











TOPIC OUTLINE

Addition

Subtraction

Multiplication

Division

Modulo

Increment

Decrement



ARITHMETIC OPERATORS



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

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

<u>Unary Operators</u> operates with a single operand (e.g., ~, not).

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

