INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC
24747

First edition
2009-01-15

Information technology — Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces — Extensions to the C Library to support mathematical special functions

Technologies de l'information — Langages de programmation, leur environnement et interfaces des logiciels de systèmes — Extensions à la bibliothèque C pour supporter les fonctions mathématiques spéciales

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Foreword

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The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

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ISO/IEC 24747 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 22, *Programming languages, their environments and system software interface*s.

Introduction

This International Standard is divided into three major subdivisions:

— preliminary elements (clauses 1 - 4);

— indicating conformance (clause 5);

— the library facilities (clause 6).

Footnotes are provided to emphasize consequences of the rules described in that subclause or elsewhere in this International Standard. References are used to refer to other related documents and subclauses. A bibliography lists documents that were referred to during the preparation of this International Standard.

Information technology — Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces — Extensions to the C Library to support mathematical special functions

1   Scope   [scop]

1.1   Relation to C Standard Library Introduction   [descr]

1   This International Standard defines extensions to the *C standard library* that is defined in the International Standard for the C programming language, see Clause 2.

2   Unless otherwise specified, the whole of the *C* Standard Library is included into this International Standard by reference, see Clause 2.

1.2   Categories of extensions   [exten]

1   This International Standard defines library extensions to the C Standard Library to support Mathematical Special functions to be added to `<math.h>` and `<tgmath.h>`.

Table 1: Numerical library summary

Subclause	Header(s)
6.2 Additions to	`<math.h>`
6.3 Additions to	`<tgmath.h>`

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2 Normative references [norm]

1 The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

2 ISO/IEC 9899:1999, *Programming languages — C*

3 ISO/IEC 9899:1999/Cor. 1:2001, *Programming languages — C — Technical Corrigendum 1*

4 ISO/IEC 9899:1999/Cor. 2:2004, *Programming languages — C — Technical Corrigendum 2*

5 ISO/IEC 9899:1999/Cor. 3:2007, *Programming languages — C — Technical Corrigendum 3*

6 ISO/IEC 2382-1:1993, *Information technology — Vocabulary — Part 1: Fundamental terms*

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3   Terms, definitions, and symbols   [terms]

1   For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 9899:1999 and the associated Technical Corrigenda and ISO/IEC 2382-1 apply, see Clause 2.

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4   Conformance [confor]

1   If a "shall" requirement is violated, the behavior is undefined.

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5   Predefined macro names   [pred]

1   The following macro name is conditionally defined by the implementation:
`__STDC_MATH_SPEC_FUNCS__` The integer constant 200808, intended to indicate conformance to this International Standard. [1]

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[1] The intention is that this will remain an integer constant of type `long int` that is increased with each revision of this International Standard.

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6   Mathematical special functions   [num.sf]

6.1   Standard headers   [num.sf.header]

1   The functions declared in Clause 6 and its subclauses are not declared by their respective header if `__STDC_WANT_-MATH_SPEC_FUNCS__` is defined as a macro which expands to the integer constant `0` at the point in the source file where the appropriate header is included.

2   The functions declared in Clause 6 and its subclauses are declared by their respective headers if `__STDC_WANT_MATH_-SPEC_FUNCS__` is defined as a macro which expands to the integer constant `1` at the point in the source file where the appropriate header is included. [2]

3   Functions declared in Clause 6 and its subclauses shall not be declared by their respective headers if `__STDC_WANT_-MATH_SPEC_FUNCS__` is not defined as a macro at the point in the source file where the appropriate header is included.

4   Within a preprocessing translation unit, `__STDC_WANT_MATH_SPEC_FUNCS__` shall be defined identically for all inclusions of any headers from Clause 6. If `__STDC_WANT_MATH_SPEC_FUNCS__` is defined differently for any such inclusion, the implementation shall issue a diagnostic as if a preprocessor error directive was used.

6.2   Additions to header `<math.h>`   [num.sf.math]

1   Table 2 summarizes the functions that are added to header `<math.h>`. The detailed signatures are given in the synopsis.

2   Each of these functions is provided for arguments of type `float`, `double`, and `long double`. The signatures added to header `<math.h>` are:

```
// [6.2.1] associated Laguerre polynomials:
double       assoc_laguerre(unsigned n, unsigned m, double x);
float        assoc_laguerref(unsigned n, unsigned m, float x);
long double  assoc_laguerrel(unsigned n, unsigned m, long double x);

// [6.2.2] associated Legendre polynomials:
double       assoc_legendre(unsigned l, unsigned m, double x);
float        assoc_legendref(unsigned l, unsigned m, float x);
long double  assoc_legendrel(unsigned l, unsigned m, long double x);

// [6.2.3] beta function:
double       beta(double x, double y);
float        betaf(float x, float y);
long double  betal(long double x, long double y);
```

---

[2] Future revisions of this International Standard may define meanings for other values of `__STDC_WANT_MATH_SPEC_FUNCS__`.

```
// [6.2.4] (complete) elliptic integral of the first kind:
double       comp_ellint_1(double k);
float        comp_ellint_1f(float k);
long double  comp_ellint_1l(long double k);

// [6.2.5] (complete) elliptic integral of the second kind:
double       comp_ellint_2(double k);
float        comp_ellint_2f(float k);
long double  comp_ellint_2l(long double k);

// [6.2.6] (complete) elliptic integral of the third kind:
double       comp_ellint_3(double k, double nu);
float        comp_ellint_3f(float k, float nu);
long double  comp_ellint_3l(long double k, long double nu);

// [6.2.7] regular modified cylindrical Bessel functions:
double       cyl_bessel_i(double nu, double x);
float        cyl_bessel_if(float nu, float  x);
long double  cyl_bessel_il(long double nu, long double x);

// [6.2.8] cylindrical Bessel functions (of the first kind):
double       cyl_bessel_j(double nu, double x);
float        cyl_bessel_jf(float nu, float  x);
long double  cyl_bessel_jl(long double nu, long double x);

// [6.2.9] irregular modified cylindrical Bessel functions:
double       cyl_bessel_k(double nu, double x);
float        cyl_bessel_kf(float nu, float  x);
long double  cyl_bessel_kl(long double nu, long double x);

// [6.2.10] cylindrical Neumann functions:
// cylindrical Bessel functions (of the second kind):
double       cyl_neumann(double nu, double x);
float        cyl_neumannf(float nu, float  x);
long double  cyl_neumannl(long double nu, long double x);

// [6.2.11] (incomplete) elliptic integral of the first kind:
double       ellint_1(double k, double phi);
float        ellint_1f(float k, float phi);
long double  ellint_1l(long double k, long double phi);

// [6.2.12] (incomplete) elliptic integral of the second kind:
double       ellint_2(double k, double phi);
float        ellint_2f(float k, float phi);
long double  ellint_2l(long double k, long double phi);

// [6.2.13] (incomplete) elliptic integral of the third kind:
double       ellint_3(double k, double nu, double phi);
float        ellint_3f(float k, float nu, float phi);
long double  ellint_3l(long double k, long double nu, long double phi);
```

```
// [6.2.14] exponential integral:
double       expint(double x);
float        expintf(float x);
long double  expintl(long double x);

// [6.2.15] Hermite polynomials:
double       hermite(unsigned n, double x);
float        hermitef(unsigned n, float x);
long double  hermitel(unsigned n, long double x);

// [6.2.16] Laguerre polynomials:
double       laguerre(unsigned n, double x);
float        laguerref(unsigned n, float x);
long double  laguerrel(unsigned n, long double x);

// [6.2.17] Legendre polynomials:
double       legendre(unsigned l, double x);
float        legendref(unsigned l, float x);
long double  legendrel(unsigned l, long double x);

// [6.2.18] Riemann zeta function:
double       riemann_zeta(double);
float        riemann_zetaf(float);
long double  riemann_zetal(long double);

// [6.2.19] spherical Bessel functions (of the first kind):
double       sph_bessel(unsigned n, double x);
float        sph_besself(unsigned n, float  x);
long double  sph_bessell(unsigned n, long double x);

// [6.2.20] spherical associated Legendre functions:
double       sph_legendre(unsigned l, unsigned m, double theta);
float        sph_legendref(unsigned l, unsigned m, float theta);
long double  sph_legendrel(unsigned l, unsigned m, long double theta);

// [6.2.21] spherical Neumann functions;
// spherical Bessel functions (of the second kind):
double       sph_neumann(unsigned n, double x);
float        sph_neumannf(unsigned n, float  x);
long double  sph_neumannl(unsigned n, long double x);
```

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Table 2: Additions to header `<math.h>` synopsis

Functions:		
assoc_laguerre	cyl_bessel_j	hermite
assoc_legendre	cyl_bessel_k	legendre
beta	cyl_neumann	laguerre
comp_ellint_1	ellint_1	riemann_zeta
comp_ellint_2	ellint_2	sph_bessel
comp_ellint_3	ellint_3	sph_legendre
cyl_bessel_i	expint	sph_neumann

3   Each of the functions declared above shall return a NaN (Not a Number) if any argument value is a NaN, but it shall not report a domain error. Otherwise, each of the functions declared above shall report a domain error for just those argument values for which:

— the function description's Returns clause explicitly specifies a domain, and those arguments fall outside the specified domain; or

— the corresponding mathematical function value has a non-zero imaginary component; or

— the corresponding mathematical function is not mathematically defined.[3]

4   Unless otherwise specified, a function is defined for all finite values, for negative infinity, and for positive infinity.

6.2.1   associated Laguerre polynomials   [num.sf.Lnm]

```
double       assoc_laguerre(unsigned n, unsigned m, double x);
float        assoc_laguerref(unsigned n, unsigned m, float x);
long double  assoc_laguerrel(unsigned n, unsigned m, long double x);
```

1   *Effects:* These functions compute the associated Laguerre polynomials of their respective arguments n, m, and x.

2   *Returns:* The `assoc_laguerre` functions return

$$\mathsf{L}_n^m(x) = (-1)^m \frac{\mathrm{d}^m}{\mathrm{d}x^m} \mathsf{L}_{n+m}(x), \quad \text{for } x \geq 0.$$

3   *Note:* The effect of calling each of these functions is implementation-defined if n `>=` 128 or if m `>=` 128.

6.2.2   associated Legendre polynomials   [num.sf.Plm]

```
double       assoc_legendre(unsigned l, unsigned m, double x);
float        assoc_legendref(unsigned l, unsigned m, float x);
long double  assoc_legendrel(unsigned l, unsigned m, long double x);
```

---

[3]A mathematical function is mathematically defined for a given set of argument values if it is explicitly defined for that set of argument values or if its limiting value exists and does not depend on the direction of approach.

1   *Effects:* These functions compute the associated Legendre functions of their respective arguments l, m, and x.

2   *Returns:* The `assoc_legendre` functions return

$$\mathsf{P}_\ell^m(x) = (1-x^2)^{m/2} \frac{\mathsf{d}^m}{\mathsf{d}x^m} \mathsf{P}_\ell(x), \quad \text{for } |x| \le 1.$$

3   *Note:* The effect of calling each of these functions is implementation-defined if `l >= 128`.

6.2.3   beta function   [num.sf.beta]

```
double       beta(double x, double y);
float        betaf(float x, float y);
long double  betal(long double x, long double y);
```

1   *Effects:* These functions compute the beta function of their respective arguments x and y.

2   *Returns:* The `beta` functions return

$$\mathsf{B}(x,y) = \frac{\Gamma(x)\,\Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)}, \quad \text{for } x > 0,\ y > 0.$$

6.2.4   (complete) elliptic integral of the first kind   [num.sf.ellK]

```
double       comp_ellint_1(double k);
float        comp_ellint_1f(float k);
long double  comp_ellint_1l(long double k);
```

1   *Effects:* These functions compute the complete elliptic integral of the first kind of their respective arguments k.

2   *Returns:* The `comp_ellint_1` functions return

$$\mathsf{K}(k) = \mathsf{F}(k, \pi/2), \quad \text{for } |k| \le 1.$$

3   See 6.2.11.

6.2.5   (complete) elliptic integral of the second kind   [num.sf.ellEx]

```
double       comp_ellint_2(double k);
float        comp_ellint_2f(float k);
long double  comp_ellint_2l(long double k);
```

1   *Effects:* These functions compute the complete elliptic integral of the second kind of their respective arguments k.

2   *Returns:* The `comp_ellint_2` functions return

$$\mathsf{E}(k) = \mathsf{E}(k, \pi/2), \quad \text{for } |k| \le 1.$$

3   See 6.2.12.

6.2.6   (complete) elliptic integral of the third kind   **[num.sf.ellPx]**

```
double        comp_ellint_3(double k, double nu);
float         comp_ellint_3f(float k, float nu);
long double   comp_ellint_3l(long double k, long double nu);
```

1   *Effects:* These functions compute the complete elliptic integral of the third kind of their respective arguments k and nu.

2   *Returns:* The comp_ellint_3 functions return

$$\Pi(\nu, k) = \Pi(\nu, k, \pi/2), \quad \text{for } |k| \le 1.$$

3   See 6.2.13.

6.2.7   regular modified cylindrical Bessel functions   **[num.sf.I]**

```
double        cyl_bessel_i(double nu, double x);
float         cyl_bessel_if(float nu, float  x);
long double   cyl_bessel_il(long double nu, long double x);
```

1   *Effects:* These functions compute the regular modified cylindrical Bessel functions of their respective arguments nu and x.

2   *Returns:* The cyl_bessel_i functions return

$$I_\nu(x) = i^{-\nu} J_\nu(ix) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x/2)^{\nu+2k}}{k!\,\Gamma(\nu+k+1)}, \quad \text{for } x \ge 0.$$

3   *Note:* The effect of calling each of these functions is implementation-defined if nu >= 128.

6.2.8   cylindrical Bessel functions (of the first kind)   **[num.sf.J]**

```
double        cyl_bessel_j(double nu, double x);
float         cyl_bessel_jf(float nu, float  x);
long double   cyl_bessel_jl(long double nu, long double x);
```

1   *Effects:* These functions compute the cylindrical Bessel functions of the first kind of their respective arguments nu and x.

2   *Returns:* The cyl_bessel_j functions return

$$J_\nu(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (x/2)^{\nu+2k}}{k!\,\Gamma(\nu+k+1)}, \quad \text{for } x \ge 0.$$

3   *Note:* The effect of calling each of these functions is implementation-defined if nu >= 128.

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6.2.9   irregular modified cylindrical Bessel functions   [num.sf.K]

```
double      cyl_bessel_k(double nu, double x);
float       cyl_bessel_kf(float nu, float  x);
long double cyl_bessel_kl(long double nu, long double x);
```

1   *Effects:* These functions compute the irregular modified cylindrical Bessel functions of their respective arguments nu and x.

2   *Returns:* The `cyl_bessel_k` functions return

$$
\mathsf{K}_\nu(x) = (\pi/2)\mathrm{i}^{\nu+1}\left(\mathsf{J}_\nu(\mathrm{i}x) + \mathrm{i}\mathsf{N}_\nu(\mathrm{i}x)\right) =
\begin{cases}
\dfrac{\pi}{2}\dfrac{\mathsf{I}_{-\nu}(x) - \mathsf{I}_\nu(x)}{\sin\nu\pi}, & \text{for } x \ge 0 \text{ and non-integral } \nu \\[2ex]
\dfrac{\pi}{2}\lim_{\mu\to\nu}\dfrac{\mathsf{I}_{-\mu}(x) - \mathsf{I}_\mu(x)}{\sin\mu\pi}, & \text{for } x \ge 0 \text{ and integral } \nu
\end{cases}.
$$

3   *Note:* The effect of calling each of these functions is implementation-defined if nu `>= 128`.

6.2.10   cylindrical Neumann functions   [num.sf.N]

```
double      cyl_neumann(double nu, double x);
float       cyl_neumannf(float nu, float  x);
long double cyl_neumannl(long double nu, long double x);
```

1   *Effects:* These functions compute the cylindrical Neumann functions, also known as the cylindrical Bessel functions of the second kind, of their respective arguments nu and x.

2   *Returns:* The `cyl_neumann` functions return

$$
\mathsf{N}_\nu(x) =
\begin{cases}
\dfrac{\mathsf{J}_\nu(x)\cos\nu\pi - \mathsf{J}_{-\nu}(x)}{\sin\nu\pi}, & \text{for } x \ge 0 \text{ and non-integral } \nu \\[2ex]
\lim_{\mu\to\nu}\dfrac{\mathsf{J}_\mu(x)\cos\mu\pi - \mathsf{J}_{-\mu}(x)}{\sin\mu\pi}, & \text{for } x \ge 0 \text{ and integral } \nu
\end{cases}.
$$

3   *Note:* The effect of calling each of these functions is implementation-defined if nu `>= 128`.

4   See 6.2.8.

6.2.11   (incomplete) elliptic integral of the first kind   [num.sf.ellF]

```
double      ellint_1(double k, double phi);
float       ellint_1f(float k, float phi);
long double ellint_1l(long double k, long double phi);
```

1   *Effects:* These functions compute the incomplete elliptic integral of the first kind of their respective arguments k and phi (phi measured in radians).

2   *Returns:* The `ellint_1` functions return

$$F(k,\phi) = \int_0^\phi \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \theta}}, \quad \text{for } |k| \le 1.$$

6.2.12   (incomplete) elliptic integral of the second kind   [num.sf.ellE]

```
double       ellint_2(double k, double phi);
float        ellint_2f(float k, float phi);
long double  ellint_2l(long double k, long double phi);
```

1   *Effects:* These functions compute the incomplete elliptic integral of the second kind of their respective arguments
        k and phi (phi measured in radians).

2   *Returns:* The `ellint_2` functions return

$$E(k,\phi) = \int_0^\phi \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \theta} \, d\theta, \quad \text{for } |k| \le 1.$$

6.2.13   (incomplete) elliptic integral of the third kind   [num.sf.ellP]

```
double       ellint_3(double k, double nu, double phi);
float        ellint_3f(float k, float nu, float phi);
long double  ellint_3l(long double k, long double nu, long double phi);
```

1   *Effects:* These functions compute the incomplete elliptic integral of the third kind of their respective arguments k,
        nu, and phi (phi measured in radians).

2   *Returns:* The `ellint_3` functions return

$$\Pi(\nu, k, \phi) = \int_0^\phi \frac{d\theta}{(1 - \nu \sin^2 \theta)\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \theta}}, \quad \text{for } |k| \le 1.$$

6.2.14   exponential integral   [num.sf.ei]

```
double       expint(double x);
float        expintf(float x);
long double  expintl(long double x);
```

1   *Effects:* These functions compute the exponential integral of their respective arguments x.

2   *Returns:* The `expint` functions return

$$Ei(x) = -\int_{-x}^\infty \frac{e^{-t}}{t} \, dt \,.$$

6.2.15   Hermite polynomials   [num.sf.Hn]

```
double       hermite(unsigned n, double x);
float        hermitef(unsigned n, float x);
long double  hermitel(unsigned n, long double x);
```

1   *Effects:* These functions compute the Hermite polynomials of their respective arguments n and x.

2   *Returns:* The hermite functions return

$$H_n(x) = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{-x^2} .$$

3   *Note:* The effect of calling each of these functions is implementation-defined if n >= 128.

6.2.16   Laguerre polynomials   [num.sf.Ln]

```
double       laguerre(unsigned n, double x);
float        laguerref(unsigned n, float x);
long double  laguerrel(unsigned n, long double x);
```

1   *Effects:* These functions compute the Laguerre polynomials of their respective arguments n and x.

2   *Returns:* The laguerre functions return

$$L_n(x) = \frac{e^x}{n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n e^{-x}), \quad \text{for } x \geq 0.$$

3   *Note:* The effect of calling each of these functions is implementation-defined if n >= 128.

6.2.17   Legendre polynomials   [num.sf.Pl]

```
double       legendre(unsigned l, double x);
float        legendref(unsigned l, float x);
long double  legendrel(unsigned l, long double x);
```

1   *Effects:* These functions compute the Legendre polynomials of their respective arguments l and x.

2   *Returns:* The legendre functions return

$$P_\ell(x) = \frac{1}{2^\ell \ell!} \frac{d^\ell}{dx^\ell} (x^2 - 1)^\ell, \quad \text{for } |x| \leq 1.$$

3   *Note:* The effect of calling each of these functions is implementation-defined if l >= 128.