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Period 2

APCS

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Vocabulary 14

1. (union - intersection) The union of two sets is the set that contains all of the elements that are in either one of the two sets while the intersection of 2 sets is the set that contains all of the elements that are shared by both sets.

2. (union - set difference) The union of two sets is the set that contains all of the elements that are in either one of the two sets while the set difference of two sets is the set of all elements of the first set that are not in the second set.

3. (union - limit) The union of two sets is the set that contains all of the elements that are in either one of the two sets while the limit is the value that a function approaches as the input approaches some value.

4. (union - l'hopital's rule) The union of two sets is the set that contains all of the elements that are in either one of the two sets while L'Hôpital's rule uses derivatives to help evaluate limits involving indeterminate forms.

5. (union - standard deviation) We can find the standard deviation of the union of two sets.

6. (union - binomial coefficient) The binomial coefficient is used in the pascal's triangle and can be used to determine the probability of selecting a certain value of out a union set.

7. (intersection - set difference) Set difference can be expressed as the intersection with the set complement.

8. (intersection - limit) The limit of a function does not intersect with any other values.

9. (intersection - l'hopital's rule) L'Hôpital's rule does not evaluate the intersection of values, but rather the limits involving indeterminate forms.

10. (intersection - standard deviation) The intersection of two sets is the set that contains all elements that are in both sets, while standard deviation is the measure of how spread out numbers are.

11. (intersection - binomial coefficient) Intersections do not occur when calculating for binomial coefficient because each number has a specific coefficient.

12. (set difference - limit) A set difference cannot contain a limit because there is no input value.

13. (set difference - l'hopital's rule) We cannot apply the L'Hôpital's rule to a set difference because it is not a function.

14. (set difference - standard deviation) We can find the standard deviation of the set difference.

15. (set difference - binomial coefficient) We can find the probability of choosing a certain value out of the set difference using binomial coefficient probability.

16. (limit - l'hopital's rule) L'Hôpital's rule uses derivatives to help evaluate limits involving indeterminate forms.

17. (limit - standard deviation) Standard deviation of a set of numbers would be lower if there is a limit.

18. (limit - binomial coefficient) Binomial coefficients do not reach a value because the Pascal's triangle can go on forever.

19. (l'hopital's rule - standard deviation) One difference between L'Hôpital's rule and standard deviation is that one measures limits while the other measures how spread out numbers are.

20. (l'hopital's rule - binomial coefficient) L'Hôpital's rule does not apply to binomial coefficients because they do not reach any limits.

21. (standard deviation - binomial coefficient) The standard deviation of the binomial coefficients in a certain row of the pascal triangle can be calculated.