



链滴

# Study Python 笔记 03 — 函数

作者: [pleaseok](#)

原文链接: <https://ld246.com/article/1544358124058>

来源网站: [链滴](#)

许可协议: [署名-相同方式共享 4.0 国际 \(CC BY-SA 4.0\)](#)



<span style="color: #666699;">其实与Java、php基本类似，不过python设计得更简洁、灵活度高。</span>

[hermit auto="0" loop="0" unexpand="1" fullheight="0"]netease\_songs#:541687281[/hermit]

<span style="color: #993300;">以下为python中函数书写实例: </span>

```
<pre id="pre-online-run-code-1" style="padding-left: 30px;"><code># -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
def my_abs(x): #定义一个函数要使用<code>def</code>语句，依次写出函数名、括号、括号中参数和冒号</code>
<code> if x >= 0:
</code> <code>return x
</code> <code>else:
return -x</code></pre>
```

## <strong>可变参数</strong></h2>

<span style="color: #666699;">可变参数就是传入的参数个数可变的</span></p>

<span style="color: #666699;">其实与定义一个list或tuple参数差不多，只不过在参数前面加了一<span style="color: #993300;"><em>\*</em></span>号，在函数调用时自动组装为一个tuple

```
<code class="python"><span class="function"><span class="keyword">def</span> <span class="title">calc</span><span class="params">(*numbers)</span>:</span></code></pre>
```

## <strong>关键字参数</strong></h2>

<span style="color: #666699;">关键字参数允许你传入0个或任意个含参数名的参数，这些关键字参数在函数内部自动组装为一个dict</span></p>

```
<pre style="padding-left: 60px;"><code class="python"><span class="function"><span class="keyword">def</span> <span class="title">person</span><span class="params">(name, age, **kw)</span>:</span>
print(<span class="string">'name:'</span>, name, <span class="string">'age:'</span>, a
```

```
e, <span class="string">'other:'</span>, kw)</code></pre>
```

<h2><strong>命名关键字参数</strong></h2>

<p style="padding-left: 60px;"><span style="color: #666699;">作用：限制关键字参数的名字命名关键字参数需要一个特殊分隔符<code>\*</code>，<code>\*</code>后面的参数被视为命名关键字参数。</span></p>

```
<pre style="padding-left: 60px;"><code class="python"><span class="function"><span clas="keyword">def</span> <span class="title">person</span><span class="params">(name, ge, *, city, job)</span>:</span>
    print(name, age, city, job)</code></pre>
```

<p style="padding-left: 30px;">调用方式如下：</p>

<p style="padding-left: 60px;"><code>&gt;&gt;&gt; person('Jack', 24, city='Beijing', job='Engineer')</code>

Jack 24 Beijing Engineer</code>

<h3><span style="color: #ff0000;">参数组合定义的顺序必须是：必选参数、默认参数、可变参数、命名关键字参数和关键字参数。</span></h3>

<h2><strong>递归函数</strong></h2>

<p style="padding-left: 60px;">经典递归:</p>

```
<pre style="padding-left: 90px;"><code class="python"><span class="function"><span clas="keyword">def</span> <span class="title">fact</span><span class="params">(n)</span>:</span>
    <span class="keyword">if</span> n == <span class="number">1</span>:</span>
        <span class="keyword">return</span> <span class="number">1</span>
    <span class="keyword">return</span> n * fact(n - <span class="number">1</span>)</code></pre>
```

<p style="padding-left: 60px;">尾递归:</p>

```
<pre style="padding-left: 90px;"><code class="python"><span class="function"><span clas="keyword">def</span> <span class="title">fact</span><span class="params">(n)</span>:</span>
    <span class="keyword">return</span> fact_iter(n, <span class="number">1</span>)</code>
```

```
<span class="function"><span class="keyword">def</span> <span class="title">fact_iter</span></span>
<span class="params">(num, product)</span>:</span>
    <span class="keyword">if</span> num == <span class="number">1</span>:</span>
        <span class="keyword">return</span> product
    <span class="keyword">return</span> fact_iter(num - <span class="number">1</span>, num * product)</code></pre>
```

<span style="color: #ff0000;">Python标准的解释器没有针对尾递归做优化，任何递归函数都存在溢出的问题。</span>