

Gamma Function

Problem 1

1 Introduction

Gamma Function: It is commonly referred as factorial function for complex numbers. It is derived by Daniel Bernoulli. The gamma function $\gamma(z)$ is defined for all complex values of z larger than zero. Complex number can be consist of real and imaginary number, like $z = a + ib$ in which a and b can real numbers. A complex number is typically written in the form where a is the real part and b is the imaginary part.

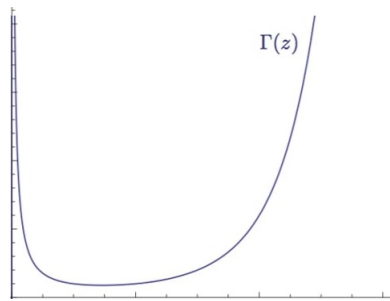


Figure 1: Gamma Function

2 Overall Description

This is a project based on gamma function in which we are making calculator for gamma value. User can insert any real value and expect real value except on boundary conditions.

3 Stakeholders

Users 1: This function is mostly used in physics calculations. So, most important stakeholders are scientists for their calculations.

Users 2: This function is also used in basic maths calculations or any analytically field.

4 Related to Function

4.1 Formulas

- **Formula1:** $\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{\infty} s^{x-1} e^{-s} ds \quad \forall \operatorname{Re}(x) > 0$
- **Formula2:** $\Gamma(1/2) = \sqrt{\pi}$
- **Formula3:** $n! = n * (n - 1)!$

- **Formula4:** $\Gamma(x) = x\Gamma(x-1)$
- **Formula5:** $\Gamma(0) = \text{undefined}$

4.2 Popular Constant Values of Function

- **Constant 1:** $\Gamma(0) = \text{undefined}$
- **Constant 2:** $\Gamma(1) = 1$
- **Constant 3:** $\Gamma(2) = 1$
- **Constant 4:** $\Gamma(3) = 6$
- **Constant 5:** $\Gamma(3/2) = 0.886$
- **Constant 6:** $\Gamma(-3/2) = 2.36$
- **Constant 7:** $\Gamma(-1/2) = -3.54$

4.3 Domain of Function

\forall Real numbers excluding negative values
 $[0, \infty)$

4.4 Co domain of Function

- It ranges from $(0, \infty)$
- For positive integers, we return integer value as normal factorial
- For other real numbers, we use integral function.

Problem 2

5 Requirements/Constraints of Function

5.1 Requirements

- **Req1:** For **Large input** in positive value, it will return infinity as **Const3**.
- **Req2:** For **negative input** $\forall x < 0$, **Function** will return **input error**, keeping in mind **Const1** and **Const2**
- **Req3:** For $x = 0$, **Function** will return **undefined**, keeping in mind **Const1**
- **Req4:** For $Re(x) > 0$, **Function** will return positive real value, keeping in mind **Const1**

5.2 Constraints

- **Constraint 1:** For Input, types must be Integer, Double, Float data types
- **Constraint 2:** We cannot input value of **non negative values**
- **Constraint 3:** We cannot input the value large positive number as it will return infinity as a programming language constraint

Problem 3

6 Algorithms

6.1 Pseudo Code 1

6.1.1 Algorithm

```
1) function yAxisSize(Argument x, Argument s) {
2)   Calculate the value using  $value = s^{x-1}e^{-s}$ 
3)   return value
4) end
5) }
6) function gammaFunction(Argument x) {
7)   if  $x < 0$ 
8)     then raise Input Error
9)   if  $x > 170$ 
10)    then return "Infinity"
11)   Initialize finalData with 0
12)   Set Interval for gap =  $10^{-3}$ 
13)   while loop i for range(0,Infinity)
14)     Add the finalData by using formula of trapezium using
15)        $1/2 * gap * (yAxisSize(i) + yAxisSize(i - gap))$ 
16)     increment i with gap value
17)   return finalData
18) end
19) }
20) {
21) In main function
22)   Take a input of x
23)   Call gammaFunction with input x-1 as a argument
24) }
```

6.1.2 Advantages

- Get More Precise Values for input as tested with existing results
- Using basic core approach of integration

6.1.3 Disadvantages

- We are iterating the loop at a large value so it takes time

6.2 Pseudo Code 2

6.2.1 Algorithm

6.2.2 Advantages

- We are using constant pre-calculated value which increase the speed of algorithm
- This algorithm has less calculation which reduce complexity of code

6.2.3 Disadvantages

- We have generated constant value which not always give accurate value

7 References

- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4247832/>
- <https://medium.com/cantors-paradise/the-riemann-hypothesis-explained-fa01c1f75d3f>