1. Addition (+): The addition operator is used to add two numerical values together. For example, SELECT 5 + 3; would result in 8.
2. Subtraction (-): The subtraction operator is used to subtract one numerical value from another. For example, SELECT 10 - 4; would result in 6. Concatenation (||): The double pipe || operator is used for string concatenation. It joins two strings into a single string. For example, SELECT 'Hello, ' || 'World!'; would result in 'Hello, World!'.
3. Multiplication (*): The multiplication operator is used to multiply two numerical values. For example, SELECT 3 * 5; would result in 15.
4. Division (/): The division operator is used to divide one numerical value by another. For example, SELECT 10 / 2; would result in 5.
5. Modulus (%): The modulus operator returns the remainder of the division of one numerical value by another. For example, SELECT 10 % 3; would result in 1. Comparison operators: These operators are used to compare values and return boolean results (either 0 for false or 1 for true). The common comparison operators include: Equal to (= or ==) Not equal to (!= or <>) Greater than (>) Less than (<) Greater than or equal to (>=) Less than or equal to (<=)
6. Logical operators: These operators are used to perform logical operations and return boolean results. The common logical operators include: AND (AND or &&) OR (OR or ||) NOT (NOT or !) These operators are essential for performing calculations and comparisons in SQL queries with SQLite.

Sources:
https://www.sqlite.org/docs.html