

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Use your knowledge of Sets and Set Theory to answer each question below.**

- If  $U = \{\text{whole numbers}\}$ ,  $A = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11\}$  and  $B = \{1, 3, 5, 9\}$ , then which of the following statements is true?
  - $A \subset B$
  - $B \subset A$
  - $A \subset U$**
  - $A$  is null
  
- $A = \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8\}$  and  $B = \{1, 3, 5, 9\}$ , which of the following could be the universal set? Circle all possible answers.
  - $U = \{\text{whole numbers} < 10\}$**
  - $U = \{\text{prime numbers}\}$
  - $U = \{\text{single digits}\}$**
  - $U = \{\text{even whole numbers}\}$
  
- Complete each sentence below.
  - The **Universal** set is the set of all elements under consideration.
  - The **null (empty)** set is a subset of all sets.
  - Two sets  $A$  and  $B$  are **disjoint** if they have no elements in common.
  - The **complement** of set  $A$  is denoted as  $A'$  and is read as  $A$ -prime.
  - The intersection between a set and its complement is the **null (empty)** set.
  - In a **Venn diagram**, sets are represented by shapes; usually circles or ovals. The elements of a set are labeled within the circle.
  - If the universal set contains sets  $A$  and  $B$ , then  $A$  **is a subset of**  $U$ . (or  $\subset$ )
  - The **union** of a set and its complement is the universal set.