

Maths

Topics Covered

- `print()`
- Operators
- Literal Values
- Variables

print()

Syntax

print(object)



Behavior

Console will display the object in string form

```
print(1234)
```

```
C:\Users\khekr\Documents\CS Programming\ESI 2025 Summer>python Test.py  
1234
```

Operators

There are 5 **Math** operators

Syntax

Special characters with 2 values on both sides

Same syntax as normal math

```
num1 + num2
```

```
num1 - num2
```

```
num1 * num2
```

```
num1 / num2
```

```
num1 % num2
```

Variables vs Literals

Variables are just *stored* values in memory.



Values can change and vary by the time they are interpreted/used.

Values can be re-used by accessing the same memory.

Literals are interpreted and NOT stored in memory.



Used for static values in calculation or interpretations.



Memory

num1 30

num2 20

Variable Example 1

```
num1 = 10  
num2 = 20  
num1 = 30
```



Pay attention to the syntax

This example allocates memory with two different values saved at two different *addresses*.

It then re-assigns one of the *addresses* to a new value.



Memory

num1 10

num2 20

num3 60

Variable Example 2

```
num1 = 10  
num2 = 20  
  
num3 = num1 + num2 + 30
```



Pay attention to the syntax

We use math operators and a mix of literal values and variables to assign the *address* num3 with the value 60.



Memory

num1 20

Variable Example 3

```
num1 = 20  
num1 = num1 + 30
```



Pay attention to the syntax

Here we re-assign a variable to a new value which is calculated using the same variable in a operation with a literal value.