

**NAME**

**lgamma**, **lgamma\_r**, **lgammaf**, **lgammaf\_r**, **lgammal**, **lgammal\_r**, **gamma**, **gamma\_r**, **gammaf**, **gammaf\_r**, **tgamma**, **tgammaf**, **tgammal**, - log gamma functions, gamma function

**LIBRARY**

Math Library (libm, -lm)

**SYNOPSIS**

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

```
extern int signgam;
```

```
double
```

```
lgamma(double x);
```

```
double
```

```
lgamma_r(double x, int *signgamp);
```

```
float
```

```
lgammaf(float x);
```

```
float
```

```
lgammaf_r(float x, int *signgamp);
```

```
long double
```

```
lgammal(long double x);
```

```
long double
```

```
lgammal_r(long double x, int *signgamp);
```

```
double
```

```
gamma(double x);
```

```
double
```

```
gamma_r(double x, int *signgamp);
```

```
float
```

```
gammaf(float x);
```

```
float
```

**gammalf\_r**(float *x*, int \**signgamp*);

*long double*

**tgamma**(double *x*);

*float*

**tgammalf**(float *x*);

*long double*

**tgammalf**(long double *x*);

## DESCRIPTION

**lgamma**(*x*), **lgammalf**(*x*), and **lgammalf**(*x*) return  $\ln|\langle\text{Gamma}\rangle(x)|$ . The external integer *signgam* returns the sign of  $\langle\text{Gamma}\rangle(x)$ .

**lgamma\_r**(*x*, *signgamp*), **lgammalf\_r**(*x*, *signgamp*), and **lgammalf\_r**(*x*, *signgamp*) provide the same functionality as **lgamma**(*x*), **lgammalf**(*x*), and **lgammalf**(*x*), but the caller must provide an integer to store the sign of  $\langle\text{Gamma}\rangle(x)$ .

The **tgamma**(*x*), **tgammalf**(*x*), and **tgammalf**(*x*) functions return  $\langle\text{Gamma}\rangle(x)$ , with no effect on *signgam*.

**gamma**(), **gammalf**(), **gamma\_r**(), and **gammalf\_r**() are deprecated aliases for **lgamma**(), **lgammalf**(), **lgamma\_r**(), and **lgammalf\_r**(), respectively.

## IDIOSYNCRASIES

Do not use the expression "*signgam*\*exp(**lgamma**(*x*))" to compute  $g := \langle\text{Gamma}\rangle(x)$ . Instead use a program like this (in C):

```
lg = lgamma(x); g = signgam*exp(lg);
```

Only after **lgamma**() or **lgammalf**() has returned can *signgam* be correct.

For arguments in its range, **tgamma**() is preferred, as for positive arguments it is accurate to within one unit in the last place. Exponentiation of **lgamma**() will lose up to 10 significant bits.

## RETURN VALUES

**gamma**(), **gammalf**(), **gammalf**(), **gamma\_r**(), **gammalf\_r**(), **gammalf\_r**(), **lgamma**(), **lgammalf**(), **lgammalf**(), **lgamma\_r**(), **lgammalf\_r**(), and **lgammalf\_r**() return appropriate values unless an argument is out of range. Overflow will occur for sufficiently large positive values, and non-positive integers. For large non-integer negative values, **tgamma**() will underflow.

**SEE ALSO**

math(3)

**STANDARDS**

The **lgamma()**, **lgammaf()**, **lgammal()**, **tgamma()**, **tgammaf()**, and **tgammal()** functions are expected to conform to ISO/IEC 9899:1999 ("ISO C99").

**HISTORY**

The **lgamma()** function appeared in 4.3BSD. The **gamma()** function appeared in 4.4BSD as a function which computed  $\langle\text{Gamma}\rangle(x)$ . This version was used in FreeBSD 1.1. The name **gamma()** was originally dedicated to the **lgamma()** function, and that usage was restored by switching to Sun's `fdlibm` in FreeBSD 1.1.5. The **tgamma()** function appeared in FreeBSD 5.0. The 128-bit *long double* version of **tgammal()** replaced the 80-bit stub version in version in FreeBSD 14.1, thanks to an appropriate implementation from Arm.