



Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'tgamma.3'

C:\>man tgamma.3

TGAMMA(3) Linux Programmer's Manual TGAMMA(3)

NAME

tgamma, tgammaf, tgamma - true gamma function

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <math.h>
```

```
double tgamma(double x);
```

```
float tgammaf(float x);
```

```
long double tgamma(long double x);
```

Link with -lm.

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see `feature_test_macros(7)`):

```
tgamma(), tgammaf(), tgamma():
```

```
  _ISOC99_SOURCE || _POSIX_C_SOURCE >= 200112L
```

DESCRIPTION

These functions calculate the Gamma function of x .

The Gamma function is defined by

$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$$

It is defined for every real number except for nonpositive integers. For nonnegative integers m one has

Gamma($m+1$) = $m!$

and, more generally, for all x :

$$\Gamma(x+1) = x * \Gamma(x)$$

Furthermore, the following is valid for all values of x outside the poles:

$$\Gamma(x) * \Gamma(1 - x) = \pi / \sin(\pi * x)$$

RETURN VALUE

On success, these functions return $\Gamma(x)$.

If x is a NaN, a NaN is returned.

If x is positive infinity, positive infinity is returned.

If x is a negative integer, or is negative infinity, a domain error occurs, and a NaN is returned.

If the result overflows, a range error occurs, and the functions return HUGE_VAL, HUGE_VALF, or HUGE_VALL, respectively, with the correct mathematical sign.

If the result underflows, a range error occurs, and the functions return 0, with the correct mathematical sign.

If x is -0 or +0, a pole error occurs, and the functions return HUGE_VAL, HUGE_VALF, or HUGE_VALL, respectively, with the same sign as the 0.

ERRORS

See `math_error(7)` for information on how to determine whether an error has occurred when calling these functions.

The following errors can occur:

Domain error: x is a negative integer, or negative infinity

`errno` is set to EDOM. An invalid floating-point exception (FE_INVALID) is raised (but see BUGS).

Pole error: x is +0 or -0

`errno` is set to ERANGE. A divide-by-zero floating-point exception (FE_DIVBYZERO) is raised.

Range error: result overflow

`errno` is set to ERANGE. An overflow floating-point exception (FE_OVERFLOW) is raised.

`glibc` also gives the following error which is not specified in C99 or POSIX.1-2001.

Range error: result underflow

An underflow floating-point exception (FE_UNDERFLOW) is raised, and `errno` is set to ERANGE.

VERSIONS

These functions first appeared in `glibc` in version 2.1.

ATTRIBUTES

For an explanation of the terms used in this section, see attributes(7).

??

?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

??

?tgamma(), tgammaf(), tgammaal() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

??

CONFORMING TO

C99, POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008.

NOTES

This function had to be called "true gamma function" since there is already a function gamma(3) that returns something else (see gamma(3) for details).

BUGS

Before version 2.18, the glibc implementation of these functions did not set errno to EDOM when x is negative infinity.

Before glibc 2.19, the glibc implementation of these functions did not set errno to ERANGE on an underflow range error. x

In glibc versions 2.3.3 and earlier, an argument of +0 or -0 incorrectly produced a domain error (errno set to EDOM and an FE_INVALID exception raised), rather than a pole error.

SEE ALSO

gamma(3), lgamma(3)

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.05 of the Linux man-pages project. A description of the project, information about reporting bugs, and the latest version of this page, can be found at <https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/>.