











TOPIC OUTLINE

Addition

Subtraction

Multiplication

Division

Modulo

Increment

Decrement



ARITHMETIC OPERATORS



ARITHMETIC OPERATORS

Arithmetic operators are used to perform basic mathematical operations on numeric values.

These operators are fundamental to performing calculations and manipulating data in programs.

Unary Operators operates with a single
operand (e.g., ++ , --).

Binary Operators operates with two operands (e.g., +, -, *, %).



ADDITION

Example:

$$a = 5$$

$$b = 3$$

The addition (+) operator <u>adds</u> two operands.



SUBTRACTION

The subtraction <u>(-)</u> operator <u>subtracts</u> the second operand from the first.

$$a = 10$$

$$b = 4$$



MULTIPLICATION

The multiplication (*) operator <u>multiplies</u> two operands.

$$a = 7$$

$$b = 6$$



DIVISION

The division (/) operator <u>divides</u> the first operand by the second.

$$a = 10$$

$$b = 3$$



FLOOR DIVISION

For **positive numbers**, floor division (//)

behaves like normal division but discards the

fractional part.

For **negative numbers**, floor division rounds

toward negative infinity.

$$a = 10$$

$$b = 3$$

$$a = 10$$

$$b = -3$$

$$#$$
 output = -4



MODULO

The modulo (%) operator returns the remainder of the division of the first operand by the second.

$$a = 10$$

$$b = 3$$



INCREMENT

Example:

$$x = 5$$

$$x+=1$$

$$\# x = 6$$

The increment <u>(+=)</u> operator <u>increases</u> the value of a variable by a specified amount.



DECREMENT

Example:

$$x = 5$$

$$x=1$$

$$\# x = 4$$

The decrement <u>(-=)</u> operator <u>decreases</u> the value of a variable by a specified amount.



LABORATORY

