Name $\qquad$ .

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

1. If $U=\{$ whole numbers $\}, A=\{2,3,5,7,11\}$ and $B=\{1,3,5,9\}$, then which of the following statements is true?
a) $A \subset B$
b) $B \subset A$
c) $A \subset U$
d) $A$ is null
2. $A=\{0,2,4,6,8\}$ and $B=\{1,3,5,9\}$, which of the following could be the universal set? Circle all possible answers.
A. $U=\{$ whole numbers $<10\}$
B. $U=\{$ prime numbers $\}$
C. $U=\{$ single digits $\}$
D. $U=\{$ even whole numbers $\}$
3. Complete each sentence below.
a) The $\qquad$ set is the set of all elements under consideration.
b) The $\qquad$ set is a subset of all sets.
c) Two sets $A$ and $B$ are $\qquad$ if they have no elements in common.
d) The $\qquad$ of set $A$ is denoted as $A^{\prime}$ and is read as $A$-prime.
e) The intersection between a set and its complement is the $\qquad$ set.
f) $\ln \mathrm{a}$ $\qquad$ sets are represented by shapes; usually circles or ovals. The elements of a set are labeled within the circle.
g) If the universal set contains sets $A$ and $B$, then $A$ $\qquad$ $U$.
h) The $\qquad$ of a set and its complement is the universal set.
