**Arithmetic Operators** 

Arithmetic Operators	
Operator	Description
+	This operator is used to perform two operations
	Adding numbers
	2. Concatenation of Sequences (string,list,tuple,)
	If two operands are numbers it perform addition
	If two operands are sequences it perform concatenation
	>>> a=10+20
	>>> b=1.5+1.2
	>>> c=1+2j+1+1j
	>>> print(a,b,c,sep="\n")
	30
	2.7
	(2+3j)
	>>> d=True+True
	>>> print(d)
	2
	>>> e=False+False
	>>> print(e)
	0
	>>> f=True+False
	>>> print(f)
	>>> s1="python"
	>>> s2="language"
	>>> s3=s1+s2
	>>> print(s1,s2,s3,sep="\n")
	python
	language
	pythonlanguage
	>>> s1="python"
	>>> s2="3.10"
	>>> s3=s1+s2
	>>> print(s1,s2,s3,sep="\n")
	python
	3.10
	python3.10
	>>> s1="python"

```
>>> s2=3.10
>>> s3=s1+s2
Traceback (most recent call last):
 File "<pyshell#20>", line 1, in <module>
  s3=s1+s2
TypeError: can only concatenate str (not "float") to str
>>> python students=["naresh","suresh","kishore"]
>>> ds_students=["kiran","ramesh"]
>>> python_ds_students=python_students+ds_students
>>> print(python students)
['naresh', 'suresh', 'kishore']
>>> print(ds_students)
['kiran', 'ramesh']
>>> print(python ds students)
This operator is used to subtract operation
This operator is used with numeric types
>>> n1=10
>>> n2=5
>>> n3=n1-n2
>>> print(n1,n2,n3,sep="\n")
10
5
>>> f1=1.5
>>> f2=1.0
>>> f3=f1-f2
>>> print(f1,f2,f3,sep="\n")
1.5
1.0
0.5
Implicit Conversion
When arithmetic operation is performed on two different data
types it return result in broader type
   1. int
   2. float
```

```
3. complex
   4. boolean
complex>float>int>boolean
>>> r1=1+2j+1
>>> print(r1,type(r1))
(2+2i) <class 'complex'>
>>> r2=1+2j+1.5
>>> print(r2,type(r2))
(2.5+2j) <class 'complex'>
>>> r3=1+2j+True
>>> print(r3,type(r3))
(2+2j) <class 'complex'>
>>> r4=10+20-5
>>> print(r4)
25
>>> r5=1+2j+3j
>>> print(r5)
(1+5i)
>>> res1=1+2.0
>>> print(res1)
3.0
>>> res2=int(1+2.0)
>>> print(res2)
3
Example:
# write a program to input total marks two students
# find differentce betweem total marks
total_stud1=int(input("enter total marks of stud1"))
total_stud2=int(input("enter total marks of stud2"))
diff total=total stud1-total stud2
print(total stud1,total stud2,diff total
Output:
====== RESTART: F:/python6pmaug/test18.py
=======
enter total marks of stud1200
```

enter total marks of stud2180
200 180 20

======== RESTART: F:/python6pmaug/test18.py
=======
enter total marks of stud1180
enter total marks of stud2290
180 290 -110

\*

This operator is used to perform two operations

- 1. Multiplication
- 2. Repeat a sequence

If two operands are numeric type, it perform multiplication If one operand is sequence type and other operand is integer type if perform repetition

## **Example:**

# write a program to input product name, price, qty # calculate total total amount

pname=input("Input Product Name")
qty=int(input("Input Qty"))
price=float(input("Input Price"))
total=qty\*price
print(pname,qty,price,total,sep="\n")

## **Output:**

Input Product NameKeyboard Input Qty2 Input Price2500 Keyboard 2 2500.0

\_ . .. . . . .

5000.0

## Example:

# find area of cirlce
# area=pi\*r\*r
import math
r=float(input("enter radius"))

	area=math.pi*r*r print("area of circle is ",round(area,2))
	Output: enter radius1.2 area of circle is 4.52
1	
//	
%	
**	