



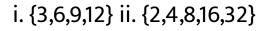
MATHS

BOOKS - NEW JYOTHI MATHS (TAMIL ENGLISH)

SETS



1. Write the following sets in the setbuilderfrom



{5,25,125,625} iv. {2,4,6, }

{1,4,9,...,100}

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2. Write the solution set of the equation $x^2 + x$

- 2 = 0 in roster form.

3. Which of the following sets are finite or infinite?

i. The set of months of a year

ii. {1,2,3,. . . .}

iii. {1,2,3,. . . .99,100}

The set of positive integers > 100

v. The set of prime numbers $\,<\,99$

4. Let A, B and C be three sets. If $A \in B$ and B \subset C, is true that $A \subset$ C? If not give an example.



- **5.** Consider the set A = {a, b, c}
- i. How many elements are there in its power

set P(A)?

Write the power set P(A).



6. If $X = \{a, b, c, d\}$ and $Y = \{f, b, d, g\}$, find i. X - Yii. Y - X $iii. X \cap Y$

7. If R is the set of real numbers and Q is the

set of rational numbers, then what is RQ?

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- **8.** Let A = {x : x is a prime number <10} and B= {1,2,3,4}
- i. Write A in tabular form.
- ii. Find A B and B A.
- iii. Find (A -B) \cup (B A)



- 9. Consider sets A and B given by
- A = {x:x is a prime number<10}
- B={x:x is a natural number which divides 12}

i. Write A and B in roster form.

ii. Find $A \cup B$ and B-A.

iii. Verify that (A \cup B)-A = B-A.

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10. Let A={x:x \in R, x^2 -5x+6=0} and B={x:x \in R, $x^2 = 9$ }

i. Write A and B in roster form.

ii. Find $A \cup B$ and $A \cap B$.

Find A-B, B-A and verify that (A-B) \cup (B-A)=(A \cup

B)-(A ∩ B).





11. If U={a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h}, find the complements of

the following sets:

i. A={a,b,c} ii. B={d,e,f,g}

iii. C={a,c,e,g} iv. D={f,g,h,a}

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12. Given that U={1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8}

A={3,4,5}, B={5,6,7} then find A' \cap B'.

13. Let U={1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8}, A={2,4,6,8} and B={2,4,8}

a.Find A' and B' b. Also find (A \cup B)' c. Verify (A

 \cup B)=A' \cap B'

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14. Using Venn diagram, prove the following

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

 $(\mathsf{A} \cap \mathsf{B}) \cup (\mathsf{A} \cap \mathsf{C})$

15. If A={1}, B{{1},2}, C={{1},3}, U={{1},{2},{3},1,2,3},

then find

i. A \cap B

ii.B \cap C

iii. n((A \cap B)' \cup (B \cap C)')

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16. Let U={x|x is an integer, -4 i. Write A in roster form.

ii. Verify that $(A \cup B)'=A' \cap B'$.

Write the power set of $A \cap B$.



17. Taking the set of natural numbers as the universal set, write down the complement of the set:

{x:x is an even natural number}

18. Taking the set of natural numbers as the universal set, write down the complement of the set:

{x:x is an odd natural number}

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19. Taking the set of natural numbers as the universal set, write down the complement of the set:

{x:x is a positive multiple of 3}



20. Taking the set of natural numbers as the universal set, write down the complement of the set:

{x:x is a prime number}

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21. Taking the set of natural numbers as the universal set, write down the complement of

the set:

{x:x is a natural number divisible by 3 and 5}



22. Taking the set of natural numbers as the universal set, write down the complement of the set:

{x:x is a perfect square}

23. Taking the set of natural numbers as the universal set, write down the complement of the set:

{x:x is a perfect cube}

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24. Taking the set of natural numbers as the universal set, write down the complement of the set:

{x:x+5=8}



25. Taking the set of natural numbers as the universal set, write down the complement of the set:

{x:2x+5=9}

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26. Taking the set of natural numbers as the universal set, write down the complement of

the set:

 ${x:x \ge 7}$



27. Taking the set of natural numbers as the universal set, write down the complement of the set:

 ${x:x \in N \text{ and } 2x+1 > 10}$

28. Let U be the set of all triangles in a plane. If

A is the set of all triangles with atleast one

angle different from 60° , what is A'?



29. If X and Y are two sets such that n(X)=15,

n(Y)=20 and n(X \cup Y)=30, find n(X \cap Y).



30. In a group of 400 people, 250 can speak Hindi and 200 can speak English. How many people can speak both Hindi and English?



31. In a group of 300 members, 200 can speak English and 150 can speak Malayalam. How many members can speak both languages? Indicate the answer using a Venn diagram.



32. In a committee, 50 people speak French and 20 speak Spanish and 10 speak both French and Spanish. How many people speak atleast one of these two languages?

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33. In a class of 60 students 40 passed in English, 35 failed in Mathematics. How many students passed both in English and Mathematics.

34. 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.

35. In a school there are 20 teachers who teach mathematics or physics. Of these, 12 teachers teach mathematics and 4 teachers teach both physics and mathematics. How many of these teachers teach physics?

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36. In a group of 65 people, 40 like cricket, 10 like both cricket and tennis. How many like

tennis only and not cricket? How many like

tennis?



37. A College awarded 38 nedals in football, 15 in basketball and 20 in cricket. If these medals went to a total of 58 men and only three men got nedals in all three sports, how many received medals in exactly two of the three sports? **38.** Out of 500 car owners investigated, 400

owned car A and 200 owned car B, 50 owned

both A and B cars. Is this data correct?

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39. If X and Y are two sets such that $X \cup Y$ has 18 elements, X has 8 elements and Y has 15 elements, how many elements does $X \cap Y$ have?

40. If S and T are two sets such that S has 21 elements, T has 32 elements, and $S \cap T$ has 11 elements, how many elements does $S \cup T$ have?

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41. If X and Y are two sets such that X has 40

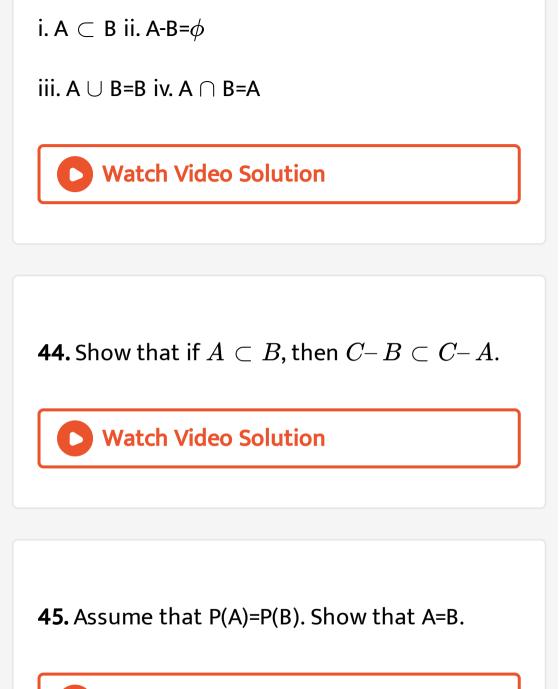
elements, X \cup Y has 60 elements and X \cap Y has

10 elements, how many elements does Y have?

42. In a group of 70 people, 37 like coffee, 52 like tea and each person likes atleast one of the two drinks. How many people like both coffee and tea?

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43. Show that the following four conditions are eqivalent:



46. Is it true for any sets A and B, $P(A) \cup P(B)=P(A \cup B)$? Justify your answer.

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47. Show that for any sets A and B, A=(A \cap B)

 \cup (A \cap B') since A-B=A \cap B'

48. Using properties of sets, show that (i) A \cup

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

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49. Show that $A \cap B=A \cap C$ need not imply B=C.

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50. Let A and B be sets. If A \cap X=B \cap X= ϕ and A

 \cup X=B \cup X for some set X, show that A=B.

(Hints $A=A \cap (A \cup X)$, $B=B \cap (B \cup X)$ and use

distributive law)



51. Find sets A, B and C such that A \cap B, B \cap C

and A \cap C are non-empty sets and A \cap B \cap C= ϕ



52. In a survey of 600 students in a school, 150 students were found to be taking tea and 225 taking coffee, 100 were taking both tea and coffee. Find how many students were taking neither tea nor coffee?

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53. In a group of students, 100 students know Hindi, 50 know English and 25 know both. Each

of the students knows either Hindi or English.

How many students are there in the group?



54. In a survey of 60 people, it was found that 25 people read newspaper H, 26 read newspaper T, 26 read newspaper I, 9 read both H and I, 11 read both H and T, 8 read both Tand I, 3 read all three newspapers. Find i. the number of people who read atleast one of the newspapers. ii. the nuber of people who read exactly one

newspaper.



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



56. Given U={1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10}

A={1,2,3,4,5}, B={3,4,5,6}

i. Write $A \cup B$.

ii. Verify whether (A \cup B)'=A' \cap B'

iii. Verify whether $n(A \cup B)=n(A-B)+n(A \cap B)$

B)+n(B-A)

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57. If U={1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9}, A={2,4,6,8} and B= {2,3,5,7}.

Verify that

i. (A \cup B)'=A' \cap B'

ii. (A \cap B)'=A' \cup B'

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58. Draw appropriate Venn diagram for each of the following:

i. (A \cup B)' ii. A' \cap B'

iii. (A \cap B)' iv. A' \cup B'

- **59.** Which of the following pairs of sets are disjoint
- i. {1,2,3,4} and {x:x is an natural number and 4

 $\leq x \leq 6$ }

- ii. {a,e,i,o,u} and {c,d,e,f}
- iii. {x:x is an even integer} and {x:x is an odd

integer}

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60. Determine whether the statement is true or false. If it is true, prove it. If ir false, give an

example.

If $x\in A$ and $A\in B,$ then $x\in B$



61. Determine whether the statement is true or false. If it is true, prove it. If ir false, give an example.

If $A \subset B$ and $B \in C$ then $A \in C$

62. Determine whether the statement is true or false. If it is true, prove it. If ir false, give an example.

If A \subset B and B \subset C, then A \subset C

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63. Determine whether the statement is true or false. If it is true, prove it. If ir false, give an example.

If A C B and B C, then A C



64. Determine whether the statement is true or false. If it is true, prove it. If ir false, give an example.

if $x \in A$ and $A \swarrow B$, then $x \in B$

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65. Determine whether the statement is true or false. If it is true, prove it. If ir false, give an

example.

If A \subset B and x \notin B, then x \notin A

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- **1.** The set A={x:x \in R, x^2 =16 and 2x=6} is
 - A. ϕ

B. {1,2}

C. {3}

D. {4,-4}

Answer: A

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2. If A and B are two sets then $A \cup B=A \cap B$ if and only if

- $\mathsf{A}.\,\mathsf{A}\subseteq\,\mathsf{B}$
- $\mathsf{B}.\,\mathsf{B}\,\subseteq\,\mathsf{A}$

C. A=B

$D.A \neq B$

Answer: C

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3. Let A and B be two sets. Then A-B equals

A. A $\cap B^c$

$\mathsf{B.}\, A^c \cap B$

$\mathsf{C}.\,\mathsf{A}\cap\mathsf{B}$

$\mathsf{D}.\,\mathsf{A}'\cap\mathsf{B}'$





4. A set has n elements, then the total number of subsets of A is

A. n

 $\mathsf{B.}\,n^2$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,2^n$

 $\mathsf{D.}\, 2^{n+1}$

Answer: C



5. If A, B, C are three sets such that A \cup B=A \cup

C and A \cap B=A \cap C, then

A. A=B

B.B=C

 $\mathsf{C}.\,\mathsf{A}\subset\,\mathsf{B}$

 $\mathsf{D}.\,\mathsf{B}\,\subset\,\mathsf{A}$

Answer: B



6. Sets A and B have 3 and 6 elements respectively. What is the minimum number of elements in $A \cup B$?

A. 3

B. 6

C. 9

D. 18





7. The number of proper subsets of {1,2,3} is

A. 8

B. 7

C. 6

D. 5

Answer: B



8. Two finite sets have m and n elements. The total number of subsets of the first set is 48 more than the total number of subsets of the second set. Then m and n are

A. 7,6

B. 6,3

C. 6,4

D. 7,4

Answer: C



9. If A, B and C are non empty sets, then (A-B) \cup (B-A) equals

A. (A ∪ B)-B

B. A-(A ∩ B)

C. (A \cup B)-(A \cap B)

D. (A \cap B) \cup A \cup B

Answer: C



10. A={1,2,3}, B={3,4}, C={4,5,6} then $A \cup (B \cap C)$

is

A. {3}

B. {1,2,3,4}

C. {1,2,4,5}

D. {1,2,3,4,5,6}

Answer: B



11. In a class of 100 students, 55 have passed in mathematics and 67 have passed in Physics. Then the number of students who have passed in Physics only is

A. 22

B. 33

D.45

Answer: D

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12. Out of 800 boys in a school, 224 played cricket, 240 played hockey and 336 played basketball. Of the total 64 played both basketball and hockey, 80 played cricket and basketball and 40 played cricket and hockey,

24 played all the three games. The number of

boys who did not play any game is

A. 128

B. 216

C. 210

D. 160

Answer: D



13. In a college of 300 students, every student reads 5 newspapers and every newspaper is read by 60 students. The number of newspaper is

A. atleast 30

B. atmost 20

C. exactly 25

D. exactly 30

Answer: C





14. If A and B are two given sets then A $\cap (A\cap B)^c$ is equal to

A. A

B. B

 $\mathsf{C}.\phi$

D. A $\cap B^c$

Answer: D



15. Let n(U)=700, n(A)=200, n(B)=300 and n(A ∩ B)=100, then n($A^c \cap B^c$)=

A. 400

B. 600

C. 300

D. 200

Answer: C



16. In Rule Method the null set is represented

by

A. {}

 $\mathsf{B.}\,\phi$

C. {x:x=x}

D. {x:x
$$\neq$$
 x}

Answer: D

17. If A and B are not disjoint sets then n(A \cup

B) is equal to

A. n(A)+n(B)

B. n(A)+n(B)-n(A \cap B)

C. n(A)+n(B)+n(A \cap B)

D. n(A)-n(B)+n(A \cap B)

Answer: B

18. Let A and B be two sets such that n(A)=0.16, n(B)=0.14, $n(A \cup B)=0.25$ then $n(A \cap B)$ is equal to

A. 0.3

B. 0.5

C. 0.05

D. 0.55

Answer: C



19. In a city 20% of the population travels by car, 50% travels by bus and 10% travels by both car and bus. Then persons travelling by car or bus is

A. 0.8

B. 0.4

C. 0.6

D. 0.7

Answer: C

20. Given n(U)=20, n(A)=12, n(B)=10, $n(A \cap B)=4$ where U is the universal set, A and B are subsets of U then $n((A \cup B)^c)=$

A. 17

B. 9

C. 11

D. 2

Answer: D



21. If A={x:f(x)=0} and B={x:g(x)=0} then $A \cap B$

will be

A.
$$[f(x)]^2 + [g(x)]^2 = 0$$

B. $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$
C. $\frac{g(x)}{f(x)}$

D. None of these

Answer: A

22. Let A and B be two non empty subsets of a set X such that A is not a subset of B then

A. A is always a subset of the complement

of B

B. B is always a subset of A.

C. A and B are always disjoint.

D. A and the complement of B are always non disjoint.





23. If A={ ϕ ,{ ϕ }}, then the power set of A is

A. A

- $\mathsf{B}.\left\{\phi,\left\{\phi\right\},\mathsf{A}\right\}$
- C. $\{\phi, \{\phi\}, \{\{\phi\}\}, A\}$
- D. None of these

Answer: C



24. If a set A has n elements, then the total number of subset of A or the number of elements in the power set of A

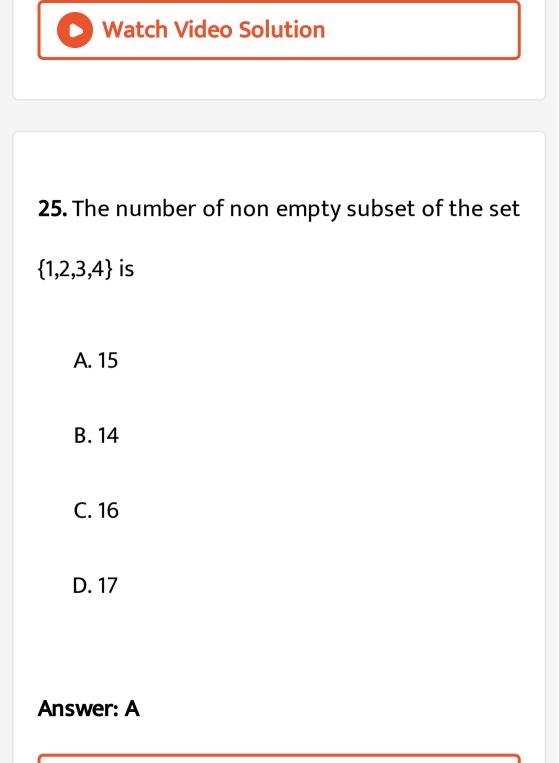
A. n

 $\mathsf{B.}\,n^2$

 $\mathsf{C}. 2^n$

D. 2n









26. If A={x:x is a multiple of 3} and B={x:x is multiple of 5} then A-B is

- A. $\overline{A}\cap B$
- $\mathsf{B}.\,A\cap\overline{B}$
- $\mathsf{C}.\,\overline{A}\,\cap\overline{B}$
- D. $\overline{A\cap B}$

Answer: B

27. Which of the following is empty set?

A. {x:x is a real number and x^2 -1=0}

B. {x:x is a real number and x^2 +1=0}

C. {x:x is a real number and x^2 -9=0}

D. {x:x is a real number and x^2 =x+2}

Answer: B

28. In Rule Method the null set is represented

by

- A. { }
- $\mathsf{B.}\,\phi$
- C. {x:x=x}
- D. {x:x \neq x}

Answer: D



29. The number of subsets of {1,2,3,...,9}

containing atleast one odd number is

A. 324

B. 396

C. 496

D. 512

Answer: C

30. Given A={x:x is a root of x^2 -1=0} B={x:x is a

root of x^2 -2x+1=0} then

A. A \cap B=A

- B. A \cup B= ϕ
- C. A \cup B=A
- D. A \cap B= ϕ

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Answer: C

31. If A={1,2}, B={{1},{2}}, C={{1},{1,2}}. Then which

is true?

A. A=B

- $B.\,B\,\subseteq\,C$
- $\mathsf{C}.\,\mathsf{A}\in\mathsf{C}$
- $\mathsf{D}.\,\mathsf{A}\subseteq\mathsf{C}$

Answer: C

1. If A and B are not disjoint sets then $n(A \cup B)$

is equal to

A. n(A)+n(B)

B. n(A)+n(B)-n(A \cap B)

C. n(A)+n(B)+n(A \cap B)

D. n(A)n(B)

Answer: B

2. In a city 20 percent of the population travels by car, 50 percent travels by bus and 10 percent travels by both car and bus. Then persons travelling by car or bus is

A. 80 percent

B. 40 percent

C. 60 percent

D. 70 percent

Answer: C



3. Two finite sets have m and n elements. The total number of subsets of the first set is 48 more than the total number of subsets of the second set. Then m and n are

A. 7,6

B. 6,3

C. 7,4

D. 3,7

Answer: C



4. A class has 175 students. The following data shows the number of students opting one or more subjects. Mathematics 100, Physics 70, Chemistry 40, Mathematics and Physics 30, Mathematics and Chemistry 28, Physics and Chemistry 23, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry 18. How many students have offered Mathematics alone?



5. Given n(U)=20, n(A)=12, n(B)=9, $n(A \cap B)=4$, where U is the universal set, A and B are subsets of U, then $n[(A \cup B)']=$

A. 17

B. 9

C. 11

D. 3

Answer: D



6. Two finite sets have m and n elements. The total number of subsets of the first set is 48 more than the total number of subsets of the second set. Then m and n are

A. 7,6

B. 6,3

C. 6,4

D. 7,4

Answer: C



7. If N_a ={an:n \in N}, then $N_5 \cap N_7$ =

(Here N is the set of natural numbers)

A. N_7

B. N

C. N_{35}

D. N_5

Answer: C



8. Two finite sets have m and n elements respectively. The total number of subsets of first set is 56 more than the total number of subsets of the second set. The values of m and n respectively are

A. 7,6

C. 5,1

D. 7,8

Answer: B



9. The number of elements in the set {(a,b): $2a^2$

+3 b^2 =35, a,b \in Z}, where Z is the set of all

integers, is

B.4

C. 8

D. 12

Answer: C

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10. Let A={1,2,3,4}, B={2,4,6}. Then the number of

sets C such that A \cap $B \subseteq C \subseteq A \cup B$ is

B. 9

C. 8

D. 10

Answer: C

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11. Let X and Y be the sets of all positive divisors of 400 and 1000 respectively (including 1 and the number). Then $n(X \cap Y)$ =

A. 4

B. 6

C. 12

D. 10

Answer: C



12. In a certain town 25% families own a cell phone, 15% families own a scooter and 65% families own neither a cell phone nor a

scooter. If 1500 families own both a cell phone

and a scooter, then the total number of families in the town is

A. 10000

B. 20000

C. 30000

D. 40000

Answer: C

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13. Two finite sets A and B have m and n elements respectively. If the total number of subsets of A is 112 more than the total number of subsets of B, then the value of m is

A. 7

B. 9

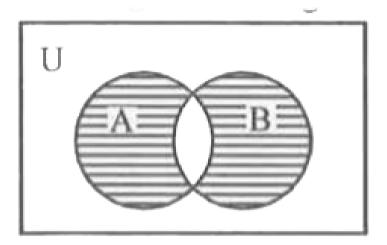
C. 10

D. 12

Answer: A



14. The shaded region in the figure represents



A. A \cap B

 $\textbf{B.A} \cup \textbf{B}$

C. B-A

D. (A-B) ∪ (B-A)

Answer: D



15. If n(A)=8 and $n(A \cap B)=2$, then $n((A \cap B)' \cap A)$ is equal to

A. 2

B.4

C. 6

D. 8





16. If the set A contains 5 elements, then the number of elements in the power set P(A) is equal to

A. 32

B. 25

C. 16

Answer: A



17. If n(A)=1000, n(B)=500 and if n(A \cap B) \geq 1 and n(A \cup B)=p, then

A. $500 \leq p \leq 1000$

- B. $1001 \leq p \leq 1498$
- $\mathsf{C.1000} \leq p \leq 1498$

D. $1000 \leq p \leq 1499$

Answer: D



18. If n(A)=43, n(B)=51 and $n(A \cup B)=75$, then $n((A-B) \cup (B-A))=$

A. 53

B.45

C. 56

D. 66





19. If A and B are non-empty sets such that A \supset B, then

A. B'-A'=A-B

B. B'-A'=B-A

C. A'-B'=A-B

D. A' \cap B'=B-A

Answer: A



20. Let X={1,2,3,.....,10} and A={1,2,3,4,5}. Then the number of subsets B of X such that A-B={4} is

A. 2⁵ B. 2⁴ C. 2⁵-1

Answer: A



21. The number of students who take both the subjects mathematics and chemistry is 30. This represents 10% of the enrolment in mathematics and 12% of the enrolment in chemistry. How may students take at least one of these two subjects?

B. 490

C. 560

D. 480

Answer: A

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