

13.

Proposition 1: $\max(x, y) = \frac{x + y + |y - x|}{2}$

Proof.

We consider two cases. Suppose $\max(x, y) = y$. Then $(y \geq x) \implies (y - x \geq 0)$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x + y + |y - x|}{2} &= \frac{x + y + (y - x)}{2} \\ &= \frac{2y}{2} \\ &= y \\ &= \max(x, y).\end{aligned}$$

Now suppose $\max(x, y) = x$. Then $(y \leq x) \implies (y - x \leq 0)$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x + y + |y - x|}{2} &= \frac{x + y - (y - x)}{2} \\ &= \frac{2x}{2} \\ &= x \\ &= \max(x, y).\end{aligned}$$

Therefore $\max(x, y) = \frac{x + y + |y - x|}{2}$.

Proposition 2: $\min(x, y) = \frac{x + y - |y - x|}{2}$

Proof.

We consider two cases. Suppose $\min(x, y) = x$. Then $(y \geq x) \implies (y - x \geq 0)$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x + y - |y - x|}{2} &= \frac{x + y - (y - x)}{2} \\ &= \frac{2x}{2} \\ &= x \\ &= \min(x, y).\end{aligned}$$

Now Suppose $\min(x, y) = y$. Then $(y \leq x) \implies (y - x \leq 0)$.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x + y - |y - x|}{2} &= \frac{x + y + (y - x)}{2} \\ &= \frac{2y}{2} \\ &= y \\ &= \min(x, y).\end{aligned}$$

Therefore $\min(x, y) = \frac{x + y - |y - x|}{2}$.

Proposition:

$$\begin{aligned} \max(x, y, z) &= \frac{2x + y + z + |z - y| + |y + z + |z - y| - 2x|}{4} \\ \text{and } \min(x, y, z) &= \frac{2x + y + z - |z - y| - |y + z - |z - y| - 2x|}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Proof.

Consider two cases. WLOG, let $m = \min(y, z)$. Then $\min(x, y, z) = \min(x, m)$. Now let $m = \max(y, z)$, WLOG. Then $\max(x, y, z) = \max(x, m)$. In either case, combining the expressions for $\max(x, m)$ and $\min(x, m)$ from Propositions 1 and 2, respectively,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x + m \pm |m - x|}{2} &= \frac{1}{2}(x + m) \pm \frac{1}{2}|(m - x)| \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left(x + \frac{y + z \pm |z - y|}{2}\right) \pm \frac{1}{2}\left|\left(\frac{y + z \pm |z - y|}{2} - x\right)\right| \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2x + y + z + |z - y|}{2}\right) \pm \frac{1}{2}\left|\left(\frac{y + z \pm |z - y| - 2x}{2}\right)\right| \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(2x + y + z \pm |z - y|) \pm \frac{1}{4}|(y + z \pm |z - y| - 2x)| \\ &= \frac{2x + y + z \pm |z - y| \pm |y + z \pm |z - y| - 2x|}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Therefore } \max(x, y, z) &= \frac{2x + y + z + |z - y| + |y + z + |z - y| - 2x|}{4} \\ \text{and } \min(x, y, z) &= \frac{2x + y + z - |z - y| - |y + z - |z - y| - 2x|}{4} \end{aligned}$$