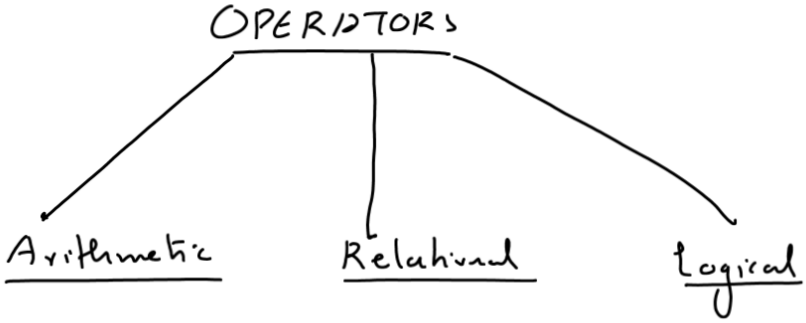


Arithmetic Op

- Addition +
- Subtraction −
- Multiplication *
- Division /
- Modulo Division %

Maths	C
2 · 3	✗ 2 · 3
	2 * 3
2 (a+b)	✗ 2 (a+b)
	✓ 2 * (a+b)

```
int a = 10, b = 3;

a + b  ---->  13
a - b  ---->  7
a * b  ---->  30
a / b  ---->  3      <-- why 3 ?
a % b  ---->  1
```

Because in C lang **int/int** is always an **int**

①
```
int a;
a = 10/4;
```
2

②
```
float a;
a = 10/4;
```
2.000000

③
```
int a;
a = 10/4.0;
```
2

④
```
float a;
a = 10/4.0;
```
2.500000

$1 / 2 \longrightarrow 0$

$1 ./. 2 \longrightarrow 1$

$7 ./. 5 \longrightarrow 2$

$5 / 7 \longrightarrow 0$

$7 / 7 \longrightarrow 1$

$7 / 5 \longrightarrow 1$

$5 ./. 7 \longrightarrow 5$

$7 ./. 7 \longrightarrow 0$

X 7.0 ./. 5.0

X 7.0 ./. 5

X 7 ./. 5.0

7 ./. 5 ⟶ 2

-7 ./. 5 ⟶ -2

7 ./. -5 ⟶ 2

-7 ./. -5 ⟶ -2

How do we calculate power in c lang ?
==========

Choose the correct operator for power ?

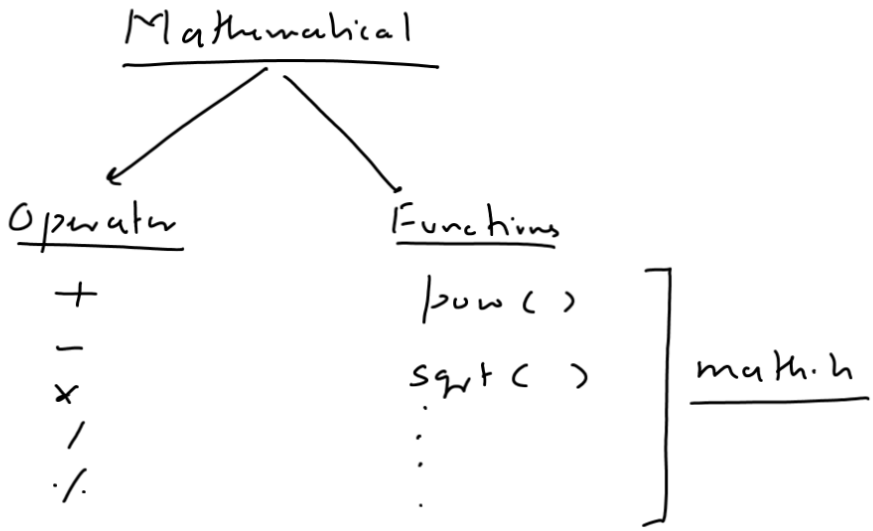
1. $
2. ^
3. **

Answer: In C there is no direct operator for calc power.

Power calc in C/C++ is done in 2 ways:

a. 2 *2 *2

b. x=pow(2,3);
But for calling **pow()** function , we must include the header file **math.h**


Mathematical
Operator
+
-
x
/
%
Functions
pow ( )
sqrt ( )
.
.
.
math.h