acsefunctions

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Your Name

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Special functions: factorial, gamma, and Bessel.

acsefunctions.special.**bessel**(*alpha*, *x*, *n_terms=20*)

Compute the Bessel function J_alpha(x) using its series expansion.

Parameters

- **alpha** (*float*) – Order of the Bessel function.
- **x** (*float or numpy.ndarray*) – Input value(s).
- **n_terms** (*int, optional*) – Number of terms in the series (default is 20).

Returns
Computed J_alpha(x).

Return type
float or numpy.ndarray

Examples

```
>>> bessel(0, 0)
1.0
>>> bessel(0, 1)  # Approximate value
0.7651976865579666
>>> bessel(0, np.array([0, 1]))
array([1.        , 0.76519769])
```

acsefunctions.special.**factorial**(*n*)

Compute the factorial n! for non-negative integers.

Parameters
n (*int or numpy.ndarray*) – Non-negative integer input(s).

Returns
Computed n!.

Return type
int or numpy.ndarray

Raises
ValueError – If n is negative.

Examples

```
>>> factorial(0)
1
>>> factorial(5)
120
>>> factorial(np.array([0, 1, 2]))
array([1, 1, 2])
```

acsefunctions.special.**gamma**(*z*, *T=100*, *M=1000*)

Compute the gamma function gamma(z) for z > 0 using numerical integration.

Uses trapezoidal rule on gamma(z) = _0^∞ t^(z-1) e^(-t) dt.

Parameters

- **z** (*float or numpy.ndarray*) – Input value(s), must be positive.
- **T** (*float, optional*) – Upper integration limit (default is 100).
- **M** (*int, optional*) – Number of integration points (default is 1000).

Returns
Computed gamma(z).

Return type
float or numpy.ndarray

Raises
ValueError – If z <= 0.

Examples

```
>>> gamma(1)
1.0
>>> gamma(0.5)  # Approximately sqrt(pi)
1.7724538209055159
>>> gamma(np.array([1, 2]))
array([1., 1.])
```

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