Palindromic Primes

Recall that a prime number is a number that is greater than 1 whose only devisors are one and itself, and a palindromic number is one that reads the same left to right and right to left.

A number that is both a prime and a palindrome is called a palindromic prime. Some examples are 2, 151, 181, 191, 383, 727, and 929

0. Go over module six and watch the videos there.

1. Define 2 functions.

is_prime(n) which returns True if n is prime, and False if n is composite, and

is_palindrome(n) which returns True if n is a palindrome and False if it is not.

We already know how to test if a number is prime and if it is a palindrome (see class notes). All you need to do here is to use the code we developed and put it into the functions.

2. Test the functions individually to make sure that they work properly.

3. Test them together.

For example the following expression: is_prime(929) and is_palindrome(929) should evaluate to True.

Now ….

Write a program that generates and displays all the palindromic prime numbers less than 1000. Print them out 5 per line.

How?

for i in range(1000):
    if is_prime(i) and is_palindrome(i):
        print(i)

Make sure to add code so that you only print 5 values per line.