MATHEMATICS

Chapter 1: SETS

SETS

Key Concepts

1. A set is a well-defined collection of objects.
2. Sets can be represented in two ways—Roster or tabular form and Set builder form.
3. Roster form: All the elements of a set are listed and separated by commas and are enclosed withinbraces { }. Elements are not repeated generally.
4. Set builder form: In set builder form, a set is denoted by stating the properties that its memberssatisfy.
5. A set does not change if one or more elements of the set are repeated.
6. An empty set is the set having no elements in it. It is denoted by ϕ or { }.
7. A set having a single element is called a singleton set.
8. On the basis of number of elements, sets are of two types—Finite and Infinite sets.
9. A finite set is a set in which there are a definite number of elements. Now, ϕ or { } or null set is a finiteset as it has 0 number of elements, which is a definite number.
10. A set that is not finite is called an **infinite set**.
11. All infinite sets cannot be described in the roster form.
12. Two sets are equal if they have the exactly same elements.
13. Two sets are said to be equivalent if they have the same **number of elements**.
14. Set A is a subset of set B if every element of A is in B, i.e. there is no element in A which is not in Band is denoted by $A \subset B$.
15. A is a proper subset of B if and only if every element in A is also in B and there exists at least oneelement in B that is not in A.
16. If A is a proper subset of B, then B is a superset of A and is denoted by $B \supset A$.
17. Let A be a set. Then, the collection of all subsets of A is called the power set of A and is denoted by P(A).

18. **Common set notations**

N: The set of all natural numbers

Z: The set of all integers

Q: The set of all rational numbers

R: The set of real numbers

Z^+: The set of positive integers

Q^+: The set of positive rational numbers

R^+: The set of positive real numbers

$N \subset R$, $Q \subset R$, $Q \not\subset Z$, $R \not\subset Z$ and $N \subset R^+$

19. Two sets are equal if $A \subseteq B$ and $B \subseteq A$, then A = B.
20. Null set ϕ is subset of every set including the null set itself.
21. The set of all the subsets of A is known as the power set of A.
22. **Open interval**: The interval which contains all the elements between a and b excluding a and b**.** Inset notations:

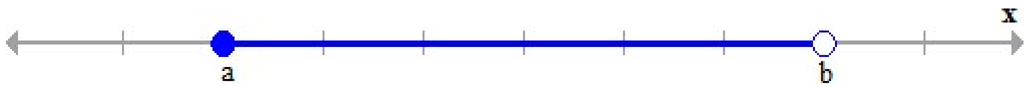
    $(a, b) = \{ x : a < x < b\}$

Closed interval: The interval which contains all the elements between a and b and also the endpoints a and b is called the **closed interval.**

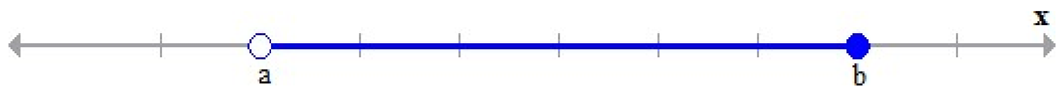
$[a, b] = \{x : a \leq x \leq b\}$

23. **Semi-open intervals**

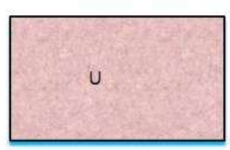
    $[a, b) = \{x : a \leq x < b\}$ includes all the elements from a to b including a and excluding b



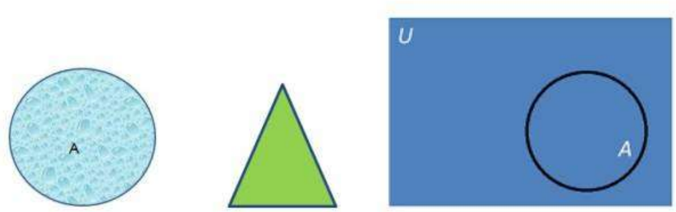
(a, b] = {x : a ≤ x < b} includes all the elements from a to b excluding a and including b.



24. Universal set refers to a particular context.
    It is the basic set that is relevant to that context. The universal set is usually denoted by U.
25. Union of sets A and B, denoted by $A \cup B$ is defined as the set of all the elements which are either inA or B or both.
26. Intersection of sets A and B, which are denoted by $A \cap B$, is defined as the set of all the elements,which are common to both A and B.
27. The difference of the sets A and B is the set of elements, which belong to A but not to B and it iswritten as A − B and read as 'A minus B'.
    In set notations $A - B = \{x : x \in A, x \notin B\}$ and $B - A = \{x: x \in B, x \notin A\}$.
28. If the intersection of two non-empty sets is empty, i.e. $A \cap B = \phi$, then A and B are disjoint sets.
29. Let U be the universal set and A be a subset of U. Then the complement of A, writtenas A' or A^c, is the set of all elements of U that are not in set A.
30. The number of elements present in a set is known as the cardinal number of the set or cardinality ofthe set. It is denoted by n(A).
31. If A is a subset of U, then A' is also a subset of U.
32. Counting theorems are together known as **Inclusion–Exclusion** Principle. It helps in determining thecardinality of union and intersection of sets.
33. Sets can be represented graphically using venn diagrams. Venn diagrams consist of rectangles andclosed curves, usually circles. The universal set is generally represented by a rectangle and its subsets by circles.



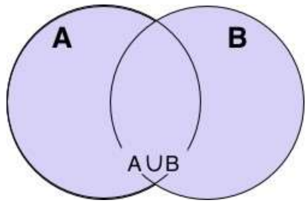
Universal set



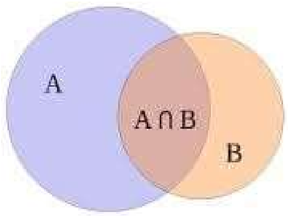
Sets

Key Formulae

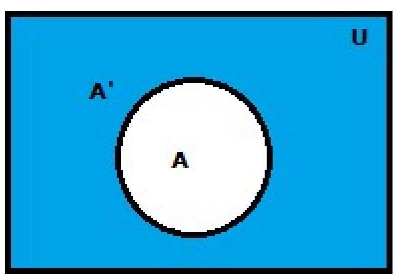
1. Union of sets $A \cup B = \{x : x \in A \text{ or } x \in B\}$



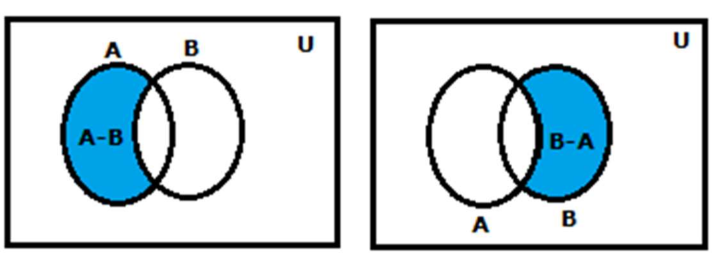
2. Intersection of sets $A \cap B = \{x : x \in A \text{ and } x \in B\}$



3. Complement of a set $A' = \{x : x \in U \text{ and } x \notin A\}$, $A' = U - A$

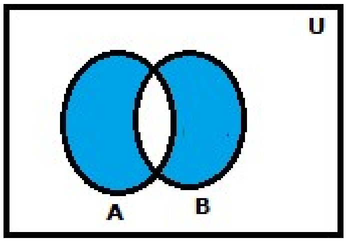


4. Difference of sets $A - B = \{x : x \in A, x \notin B\}$ and $B - A = \{x : x \in B, x \notin A\}$



5. Symmetric difference of two sets: Let A and B be two sets. Then the symmetric difference of sets $(A - B) \cup (B - A)$ and it is denoted by $A \Delta B$

$A \Delta B = (A - B) \cup (B - A) = \{x : x \in A, x \in B, x \notin A \cap B\}$



6. Properties of the operation of union
   a. Commutative law:
   b. $A \cup B = B \cup A$
   c. Associative law:
      $(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$
   d. Law of identity:
   e. $A \cup \phi = A$
   f. Idempotent law:
   g. $A \cup A = A$
   h. Law of $U \cup A = U$

6. Properties of operation of intersection
   i) Commutative law:
      $A \cap B = B \cap A$
   ii) Associative law:
   iii) $(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$
   iv) Law of ϕ and U:
      $\phi \cap A = \phi$ and $U \cap A = U$
   v) Idempotent law:
      $A \cap A = A$
   vi) Distributive law:
      $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

7. Properties of complement of sets
   a. Complement laws:
      i. $A \cup A' = U$
      ii. $A \cap A' = \phi$
   b. De-Morgan's law:
   i. $(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$
   ii. $(A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$
   iii. Law of double Complementation:

$(A')' = A$

c. Laws of empty set and universal set:

$\phi' = U$ and $U' = \phi$

8. Operations on sets

i. $A - B = A \cap B'$

ii. $B - A = A' \cap B$

iii. $A - B = A \Leftrightarrow A \cap B = \phi$

iv. $(A - B) \cup B = A \cup B$

v. $(A - B) \cap B = \phi$

vi. $A \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow B' \subseteq A'$

vii. $(A - B) \cup (B - A) = (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$

9. **Some more important results:** Let A, B and C be three sets. Then, we have

i. $A - (B \cap C) = (A - B) \cup (A - C)$

ii. $A - (B \cup C) = (A - B) \cap (A - C)$

iii. $A \cap (B - C) = (A \cap B) - (A \cap C)$

iv. $A \cap (B \Delta C) = (A \cap B) \Delta (A \cap C)$

10. **Counting Theorems**

a. If A and B are finite sets, then the number of elements in the union of two sets is given by $n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B)$

b. If A and B are finite sets and $A \cap B = \phi$ then $n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B)$

c. $n(A \cup B) = n(A - B) + n(B - A) + n(A \cap B)$

d. $n(A \cup B \cup C) = n(A) + n(B) + n(C) - n(B \cap C) - n(A \cap B) - n(A \cap C) + n(A \cap B \cap C)$

e. Number of elements in exactly two of the sets =

$n(A \cap B) + n(B \cap C) + n(C \cap A) - 3n(A \cap B \cap C)$

f. Number of elements in exactly one of the sets =

$= n(A) + n(B) + n(C) - 2n(A \cap B) - 2n(B \cap C) - 2n(C \cap A) + 3n(A \cap B \cap C)$

g. $n(A' \cup B') = n((A \cap B)') = n(U) - n(A \cap B)$

h. $n(A' \cap B') = n((A \cup B)') = n(U) - n(A \cup B)$

11. Number of elements in the power set of a set with n elements $= 2^n$.

Number of proper subsets in the power set $= 2^n - 1$.

MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER - 1

SETS

Subset

Let A and B be two sets. If every element of A is an element of B,then A is called a subset of B and written as A⊂B or B⊃A(read as 'A' is contained in 'B' or 'B contains A'). B is called superset of A.

Note:

1. Every set is a subset and superset of itself.
2. If A is not a subset of B, we write A⊄B.
3. The empty set is the subset of every set.
4. If A is a set with n(A) = m, then no. of element A are 2^n and the number of proper subsets of A are 2^n-1

Eg. Let A = {3, 4}, then subsets of A are ϕ, {3}, {4}, {3, 4}. Here, n(A) = 2 and number of subsets of A = 2^2=4.

Cardinal Number

The number of elements in a finite set is represented by n (A), known as cardinal number.

Eg.: A = {a, b, c, d, e} Then, n (A) = 5

Introduction

A set is collection of well-defined distinguished objects. The sets are usually denoted by capital letters A, B, C etc., and the members or elements of the set are denoted by lower case letters a, b, c etc.., If x is a member of the set A, we write x ∈A (read as 'x' belongs to A) and if x is not a member of set A, we write x ∉A(read as 'x' doesn't belongs to A). If x and y both belong to A, we write x, y ∈ A.

Some examples of sets are: A: odd numbers less than 10

N: the set of all rational numbers

B : the vowels in the English alphabates

Q: the set of all rational numbers.

Representation of Sets

Set builder form or Rule Method

In this form, we write a variable (say x) representing any member of the set followed by property satisfied by each member of the set.

eg.: The set A of all prime number less than 10 in set builder form is written as

A ={x | x is a prime number less than10}

The symbol "|" stands for the word "such that". Sometimes, we use symbol ":" in place of symbol "|"

Roaster or Tabular form

In this form, we first list all the members of the set within braces (curly brackets) and separate these by commas.

Eg: The set of all natural number less than 10 in this form is written as: A = {1, 3, 5, 7, 9}

In roaster form, every element of the set is listed only once.

The order in which the elements are listed is immaterial.

Eg. Each of the following sets denotes the same set {1, 2, 3}, {3, 2, 1}, {1, 3, 2}

Types of Sets

Empty set or Null set

A set which has no element is called null set. It is denoted by symbol ϕ or {}.

E.g: Set of all real numbers whose square is −1.

In set-builder form: {x:x is a real number whose square is −1}

In roaster form: { } or ϕ

Finite and Infinite set

A set which has finite number of elements is called a finite set. Otherwise, it is called an infinite set.

E.g.: The set of all days in a week is a finite set whereas the set of all integers, denoted by {……−2, −1, 0, 1, 2,……} or {x | x is an integer} is an infinite set.

An empty set ϕ which has no element is a finite set A is called empty or void or null set.

Equal set

Two sets A and B are set to be equal, written as A=B, if every element of A is in B and every element of B is in A.

e.g.: (i) A = {1, 2, 3,4} and B = {3, 1, 4, 2}, then A =B

(ii) A = {x: x−5 =0} and B = {x: x is an integral positive root of the equation $x^2-2x-15=0$}

Then A= B

Singleton set

A set having one element is called singleton set.

e.g.: (i) {0} is a singleton set, whose only member is 0.

(ii) A = {x: 1<x <3, x is a natural number} is a singleton set which has only one member which is 2.

Equivalent set

Two finite sets A and B are said to be equivalent, if n(A) = n(B). Clearly, equal set are equivalent but equivalent set need not to be equal.

e.g.: The sets A = {4, 5, 3, 2} and B = {1, 6, 8, 9} are equivalent, but are not equal.

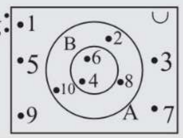
MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER - 1

SETS

Venn Diagram

A Venn diagram is an illustration of the relationships between and among sets, groups of objects that share something common. These diagrams consist of rectangle and closed curves usually circles

Eg:



In the given venn diagram U={1,2,3,.......10} universe set of which A={2,4,6,8,10} and B={4,6} are subsets and also B⊂A

Universal Set

The set containing all objects of element and of which all other sets are subsets is known as **universal sets** and denoted by U.

E.g : For the set of all intergers, the universal set can be the set of rational numbers or the set R of real numbers

Power Set

The set of all subset of a given set A is called **power set** of A and denoted by P(A).

E.g : If A ={1,2,3,}, then P (A)={ϕ}, {1},{2}, {3},{1,2},{1,3},{2,3},{1,2,3}.

Clearly, if A has n elements, then its power set P (A) contains exactly 2^n elements.

Algebra of sets

1. For any set A, we have
   (a) A∪A=A, (b) A∩A=A, (c) A∪ϕ=A, (d) A∩ϕ=ϕ, (e) A∪ U=U
   (f) A∩U=A, (g) A– ϕ=A, (h)A–A=ϕ
2. For any two sets A and B we have
   (a) A∪B = B∪A, (b) A∩B= B∩A, (c) A–B⊆ A, (d) B–A⊆B
3. For any three sets A,B and C, we have
   (a) A∪(B∪C)= (A∪B)∪C, (b) A∩(B∩C)= (A∩B)∩C
   (c) A∪(B∩C)=(A∪B)∩(A∪C), (d) A∩(B∪C)=(A∩B) ∪(A∩C)
   (e) A–(B∪C)=(A–B))∩(A–C), (f) A–(B∩C)=(A–B)∪(A–C)

Operations on Sets

Difference of two sets

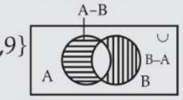
If A and B are two sets, then their difference A-B is defined as:

A–B = {x : x ∈ A and x ∉B}

Similarly, B – A = {x : x ∈B and x ∉A}

Eg. If A={1,2,3,4,5,} and B={1,3,5,7,9} then

A–B={2,4} and B–A={7,9}



Symmetric Difference

The symmetric difference of two sets A and B, denoted by A Δ B, in defined as (A Δ B)=(A–B) ∪ (B – A)

Eg. If A = {1, 2,3,4,5}
and B = {1,3,5,7,9} then
(A Δ B)= (A–B) ∪ (B – A)
= {2, 4,} ∪ {7, 9}
= {2, 4, 7, 9}

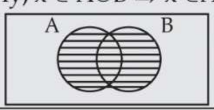
Union

The union of two sets A and B, written as A∪B (read as A union B) is the set of all elements which are either in A or in B in both.

Thus, A∪B = {x: x ∈A or x ∈B}

clearly, x ∈ A∪B ⇒ x ∈A or x ∈ B and x ∉A∪B⇒x ∉A and x ∉B

A∪B



eg: If A = {a, b, c, d} and B ={c, d, e,f } then A∪B = {a, b, c, d, e, f}

Intersection

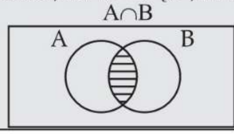
The intersection of two sets A and B, written as A∩B (read as 'A' intersection 'B') is the set consisting of all the common elements of A and B.

Thus, A∩B = {x : x∈Aand x∈B}

Clearly, x∈A∩B⇒ {x∈A and x∈B} and x∉A∩B ⇒ {x ∉A or x ∉B}.

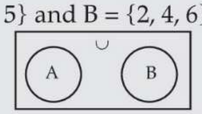
Eg: If A={a,b,c,d} and B={c,d,e,f}
Then A∩B = {c,d}

A∩B



Disjoint sets

Two sets A and B are said to be disjoint, if A∩B =ϕ i.e, A and B have no common element. e.g: if A = {1, 3, 5} and B = {2, 4, 6}
Then, A∩B =ϕ , so A and B are disjoint.



Subsets of a set of real numbers 'R'

- The set of natural numbers
  N={1, 2, 3, 4, 5, – – –}
- The set of integers
  Z={. . . –3, –2, –1, 0, 1, 2, 3,– – –}
- The set of irrational numbers,
  T = {x: x∈R and x∈Q}
- The set of rational number
  Q={x : x = $\frac{p}{q}$, $p, q \in Z$ and $q \neq 0$}

Relation among these subsets are
N ⊂ Z ⊂ Q, Q ⊂ R,T ⊂ R, N ⊄T

Interval Notation

Let a and b be real numbers with a < b

Set of Real Numbers	Interval Notation	Region on the real number line
• {x|a< x < b}	(a, b)	○———○
• {x|a ≤ x < b}	[a, b)	●———○
• {x|a< x ≤ b}	(a, b]	○———●
• {x|a ≤ x ≤ b}	[a, b]	●———●
• {x|x < b}	(–∞, b)	←———○
• {x|x ≤ b}	(–∞, b]	←———●
• {x|x >a}	(a, ∞)	○———→
• {x|x >a}	[a, ∞)	●———→
• R	(–∞, ∞)	←———→

Compliment of Set

If U is a universal set and A is a subset of U, then complement of A is the set which contains those elements of U, which are not present in A and is denoted by A' or A^C. Thus,

A^c = {x: x∈U and x∉A}

e.g.: If U = {1, 2, 3, 4, …}
and A = {2, 4, 6, 8, ….}
then A^c = {1, 3, 5, 7, …}

Properties of complement

- Complement law:
  (i) A∪A' = U (ii) A∩A'= ϕ
- De morgan's Law:
  (i) (A∪B)' = A'∩B' (ii) (A∩B)' = A'∪B'
- Double Complement law:
  (A')' =A
- Law of empty set and universal set
  ϕ'=U and U' = ϕ

Important Questions

Multiple Choice questions-

Question 1. If f(x) = log [(1 + x)/(1 – x), then f(2x)/(1 + x^2) is equal to

(a) 2f(x)

(b) $\{f(x)\}^2$

(c) $\{f(x)\}^3$

(d) 3f(x)

Question 2. The smallest set a such that A ∪ {1, 2} = {1, 2, 3, 5, 9} is

(a) {3, 5, 9}

(b) {2, 3, 5}

(c) {1, 2, 5, 9}

(d) None of these

Question 3. Let R= {(x, y): x, y belong to N, 2x + y = 41}. The range is of the relation R is

(a) {(2n – 1) : n belongs to N, 1 ≤ n ≤ 20}

(b) {(2n + 2) : n belongs to N, 1 < n < 20}

(c) {2n : n belongs to N, 1< n< 20}

(d) {(2n + 1) : n belongs to N , 1 ≤ n ≤ 20}

Question 4. Empty set is a?

(a) Finite Set

(b) Invalid Set

(c) None of the above

(d) Infinite Set

Question 5. Two finite sets have M and N elements. The total number of subsets of the first set is 56 more than the total number of subsets of the second set. The values of M and N are respectively.

(a) 6, 3

(b) 8, 5

(c) None of these

(d) 4, 1

Question 6. If the number of elements in a set S are 5. Then the number of elements of the power set P(S) are?

(a) 5

(b) 6

(c) 16

(d) 32

Question 7. Every set is a ____________ of itself

(a) None of the above

(b) Improper subset

(c) Compliment

(d) Proper subset

Question 8. If x ≠ 1, and f(x) = x + 1 / x – 1 is a real function, then f(f(f(2))) is

(a) 2

(b) 1

(c) 4

(d) 3

Question 9. In 3rd Quadrant?

(a) X < 0, Y < 0 (b) X > 0, Y < 0

(c) X < 0, Y > 0

(d) X < 0, Y > 0

Question 10. IF A ∪ B = A ∪ C and A ∩ B = A ∩ C, THEN

(a) none of these

(b) B = C only when A I C

(c) B = C only when A ? B

(d) B = C

Very Short Questions:

1. The collection of all the months of a year beginning with letter M

2. The collection of difficult topics in Mathematics.

Let A = {1,3,5,7,9}. Insert the appropriate symbol Î or Ï in blank spaces: – (Question- 3,4)

3. 2 ------- A

4. 5 -------- A

5. Write the set A = {x: x is an integer, –1 ≤ x < 4} in roster form

6. List all the elements of the set,

$A = \{x: x \in Z, -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{11}{2}\}$

7. Write the set B = {3,9,27,81} in set-builder form

8. $A = \{x : x \in N \text{ and } 3 < x < 4\}$

9. $B = \{x : x \in N \text{ and } x^2 = x\}$

Short Questions:

1. In a group of 800 people, 500 can speak Hindi and 320 can speak English. Find

(i) How many can speak both Hindi and English?

(ii) How many can speak Hindi only?

2. A survey shows that 84% of the Indians like grapes, whereas 45% like pineapple. What percentage of Indians like both grapes and pineapple?

3. In a survey of 450 people, it was found that 110 play crickets, 160 play tennis and 70 play both cricket as well as tennis. How many play neither cricket nor tennis?

4. In a group of students, 225 students know French, 100 know Spanish and 45 know both. Each student knows either French or Spanish. How many students are there in the group?

5. If A = - 3, 5), B = (0, 6 then find (i) A – B, (ii) A ∪ B

6. In a survey of 400 students in a school, 100 were listed as taking apple juice, 150 as taking orange juice and 75 were listed as taking both apple as well as orange juice. Find how many students were taking neither apple juice nor orange juice.

Long Questions:

1. In a survey it is found that 21 people like product A, 26 people like product B and 29 like product C. If 14 people like product A and B, 15 people like product B and C, 12 people like product C and A, and 8 people like all the three products. Find

(i) How many people are surveyed in all?

(ii) How many like product C only?

2. A college awarded 38 medals in football, 15 in basket ball and 20 in cricket. If these medals went to a total of 50 men and only five men got medals in all the three sports, how many received medals in exactly two of the three sports?

3. There are 200 individuals with a skin disorder, 120 had been exposed to the chemical C_1, 50 to chemical C_2, and 30 to both the chemicals C_1 and C_2. Find the number of individuals exposed to

(1) chemical C_1 but not chemical C_2

(2) chemical C_2 but not chemical C_1

(3) chemical C_1 or chemical C_2

4. In a survey it was found that 21 peoples liked product A, 26 liked product B and 29 liked product C. If 14 people liked products A and B, 12 people like C and A, 15 people like B and C and 8 liked all the three products. Find now many liked product C only

5. A college awarded 38 medals in football, 15 in basketball and 20 in cricket. If these medals went to a total of 58 men and only three men got medal in all the three sports, how many received medals in exactly two of the three sports?

Assertion Reason Questions:

1. In each of the following questions, a statement of Assertion is given followed by a corresponding statement of Reason just below it. Of the statements, mark the correct answer as.

   Assertion (A) : 'The collection of all natural numbers less than 100' is a set.

   Reason (R) : A set is a well-defined collection of the distinct objects.

   (i) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

   (ii) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

   (iii) Assertion is true but reason is false.

   (iv) Assertion is false but reason is true.

2. In each of the following questions, a statement of Assertion is given followed by a corresponding statement of Reason just below it. Of the statements, mark the correct answer as.

   Assertion (A) : The set D = {x : x is a prime number which is a divisor of 60} in roster form is {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}.

   Reason (R) : The set E = the set of all letters in the word 'TRIGONOMETRY', in the roster form is {T, R, I, G, O, N, M, E, Y}.

   (i) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

   (ii) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

   (iii) Assertion is true but reason is false.

   (iv) Assertion is false but reason is true.

Answer Key:

MCQ

1. (a) 2f(x)

2. (a) {3, 5, 9}

3. (a) {(2n – 1) : n belongs to N, $1 \leq n \leq 20$}

4. (a) Finite Set

5. (a) 6, 3

6. (d) 32

7. (b) Improper subset

8. (d) 3

9. (a) $X < 0, Y < 0$

10.(d) B = C

Very Short Answer:

1. Set

2. 2. Not a set

3. 3. $\notin$

4. 4. $\in$

5. 5. A = {–1, 0, 1, 2, 3}

6. 6. A = {0,1,2,3,4,5}

7. 7. $B = \{x: x = 3n, n \in N \text{ and } 1 \leq n \leq 4\}$

8. 8. Empty set

9. 9. Non-empty set

Short Answer:

Ans: 1. (i) 20 people can speak both Hindi and English

(ii) 480 people can speak Hindi only

Ans: 2. 29% of the Indians like both grapes and pineapple.

Ans: 3. U – set of people surveyed

A – set of people who play cricket

B – set of people who play tennis

Number of people who play neither cricket nor tennis

$= n(A \cup B)'' = n(U) - n(A \cup B)$

= 450 – 200

= 250

Ans: 4. (i) -3, 0; (ii) -3,6

Ans: 5. Let A denote the set of students taking apple juice and B denote the set of students taking orange juice

n(U) = 400, n(A) = 100, n (B) = 150 n(AB) =75

n ($(A' \cap B')$) = $n(A \cup B)'$

= $n(\cup) - n(A' \cup B')$

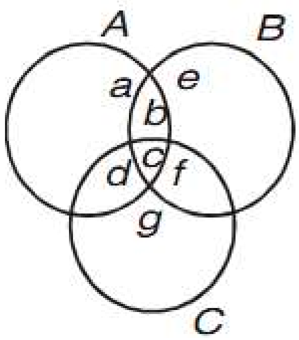
= n(∪) – [n(A) + n(B) – $n(A \cap B)$]

=400 – 100 – 150 + 75 = 225

Long Answer:

Ans: 1. Let A, B, C denote respectively the set of people who like product

A, B, C.

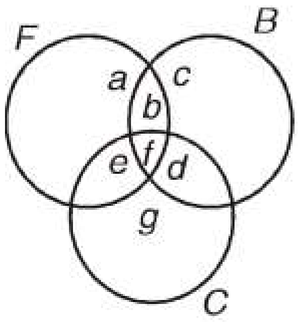


a, b, c, d, e, f, g – Number of elements in bounded region

(i) Total number of Surveyed people = a + b + c + d + e + f + g = 43

(ii) Number of people who like product C only = g = 10

Ans: 2. people got medals in exactly two of the three sports.



f = 5

a + b + f + e = 38

b + c + d + f = 15

e + d + f + g = 20

a + b + c + d + e + f + g = 50

we have to find b + d + e

Ans: 3. A denote the set of individuals exposed to the chemical C_1 and B denote the set of individuals exposed to the chemical C_2

n(U) = 200, n(A) = 120, n(B) = 50, n(AB) = 30

(i) n(A-B) = n(A) – n(AB)

=120-30=90

(ii)n(B-A) = n(B) – n(AB)

=50-30 = 20

(iii)n(A∪B) =n(A)+ n(B)-n(AB)

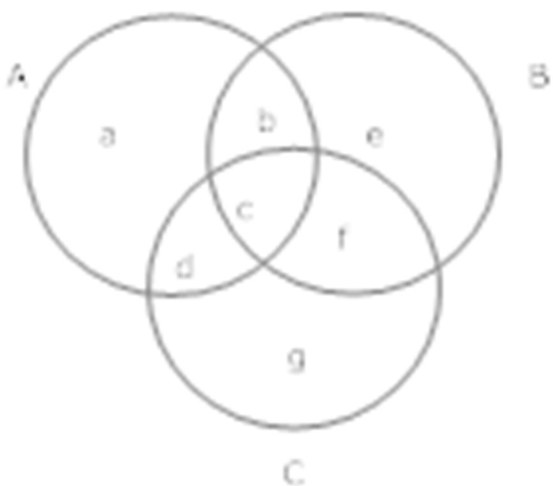
=120+50-30

=140

Ans: 4. a + b + c + d = 21

b + c + e + f = 26

c + d + f + g = 29



b + c = 14,c + f =15,c + d = 12

c = 8

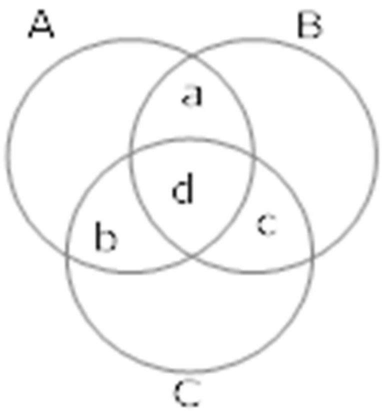
d = 4, c = 8,f = 7,b = 6,g = 10,e = 5,a = 3

like product c only = g = 10

Ans: 5. Let A, B and C denotes the set of men who received medals in football, basketball and cricket respectively.

n (A) = 38, n (B) = 15, n (C) = 20

n (A B C) = 58 and n (A ∩ B ∩ C) = 3



$n(A\ B\ C) = n(A) + n(B) + n(C) - n(A \cap B) - n(B \cap C) - n(C \cap A) + n(A \cap B \cap C)$

$58 = 38 + 15 + 20 - (a + d) - (d + c) - (b + d) + 3$

$18 = a + d + c + b + d$

$18 = a + b + c + 3d$

$18 = a + b + c + 3\ 3$

$9 = a + b + c$

Assertion Reason Answer:

1. (i) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
2. (iv) Assertion is false but reason is true.