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

#### ***\$ man tgamma.3***

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

#### NAME

tgamma, tgammaf, tgammal - true gamma function

#### SYNOPSIS

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

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

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

```
long double tgammal(long double x);
```

Link with -lm.

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see feature\_test\_macros(7)):

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

```
  _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 integral  $m$  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(), tgamma() ? 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 5.10 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/>.

GNU

2017-09-15

TGAMMA(3)