

Lambda functions

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1. A simple example

You can define a function and apply it:

```
double sum(float x,float y) { return x+y; }  
cout << sum( 1.2, 3.4 );
```

or you can apply the function recipe directly:

Code:

```
[] (float x,float y) -> float {  
    return x+y; } ( 1.5, 2.3 )
```

Output

[func] lambdadirect:

3.8

2. Lambda syntax

```
[capture] ( inputs ) -> outtype { definition };  
[capture] ( inputs ) { definition };
```

- The square brackets are how you recognize a lambda; we will get to the 'capture' later.
- Inputs: like function parameters
- Result type specification `-> outtype`:
can be omitted if compiler can deduce it;
- Definition: function body.

3. Assign lambda to variable

Code:

```
auto summing =  
    [] (float x,float y) -> float {  
        return x+y; };  
cout << summing ( 1.5, 2.3 ) << "\n";
```

Output

[func] lambdavar:

3.8

- This is a variable declaration.
- Uses `auto` for technical reasons; see later.

Return type could have been omitted:

```
auto summing =  
    [] (float x,float y) { return x+y; };
```

Exercise 1

The Newton method (see HPC book) for finding the zero of a function f , that is, finding the x for which $f(x) = 0$, can be programmed by supplying the function and its derivative:

```
double f(double x) { return x*x-2; };  
double fprime(double x) { return 2*x; };
```

and the algorithm:

```
double x{1.};  
while ( true ) {  
    auto fx = f(x);  
    cout << "f( " << x << " ) = " << fx << "\n";  
    if (std::abs(fx)<1.e-10 ) break;  
    x = x - fx/fprime(x);  
}
```

Rewrite this code to use lambda functions for f and g .

You can base this off the file `newton.cxx` in the repository

4. Lambdas as parameter: the problem

Lambdas are in a class that is dynamically generated, so you can not write a function that takes a lambda as argument, because you don't have the class name.

```
void do_something( /* what? */ f ) {  
    f(5);  
}  
  
int main() {  
    do_something  
        ( [] (double x) { cout << x; } );  
}
```

(Do not use C-style function pointer syntax.)

5. Lambdas as parameter: the solution

```
#include <functional>
using std::function;
```

With this, you can declare parameters by their signature:

```
double find_zero
( function< double(double) > f,
  function< double(double) > fprime ) {
```

This states that f is in the class of `double(double)` functions.

Exercise 2

Rewrite the Newton exercise above to use a function with prototype

```
double root = find_zero( f,g );
```

Call the function

1. first with the lambda variables you already created;
2. but in a better variant, directly with the lambda expressions as arguments, that is, without assigning them to variables.

6. Capture parameter

Capture value and reduce number of arguments:

```
int exponent=5;
auto powerfive =
    [exponent] (float x) -> float {
        return pow(x,exponent); };
```

Now powerfive is a function of one argument, which computes that argument to a fixed power.

Code:

```
cout << "To the power "
      << exponent << "\n";
for (float x=1.; x<=5.; x+=1.)
    cout << x << ":" << powerfive(x) <<
        "\n";
```

Output

[func] lambdait:

To the power 5

1:1

2:32

3:243

4:1024

5:3125

Exercise 3

Extend the newton exercise to compute roots in a loop:

```
for (int n=2; n<=8; n++) {  
    cout << "sqrt(" << n << ") = "  
        << find_zero(  
/* ... */  
        )  
    << "\n";  
}
```

Without lambdas, you would define a function

```
double squared_minus_n( double x,int n ) {  
    return x*x-n; }  

```

However, the *find_zero* function takes a function of only a real argument. Use a capture to make *f* dependent on the integer parameter.

Exercise 4

You don't need the gradient as an explicit function: you can approximate it as

$$f'(x) = (f(x + h) - f(x))/h$$

for some value of h .

Write a version of the root finding function

```
double find_zero( function< double(double)> f )
```

that uses this. You can use a fixed value $h=1e-6$. Do not reimplement the whole newton method: instead create a lambda for the gradient and pass it to the function `find_zero` you coded earlier.

7. Turn it in!

Write a program that

1. reads an integer from the commandline
2. prints a line:

The root of this number is 1.4142
which contains the word `root` and the value of the square
root of the input in default output format.

Your program should

- have a subroutine `newton_root` as described above.
- (8/10 credit): call it with two lambda expressions: one for the function and one for the derivative, *or*
- (10/10 credit) call it with a single lambda expression for the function and approximate the derivative as described above.

The tester is `coe_newton`, options as usual.

8. Capture by value

Normal capture is by value:

Code:

```
int one=1;
auto one_more =
    [one] ( int input ) -> void {
        cout << input+one << "\n";
    };
one_more (5);
one_more (6);
one_more (7);
```

Output

[func] lambdavalue:

6

7

8

9. Capture by value/reference

Capture by reference:

Code:

```
int stride = 1;
auto more_and_more =
    [&stride] ( int input ) -> void {
        cout << input << "=>" <<
            input+stride << "\n";
        stride++;
    };
more_and_more(5);
more_and_more(6);
more_and_more(7);
more_and_more(8);
more_and_more(9);
cout << "stride is now: " << stride
    << "\n";
```

Output

[func] lambdareference:

5=>6

6=>8

7=>10

8=>12

9=>14

stride is now: 6

10. Capture a reduction variable

This mechanism is useful

```
int count=0;
auto count_if_f = [&count] (int i) {
    if (f(i)) count++; }
for ( int i : int_data )
    count_if_f(i);
cout << "We counted: " << count;
```

11. Lambdas vs function pointers

Code:

```
int cfun_add1( int i ) { return i+1;
};
int apply_to_5( int(*f)(int) ) {
    return f(5);
};
//codesnippet end
/* ... */
auto lambda_add1 = [] (int i) {
    return i+1; };
cout << "C ptr: "
      << apply_to_5(&cfun_add1) <<
      "\n";
cout << "Lambda: "
      << apply_to_5(lambda_add1) <<
      "\n";
```

Output

[func] lambdacptr:

C ptr: 6

Lambda: 6

Lambda in algorithms

12. For each, very simple example

Apply something to each array element:

Code:

```
vector<int>
ints{2,3,4,5,7,8,13,14,15};
for_each( ints.begin(),ints.end(),
          [] ( int i ) -> void {
              cout << i << "\n";
          }
        );
```

Output

[iter] each:

2
3
4
5
7
8
13
14
15

13. For any

See if any element satisfies a boolean test:

Code:

```
vector<int>
ints{2,3,4,5,7,8,13,14,15};
bool there_was_an_8 =
    any_of( ints.begin(),ints.end(),
            [] ( int i ) -> bool {
                return i==8;
            }
    );
cout << "There was an 8: " <<
boolalpha << there_was_an_8 <<
"\n";
```

Output

[iter] each:

2
3
4
5
7
8
13
14
15

14. Capture by reference

Capture variables are normally by value, use ampersand for reference. This is often used in *algorithm* header.

Code:

```
vector<int> moreints{8,9,10,11,12};
int count{0};
for_each
    ( moreints.begin(),moreints.end(),
      [&count] (int x) {
          if (x%2==0)
              count++;
      } );
cout << "number of even: " << count
<< "\n";
```

Output

[stl] counteach:

number of even: 3

15. For each, with capture

Capture by reference, to update with the array elements.

Code:

```
vector<int>
ints{2,3,4,5,7,8,13,14,15};
int sum=0;
for_each( ints.begin(),ints.end(),
          [&sum] ( int i ) ->
          void {
                sum += i;
            }
        );
cout << "Sum = " << sum << "\n";
```

Output

[iter] each:

2
3
4
5
7
8
13
14
15

16. Sorting

Iterator syntax:

(see later for ranges)

```
sort( myvec.begin(),myvec.end() );
```

The comparison used by default is ascending. You can specify other compare functions:

```
sort( myvec.begin(),myvec.end(),  
      [] (int i,int j) { return i>j; }  
      );
```