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1.

a. int x, y;

x = (x + y) /7;

b. int x, y, z;

x = ((3 \* x) + y) / z + 2;

2. the text ‘bcbc’ will be the out put

3. 0

4. Solution:

#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
int main() {  
  
 int a, b, reminder;  
  
 cout << "Enter 2 whole numbers: \n";  
 cin >> a;  
 cin >> b;  
  
 cout << "The whole number part are: \n";  
 cout << a << ", " << b << "\n";  
 reminder = a % b;  
 cout << "The reminder when the first number is divided by the second: \n";  
 cout << reminder;  
  
 return 0;  
}

5. a) The number 52 is assigned to the variable f.

b) The programm first allocates memory for two variables with double variable types and initialize the variable c with the value 20. the programm was intended to convert celsius to fahrenheit. Then the variable is assigned the division result of **9** and **5** times **c** added with **32.0**. but the values assigned to the division are integers in float context so the result is not accurate.

c)

#include <iostream>  
 using namespace std;  
 int main() {  
 double c = 20, f;  
 f = (9.0/5) \* c + 32.0;  
 cout << f;

return 0;  
 }

6.

#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
int main() {  
  
 int score;  
  
 if (score > 100) {  
 cout << "High";  
 } else if (score < 100) {  
 cout << "Low";  
 }  
   
 return 0;  
}

7.

#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
int main() {  
  
 double savings = 100.0, expenses = 500.0;  
  
 if (savings > expenses) {  
 cout << "Solvent";  
 savings = savings - expenses;  
 expenses = 0;  
 } else if (savings < expenses) {  
 cout << "Bankrupt";  
 }  
 return 0;  
}

8.

#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
int main() {  
  
 int exam, programs\_done;  
  
 if (exam >= 60 && programs\_done >= 10) {  
 cout << "Passed";  
 } else {  
 cout << "Failed";  
 }  
 return 0;  
}

9.

#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
int main() {  
  
 int temperature, pressure;  
  
 if (temperature >= 100 || pressure >= 200) {  
 cout << "Warning";  
 } else {  
 cout << "OK";  
 }  
   
 return 0;  
}

10.

#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
int main() {  
 int x,squared, result;  
 squared = x \* x;  
 result = squared - x - 2;  
 bool isZero = result > 0;

return 0;  
}

11.

int main() {  
 int x,squared, result;  
 squared = x \* x;  
 x = 4 \* x;  
 result = squared - x + 3;  
  
 bool isZero = result < 0;  
  
 return 0;  
}

12.

a) The output is “0 is false” because the condition in the if statement is always false.

b) The output is “0 is true” because the condition in the if statement is always true.

c) The output is “0 is true” because the condition in the if statement is always false.