

| NAME           | OPERATOR | PURPOSE&NOTES                                | EXAMPLE | RESULT |
|----------------|----------|--|---------|--------|
| ADDITION       | +        | Adds one value to another                    | 10+5    | 15     |
| SUBTRACTION    | -        | Subtracts one value from another             | 10-5    | 5      |
| DIVISION       | /        | Divides two values                           | 10/5    | 2      |
| MULTIPLICATION | *        | Multiplies two values                        | 10*5    | 50     |
| MODULUS        | %        | Divides two values and returns the remainder | 10%3    | 1      |



```
amount = 4+8; //Assigns 12 to amount

total = price + tax; //Assigns price + tax to total

number = number + 1; //Assigns number + 1 to number

temperature = 112 - 14; //Assigns 98 to temperature

sale = price - discount; //Assigns price - discount to sale

number = number -1; //Assigns number -1 to number
```



```
points = 100 / 20;  //Assigns 5 to points

teams = players / maxEach;  //Assigns players / maxEach to teams

half = number / 2;  //Assigns number / 2 to half

leftover = 17 % 3;  //Assigns 2 to leftover
```



What is the output of this code?

```
int outcome = 12+6/3;
System.out.println(outcome);
```



# **Operator Precedence**

The operators at the top of the table have higher precedence than the ones below them

| Precedence of arithmetic operators(highest to lowest) |                    |  |  |
|---|--------------------|--|--|
| Highest Precedence                                    | - (unary negation) |  |  |
|   | * / %              |  |  |
| Lowest Precedence                                     | + -                |  |  |



# **Operator Precedence**

If two operators sharing an operand have the same precedence, they work according to their associativity. Associativity is either left to right or right to left.

| Associativity of arithmetic operators |               |  |  |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--|--|
| Operator                              | Associativity |  |  |
| * / %                                 | Left to right |  |  |
| + -                                   | Left to right |  |  |







# Grouping with Parentheses

Parts of a mathematical expression may be grouped with parentheses to force some operations to be performed before others.

average = 
$$(a+b+c+d) / 4.0$$
;

 $\triangleright$  Without the parentheses, d would be divided by 4 and the results added to a,b, and c



$$3 + 4 * 4 + 5 * (4 + 3) - 1$$

$$3 + 4 * 4 + 5 * 7 - 1$$

$$3 + 16 + 5 * 7 - 1$$

(1) Inside parentheses first

(2) Multiplication

(3) Multiplication

(4) Addition

(5) Addition



1. Write a Java program that will print a sum of two numbers Please use variables to store num1,num2,and sum Sample output:

$$46 + 90 = 136$$

- 2. Write a Java program to convert Fahrenheit to Celcius F=9\*C/5+32
- 3. Write a Java program that converts mile to km 1 mile = 1.609344 km



1. Write a Java program that displays the area and perimeter of a circle that has a radius of 5.5 using the following formulas:

```
perimeter = 2 * radius * \pi
area = radius * radius * \pi
```

2. Write a Java program that displays the area of a rectangle with a width of 4.5 and a height of 7.9 using the following formula:

```
area = width * height
```

3. Write a Java program that calculates the average of 3 numbers.

