Arithmetic and logic

Ref Pseudocode · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
arithmetic /əˈrɪθmətɪk/	Adding and multiplying are **arithmetic**.
add /æd/	**Add** 6 and 3 to get 9. 6 3 9
subtract /sʌbˈtrækt/	**Subtract** 3 from 6 to get 3. 6 3 3
multiply /ˌmʌltɪˈplaɪ/	**Multiply** 6 by 3 to get 18. 6 3 18
divide /dɪˈvaɪd/	**Divide** 6 by 3 to get 2. 6 3 2
raise to a power /reɪz tʊ ə ˈpaʊə/	To **raise to a power** means multiplying a number by itself: 3 squared is 9. 3 9
precedence /ˈpresɪdəns/	AND has higher **precedence** than OR. AND OR
Integer division /ˈɪntɪdʒə dɪˈvɪʒn/	**Integer division** gives a whole number: DIV(17, 5) is 3. DIV(17, 5) 3
function /ˈfʌŋkʃn/	A **function** returns a value.
quotient /ˈkwəʊʃənt/	When you divide 12 by 3, the **quotient** is 4. 12 3 4
remainder /rɪˈmeɪndə/	14 divided by 5 leaves a **remainder** of 4. 14 5 4
even /ˈiːvən/	A number is **even** when it divides by 2 with nothing left over. 2
relational operator /rɪˈleɪʃənl ˈɒpəreɪtə/	The sign > is a **relational operator**: it compares two values. >
is equal to /ɪz ˈiːkwl tuː/	The sign = checks if one value **is equal to** another. =

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Word	Example
is not equal to /ɪz nɒt ˈiːkwl tuː/	The sign <> checks if one value **is not equal to** another. <>
is greater than /ɪz ˈgreɪtə ðən/	The sign > checks if one value **is greater than** another. >
is less than /ɪz les ðən/	The sign < checks if one value **is less than** another. <
is greater than or equal to /ɪz ˈgreɪtə ðən ɔː ˈiːkwl tuː/	The sign >= checks if one value **is greater than or equal to** another. >=
is less than or equal to /ɪz les ðən ɔː ˈiːkwl tuː/	The sign <= checks if one value **is less than or equal to** another. <=
logic operators /ˈlɒdʒɪk ˈɒpəreɪtəz/	AND, OR and NOT are **logic operators**. AND、OR NOT

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