

## Set Theory Problems

*Short-answer problems.*

**Problem 1** Given two sets  $X$  and  $Y$ ,  $X \cup Y$  is the set of elements that are

**Multiple Choice:**

- (a) in  $X$  or in  $Y$  (but not in both).
  - (b) in  $X$  or in  $Y$  (or both, as the “or” is inclusive). ✓
  - (c) in  $X$  and in  $Y$ .
  - (d) in  $X$  but not in  $Y$ .
  - (e) in  $Y$  but not in  $X$ .
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**Problem 2** Given two sets  $X$  and  $Y$ ,  $X \cap Y$  is the set of elements that are

**Multiple Choice:**

- (a) in  $X$  or in  $Y$  (but not in both).
  - (b) in  $X$  or in  $Y$  (or both, as the “or” is inclusive).
  - (c) in  $X$  and in  $Y$ . ✓
  - (d) in  $X$  but not in  $Y$ .
  - (e) in  $Y$  but not in  $X$ .
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**Problem 3** Given two sets  $X$  and  $Y$ ,  $X - Y$  is the set of elements that are

**Multiple Choice:**

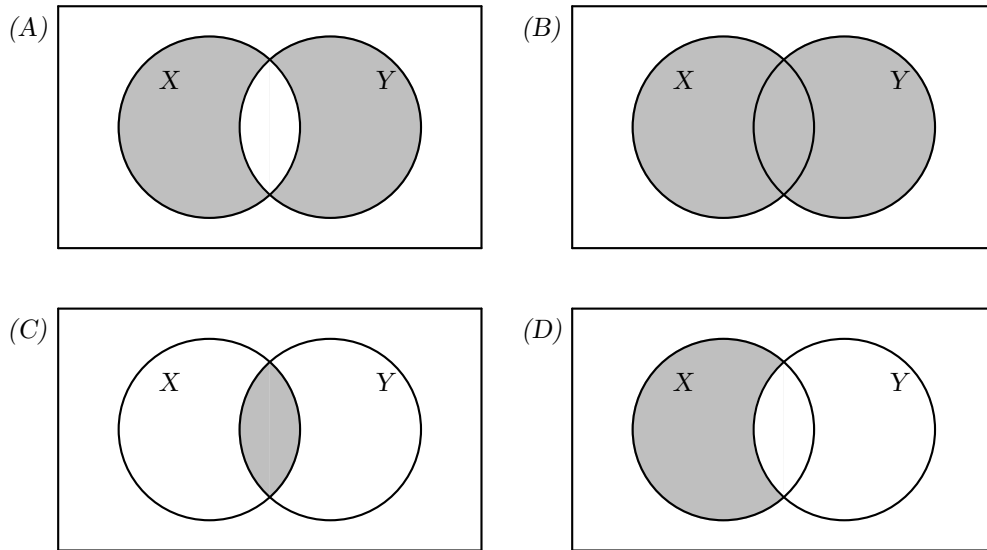
- (a) in  $X$  or in  $Y$  (but not in both).
- (b) in  $X$  or in  $Y$  (or both, as the “or” is inclusive).

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Learning outcomes:  
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- (c) in  $X$  and in  $Y$ .
- (d) in  $X$  but not in  $Y$ . ✓
- (e) in  $Y$  but not in  $X$ .

**Problem 4** Consider the following Venn diagrams:



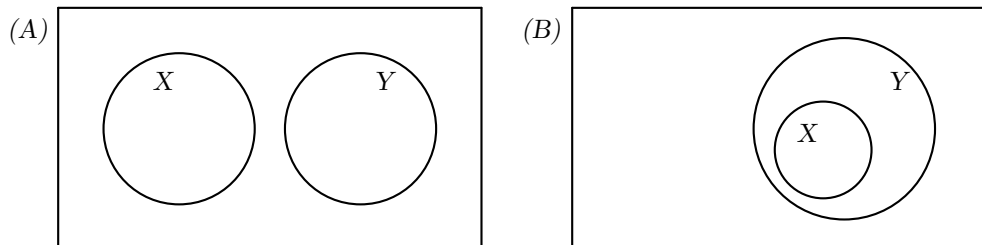
For each set expression below, identify the Venn diagram above in which the corresponding region is shaded:

- (a)  $X \cap Y$  is figure C
- (b)  $X \cup Y$  is figure B.
- (c)  $X - Y$  is figure D

**Problem 5** Draw a Venn diagram for the set of elements that are in  $X$  or  $Y$  but not both. How does it differ from the Venn diagram for  $X \cup Y$ ?

**Free Response:** **Hint:** A Venn diagram for elements in  $X$  or  $Y$  but not both is shown in figure (A) from the previous problem.

**Problem 6** Consider the following Venn diagrams:



- (a) If Venn diagram (A) above shows the relationship between sets  $X$  and  $Y$ , then  $X \cap Y = (\emptyset / \emptyset \checkmark / X \cup Y)$  and the sets are said to be (disjoint  $\checkmark$  / empty / subsets).
- (b) If Venn diagram (B) above shows the relationship between sets  $X$  and  $Y$ , then we say that ( $X$  and  $Y$  are disjoint /  $X \subseteq Y$   $\checkmark$  /  $Y \subseteq X$ ).
- (c) If we let  $X$  be the set of “right triangles” and we let  $Y$  be the set of “equilateral triangles” which diagram above shows the relationship between these two sets?

**Multiple Choice:**

- (i) Diagram (A).  $\checkmark$
- (ii) Diagram (B).
- (iii) Neither of these.
- (iv) Not enough information.

Explain your reasoning.

**Free Response:** **Hint:** Diagram (A) is accurate because no right triangles are also equilateral triangles.

**Problem 7** If  $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$  and  $Y = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$  find the following: (List elements in ascending order, separated by commas, with no spaces.)

- (a)  $X \cup Y = \{\boxed{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}\}$
- (b)  $X \cap Y = \{\boxed{3, 4, 5}\}$
- (c)  $X - Y = \{\boxed{1, 2}\}$
- (d)  $Y - X = \{\boxed{6}\}$

**Problem 8** Let  $n\mathbb{Z}$  represent the integer multiples of  $n$ . So for example:

$$3\mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -12, -9, -6, -3, 0, 3, 6, 9, 12, \dots\}$$

Compute the following (use capital  $Z$  for  $\mathbb{Z}$ ):

(a)  $3\mathbb{Z} \cap 4\mathbb{Z} = \boxed{12Z}$

(b)  $2\mathbb{Z} \cap 5\mathbb{Z} = \boxed{10Z}$

(c)  $3\mathbb{Z} \cap 6\mathbb{Z} = \boxed{6Z}$

(d)  $4\mathbb{Z} \cap 6\mathbb{Z} = \boxed{12Z}$

(e)  $4\mathbb{Z} \cap 10\mathbb{Z} = \boxed{20Z}$

**Problem 9** Make a general rule for intersecting sets of the form  $n\mathbb{Z}$  and  $m\mathbb{Z}$ . Explain why your rule works.

**Free Response:** **Hint:** The intersection of two sets is what they have in common. The intersection of the set of multiples of  $n$  and the set of multiples of  $m$  are called common multiples (surprise!), and they are all multiples of the least common multiple of  $n$  and  $m$ .

**Problem 10** If  $X \cup Y = X$ , what can we say about the relationship between the sets  $X$  and  $Y$ ? Explain your reasoning.

( $X \subseteq Y$  /  $X = Y$  /  $Y \subseteq X$  ✓ /  $X = \emptyset$ ) because every element of ( $X$  /  $Y$  ✓) must be in ( $X$  ✓ /  $Y$ ).

**Problem 11** If  $X \cap Y = X$ , what can we say about the relationship between the sets  $X$  and  $Y$ ? Explain your reasoning.

( $X \subseteq Y$  ✓ /  $X = Y$  /  $Y \subseteq X$  /  $X = \emptyset$ ) because every element of ( $X$  ✓ /  $Y$ ) must be in ( $X$  /  $Y$  ✓).

**Problem 12** If  $X - Y = \emptyset$ , what can we say about the relationship between the sets  $X$  and  $Y$ ? Explain your reasoning.

$(X \subseteq Y \checkmark / X = Y / Y \subseteq X / X = \emptyset)$  because every element of  $(X \checkmark / Y)$  must be in  $(X / Y \checkmark)$ .

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