

1.6 Compound Assignment Operators

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ Total: 9 marks

KEY WORDS compound assignment operators 复合赋值运算符 • decrement 自减
• increment 自增 • assignment 赋值 • variable 变量

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **compound assignment operators**.

You must be able to:

- use the **compound assignment operators** 复合赋值运算符 +=, -=, *=, /=, %=
- understand that `x += 3` is shorthand for `x = x + 3`
- use the **increment** 自增 (++) and **decrement** 自减 (--) operators
- trace a variable through a sequence of compound assignments

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later.

■ Compound assignment

`x += 3` means `x = x + 3`; similarly `-=`, `*=`, `/=`, `%=` update a variable using its current value.

■ Increment and decrement

`x++` adds 1 to `x`; `x--` subtracts 1.

■ Example

```
int x = 5;
x += 2;    // x is now 7
```

2 Practice

2.1 State what `x += 3` is shorthand for. [1]

2.2 Trace: `int x = 4; x *= 3; x -= 2;`. State the final value of `x`. [2]

2.3 State what `x++` does. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 `x -= 5` is shorthand for [1]

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |
- A `x = 5`
B `x = x - 5`
C `x = x + 5`
D `x = -5`

3.2 After `int n = 7; n++;`, `n` is [1]

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |
- A 6
B 7
C 8
D 1

3.3 Trace: `int a = 10; a /= 2; a++;`.

- (a) State the value of `a` after `a /= 2`. [1]
(b) State the value of `a` after `a++`. [1]
(c) Rewrite `a += 4` in full (without the compound operator). [1]