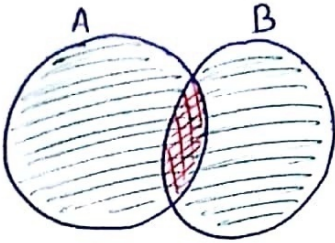


SET THEORY



$$n(A \cup B) = + [n(A) + n(B)] - [n(A \cap B)]$$

$$n(A \cup B \cup C) = + [n(A) + n(B) + n(C)] - [n(A \cap B) + n(B \cap C) + n(A \cap C)] + [n(A \cap B \cap C)]$$

$$n(A \cup B \cup C \cup D) = + \sum n(A) \xrightarrow{4 \text{ values}} 4C_2 = 6 \xrightarrow{\text{values}} \begin{array}{c} AB \\ AC \\ AD \end{array} - \sum n(A \cap B) \xrightarrow{4 \text{ values}} 4C_3 = 4 \xrightarrow{\text{values}} \begin{array}{c} BC \\ BD \\ CD \end{array} + \sum n(A \cap B \cap C) \xrightarrow{4 \text{ values}} 4C_4 = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{values}} ABC - n(A \cap B \cap C \cap D) \xrightarrow{1 \text{ value}} ABCD$$

C → cricket

B → Basketball

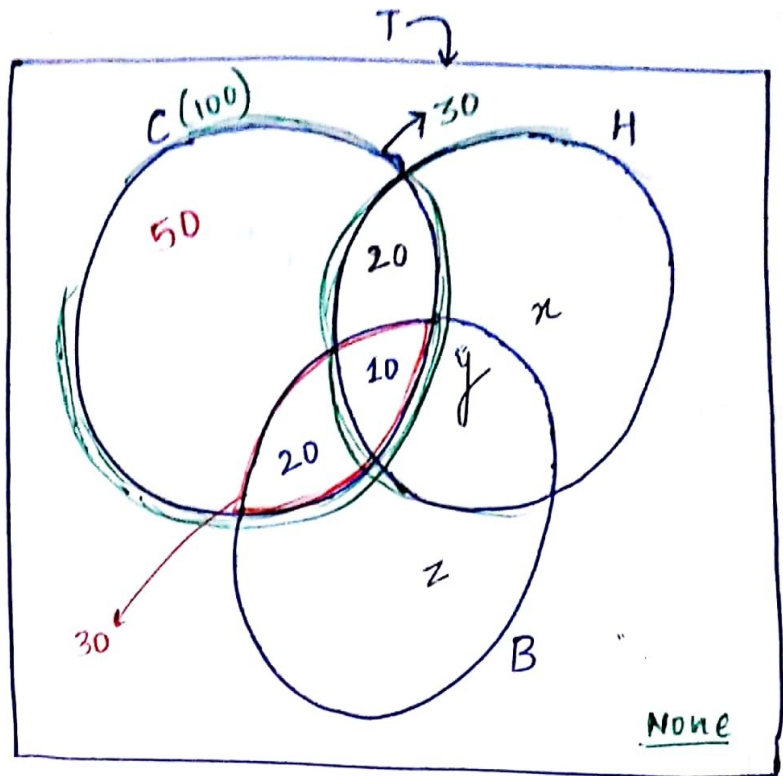
H → Hockey

C & H → outside → 30

C & H only → inside → 20

C & H but not B → C & H
only
↓
20

Discussion → Important



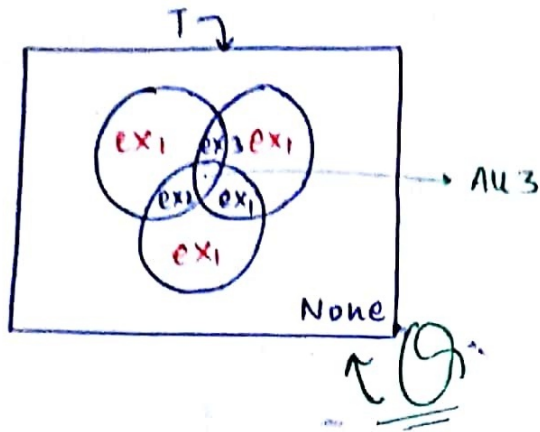
Q How many students are playing any of these 3 games
(or) atleast one of 3 games

$$n(A \cup B \cup C) = [100 + (x + y + z)]$$

let $\rightarrow x, y, z \leftarrow$ naming

Q none of these 3 games

$\nwarrow T - n(A \cup B \cup C)$
Total



(a) atleast 2 of games = (B) + (B)

(a) atleast 1 of games = (R) + (B) + (B)

= sum of all the values.

cricket only → (inside)

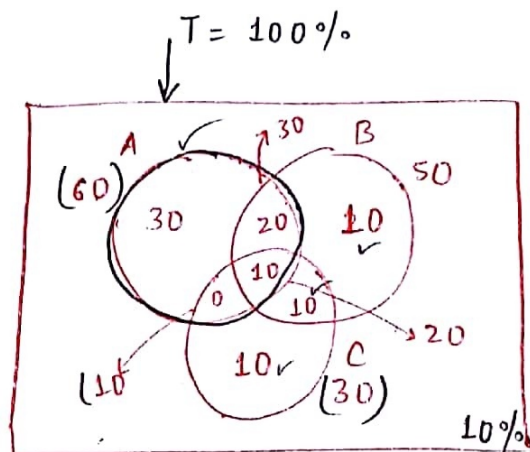
cricket → (बाह्य)

1,2,3 Pg 48

a (20) ✓

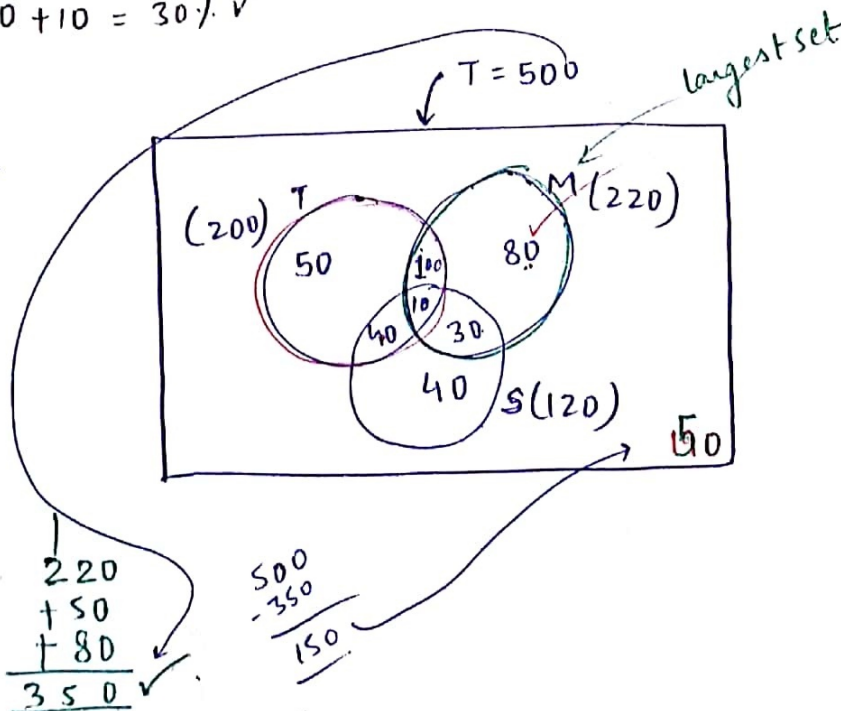
b (10) ✓

c $20 + 0 + 10 = 30$ ✓



Pg 48 8 to 11

80 ✓
170 ✓
150 ✓
30 ✓

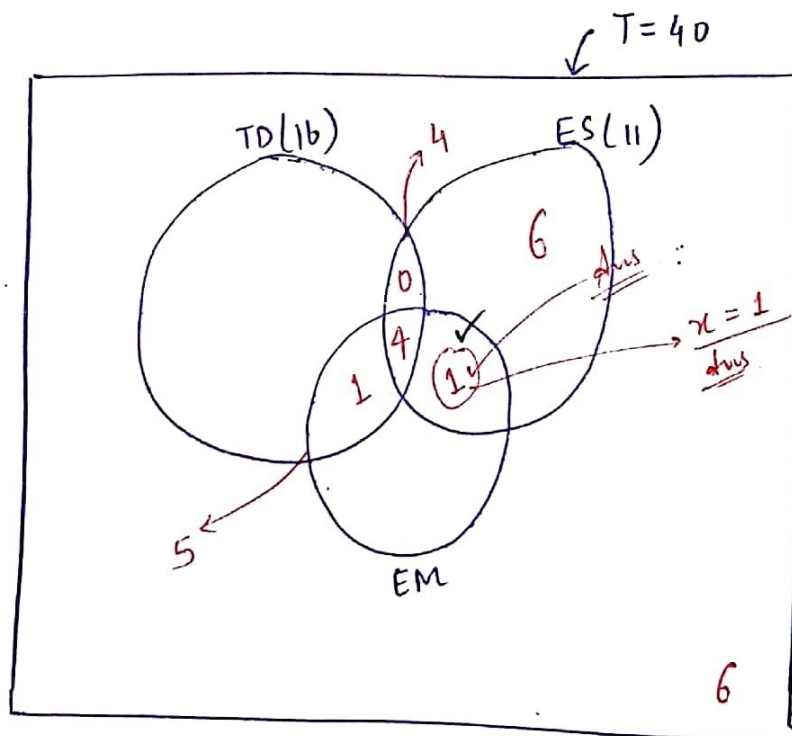
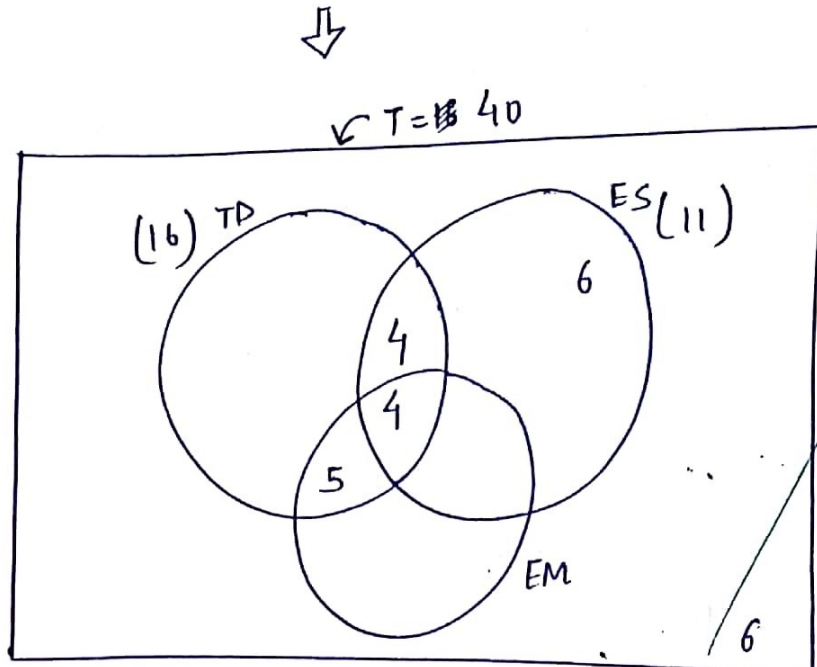
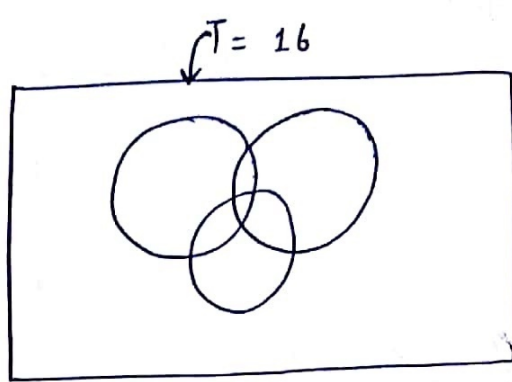


$$\begin{array}{r} 220 \\ + 50 \\ + 80 \\ \hline 350 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 500 \\ - 350 \\ \hline 150 \end{array}$$

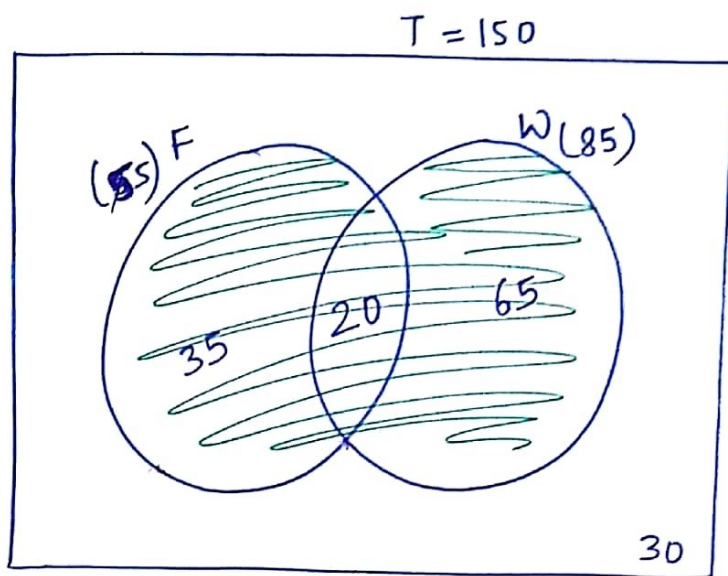
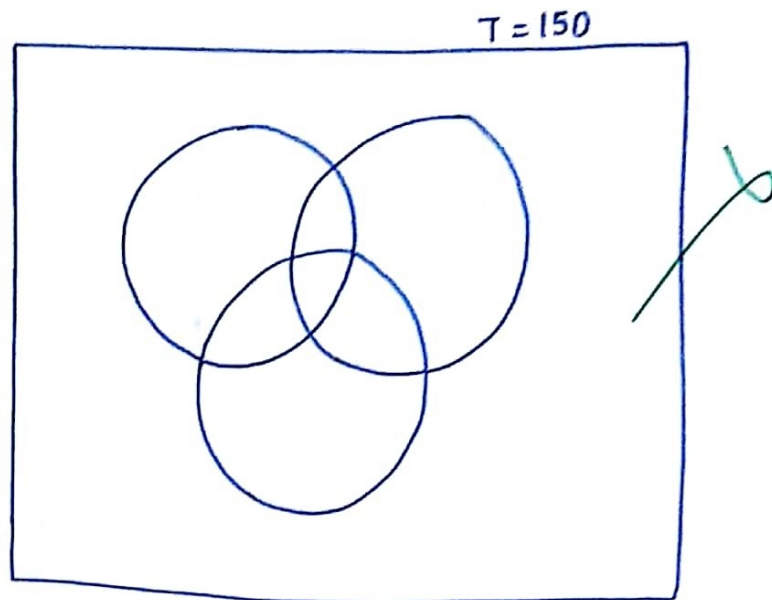
110

$$\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ + 80 \\ + 30 \\ + 40 \\ \hline 350 \\ \hline 200 \\ 220 \\ 120 \\ \hline 540 \end{array}$$



Sol

Q 166



$$T - 30 = n(A \cup B) = 120$$

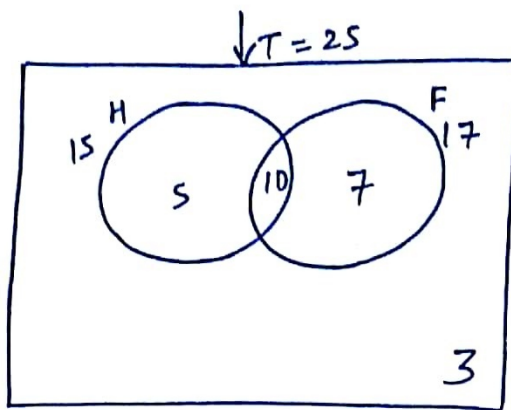
$$n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B) = 120$$

$$55 + 85 - \text{---} = 120$$

$$n(A \cap B) = 20$$

Pg 68

Q1



Pg 79

Q13 to 16

→ logical Venn Diagram → eyesight Test.

୧୧

$$S_2 = 8$$

put $u = 2$ ops

$$S_2 = 8 \text{ (c)}$$

$$\sum T_n = \sum n(n+1)$$

$$S_n = (\sum n^2 + \sum n)$$

$$QT_1 \Rightarrow A = 2^{172} - 2^{171}$$

$$A = 2^{171} (2-1)$$

$$A = 2^{171} =$$

Q Ans. N lies b/w $9 < N < 1000$

$$S_N + P_N = N$$

Q (1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 - - - - - 12) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(12 written)} \\ \text{150 times} \end{array} \right\}$ calc. Remainder
99 (300 digit no.)

Q. n is a 3^{digit} natural no. on the base of 10 and converted into base of 7 and base 9, how many such no's are there.

$$(a \ b \ c)_7 \qquad (c \ b \ a)_9$$

digits reverse ho jati hai