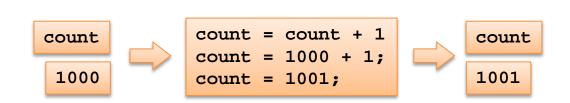
運算符號與運算式

運算符號

+-*/一般運算



• = 把值設定給變數

count = count +1;

表示要把變數 count 的值加 1 之後在存回相同的變數 count。

求餘數要用%符號

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define SEC PER MIN 60
int main(void){
    scanf("%d", &sec);
    min = sec /SEC PER MIN;
    left = sec % SEC PER MIN;
    printf("%d seconds is %d minutes, %d seconds.\n",
        sec, min, left);
    printf("Enter next value (<=0 to quit):\n");</pre>
    scanf("%d", &sec);
```

累加符號 ++ 與 --

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
   int lower = 0, upper = 10;
   while (lower < upper) {</pre>
      lower++;
      upper--;
      printf("lower = %d, upper = %d \n", lower,
upper);
                              lower = 1, upper = 9
   return 0;
                              lower = 2, upper = 8
                              lower = 3, upper = 7
                              lower = 4, upper = 6
                              lower = 5, upper = 5
                       輸出:
E05 05.c
```

a++ vs. ++a

```
#include <stdio.h>
                                 輸出:
int main(void)
                                 a aplus
                                             b plusb
                                 2
                                             2
                                                   2
                                       1
  int a = 1, b = 1;
  int aplus, plusb;
  aplus = a++;
  plusb = ++b;
  printf("a aplus b plusb \n");
  printf("%1d%6d%6d%6d\n", a, aplus, b, plusb);
  return 0;
```

Expressions 與 Statements

• Expressions:

```
a + 5
x = 3 * 4
k > 3
```

Statements:

```
a + 5;
x = 3 * 4;
k > 3;
```

Assignment 符號

```
+= ' -= ' *= ' /= ' %=

x += 5;

x = x + 5;

y %= 7;
y = y % 7;
```

型別轉換

- 當 expression 或 statement 中所出現的變數 或常數之間的型別不同時,C 會將變數或常數 轉成相同型別。
 - 在 expression 中的 char 會轉換成 int, 譬如 i <= 'Z'
 - 當兩種型別混用時,位階較低的型別會轉成位階較高的;位階高低順序如下:
 - double, float, unsigned long, long, unsigned int, int
 - 在等式的 statement 中,型別會被轉換成等號左 邊的變數的型別。
 - X_double = Y_int + Z_int;