Maths

Topics Covered

- print()
- Operators
- Literal Values
- Variables

print()

<u>Syntax</u>

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

<u>num1</u> **3**0

<u>num2</u> 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.



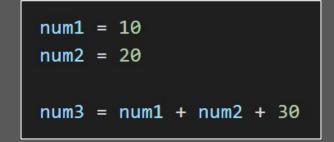
Memory

<u>num1</u> 10

<u>num2</u> 20

<u>num3</u> 60

Variable Example 2





Pay attention to the syntax

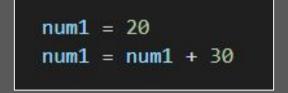
We use math operators and a mix of literal values and variables to assign the *address* num3 with the value 60.



Memory

<u>num1</u> **2**0

Variable Example 3





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.