Sets and Functions

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The harmonic mean of the observation 0,15,12, is:	A. 3.7 B. 7.3 C. 6.7 D. no harmonic mean
2	A subset of A x A is called..... in A.	A. Set B. Relation C. Function D. Info function.
3	If union and intersection of two sets are equal then sets are.....sets.	A. Disjoint B. Overlapping C. Equal D. Super
4	Coding formula of group data of the arithmetic mean is:	A. $\bar{X} = \sum fX/\sum f$ B. $\bar{X} = \sum fD/\sum f$ C. $\bar{X} = A + \sum fu/\sum f \times h$ D. $\bar{X} = A +$ $\sum fu/\sum f$
5	The date presented in the form of frequency distribution is called:	A. distribution B. grouped data C. range data D. regrouped data
6	A set Q = {a/b} a, b∈ Z ^ b≠ 0} is called a set of.	A. Whole numbers B. Natural number C. Irrational numbers D. Rational numbers
7	Which of the following is distributive property intersection over union?	A. A∪ (B ∪ C) = A∪ (B∪ C) B. A∩ (B∩C)= (A∩B)∩C C. A∪ (B∩ C) = (A∪ B)∩ (A∪ C) D. A∩(B∪ C) = (A∩B) ∪ (A∩C)
8	The different number of way to describe a set are.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
9	When the number of observations of a set of data is even then the median formula is:	
10	If A⊆ B then A - B is equal to	A. A B. B C. ∅
11	Which of the following is associative law of union?	A. A∪ (B ∪ C) = (A∪ B) ∪ C B. A∩ (B∩C)= (A∩B)∩C C. A∪ (B∩ C) = (A∪ B)∩ (A∪ C) D. A∩(B∪ C) = (A∩B) ∪ (A∩C)
12	If B={1,2,100} and C = {2,100}, then B∩C = _____	A. {1,2} B. {1,2,100} C. {2} D. {2,1}
13	Number of elements in power set of {1,2,3}	A. 4 B. 6 C. 8 D. 9
14	If A and B are disjoint sets then AUB is equal to:	A. A B. B D. BUA
		A. ∪ B. A C. A^c D. <p class="MsoNormal"><!--[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"

15	A∪ A^c=.....	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></p>
16	the set {0,±**1,**±2,±3,.....} is:	A. Set of natural numbers B. Set of whole numbers C. Set of prime numbers D. Set of integers
17	The set having only one element is called:	A. Null set B. Power set C. Singleton set D. Subset
18	The domain of R = {(0, 2), (2, 3), (3, 3), (3, 4)} is:	A. {0, 3, 4} B. {0, 2, 3} C. {0, 2, 4} D. {2, 3, 4}
19	Which of the following is complete description of Real numbers?	A. N∪ W = R B. O∪ E = R C. P∪ Q = R D. Q∪ Q' = R
20	N∪ W = ...	A. ∅ B. {∅} C. N D. W