

Package: rationalfun (via r-universe)

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Title Manipulation of Rational Functions

Description Functions to manipulate rational functions, including basic arithmetic operators, derivatives, and integrals with EXPLICIT forms.

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URL <https://github.com/yixuan/rationalfun>

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Collate 'internals.R' 'rf_base.R' 'rf_deriv_integral.R'
'rf_operators.R'

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`as.character.rationalfun`*Convert object to character*

Description

This function converts an object of class "rationalfun" to a character string.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rationalfun'  
as.character(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an object of class "rationalfun"
<code>...</code>	not used in this function

Value

A character string representing the rational function.

See Also

[as.character.polynomial](#)

Examples

```
r <- rationalfun(c(1, 1), c(3, 2, 1))  
as.character(r)
```

`as.function.rationalfun`*Convert object to function*

Description

This function converts an object of class "rationalfun" to a function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rationalfun'  
as.function(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x an object of class "rationalfun"
... not used in this function

Value

A function with one argument which could be a real or complex vector.

See Also

[as.function.polynomial](#)

Examples

```
r <- rationalfun(c(1, 1), c(3, 2, 1))  
r  
f <- as.function(r)  
f  
f(1:10)  
f(1:10 + (0+2i))
```

deriv.rationalfun *Differentiate a rational function*

Description

Calculate the derivative of a rational function. The returned value result is still an object of class "rationalfun".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rationalfun'  
deriv(expr, ...)
```

Arguments

expr an object of class "rationalfun"
... not used in this function

Value

An object of class "rationalfun" representing the derivative of the original rational function.

See Also

[deriv.polynomial](#), [deriv](#)

Examples

```
# (x + 1) / (x^2 + x + 1)
r <- rationalfun(c(1, 1), c(1, 1, 1))
deriv(r)
```

int2fun

Convert a call to a function

Description

Convert a function call to a function in R. In this package, the function is typically used to convert the result of `integral.rationalfun()` to a function with one argument.

Usage

```
int2fun(expr)
```

Arguments

`expr` a function call, typically returned by `integral.rationalfun()`.

Value

A function with one argument which could be a real or complex vector.

See Also

[integral.polynomial](#)

Examples

```
x <- rationalfun(c(-6, -1, -8, 15, -1, 8, -9, 2),
  c(8, 12, 16, 4, 4))
int <- integral(x)
fun <- int2fun(int)
fun(c(0, 1))
```

integral.rationalfun *Integrate a rational function*

Description

Calculate the integral of a rational function. See "Details".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rationalfun'  
integral(expr, ...)
```

Arguments

expr	an object of class "rationalfun"
...	not used in this function

Details

The returned value is a function call with argument named "x". That is, the integral is an expression in R with an explicit form, which could be evaluated directly by calling `eval()`, or indirectly using the `int2fun()` function.

The algorithm is based on the Hermite-Ostrogradski formula which is discussed in the reference. See the article for more details.

Value

A function call representing the explicit form of the integral.

References

T. N. Subramaniam, and Donald E. G. Malm, How to Integrate Rational Functions, *The American Mathematical Monthly*, Vol. 99, No.8 (1992), 762-772.

See Also

[integral.polynomial](#)

Examples

```
# (x + 1) / (x^2 + x + 1)  
r <- rationalfun(c(1, 1), c(1, 1, 1))  
expr <- integral(r)  
# Evaluate the call directly  
eval(expr, list(x = 2))  
# Use int2fun()  
f <- int2fun(expr)  
f(2)
```

Ops.rationalfun *Operators for rational functions*

Description

Basic arithmetic operators for rational functions.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rationalfun'
Ops(e1, e2)
```

Arguments

e1 an object of class "rationalfun"
 e2 for "^", a positive integer; in other cases, an object of class "rationalfun"

Value

A new object of "rationalfun" class.

Examples

```
r1 <- rationalfun(c(1, 2), c(1, 2, 1))
r2 <- rationalfun(c(1, 1), c(1, -2, 1))
r1 + r2
r1 * r2
r1^2
```

predict.rationalfun *Evaluate a rational function*

Description

Evaluate a rational function at a real or complex vector.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rationalfun'
predict(object, newdata, ...)
```

Arguments

object an object of class "rationalfun"
 newdata a vector at which evaluation is requested.
 ... not used in this function Both real and complex vectors are accepted.

Value

A vector of evaluated results.

See Also

[predict.polynomial](#)

Examples

```
r <- rationalfun(c(1, 1), c(3, 2, 1))
predict(r, 1:10)
```

`print.rationalfun` *Print a rational function*

Description

Print a rational function in a fraction form.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rationalfun'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` an object of class "rationalfun"
`...` not used in this function

Value

Invisible, the object itself.

See Also

[print.polynomial](#)

Examples

```
r <- rationalfun(c(1, 1), c(3, 2, 1))
print(r)
```

rationalfun	<i>Construction of rational functions</i>
-------------	---

Description

Construction of rational functions.

Usage

```
rationalfun( numer = c(0, 1), denom = c(1, 1, 1))
rfun( numer = c(0, 1), denom = c(1, 1, 1))

rationalfun.poly( numer = polynomial(c(0, 1)), denom = polynomial(c(1,
1, 1)))

rfun.poly( numer = polynomial(c(0, 1)), denom = polynomial(c(1,
1, 1)))
```

Arguments

numer	in <code>rationalfun()</code> , the coefficient vector of the numerator; in <code>rationalfun.poly()</code> , an object of class "polynom" in polynom package representing the numerator
denom	similar to numer, but for the denominator

Details

A rational function object could be constructed either by calling `rationalfun()` or by calling `rationalfun.poly()`.

`rationalfun()` constructs a rational function from the coefficient vectors of the numerator and the denominator. For example, consider a rational function $R(x) = P(x)/Q(x)$ where

$$P(x) = p_1 + p_2x + p_3x^2 + \dots + p_kx^{k-1}$$

and

$$Q(x) = q_1 + q_2x + q_3x^2 + \dots + q_mx^{m-1}$$

, you may call `rationalfun(p[1:k], q[1:m])` to build the object.

For `rationalfun.poly()`, it receives two objects of class "polynomial" from the **polynom** package, representing the polynomials of the numerator and the denominator respectively. Use this function if you already have objects of "polynomial" class, typically by calling `polynomial()`, `poly.calc()` or `poly.orth()`.

`rfun()` and `rfun.poly()` are aliases of `rationalfun()` and `rationalfun.poly()` in order to type fewer letters.

The value returned by `rationalfun()` and `rationalfun.poly()` is an object of class "rationalfun". You can coerce the object to a function, by calling `as.function.rationalfun()`, or to a character string, by calling `as.character.rationalfun()`.

Objects of "rationalfun" class support basic operators including "+", "-", "*", "/" and "^". To evaluate a rational function at a given vector, use `predict.rationalfun()`. To compute the derivative and integral in **explicit** form, call `deriv.rationalfun()` and `integral.rationalfun()` respectively.

Value

An object of class "rationalfun".

See Also

[polynomial](#), [poly.calc](#), [poly.orth](#)

Examples

```
# (x + 1) / (x^2 + 2 * x + 3)
r1 <- rationalfun(c(1, 1), c(3, 2, 1))
print(r1)
# Construct from objects of 'polynomial' class
if (require(polynom)) {
  p1 <- poly.calc(c(1, 2))
  p2 <- polynomial(rep(1, 5))
  r2 <- rfun.poly(p1, p2)
  print(r2)
}
```

simplify

Simplify a rational function

Description

Simplify a rational function by dropping terms whose coefficients are close to zero, and then reducing it to an irreducible form.

Usage

```
simplify(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x an object of class "rationalfun"
... currently not used in this function

Value

A new object of class "rationalfun" representing the simplified rational function.

Examples

```
# (x + 1) / (x^2 + 2 * x + 1) ==> 1 / (x + 1)
r <- rationalfun(c(1, 1), c(1, 2, 1))
simplify(r)
```

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