Q1.Where possible, write equivalents for the following equations using C++ statements:

1. 2. 3.

Q2.

Int a=3 , b=5 ,sum;

float c=14.1;

What value is assigned to each variable after each statement executes?

* sum = a+(int)c\* 2 ;
* sum= b/2+a\*2;
* c= b/2+a\*2;
* sum=a\*++b/2;
* sum= b++ - ++a;
* sum= b%3+ (int)c;

Q3. State the order of evaluation of the operators in each of the following C++ statements and show the value of x after each statement is performed

* x = ( 3 \* 9 \* ( 3 + ( 9 \* 3 / ( 1+2 ) ) ) );
* x = ( 3 \* 9 \* ( 3 + 9 \* 3 / ( 1+2 ) ) );
* x = 3 \* 9 \* 3 + 9 \* 3 / ( 1+2 ) ;
* x = 3 \* 9 \* 3 + 9 \* 3 / 1+2;

Q4.what is the output of the following c++ code

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main() {

int n1,n2;

float average;

cout<<"Enter first number";

cin>>n1; //assume the user entered 10

cout<<"Enter second number";

cin>>n2; //assume the user entered 13

average=(n1 + n2)/2;

cout<<"the average grade is "<< average <<endl;

return 0;

}

Q5. Where possible, write equivalents for the following statements using compound assignment operators:

* r = r / 10;
* z = z \* x + 1;
* q = q + r \* m;

Q6. Assume the following:

int j = 6; int k = 10; int n; bool b = false;

Give the value that is assigned, or illegal.

1. n = k++;
2. n = (k++);
3. n = ++k;
4. n = 7++;
5. n = k++ + ++j;
6. n = k+++++j;
7. n = k = j = 5;
8. n = k = (j = 5);
9. n = (k = j) = 5;
10. 3 = 4;
11. n = k; n += 1;

