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Panel- C
Subject- DMGT

DMGT Problem Set - 2

1)

→ $A = \{\phi, \{\phi\}, \{\phi\ \{\phi\}\}\}$

i) $\phi \in A \rightarrow$ True $\Rightarrow \phi$ is a element in A.
ii) $\{\phi\} \subseteq A \rightarrow$ True $\Rightarrow \{\phi\}$ is a subset of A.
iii) $\{\phi\} \in A \rightarrow$ True $\Rightarrow \{\phi\}$ is a element of A.
iv) $\{\phi, \{\phi\}\} \subseteq A \rightarrow$ True $\Rightarrow \{\phi, \{\phi\}\}$ is a subset of A.
v) $\{\{\phi\}\} \in A \rightarrow$ False $\Rightarrow \{\{\phi\}\}$ is not a element in A.

2)

→ $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$,
$A = \{1, 2, 4, 6, 8,\}$
$B = \{2, 4, 5, 9\}$
$C = [1, 2, 3, 4\}$
$D = \{7, 8\}$

i) $A \oplus B = (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$

$= \{1,2,4,5,6,8,9\} - \{2,4\}$

$= \{1,5,6,8,9\}$

$C \oplus B = (C \cup D) - (C \cap D)$

$= \{1,2,3,4,7,8\} - \phi$

$= \{1,2,3,4,7,8\}$

ii) $A - B = \{1,2,4,6,8\} - \{2,4,5,9\}$

$= \{1,6,8\}$

$B - A = \{2,4,5,9\} - \{1,2,4,6,8\}$

$= \{5,9\}$

$C - D = \{1,2,3,4\} - \{7,8\}$

$= \{1,2,3,4\}$

iii) $(\overline{A \cup B}) \Rightarrow (A \cup B) = \{1,2,4,5,6,8,9\}$

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

$= \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9\} - \{1,2,4,5,6,8,9\}$

$= \{3,7,8\}$

$\overline{A \cap B} \Rightarrow A \cap B = \{2,4\}$

$\therefore (A \cap B)' = U - (A \cap B)$

$= \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9\} - \{2,4\}$

$= \{1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$

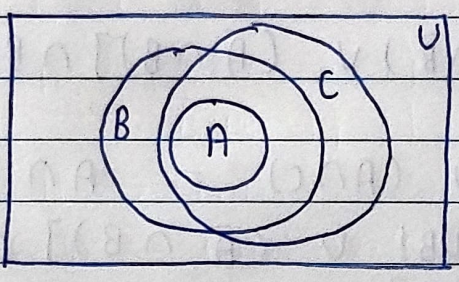
iv) $A \cap (\bar{C} \cup D) \Rightarrow \bar{C} \cup D = \{5, 6, 7, 8\}$

$\therefore A \cap (\bar{C} \cup D) = \{6, 8\}$

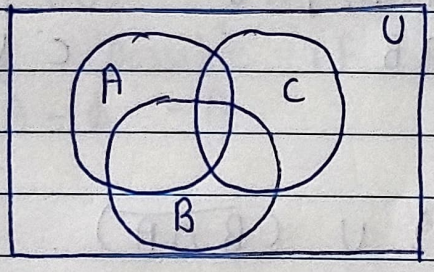
5) Venn diagrams :-

→

i) A, B, C are sets such that $A \subseteq B$, $A \subseteq C$, $(B \cap C) \subseteq A$ and $A \subseteq (B \cap C)$.



ii) $(A \cap B \cap C) = \phi$, $A \cap B \neq \phi$, $B \cap C \neq \phi$, $A \cap C \neq \phi$



7)

→ i) $(\overline{A \cup B}) \cup (\bar{A} \cap B)$

=

$[(\overline{A \cup B}) = \bar{A} \cap \bar{B}]$

$(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) \cup (\bar{A} \cap B) = \bar{A} \cap (\bar{B} \cup B)$

$[A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)]$

$\therefore (\bar{A}) \cap (U) = \bar{A}$

ii) $[(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap \bar{B}) \cup (\bar{A} \cap B)] \cap B$

=

Using $(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) = A \cap (B \cup C)$

$[(A \cap (\bar{B} \cup B) \cup (\bar{A} \cap B)] \cap B$

$[A \cup (\bar{A} \cap B)] \cap B$

$[A \cup (B - A)] \cap B$ — $[(\bar{A} \cap B) = B - A]$

$[(B \cup A) - (A - A)] \cap B$

$= (B \cup A) \cap B$ — $C \cup (B - A) = (B \cup C) - (A - C)$

$= B$

iii) $[(A \cup B) \cap \bar{A}) \cup (\overline{B \cap A})$

→ $(B - A) \cup (\overline{B \cap \bar{A}})$

$(B - A) \cup (\bar{B} \cup \bar{A})$

$U - (A \cap B)$

$(\overline{A \cap B}) = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$

iv) $\overline{[(A \cap B) \cup C]} \cap \bar{B}$

$\overline{[(A \cap B) \cup C] \cup B}$

$\overline{(A \cap B) \cup B \cup C} = \overline{B \cup C} = \bar{B} \cap \bar{C}$

8]

→ i) $A - B = B$?

→ Not possible, as $A - B$ means the element of A which are not present in B. so, how can $A - B = B$ when it should be the subset of A.

ii) $A - B = B - A$?

→ only possible if set A = set B

iii) $A \oplus B = A$?

→ $(A \cup B) - (A \cap B) = A$

only possible if $B = \{\}$

$A - \phi = A$.

Example 8]

→ $n(U) = 80$

Cobol, $n(cb) = 50$

C, $n(C) = 55$

Pascal, $n(P) = 46$

$n(C \cap cb) = 37$, $n(C \cap P) = 28$, $n(cb \cap P) = 25$

$n(C \cup cb \cup P)' = 7$

$n(C \cup cb \cup P) = 80 - 7 = 73$

i) Find $n(C \cap cb \cap P)$

$|B \cap C \cap P| = |B \cup C \cup P| - (|B| + |C| + |P| - |B \cap C| - |B \cap P| - |C \cap P|)$

$= 73 - 50 - 55 - 46 + 37 + 28 + 25$

$= 12$

ii) Exactly 2,

$|B \cap C \cap \bar{P}| + |B \cap \bar{C} \cap P| + |\bar{B} \cap C \cap P|$

$= (37 - 12) + (25 - 12) + (28 - 12)$

$= 25 + 13 + 16$

$= 54$

iii) Exactly 1,

Exactly cobol + Exactly Pascal + exactly C

$(50 - 37 - 25 + 12) + (55 - 37 - 28 + 12) + (46 - 28 - 25 + 12)$

$= 0 + 2 + 5 = 7$

11]

→ $n(U) = 250$

div. by 3, $n(A)$
div. by 5, $n(B)$
div. by 7, $n(C)$

i) 3 or 5, or 7 $= n(A) + n(B) + n(C) -$ common

$$n(A) = \left[\frac{250}{3}\right] = 83$$

$$n(B) = \left[\frac{250}{5}\right] = 50$$

$$n(C) = \left[\frac{250}{7}\right] = 35$$

$$n(A \cap B) = \left[\frac{250}{15}\right] = 16$$

$$n(B \cap C) = \left[\frac{250}{35}\right] = 7$$

$$n(A \cap C) = \left[\frac{250}{21}\right] = 11$$

$$n(A \cap B \cap C) = \left[\frac{250}{105}\right] = 2$$

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

$= 83 + 50 + 35 - 16 - 7 - 11 + 2$

$= 13$

ii) 3 or 7 but not 5.

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

$= 83 + 35 - 7 - 16 - 11 + 2$

$= 86$

12)

$\longrightarrow$ $n(U) = 2000$

2, $n(A) = 1000$ [2000/2]

3, $n(B) = 666$ [2000/3]

5, $n(C) = 400$ [2000/5]

7, $n(D) = 285$ [2000/7]

$n(A \cap B) = 333$ [2006/6]

$n(A \cap C) = 200$ [2000/10]

$n(A \cap D) = 142$ [2000/14]

$n(B \cap C) = 133$ [2000/15]

$n(B \cap D) = 95$ [2000/21]

$n(C \cap D) = 57$ [2000/35]

$n(B \cap C \cap D) = 19$ [2000/105]

$n(A \cap B \cap C) = 66$ [2000/30]

$n(A \cap C \cap D) = 28$ [2000/70]

$n(A \cap B \cap C \cap D) = 9$ [2000/10]

$n(A \cap B \cap D) = 47$ [2000/42]

$$n(A \cup B \cup (C \cup D)) = n(A) + n(B) + n(C) + n(D)$$
$$- n(A \cap B) - n(A \cap C) - n(A \cap D)$$
$$- n(B \cap C) - n(B \cap D) - n(C \cap D)$$
$$+ n(A \cap B \cap C) + n(A \cap B \cap D)$$
$$+ n(A \cap C \cap D) + n(B \cap C \cap D)$$
$$- n(A \cap B \cap C \cap D)$$
$$= 1000 + 666 + 400 + 285 - 333 - 200 - 142$$
$$- 133 - 95 - 57 + 66 + 47 + 28 + 19$$
$$- 9$$
$$= 1551 - 9$$
$$= 1542$$

13]

$\longrightarrow$ $n(U) = 119$

D. S., $n(A) = 96$

Fou. $n(B) = 53$

A.L., $n(C) = 39$

$n(A \cap B) = 38$, $n(A \cap B \cap C) = 22$

$n(B \cap C) = 31$

$n(A \cap C) = 32$,

$$|A \cup B \cup C| = 96 + 53 + 39 - 31 - 32 - 38 + 22$$
$$= 109 < 119$$

$\therefore$ Info. not correct.

14]

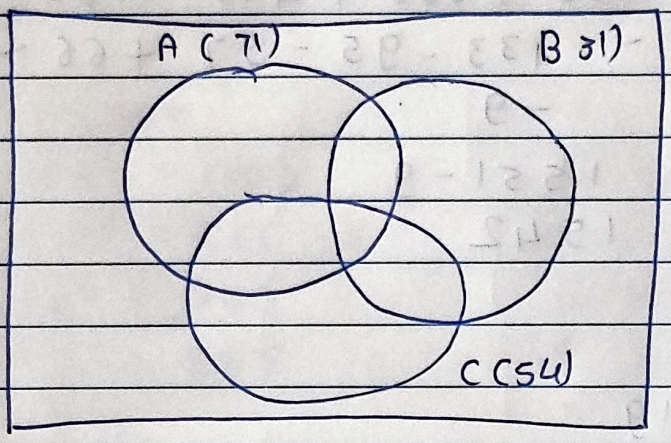
$\longrightarrow$ $n(U) = 100$

India today, $n(A) = 70$

Fortune, $n(B) = 31$

Business India, $n(C) = 54$

$n(B \cap C) = 0$



15]

$\longrightarrow$ $|A| = 40$, $|B| = 32$

Available mem. $= 64 - 16 = 48$

$|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$

$|A \cup B| \leq 48$

$|A| + |B| - |A \cap B| \leq 48$

$|A \cap B| \geq |A| + |B| - 48$

$= 40 + 32 - 48 = 24$

$\therefore$ Minimum 24 K. required.