

Sets Ex 1.6 Q13

This is a false statement

Let,
$$A = \{1\}$$
 and $B = \{2\}$

Then,

$$P\left(A\right) = \left\{\phi, \left\{1\right\}\right\}$$

and
$$P(B) = \{ \phi, \{2\} \}$$

$$P(B) = \{\phi, \{2\}\}$$

$$P(A) \cup P(B) = \{\phi, \{1\}, \{2\}\}$$

Now,

$$A \cup B = \big\{1,2\big\}$$

and
$$P(A \cup B) = \{ \phi, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2\} \}$$

Hence,
$$P(A) \cup P(B) \neq P(A \cup B)$$

Sets Ex 1.6 Q14(i)

i. We know that $(A \cap B) \subset A$ and $(A - B) \subset A$

$$\Rightarrow (\mathsf{A} \cap \mathsf{B}) \cap (\mathsf{A} - \mathsf{B}) \subset \mathsf{A}.....(1)$$

Let and $x \in (A \cap B) \cap (A - B)$

$$\Rightarrow \times \in (A \cap B)$$
 and $\times \in (A - B)$

 \Rightarrow x \in A and x \in B and x \in A and x \notin B

 \Rightarrow x \in A and x \in A $[\because$ x \in B and x \notin B are not possible simultaneously]

 $\Rightarrow x \in A$

$$\therefore (A \cap B) \cap (A - B) \subset A \dots (2)$$

From (1) and (2), we get

$$A = (A \cap B) \cap (A - B)$$

Sets Ex 1.6 Q14(ii)

ii. Let
$$x \in A \cup (B - A)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in A \text{ or } x \in (B - A)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in A \text{ or } x \in B$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (A \cup B)$$

$$A \cup (B - A) \subset (A \cup B) \dots (1)$$

Let and $x \in (A \cup B)$

$$\Rightarrow \times \in A \text{ or } \times \in B \text{ and } \times \notin A$$

$$\Rightarrow \times \in A \text{ or } \times \in (B - A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \times \in A \cup (B - A)$$

$$\therefore (A \cup B) \subset A \cup (B - A) \dots (2)$$

$$A \cup (B - A) = A \cup B$$

Sets Ex 1.6 Q15

Since each X_r has 5 elements and each element of S belongs to exactly 10 of X_r 's.

$$\therefore \ S = \bigcup_{r=1}^{20} X_r \Rightarrow \frac{1}{10} \sum_{r=1}^{20} n \left(X_r \right) = \frac{1}{10} \left(5 \times 20 \right) = 10, \dots \dots \left(i \right)$$

Since each Y_r has 2 elements and each element of S belongs to exactly 4 of X_r 's.

$$\therefore S = \bigcup_{r=1}^{n} X_r \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \sum_{r=1}^{n} n(Y_r) = \frac{1}{4} (2n) = \frac{n}{2} \dots (ii)$$

From (i) and (ii), we get

$$10 = \frac{n}{2} \Rightarrow n = 20$$

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