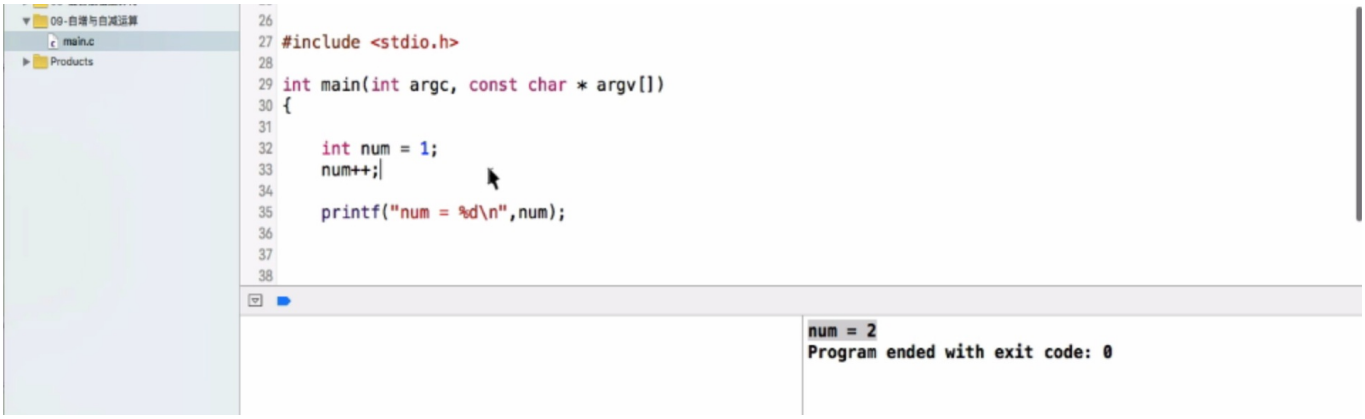
1.自增运算符

有一个运算符叫自增运算符 符号是 ++

2.自增表达式,由自增运算符组成的表达式

3.自增表达式的共性

1>例子一



```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(int argc, const char * argv[])
{

    int num = 1;
    ++num;

    printf("num = %d\n",num);
```

```
num = 2
Program ended with exit code: 0
```

4.自增表达式的结果

```
3. 自增表达式是1个表达式. 既然是1个表达式. 那么这个自增表达式就一定有1个结果.
   那么我们就可以使用1个变量把这个表达式的结果存储起来.
```

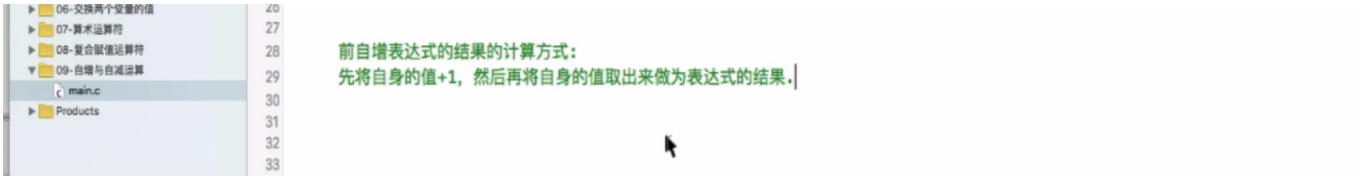
1>

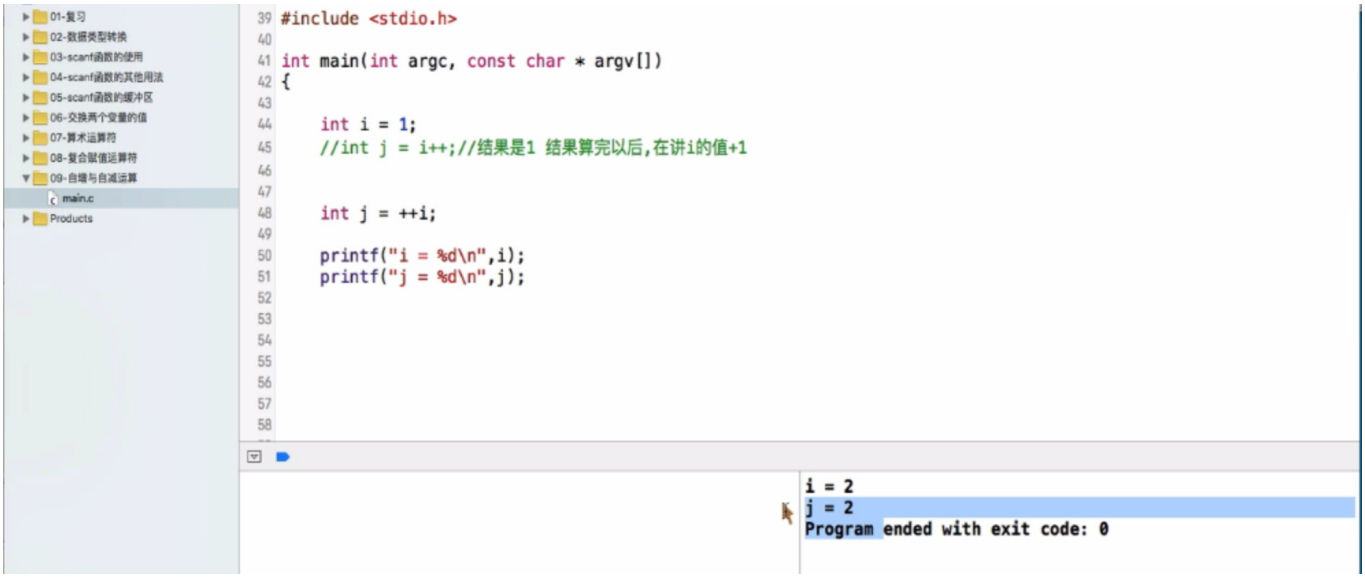
```
后自增表达式的结果的计算方式:
先将自身的值取出来作为后自增表达式的结果.然后再将自身的值+1
```

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(int argc, const char * argv[])
{

    int i = 1;
    int j = i++;//结果是1 结果算完以后,在讲i的值+1

    printf("i = %d\n",i);
    printf("j = %d\n",j);
```

```
i = 2
j = 1
Program ended with exit code: 0
```

2>

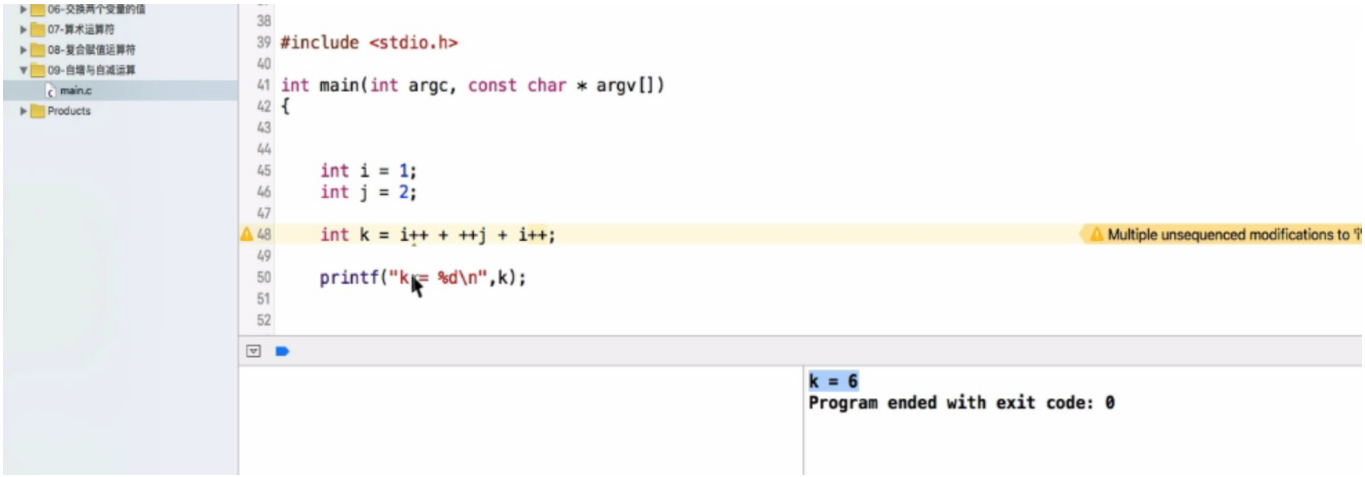




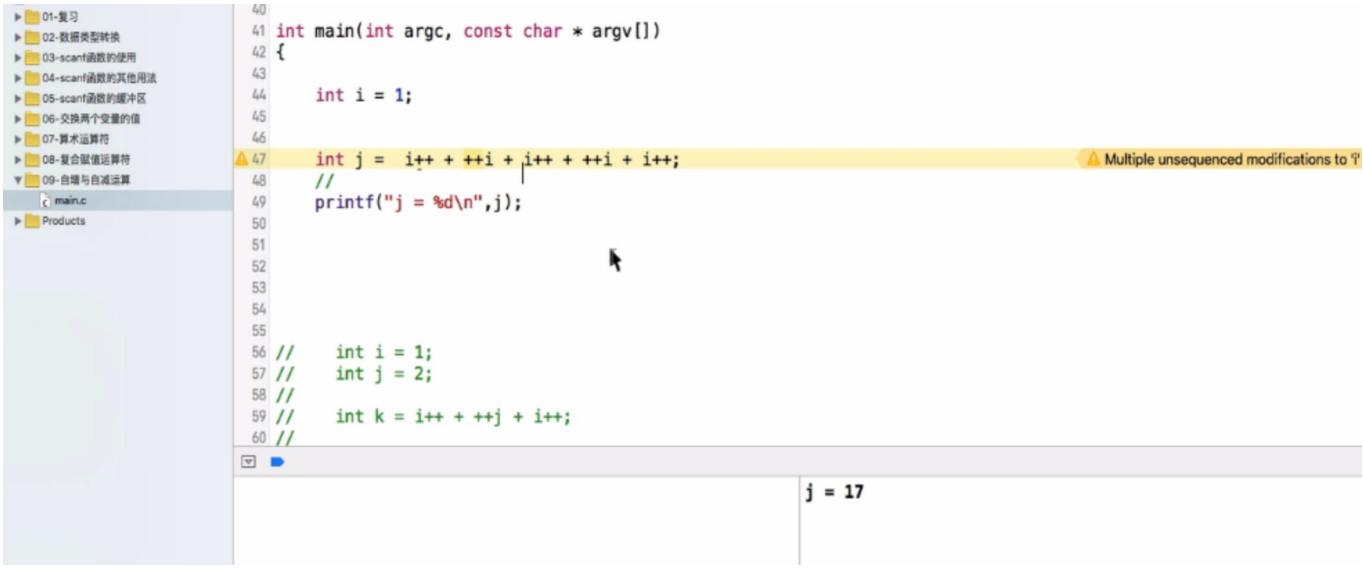
5.复杂练习

1>一个注意点

2>



3>



6.自减运算和自增运算原理相同