ECAT Mathematics Chapter 23

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The logic in which every statement is regarded as true or false and no other possibility is called	A. Aristotelian login B. Inductive logic C. Non-Aristotelian logic D. None of these
2	If B-A≠φ , then n(B-A) is equal to	A. n(a)+n(c) B. n(c)-n(a) C. n(a)-n(c) D. None of these
3	If A∩B=B, then n(A∩B) is equal to	A. n(a) B. n(a)+n(c) C. n(c) D. None of these
4	If the intersection of two sets is non-empty, but either is a subset of other are called	A. Disjoint sets B. Over lapping C. Equal sets D. None of these
5	The set which has no proper subset is	A. {0} B. {} C. {∅} D. None of these
6	The set {x|x∈N∧x-4=0} in tabular form is	A. {-4} B. {0} C. {} D. None of these
7	{x|x∈R∧x≠x} is a	A. Infinite set B. Null set C. Finite set D. None of these
8	If A is a subset of B and B contains at least one element which is not an element of A, then A is said to be	A. Improper subset of B B. Super set of B C. Proper subset of B D. None of these
9	For any two sets A and, A ⊆ B if	A. x ∈ A ⇒ x ∈ B B. x ∉ A ⇒ x ∉ B C. x ∈ A ⇒ x ∉ B D. None of these
10	If a 1-1 correspondence can be established b/w two sets A and B, then they are called	A. Equal sets B. Equivalent sets C. Over lapping sets D. None of these
11	Every subset of a finite set is	A. Disjoint B. Null C. Finite D. Infinite
12	0 is a symbol of	A. singleton set B. Empty set C. Equivalent set D. Infinite set
13	The number of subsets of B = {1,2,3,4,5}	A. 10 B. 32 C. 16 D. 5
14	The number of proper subset of A ={a.b.c.d} is	A. 3 B. 6 C. 8 D. 15
15	The many subset can be formed from the set {a,b,c,d}	A. 8 B. 4 C. 12 D. 16

16	The number of subset of {0} is	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. None
17	If E = { } , then P(E)	A. ∅ B. { } C. {(2),(4),(6)....} D. (∅)
18	If D = {a} , the P(D) =	A. {a} B. <!--[if gte msEquation 12]><m:oMathPara><m:oMath><m:r>∅</m:r></m:oMath></m:oMathPara><![endif]--><!--[if !msEquation]--><!--[if gte vml 1]><v:shapetype id="_x0000_t75" coordsize="21600,21600" o:spt="75" o:preferrelative="t" path="m@4@5l@4@11@9@11@9@5xe" filled="f" stroked="f"> <v:stroke joinstyle="miter"/> <v:formulas> <v:f eqn="if lineDrawn pixelLineWidth 0"/> <v:f eqn="sum @0 1 0"/> <v:f eqn="sum 0 0 @1"/> <v:f eqn="prod @2 1 2"/> <v:f eqn="prod @3 21600 pixelWidth"/> <v:f eqn="prod @3 21600 pixelHeight"/> <v:f eqn="sum @0 0 1"/> <v:f eqn="prod @6 1 2"/> <v:f eqn="prod @7 21600 pixelWidth"/> <v:f eqn="sum @8 21600 0"/> <v:f eqn="prod @7 21600 pixelHeight"/> <v:f eqn="sum @10 21600 0"/> </v:formulas> <v:path o:extrusionok="f" gradientshapeok="t" o:connecttype="rect"/> <o:lock v:ext="edit" aspectratio="t"/> </v:shapetype><v:shape id="_x0000_i1025" type="#_x0000_t75" style='width:6.75pt; height:14.25pt'> <v:imagedata src="file:///C:/Users/Softsol/AppData/Local/Temp/msohtmlclip1/01/clip_image001.png" o:title="" chromakey="white"/> </v:shape><![endif]--><!--[if !vml]--><img width="9" height="19" src="file:///C:/Users/Softsol/AppData/Local/Temp/msohtmlclip1/01/clip_image002.png" v:shapes="_x0000_i1025" style="font-family: Calibri, sans-serif; font-size: 11pt;">∅<!--[endif]--><!--[endif]--><o:p></o:p> C. {∅,{a}} D. {∅,a}
19	The set of even prime numbers is	A. (2,4,6,8,10} B. {2,4,6,8,10,12} C. {1,3,5,7,9} D. {2}
20	If A⊆ B, and B is a finite set, then	A. n (a) < n(B) B. n(B)<(A) C. n(A)≤ n (B) D. n(A)≥ n(B)