



Mathematics-10

Unit 5 – 5.3

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Venn Diagram

(K.B)

British mathematician John Venn introduced Venn Diagrams.

“A graphical method to represent sets in which Universal Set is represented by a rectangle and its subsets by a closed shaped (i.e. circle or oval) in it, is called Venn Diagram”.

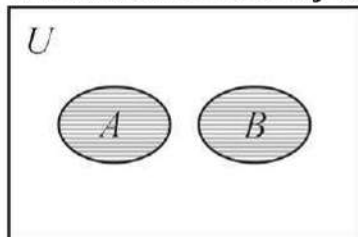
Operations on Sets Through Venn Diagrams

(K.B)

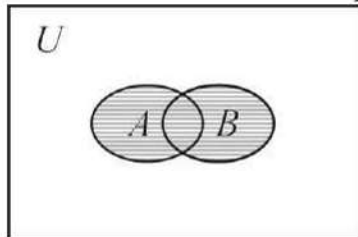
Union of Two Sets

When A and B are Disjoint

(K.B)

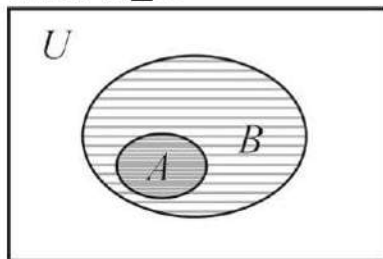


When A and B are overlapping **(K.B)**



When $A \subseteq B$

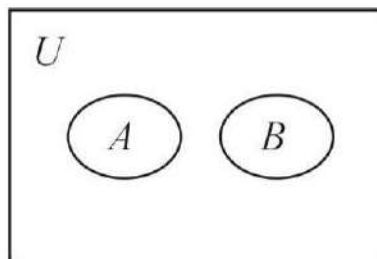
(K.B)



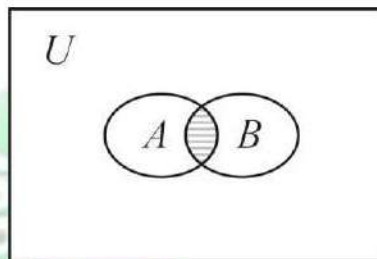
Intersection of Two Sets

(K.B)

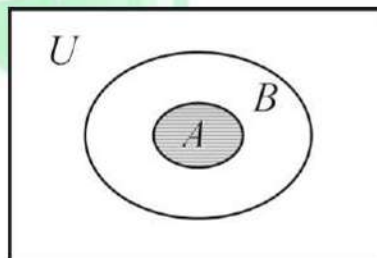
When A and B are Disjoint



When A and B are overlapping **(K.B)**

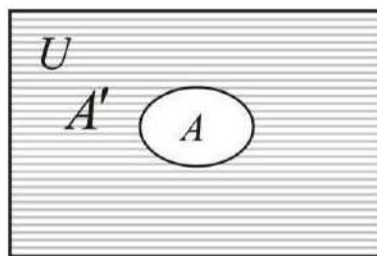


When $A \subseteq B$



Compliment of a Set

(K.B)



Unit-5

Sets and Functions

Exercise 5.3

Q.1 Given $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, 10\}$

$$A = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\} \quad \text{(K.B)}$$

$$B = \{1, 4, 7, 10\} \quad \text{(A.B)}$$

(LHR 2017, GRW 2016, FSD 2017, SWL 2017, RWP 2016, BWP 2016, D.G.K 2016)

To Prove

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

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

(iii) $(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$

(iv) $(A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$

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

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

Proof

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

$$\text{L.H.S} = A - B$$

$$= \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\} - \{1, 4, 7, 10\}$$

$$= \{3, 5, 9\} \rightarrow \text{(i)}$$

$$\text{R.H.S} = A \cap B'$$

$$B' = U - B$$

$$= \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\} - \{1, 4, 7, 10\}$$

$$= \{2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9\}$$

$$A \cap B' = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\} \cap \{2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9\}$$

$$= \{3, 5, 9\} \rightarrow \text{(ii)}$$

From equation (i) and (ii)

$$\text{L.H.S} = \text{R.H.S}$$

$$A - B = A \cap B'$$

Hence Proved

(ii) $B - A = B \cap A'$ (K.B + A.B)

$$\text{L.H.S} = B - A$$

$$= \{1, 4, 7, 10\} - \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$$

$$= \{4, 10\} \rightarrow \text{(i)}$$

$$\text{R.H.S} = B \cap A'$$

$$A' = U - A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\} - \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$$

$$= \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$$

$$B \cap A' = \{1, 4, 7, 10\} \cap \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$$

$$= \{4, 10\} \rightarrow \text{(ii)}$$

From equation (i) and (ii)

$$\text{L.H.S} = \text{R.H.S}$$

$$B - A = B \cap A'$$

Hence Proved

(iii) $(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$ (K.B + A.B)

$$A \cup B = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\} \cup \{1, 4, 7, 10\}$$

$$= \{1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10\}$$

$$\text{L.H.S} = (A \cup B)' = U - (A \cup B)$$

$$= \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\} - \{1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10\}$$

$$= \{2, 6, 8\} \rightarrow \text{(i)}$$

$$\text{R.H.S} = A' \cap B'$$

$$A' = U - A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\} - \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$$

$$= \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$$

$$B' = U - B = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\} - \{1, 4, 7, 10\}$$

$$= \{2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9\}$$

$$\text{R.H.S} = A' \cap B'$$

$$= \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\} \cap \{2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9\}$$

$$= \{2, 6, 8\} \rightarrow \text{(ii)}$$

From equation (i) and (ii)

$$\text{L.H.S} = \text{R.H.S}$$

$$(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$$

Hence Proved

(iv) $(A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$ (K.B + A.B)

Proof

$$A \cap B = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\} \cap \{1, 4, 7, 10\}$$

$$= \{1, 7\}$$

$$\text{L.H.S} = (A \cap B)' = U - (A \cap B)$$

$$= \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\} - \{1, 7\}$$

$$= \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10\} \rightarrow \text{(i)}$$

$$\text{R.H.S} = A' \cup B'$$

$$= \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\} \cup \{2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9\}$$

$$= \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10\} \rightarrow \text{(ii)}$$

From equation (i) and (ii)

$$\text{L.H.S} = \text{R.H.S}$$

$$(A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$$

Hence Proved

Unit-5

Sets and Functions

(v) $(A - B)' = A' \cup B$ **(K.B + A.B)**

Proof

$$\text{L.H.S} = (A - B)'$$

$$\begin{aligned} A - B &= \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\} - \{1, 4, 7, 10\} \\ &= \{3, 5, 9\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S} &= (A - B)' = U - (A - B) \\ &= \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\} - \{3, 5, 9\} \\ &= \{1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10\} \rightarrow (i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{R.H.S} &= A' \cup B \\ A' &= U - A \\ &= \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\} - \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\} \\ &= \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A' \cup B &= \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\} \cup \{1, 4, 7, 10\} \\ &= \{1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10\} \rightarrow (ii) \end{aligned}$$

From (i) and (ii), we get

$$\text{L.H.S} = \text{R.H.S}$$

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

Hence Proved

(vi) $(B - A)' = B' \cup A$ **(K.B + A.B)**

(FSD 2015)

Proof

$$B - A = \{1, 4, 7, 10\} - \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$$

$$B - A = \{4, 10\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S} &= (B - A)' = U - (B - A) \\ &= \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\} - \{4, 10\} \\ &= \{1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\} \rightarrow (i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{R.H.S} &= B' \cup A \\ B' &= U - B \\ &= \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\} - \{1, 4, 7, 10\} \\ &= \{2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9\} \end{aligned}$$

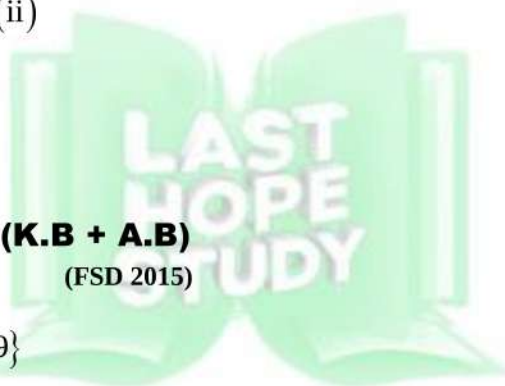
$$\begin{aligned} B' \cup A &= \{2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9\} \cup \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\} \\ &= \{1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\} \rightarrow (ii) \end{aligned}$$

From (i) and (ii) we get

$$\text{L.H.S} = \text{R.H.S}$$

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

Hence Proved



Unit-5

Sets and Functions

Q.2 If $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$

$$A = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\} \quad \text{(K.B + A.B)}$$

$$B = \{1, 4, 7, 10\}$$

$$C = \{1, 5, 8, 10\}$$

Then Verify

(i) $(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$

(ii) $(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$

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

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

(i) $(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$

(K.B + A.B)

Proof

$$A \cup B = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\} \cup \{1, 4, 7, 10\}$$

$$= \{1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10\}$$

$$\text{L.H.S} = (A \cup B) \cup C$$

$$= \{1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10\} \cup \{1, 5, 8, 10\}$$

$$= \{1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10\} \rightarrow \text{(i)}$$

$$B \cup C = \{1, 4, 7, 10\} \cup \{1, 5, 8, 10\}$$

$$= \{1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10\}$$

$$\text{R.H.S} = A \cup (B \cup C)$$

$$= \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\} \cup \{1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10\}$$

$$= \{1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10\} \rightarrow \text{(ii)}$$

From (i) and (ii), we get

$$\text{L.H.S} = \text{R.H.S}$$

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

Hence proved

(ii) $(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$

(K.B + A.B)

Proof

$$\text{L.H.S} = (A \cap B) \cap C$$

$$= (\{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\} \cap \{1, 4, 7, 10\}) \cap \{1, 5, 8, 10\}$$

$$= \{1, 7\} \cap \{1, 5, 8, 10\}$$

$$= \{1\} \rightarrow \text{(i)}$$

$$\text{R.H.S} = A \cap (B \cap C)$$

$$= \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\} \cap (\{1, 4, 7, 10\} \cap \{1, 5, 8, 10\})$$

$$= \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\} \cap \{1, 10\}$$

$$= \{1\} \rightarrow \text{(ii)}$$

From (i) and (ii), we get

$$\text{L.H.S} = \text{R.H.S}$$

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

Hence proved

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

(K.B + A.B)

Proof

$$\text{L.H.S} = A \cup (B \cap C)$$

$$= \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\} \cup (\{1, 4, 7, 10\} \cap \{1, 5, 8, 10\})$$

$$= \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\} \cup \{1, 10\}$$

$$= \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10\} \rightarrow \text{(i)}$$

$$A \cup B = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\} \cup \{1, 4, 7, 10\}$$

$$= \{1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10\}$$

$$A \cup C = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\} \cup \{1, 5, 8, 10\}$$

$$= \{1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$\text{R.H.S} = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$$

$$= \{1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10\} \cap \{1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$= \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10\} \rightarrow \text{(ii)}$$

From (i) and (ii), we get

$$\text{L.H.S} = \text{R.H.S}$$

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

Hence Proved

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

(K.B + A.B)

Proof

$$B \cup C = \{1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10\} \cup \{1, 5, 8, 10\}$$

$$= \{1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10\}$$

$$\text{L.H.S} = A \cap (B \cup C)$$

$$= \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\} \cap \{1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10\}$$

$$= \{1, 5, 7\} \rightarrow \text{(i)}$$

$$A \cap B = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\} \cap \{1, 4, 7, 10\}$$

$$= \{1, 7\}$$

$$A \cap C = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\} \cap \{1, 5, 8, 10\}$$

$$= \{1, 5\}$$

$$\text{R.H.S} = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$$

$$= \{1, 7\} \cup \{1, 5\}$$

Unit-5

Sets and Functions

$$= \{1, 5, 7\} \rightarrow \text{(ii)}$$

From (i) and (ii), we get

$$\text{L.H.S} = \text{R.H.S}$$

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

Hence Proved

Q.3 Given $U = N$, $A = \phi$, $B = P$

(K.B + A.B)

(LHR 2016, GRW 2016, RWP 2015, 17, MTN 2016)

To prove:

De-Morgan's Laws

$$\text{(i)} \quad (A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$$

$$\text{(ii)} \quad (A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$$

$$\text{(i)} \quad (A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$$

Proof

$$\text{L.H.S} = (A \cup B)'$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \cup B &= \phi \cup P \\ &= P \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S} &= (A \cup B)' = U - (A \cup B) \\ &= N - P \rightarrow \text{(i)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{R.H.S} &= A' \cap B' \\ A' &= U - A = N - \phi \\ &= N \end{aligned}$$

$$B' = U - B = N - P$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{R.H.S} &= A' \cap B' = N \cap (N - P) \\ &= N - P \rightarrow \text{(ii)} \end{aligned}$$

From equation (i) and (ii)

$$\text{L.H.S} = \text{R.H.S}$$

$$(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$$

Hence Proved

$$\text{(ii)} \quad (A \cap B)' = A' \cup B' \quad \text{(K.B + A.B)}$$

Proof

$$\begin{aligned} A \cap B &= \phi \cap P \\ &= \phi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S} &= (A \cap B)' \\ &= U - (A \cap B) \end{aligned}$$

$$= N - \phi$$

$$= N$$

$$\text{R.H.S} = A' \cup B'$$

$$= N \cup (N - P)$$

$$= N \rightarrow \text{(ii)}$$

From equation (i) and (ii)

$$\text{L.H.S} = \text{R.H.S}$$

$$(A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$$

Hence Proved

Method-(II)

$$\text{(i)} \quad (A \cup B)' = A' \cap B' \quad \text{(K.B + A.B)}$$

Proof

$$\begin{aligned} A \cup B &= \{ \} \cup \{2, 3, 5, 7, \dots\} \\ &= \{2, 3, 5, 7, \dots\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S} &= (A \cup B)' = U - (A \cup B) \\ &= \{1, 2, 3, \dots\} - \{2, 3, 5, 7, \dots\} \\ &= \{1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, \dots\} \rightarrow \text{(i)} \end{aligned}$$

$$A' = U - A$$

$$= \{1, 2, 3, \dots\} - \{ \}$$

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

$$B' = U - B$$

$$= \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\} - \{2, 3, 5, 7, \dots\}$$

$$= \{1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, \dots\}$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} \text{R.H.S} &= A' \cap B' = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\} \cap \{1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, \dots\} \\ &= \{1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, \dots\} \rightarrow \text{(ii)} \end{aligned}$$

From equation (i) and (ii)

$$\text{L.H.S} = \text{R.H.S}$$

$$(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$$

Hence Proved

Q.4 If $U = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\}$ **(K.B + A.B)**

$$A = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$$

$$B = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 8\}$$

then prove the following question by venn diagram.

$$\text{(i)} \quad A - B = A \cap B'$$

$$\text{(ii)} \quad B - A = B \cap A'$$

$$\text{(iii)} \quad (A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$$

$$\text{(iv)} \quad (A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$$

Unit-5

Sets and Functions

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

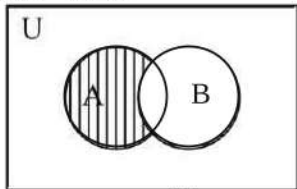
(vi) $(B - A)' = B' \cup A$
(Through Venn diagram)

(i) $A - B = A \cap B'$ **(K.B)**

Proof

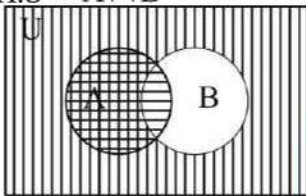
A and B are overlapping sets because $A \cap B = \{3,5\}$

L.H.S = $A - B$



$B - A$ |||

R.H.S = $A \cap B'$



A ≡ ≡≡

B' ||| ≡≡

$A \cap B'$ ≡≡≡

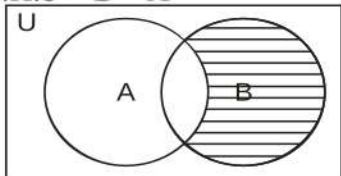
Same regions represent that
L.H.S = R.H.S

$A - B = A \cap B'$

Hence Proved

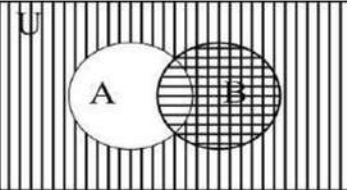
(ii) $B - A = B \cap A'$ **(K.B)**

L.H.S = $B - A$



$B - A$ ≡≡

R.H.S = $B \cap A'$



B ≡≡ ≡≡

A' ||| ≡≡

$B \cap A'$ ≡≡≡

Same regions represent that

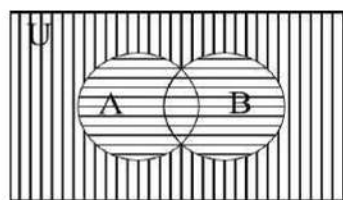
L.H.S = R.H.S

$B - A = B \cap A'$

Hence Proved

(iii) $(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$ **(K.B)**

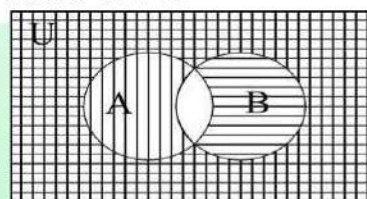
L.H.S = $(A \cup B)'$



$A \cup B$ ≡≡

$(A \cup B)'$ |||

R.H.S = $A' \cap B'$



A' ≡≡ ≡≡

B' ||| ≡≡

$A' \cap B'$ ≡≡≡

Same regions represent that

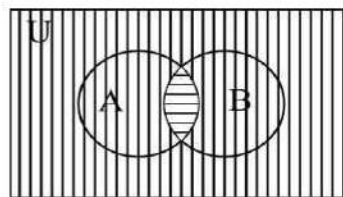
L.H.S = R.H.S

$(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$

Hence Proved

(iv) $(A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$ **(K.B)**

L.H.S = $(A \cap B)'$



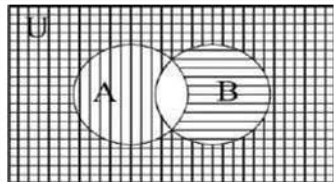
$A \cap B$ ≡≡

$(A \cap B)'$ |||

R.H.S = $A' \cup B'$

Unit-5

Sets and Functions



$$A' \equiv \text{grid}$$

$$B' \equiv \text{vertical lines}$$

$$A' \cup B' \equiv \text{grid and vertical lines}$$

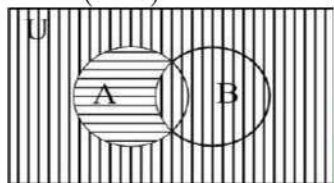
Same regions represent that
L.H.S = R.H.S

$$(A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$$

Hence Proved

(v) $(A - B)' = A' \cup B$ **(K.B)**

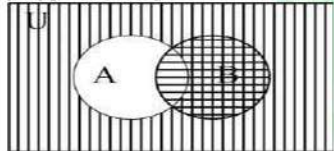
$$\text{L.H.S} = (A - B)'$$



$$A - B \equiv \text{horizontal lines}$$

$$(A - B)' \equiv \text{vertical lines}$$

$$\text{R.H.S} = A' \cup B$$



$$A' \equiv \text{vertical lines}$$

$$B \equiv \text{grid}$$

$$A' \cup B \equiv \text{vertical lines and grid}$$

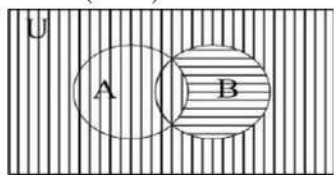
Same regions represent that
L.H.S = R.H.S

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

Hence Proved

(vi) $(B - A)' = B' \cup A$ **(K.B)**

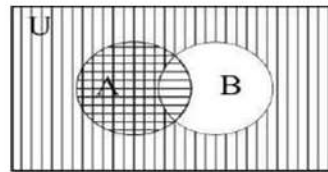
$$\text{L.H.S} = (B - A)'$$



$$B - A \equiv \text{horizontal lines}$$

$$(B - A)' \equiv \text{vertical lines}$$

$$\text{R.H.S} = B' \cup A$$



$$A \equiv \text{grid}$$

$$B' \equiv \text{vertical lines}$$

$$B' \cup A \equiv \text{vertical lines and grid}$$

Same regions represent that
L.H.S = R.H.S

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

Hence Proved