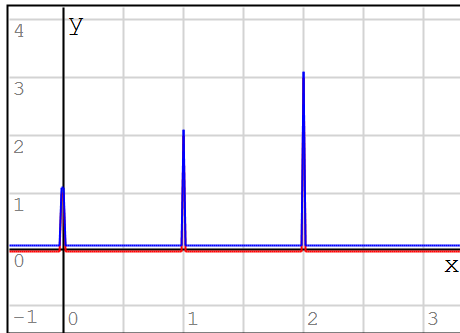
This other is better

Same using unit step  $\Phi$

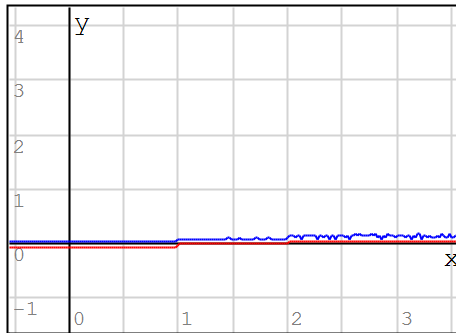
$$g(x) := |\Phi_{EQ}(x, 0, 1, 0) + \Phi_{EQ}(x, 1, 2, 0) + \Phi_{EQ}(x, 2, 3, 0)|$$

Use a big epsilon for this example

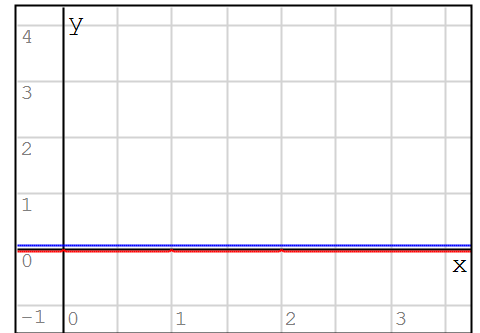
$\Phi\epsilon := 0.01$



$$\begin{cases} f(x) + 0.1 \\ g(x) \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} In(x) + 0.1 \\ I(x) \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} Dn(x) + 0.1 \\ D(x) \end{cases}$$

Expected value for the integral is zero, but for derivatives is infinity at the discontinuities.

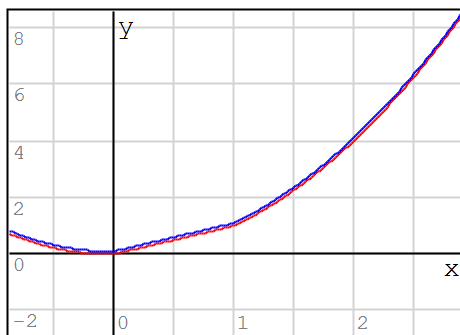
□

**Max and Min**

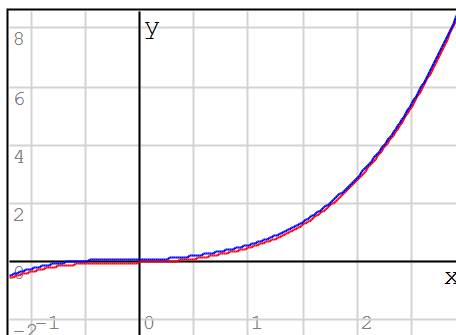
$$a := t \quad b := t^2$$

$$f(t) := |\max([a \ b])|$$

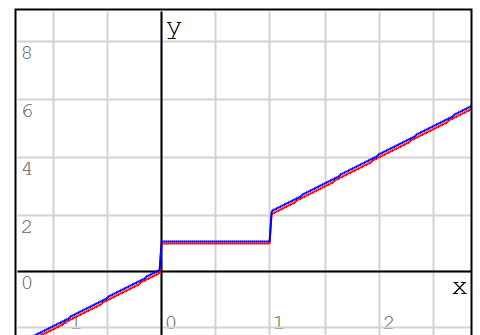
$$g(t) := |\Phi_{MAX}(a, b)|$$



$$\begin{cases} f(x) + 0.1 \\ g(x) \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} In(x) + 0.1 \\ I(x) \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} Dn(x) + 0.1 \\ D(x) \end{cases}$$

Alvaro