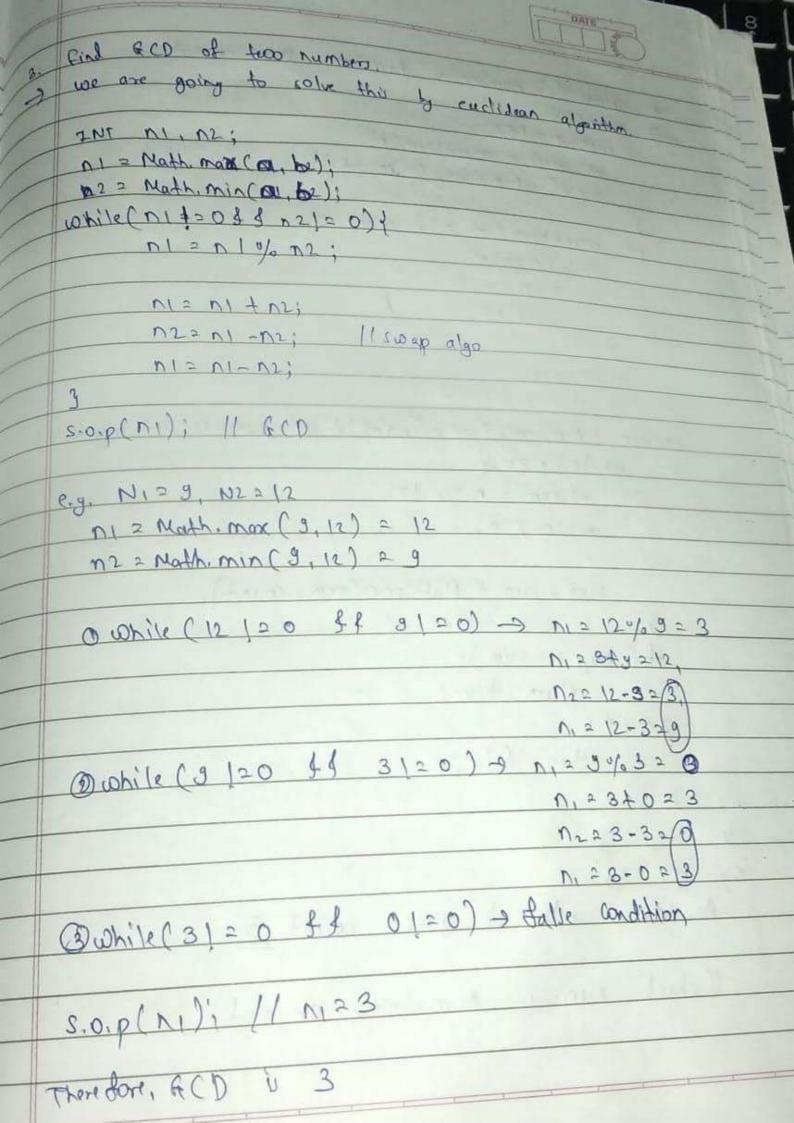
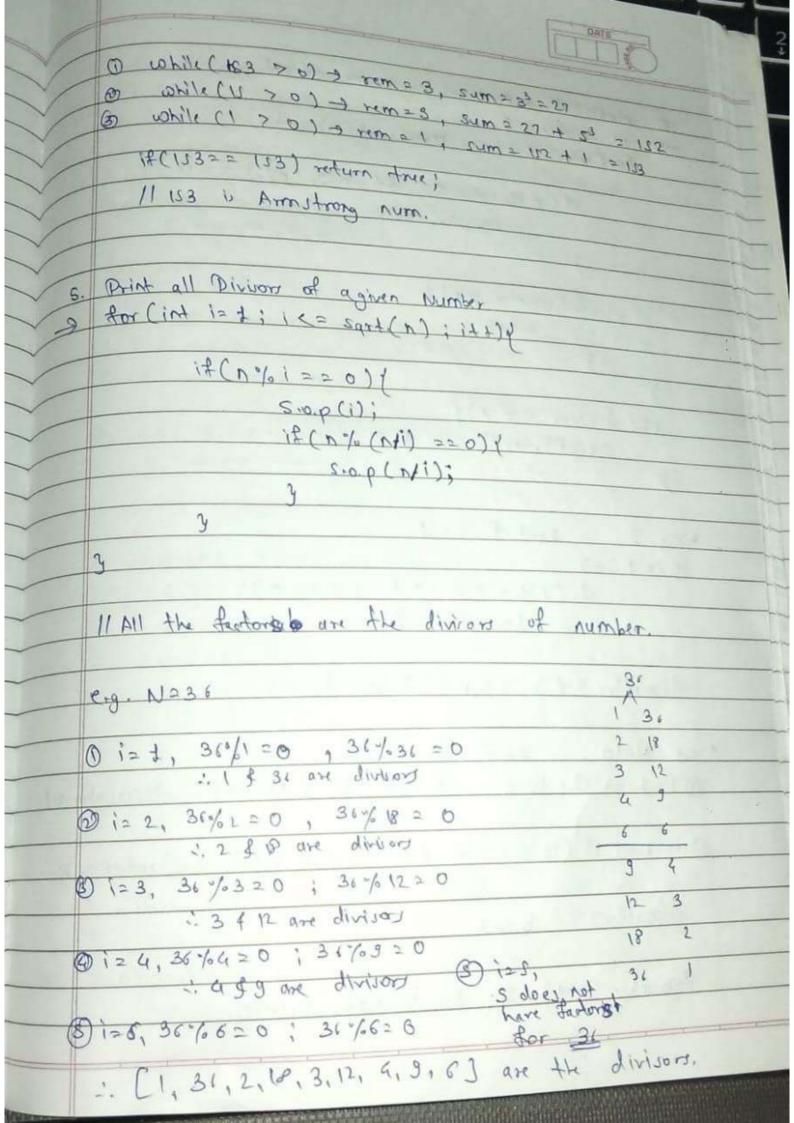


check if a number is Palindrome or Not) int org = nireverseNum = 0; while (n 70) int rem = no/olo; n= n/10; reverse Num = reverse Num + 10 + rem; so. if (org 22 reverseNum) { S.o.p(" Palindrone "); e.g. No 4554 0 while (411470) -> rem24, n=45 revene Num 24 @ while (451 70) -> rem=5, n=45 reverse Num 2 40 45 2 45 @ while (4070) -> remas, 124 reverse Num = 450 + 5 = 455 @ while (\$10) -> rem2 4, 120 Mron Num 2 4550 + 4 24014 Owhile (070) - false condition if (4554 == 4154) true; Therefore, use is palindrome Time complexity 2 O(logn)



4. Check if a number is Armstrong Num or not) main() { int n = [53] int count = count Num (N); S.o.p (1) Arm strong (n) Adjust)); int count Num (int n) { count = 0; while (n 20) & return count; boolean is Armstrong (int nicount) (int sum =0; int org = n; while (n 70) f ind rem = 1 0/0 10; n= n/10; sum = sum + Math. pow (rem, count); # (org = 2 Sum) { return true y else & return falle, I gal to dian @ As, previou code, it gives count 3. 11 check run is knowning or not



```
6. check if a number is prime or not
      for (int is t; i < = Math. sgrt (n); itt) {
     ind counter = 0;
          if (n yoi == 0 && n yo (n/i) == 0) }
              counter ++;
          if (counter > 1) {
            break;
    if (counter == ±)/
       S. o. p ("Prime");
 * eg. 2 Sart of 2=1
  ( i= 1; ->
         it (2 % i = 0 $ 4 2 % 2 2 0);
            La conter 2 d;
  if (counter = +) s.o,p ("Prime");
+ e.g. N=10, sqrt of 10=3
 @ i=+ > if (10-/ 1= 0 ff (0 % 10 00); -) counter of
@i=2-> if (10 1/220 41 10 1/2 = 0); -> counter 22;
  it (counter 2) break;
 Haunder > 1) so, to i not prime.
```