



Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'y1f.3' command

\$ man y1f.3

Y0(3) Linux Programmer's Manual Y0(3)

NAME

y0, y0f, y0l, y1, y1f, y1l, yn, ynf, ynl - Bessel functions of the sec?
ond kind

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <math.h>

double y0(double x);
double y1(double x);
double yn(int n, double x);
float y0f(float x);
float y1f(float x);
float ynf(int n, float x);
long double y0l(long double x);
long double y1l(long double x);
long double ynl(int n, long double x);

Link with -lm.
```

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

```
y0(), y1(), yn():
    _XOPEN_SOURCE
    || /* Since glibc 2.19: */ _DEFAULT_SOURCE
    || /* Glibc versions <= 2.19: */ _SVID_SOURCE || _BSD_SOURCE

y0f(), y0l(), y1f(), y1l(), ynf(), ynl():
    _XOPEN_SOURCE >= 600
```

```

|| (_ISOC99_SOURCE && _XOPEN_SOURCE)
|| /* Since glibc 2.19: */ _DEFAULT_SOURCE
|| /* Glibc versions <= 2.19: */ _SVID_SOURCE || _BSD_SOURCE

```

DESCRIPTION

The `y0()` and `y1()` functions return Bessel functions of x of the second kind of orders 0 and 1, respectively. The `yn()` function returns the Bessel function of x of the second kind of order n .

The value of x must be positive.

The `y0f()`, `y1f()`, and `ynf()` functions are versions that take and return float values. The `y0l()`, `y1l()`, and `ynl()` functions are versions that take and return long double values.

RETURN VALUE

On success, these functions return the appropriate Bessel value of the second kind for x .

If x is a NaN, a NaN is returned.

If x is negative, a domain error occurs, and the functions return `-HUGE_VAL`, `-HUGE_VALF`, or `-HUGE_VALL`, respectively. (POSIX.1-2001 also allows a NaN return for this case.)

If x is 0.0, a pole error occurs, and the functions return `-HUGE_VAL`, `-HUGE_VALF`, or `-HUGE_VALL`, respectively.

If the result underflows, a range error occurs, and the functions return 0.0.

If the result overflows, a range error occurs, and the functions return `-HUGE_VAL`, `-HUGE_VALF`, or `-HUGE_VALL`, respectively. (POSIX.1-2001 also allows a 0.0 return for this case.)

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 negative

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

Pole error: x is 0.0

errno is set to ERANGE and an FE_DIVBYZERO exception is raised (but see BUGS).

Range error: result underflow

errno is set to ERANGE. No FE_UNDERFLOW exception is returned by fetestexcept(3) for this case.

Range error: result overflow

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

ATTRIBUTES

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

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?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

??

?y0(), y0f(), y0l() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

??

?y1(), y1f(), y1l() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

??

?yn(), ynf(), ynl() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

??

CONFORMING TO

The functions returning double conform to SVr4, 4.3BSD, POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008. The others are nonstandard functions that also exist on the BSDs.

BUGS

Before glibc 2.19, these functions misdiagnosed pole errors: errno was set to EDOM, instead of ERANGE and no FE_DIVBYZERO exception was raised.

Before glibc 2.17, did not set errno for "range error: result underflow".

In glibc version 2.3.2 and earlier, these functions do not raise an invalid floating-point exception (FE_INVALID) when a domain error occurs.

SEE ALSO

j0(3)

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.10 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/>.

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