General Instructions:

1) Questions 1 to 4 carries 1 mark each.
2) Questions 5 to 8 carries 2 marks each.
3) Questions 9 and 10 carries 4 marks each.

| SI.No | Questions | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SECTION A |  |
| 1 | If $n(A \cup B)=18, n(A-B)=5, n(B-A)=3$ then find $n(A \cap B)$ <br> a) 8 <br> b) 10 <br> C) 26 <br> d) 16 | 1 |
| 2 | Write $\{x: x \in R,-3 \leq x<7\}$ as interval. <br> a) $(-3,7)$ <br> b) $[-3,7]$ <br> c) $[-3,7)$ <br> d) $(-3,7]$ | 1 |
| 3 | If $A=\{1,2,4\}, B=\{2,4,5\}, C=\{2,5\}$ then $(A-B) \times(B-C)$ <br> a) $\{(1,2),(1,5),(2,5)\}$; b) $\{(1,4)\}$ <br> c) $\{1,4\}$ <br> d) None | 1 |
| 4 | Write in setbuilder form. $\left\{\left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right),\left(2, \frac{2}{9}\right),\left(3, \frac{3}{28}\right),\left(4, \frac{4}{65}\right) \ldots \ldots . .\left(10, \frac{10}{1001}\right)\right\}$ | 1 |
|  | SECTION B |  |
| 5 | Using venn diagram prove that $A \cap(B \cup C)=(A \cap B) U(A \cap C)$ | 2 |
| 6 | Verify De'Morgan's laws :- $\begin{aligned} & U=\{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10\} \\ & A=\{1,3,4,5,7,9,10,\} \\ & B=\{1,3,4,5,7,8,10\} \end{aligned}$ | 2 |
| 7 | Find $a$ and $b$ if $(a+b, 2 a-b)=(8,7)$ | 2 |
| 8 | If $R=\left\{(x, y): x, y \in Z, x^{2}+y^{2}=64\right\}$, then, Write R in roster form | 2 |


|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SECTION C |  |
| 9 | Let $A=\{1,2,3,4\}, B=\{1,4,9,16,25\}$ and $R$ be a relation defined from $A$ to $B$ as, $R=\left\{(x, y): x \in A, y \in B\right.$ and $\left.y=x^{2}\right\}$ <br> (a) Depict this relation using arrow diagram. <br> (b) Find domain of R. <br> (c) Find range of R. <br> (d) Write co-domain of R. | 4 |
| 10 | There are three brands of masks available for sale in a city - brand $A$, brand $B$ and brand $C$. In a town of 10000 families, it was found that $40 \%$ families buy brand $A, 20 \%$ buy brand $B$ and $10 \%$ buy brand $C$. Also $5 \%$ families buy brands $A$ and $B, 3 \%$ buy $B$ and $C$ and $4 \%$ buy $A$ and $C$. If $2 \%$ families buy all the three brands. <br> Based on the above information answer the following: <br> (i) Number of families which buy the mask of brand A only, is <br> (a) 3030 <br> (b) 3300 <br> (c) 3003 <br> (d) 4500 <br> (ii) Number of families which buy the mask of exactly two brands, are <br> (a) 600 <br> (b) 990 <br> (c) 60 <br> (d) 6000 <br> (iii) What is the number of families which buy the mask of exactly one brand? <br> (a) 2500 <br> (b) 5020 <br> (c) 5200 <br> (d) 2000 <br> (iv) Number of families which buy the mask of brands A and C but not $B$ is <br> (a) 20 <br> (b) 2000 <br> (c) 400 <br> (d) 200 | 4 |

