

LAMBDA FUNCTIONS

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- Learning Objectives
 - 1. Understand what a lambda function is
 - 2. Demonstrate the ability to use lambda functions

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WHAT IS A LAMBDA?

- A function that is small and anonymous
- They can take any number of arguments, but only a single expression

</>> lambda arguments: expression



LAMBDA EXAMPLE (1)

• Add 10 to a variable and return the result

	x = lambda a: a + 10
l	x (5)
	▶ 15





LAMBDA EXAMPLE (2)

• Multiply variable a with b and return the result

x = lambda a, b: a * b
> x(5, 10)
▶ 50





LAMBDA EXAMPLE (3)

• Sum the variables a, b and c and return the result





WHY USE LAMBDA? (1)

- Useful when they are used as an anonymous function that is within another function
 - i.e. a function definition takes one argument, and the argument will be divided by an unknown number

```
</> def my_function(n):
    return lambda a: a / n
```

• We can use the function above to always halve the number that you send to it

```
</> half_number = my_function(2)

half_number(10) = 5.0

half_number(15) = 7.5

half_number(20) = 10.0
```





WHY USE LAMBDA? (2)

• The same `my_function' can be used to calculate a division by 3

```
</> def my_function(n):
    return lambda a: a / n

</> third_number = my_function(3)

    third_number(3) = 1.0
    third_number(6) = 2.0
    third_number(9) = 3.0
```





WHY USE LAMBDA? (3)

• The function can then be used simultaneously to divide by 2 and 3

```
</> def my_function(n):
    return lambda a: a / n

</> half_number = my_function(2)
    third_number = my_function(3)

    half_number(10) = 5.0
    third_number(3) = 1.0
    third_number(6) = 2.0
```





GOODBYE

- Questions?
 - Post them in the **Community Page** on Aula
- Contact Details:
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