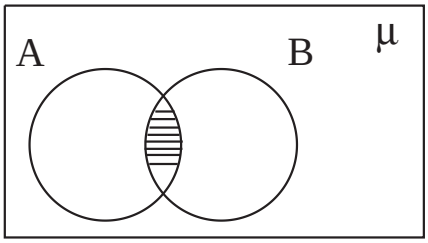
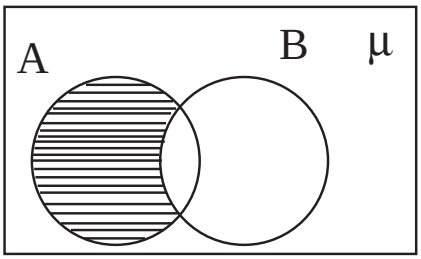
# 2. SETS

1. The symbol for a Universal Set is____
2. If A = {a, b, c}, the number of subsets of A is ____
3. The set builder form of $A \cap B$ is ____
4. For every set A, $A \cap \phi$ = ____
5. Two Sets A and B are said to be disjoint if ____
6. The Shaded region in the adjacent figure is ____




7. A = {x: x is a circle in a give plane} is ____
8. n $(A \cup B)$ = ____
9. If A is subset of B, then A–B = ____
10. If A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5} then the cardinal number of A is ____
11. A = {2, 4, 6, 8, 10}, B = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5} then B–A = ____
12. If $A \subset B$ then $A \cap B$ = ____
13. If $A \subset B$ then $A \cup B$ = ____
14. The shaded region in the given figure represents ____




15. The Symbol for null set is = ____
16. Roster form of { x: $x \in N$, $9 \leq x \leq 16$} is _____
17. If $A \subset B$ and $B \subset A$ then ____
18. If $A \subset B$ and $B \subset C$ then ____
19. $A \cup \phi$ = ____
20. The Set theory was developed by ____
21. If n(A) = 7, n(B) = 8, $n(A \cap B) = 5$ then $n(A \cup B)$ = ____
22. A set is a ____ collection of objects.
23. Every set is ____ of it self.

24. The number of elements in a set is called the ____ of the set
25. A = { 2, 4, 6, ……}, B = {1, 3, 5, ……..} then n(A∩B)= ____
26. A and B are disjoint sets then A–B = ____
27. If A∪B = A∩B then = ____
28. A = { x: $x^2$ = 4 and 3x = 9 } is a ____ set
29. A = {2, 5, 6, 8} and B = {5, 7, 9, 1} then A∪B = ____
30. If A⊂B, n(A) = 3, n(B) = 5, then n(A∩B) = ____
31. If A⊂B, n(A) = 3, n(B) = 5, then n (A∪B) = ____
32. A, B are disjoint sets then (A–B)∩ (B–A) = ____
33. A = {1, 2, 3, 4} and B = {2, 4, 6, 8} then B – A = ____
34. Set builder form of A∪B is = ____

## ANSWERS

1) μ; 2) 8; 3) {x:x∈ A and x∈ B}; 4) ϕ;
5) A∩B = ϕ; 6) A∩B; 7) Infinite Set;
8) n(A)+ n(B)– n(A∩B); 9) ϕ; 10) 5;
11) {1, 3, 5}; 12) A; 13) B; 14) A–B;
15) ϕ; 16) {9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16}; 17) A = B; 18) A⊂C;
19) A; 20) George Cantor ; 21) 10; 22) Well defined;
23) Subset; 24) cardinal number; 25) 0; 26) A; 27) A = B; 28) Null Set;
29) {1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}; 30) 3; 31) 5;
32) ϕ; 33) {6, 8}; 34) {x: x∈ A or x∈ B}