Chapter 3
1. Rewrite the following statements using the combined assignment operators
   A) \( x = x + 5; \)
   B) \( \text{total} = \text{total} + \text{subtotal}; \)
   C) \( \text{dist} = \text{dist} / \text{rep}; \)
   D) \( \text{ppl} = \text{ppl} * \text{period}; \)
   E) \( \text{inv} = \text{inv} - \text{shrinkage}; \)
   F) \( \text{num} = \text{num} \% 2; \)

Chapter 4
2. In an \texttt{if/else if} statement, what is the purpose of the trailing else?
3. What is a flag and how does it work?
4. Briefly describe how the \&\& operator works.
5. Briefly describe how the || operator works.
6. An expression using operators such as greater-than, less-than, equal, not-equal, etc is called a(n) __________ expression.
7. A relational expression is either __________ or __________.
8. The value of a relational expression is 0 if the expression is __________ or 1 if the expression is __________.
9. For an \texttt{if} statement to conditionally execute a group of statements, the statements must be enclosed in a set of __________.
10. In an \texttt{if/else} statement:
    - The \texttt{if} part executes if the expression is __________.
    - The \texttt{else} part executes if the expression is __________.

True or False
11. The \( = \) operator and the \( == \) operator perform the same operation when used in a Boolean expression.
12. It's safe to assume that all uninitialized variables automatically start with 0 as their value.
13. The scope of a variable is limited to the block in which it is defined.
14. \( y < x \) is the same as \( x >= y \)
15. \( x >= y \) is the same as \( (x > y \&\& x = y) \)