

1

Yılın bazı ayları iyi tanımlanmadığından kümeye belirtmet.

Cevap D

2

$$C = \{ K, A, R, T, L \}$$

$$S(C) = 5$$

Cevap C

3

$$A = \left\{ x^2 \mid -3 \leq x \leq 4, x \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$-2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3$

$$A = \{ 0, 1, 4, 9 \}$$

$S(A) = 4$

Cevap B

(4)

$$\frac{s(A)}{2} + \frac{s(B)}{2} = 72$$

$\overbrace{64} \quad \overbrace{8}$

$$s(A) = 6 \Rightarrow s(A) + s(B) = 9$$
$$s(B) = 3$$

Cevap C

(5)

$$M = \{2, 3, 5, 7\}$$

$$N = \{a, b, 2, 3, 4, 6\}$$

$$M \subset N \Rightarrow a + b = 5 + 7 = 12$$

Cevap B

(6)

$$A = \{1, 2, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2\}\}$$

olduğuna göre, aşağıdaki önermelerden kaç tanesi doğrudur?

- I.  $s(A) = 5$  
- II.  $\{1, 2\} \subset A$  
- III.  $\{1, \{1\}\} \subset A$  
- IV.  $\{1, 2\} \in A$  
- V.  $\{2, \{2\}\} \in A$  

**Cevap D**

(7)

- A kümesinin bazı alt kümeleri  $\{2\}$ ,  $\{0, 1, 3\}$ ,  $\{2, 4\}$  tür.
- B kümesinin eleman sayısı, A kümesinin alt kümeleri sayısına eşittir.

A Kümesi en az

$A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$  elemanlarından oluşur. Bu durumda A Kümesinin alt kümeleri sayısı

$$2^5 = 32 \text{ olur.}$$

$$s(B)_{\min} = 32$$

**Cevap C**

(8)

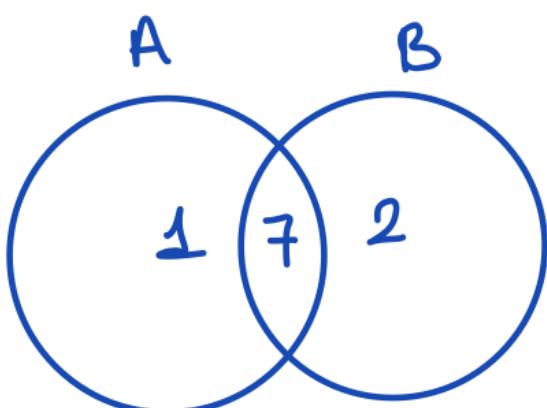
$$A = \{k, a, r, d, e, \}$$

$$\underline{a} = \underline{\quad \quad \quad}$$

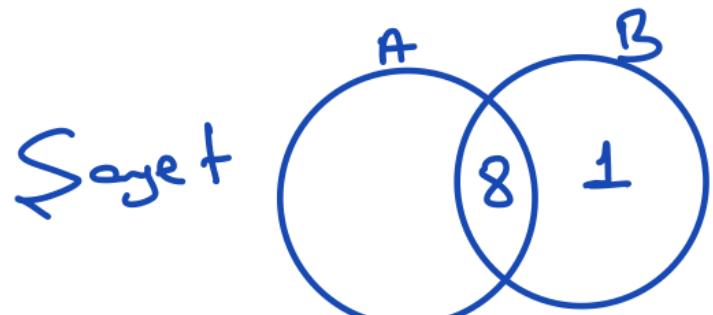
Cevap B

$$\binom{4}{3} = 4 \text{ olur.}$$

(9)



$$S(A \cup B) = 10 \text{ min}$$



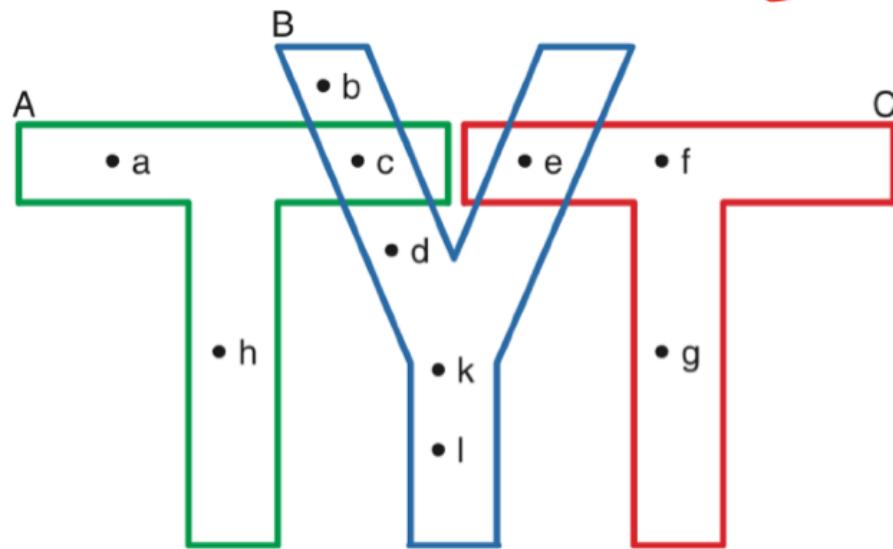
Sayıt

olsaydı  
 $A \subset B$   
 olurdu.

Cevap B

$B - (A \cup C)$

(10)



$$A \cup C = \{a, c, h, e, f, g\}$$

$$B = \{b, c, d, k, l, e\}$$

$$B - (A \cup C) = \{ \underbrace{b, d, k, l} \}$$

$2^4 = 16$  tane alt  
kümesi vardır.

Cevap c

(11)

$$A \cap C = \{0, 1, 2\}$$

$$B \cap C = \{0, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$$

$$(A \cup B) - C^I = (A \cup B) \cap C$$

$$= (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C)$$

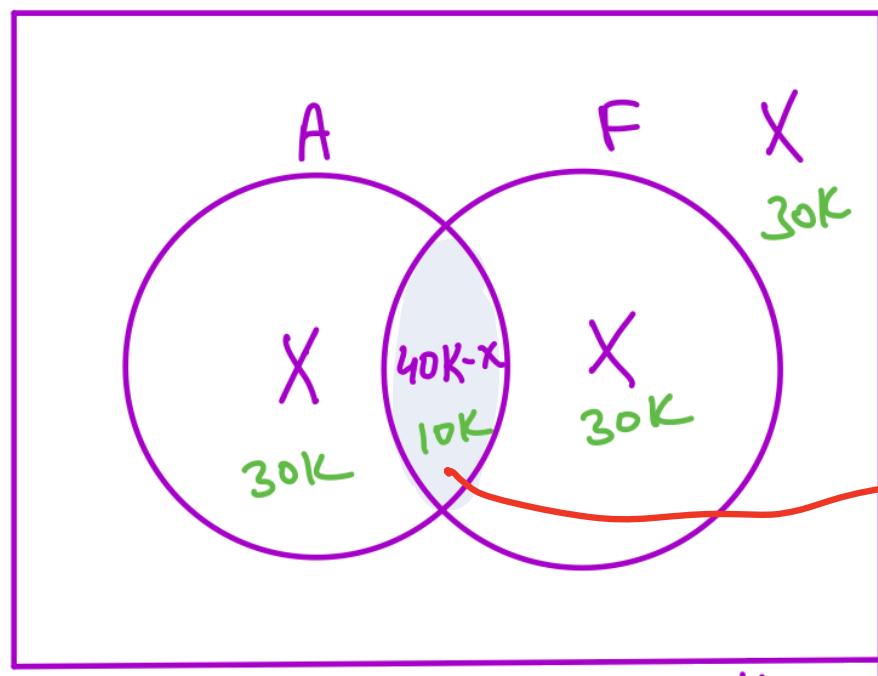
$$= \{0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$$

$$S(B) = 7$$

Cevap B

(12)

Grup 100K



$$0/0/10$$

$$2x + 40K = 100K$$

$$\underline{x = 30K}$$

Cevap C

1

Sadece bir tane elemanı olan kümeye “**Birim Küme**” denir.

**Buna göre,**

- + I.  $A = \{x \mid x^2 = 1, x \in \mathbb{N}\} \rightarrow A = \{1\}$
- II.  $B = \{x \mid \sqrt{3} < x < 4, x \in \mathbb{Z}\} \rightarrow B = \{2, 3\}$
- + III.  $C = \{x \mid x \text{ rakamları çarpımı } 81 \text{ olan iki basamaklı sayı}\} \rightarrow C = \{99\}$

I ve III

Cevap D

2

$$\mathcal{O} = \{A, C, I, L\} \quad s(\mathcal{O}) = 4$$

$$\mathcal{O}' = \{M, A, T, E, I, K\} \quad s(\mathcal{O}') = 6$$

$$\mathcal{O} - \mathcal{O}' = \{C, L\}$$

$$s(\mathcal{O} - \mathcal{O}') = 2$$

Cevap D

3

$A \cap B = \{3, 4\}$  olduğundan  
 $2^2 = 4$  farklı  $C$  Kümesi  
yazılabilir.

Cevap B

4

$$\{0, 1, 2\} \subseteq X \subseteq \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$$



$$\{0, 1, 2, \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\}$$

$2^3 = 8$  farklı  
 $X$  Kümesi  
yazılabilir.

Cevap B

(5)

$$P \cup P' = E$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(A) + S(B') &= 13 \\ + S(A') + S(B) &= 15 \\ \hline S(E) + S(E) &= 28 \end{aligned}$$

$$S(E) = 14$$

$$S(C) = 10 \Rightarrow S(C') = 4$$

Cevap B

(6)

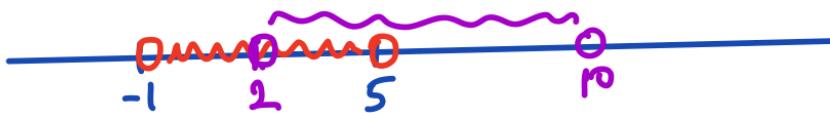
$$A_p = \left\{ x : (-1)^p < \frac{x}{p} < 5 \right\}$$

$$A_1 = \left\{ x : -1 < x < 5 \right\}$$

$$A_2 = \left\{ x : 1 < \frac{x}{2} < 5 \right\}$$

Cevap A

$$A_2 = \left\{ x : 2 < x < 10 \right\}$$



$$A_1 - A_2 = [-1, 2]$$

(7)

 $(A \cup C) - B'$  $\underline{(A \cup C) \cap B}$ 

$$A = \{ \text{Ada, Gon, Zafer, Dal} \}$$

$$B = \{ \text{Ada, Demir, Sur, Dal} \}$$

$$C = \{ \text{Ada, Gon, Sur, Dal} \}$$

Cevap B

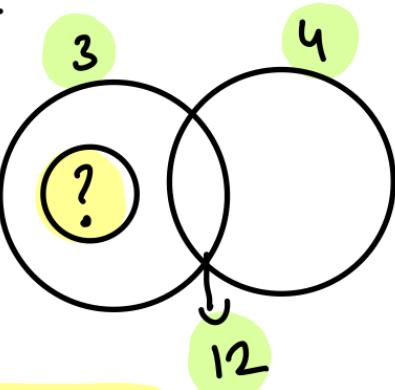
$$A \cup C = \{ \text{Ada, Gon, Zafer, Sur, Dal} \}$$

$$(A \cup C) \cap B = \{ \text{Ada, Sur, Dal} \} \quad \underline{3 \text{ tane}}$$

(8)

$$A = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, 55 \}$$

3 ile bölünenlerden  
12 ile bölünenleri  
çıkarıcaz.



3, 6, ... 54

12, 24, 36, 48

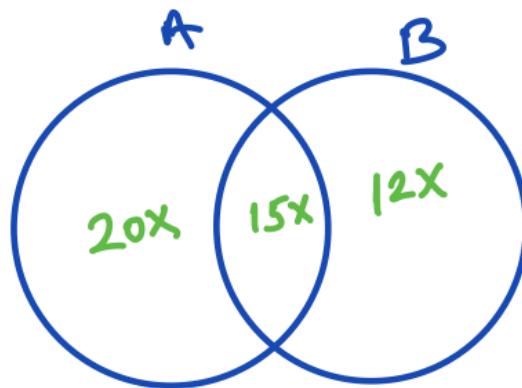
$$\left( \frac{54-3}{3} + 1 \right) - 4 = 18 - 4 = 14$$

Cevap D

g

$$3s(A - B) = \underbrace{20x}_{\sim} = 4s(A - B^I) = \underbrace{15x}_{\sim} = 5s(B - A) = \underbrace{12x}_{\sim}$$

$$A - B^I = A \cap B$$



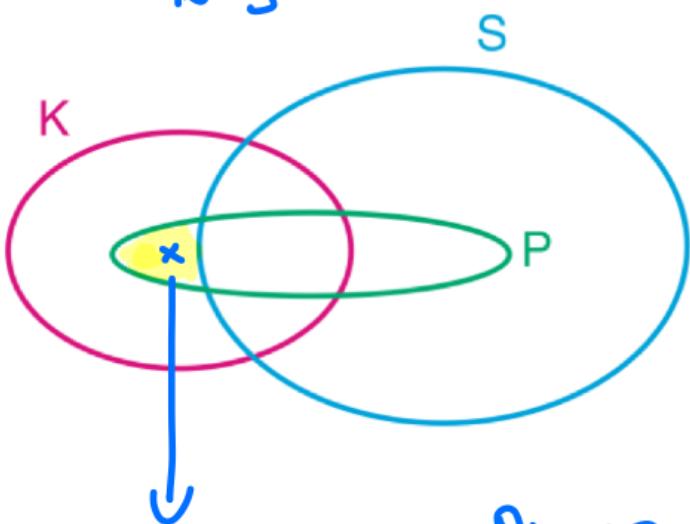
Cevap D

$$S(A \cup B) = 47x \Rightarrow \min 47$$

10

C)

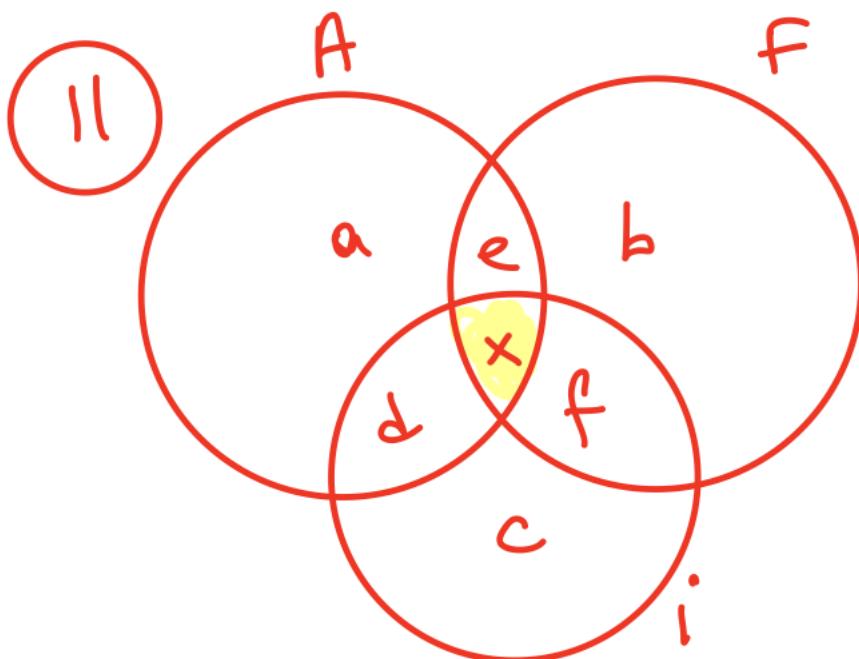
Senayi Sarıya  
boyalı bölgeye yerleştirirsen;



Kemon ve Piyona  
galeri ve saz galomayan  
birisi olur.

Bşlik neden olmaz?  
O zaman diğer kişilerin  
derumları değişirdi.

Cevap C



$$e + f + d = ? \quad \text{(II)} \quad a + b + c + d + e + f + x = 32$$

$$a + d + e + x = 13$$

$$b + f + e + x = 15$$

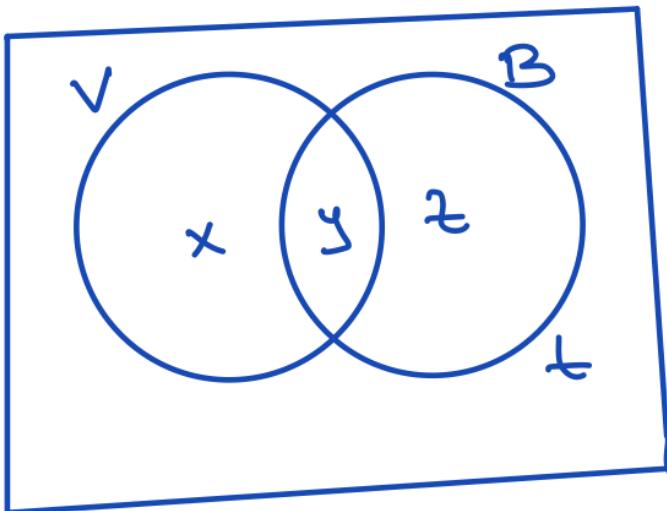
$$+ c + d + f + x = 17$$

$$\text{I} \quad a + b + c + 2d + 2e + 2f + 3x = 45 \quad \text{(x=3)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{I-II} \\ & \cancel{d+e+f+2x=13} \quad 2x=6 \\ & \quad \quad \quad 2x=6 \end{aligned}$$

Cevap C

12



$$\begin{array}{l} z+t=22 \\ x+t=19 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} z+t=22 \\ x+t=19 \end{array} \right\} x+z+2t=41$$

$$x+z+t=27$$

Cevap D

$$t=14$$

13

$S(A) = n$  olsun.

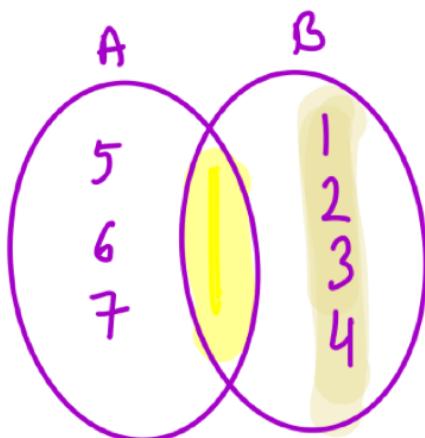
A Kümesinin içinde \* olan  
alt Kümelerinin sayısı

$$2^{n-1} = 32 \text{ ise } n=6 \text{ dir.}$$

Buna göre içinde \* ve □ nin  
olmadığı alt Kümelerinin sayısı  
 $2^{6-2} = 2^4 = 16$  olur.

Cevap D

(14)

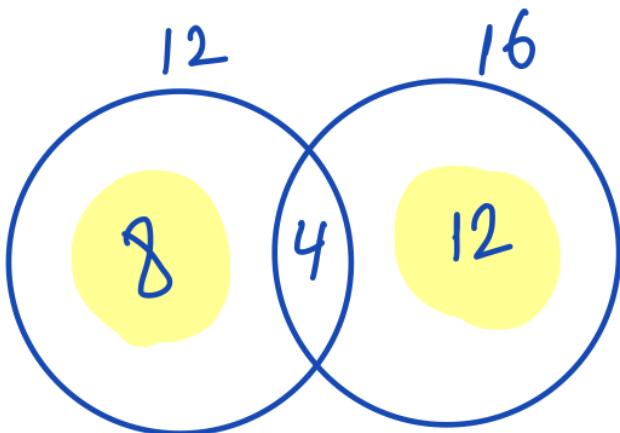


Sarıya boyalı bölgeye  
1, 2, 3 ve 4 ün alt kümelerinden  
her biri gelebilir.

Cevap B

(15)

$$EBOB(12, 16) = 4$$



$$8 + 12 = 20$$

Cevap C

1. I.  $A = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13\}$   
 $S(A) = 6$  sonlu kümeli dir.

II.  $K = \{0, 1\}$      $K = L$   
 $L = \{0, 1\}$      $x \cdot (x-1) = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow x=0 \cup x=1$

III.  $\frac{6}{x} \in \mathbb{Z}$ .  
 $P = \{-3, -2, -1, 1, 2, 3\}$   
 $S(P) = 6$  dir. X

Cevap C

2.  $M = \{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$   
 $S(M) = 7$   
 alt kümeleri sayısı  $2^7$  dir.

Cevap C

(3)

A kumesinde a, b ve c  
elemanlarından yalnızca  
bir tanesi olacak  
Sadece a olsun.

$$A = \{a, \dots\}$$

d, e, f nin  
altı kümeleri  
sayısı  
 $2^3 = 8$  dir.

Dolayısıyla a, b ve c için  
 $8 \cdot 3 = 24$  farklı A kumesi  
yazılır.

Cevap D

(4)

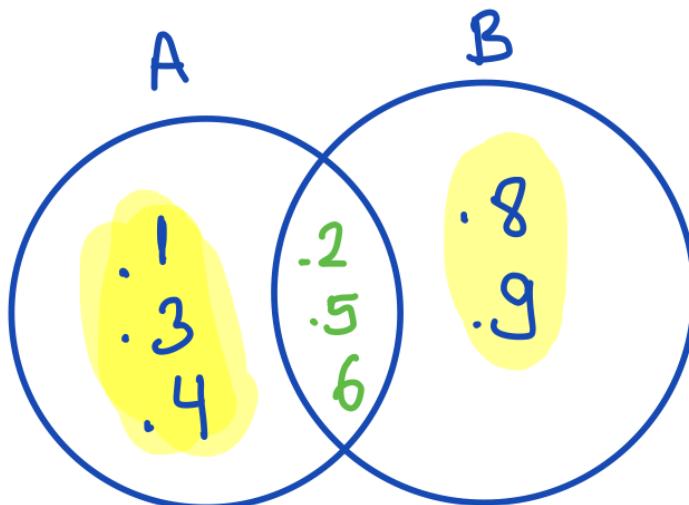
$\{0, 1, 2\} \subset A \subset \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

koşulunu sağlayan kaç farklı 5 elemanlı A kumesi  
yazılır?

$\{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  Cevap B

$$\binom{4}{2} = 6 \text{ olur.}$$

5



Selünde olur.

B Kümesinin elementler  
toplamı  $2+5+6+8+9 = 30$

Cevap D

6

$$A = \{x \mid x < 100, x = 2n, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+\}$$

$$B = \{x \mid x < 151, x = 3n, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+\}$$

$$S(A) : 2, 4, \dots, 98 \rightarrow \frac{98-2}{2} + 1 = 49$$

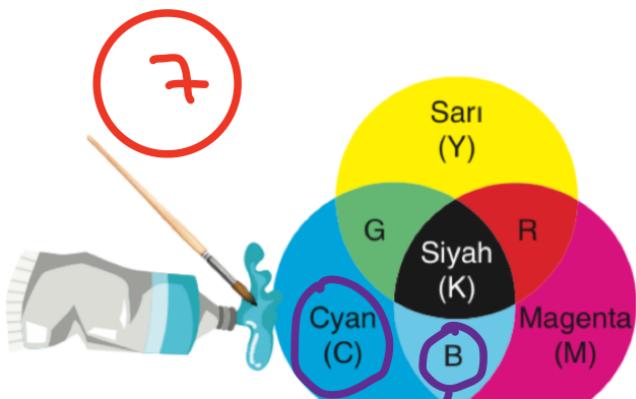
$$S(B) : 3, 6, \dots, 150 \rightarrow \frac{150-3}{3} + 1 = 50$$

$$S(A \cap B) : 6, 12, \dots, 96 \rightarrow \frac{96-6}{6} + 1 = 16$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(A \cup B) &= S(A) + S(B) - S(A \cap B) \\ &= 49 + 50 - 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 83$$

Cevap B

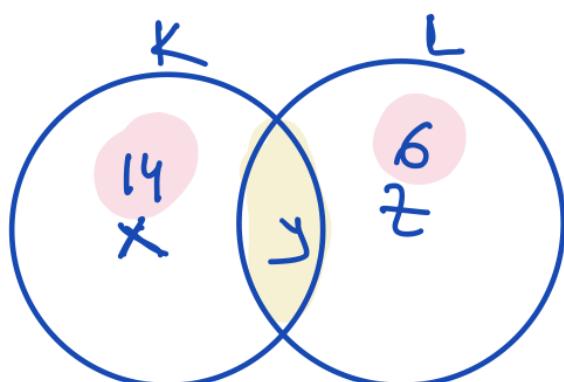


$(C \cap Y) - M'$

$(C \cap Y) \cap M$

B Cevap A

8



$$14 + y + 6 + z = 40$$

Cevap C

$$2y + ?0 = 40$$

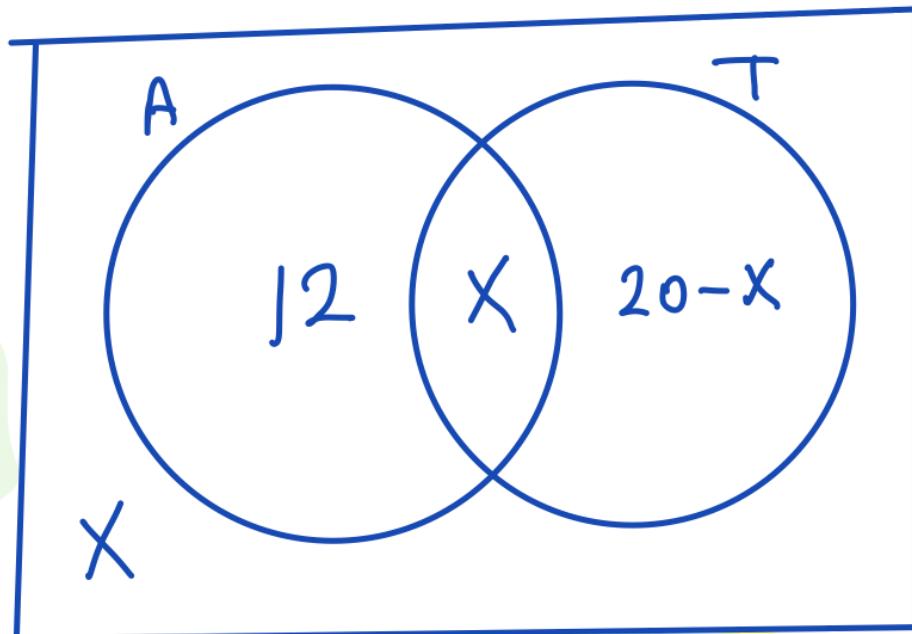
$$2y = 20$$

y = 10

(9)

$$A \cap T^I = A - T$$

Cevap A



$$32 + X = 36 \quad X = 4$$

(10)

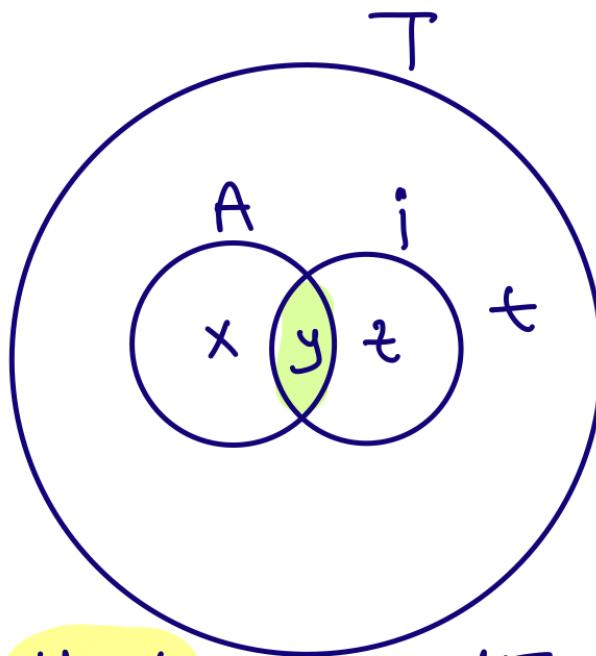
	Erkek	Kız
G+	x	y
G-	z	t

Cevap A

$$\begin{aligned} y + z + t &= 27 & y + t &= 9 \\ x + t + y &= 14 & x + \cancel{y + t} + z &= 18 \\ \hline 5 & 9 & \downarrow 5 & \downarrow 9 & 18 \end{aligned}$$

32

11



$$y = t$$

$$x + z = 15$$

$$x + y + z + t \\ = 19$$

$$x + y + z = 17$$

$$y = 2 \\ t = 2$$

CevapB

12

$$A = \{x: x \text{ bir üçgen}\}$$

$$B = \{x: x \text{ bir çeşitkenar üçgen}\}$$

$$D = \{x: x \text{ bir ikizkenar üçgen}\}$$

$$E = \{x: x \text{ bir eşkenar üçgen}\}$$

- I. Her ikizkenar üçgen bir eşkenar üçgen değildir.  $D \not\subseteq E$

+ II.



$$B \cup D = A$$

CevapC

+ III.  $D - E$ : Eşkenar olmayan ikizkenar  $\neq \emptyset$  üçgenler vardır.

1

7	7	7
7	6	7
7	5	7

1

a → ②  
b → ②

1    3    1

Karelerin içine yazılan  
Sayılar tensildir.

$$a+b=4$$

Cevap C

②  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$

Burdan 2 tone      Burdan 1  
↑ tone

5 — — —

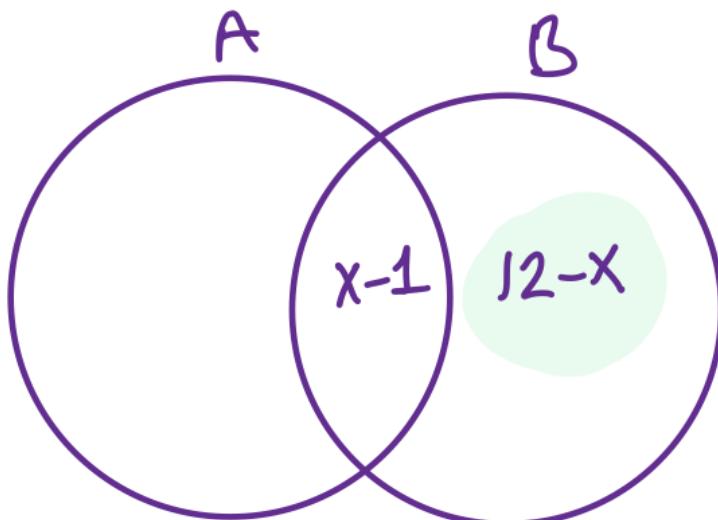
$$\binom{4}{2} \cdot \binom{5}{1} = 6 \cdot 5 = 30$$

Cevap E

$$s(A \cap B) = x - 1$$

3

- $s(A - B^c) = x - 1$
- $s[B - (A \cap B)] = 2x + 3$
- $s(B) = 11$



Cevap E

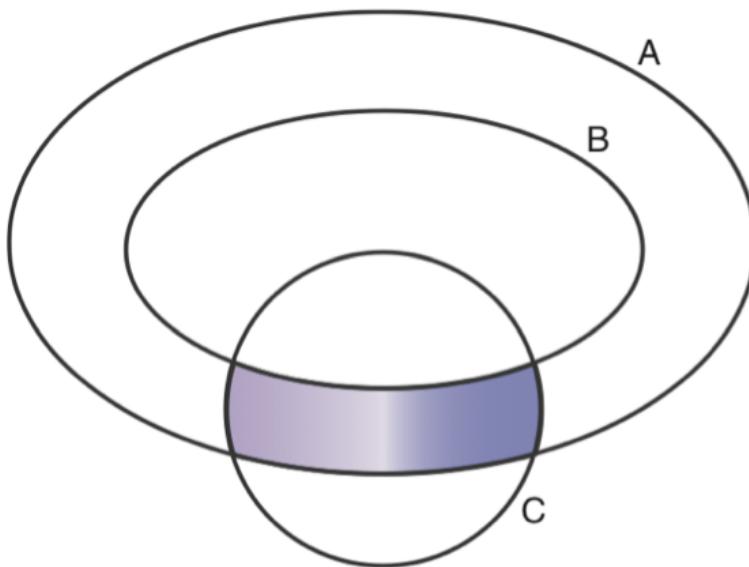
$$2x + 3 = 12 - x$$

$$3x = 9$$

$$x = 3$$

$$s(A \cap B) = x - 1 = 2$$

4



I.  $A \cap (C - B)$

II.  $C \cap (A - B)$

III.  $B \cap (A - C)$

I-II

Cevap B

(5)

$$A = \{a, e, \dot{U}, o, \ddot{U}, \ddot{o}\}$$

$$2^5 + 2^5 - 2^4 = 48$$

a veya e nin bulunduğu  
48 kart var.

Tam Kart Sayısı  $2^6 = 64$

$64 - 48 = 16$  olduğundan 17. Kartta  
kesinlikle a veya e bulunur.

Cevap D

(6)

$$(A \cap B) \cup (A - B) = \{x : x \text{ çift bir rakam}\}$$

$$B = \{x : x, 12 \text{ nin pozitif bölenleri}\}$$

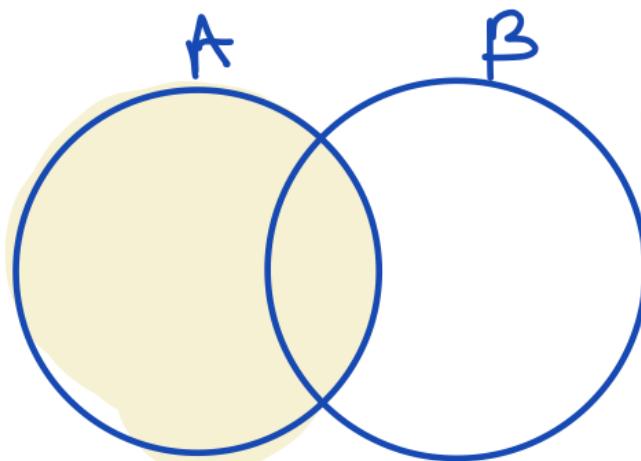
kümeleri veriliyor.

Buna göre,  $s(A \cup B) - s(A \cap B)$  kaçtır?

(5)

$$B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12\}$$

Cevap C



$$A = \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{2, 4, 6\} \quad (A \cup B) - (A \cap B) = \{0, 1, 3, 8, 12\}$$

7

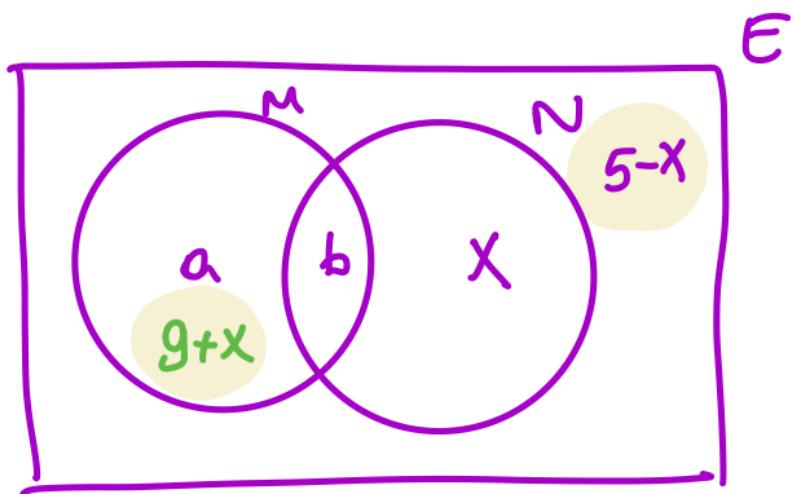


Cevap B

$-2, -1, 0, 1, 2$   
5 tane dir.

8

$$E - M = M^I = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$



Cevap D

$$(a+b) - (b+x) = 9$$

$$a - x = 9$$

$$a = 9 + x$$

$$S(E - N)$$

$$S(N')$$

$$= g + x + 5 - x = 14$$

9

	İnci	Güven	Ebru
Kitap okuma	1		
İnternet	3	1	2
Yüzme		3	
Alışveriş	2	4	4
Bisiklet			3
Matematik	4	2	1
Resim			

$$(A_2 \cap A_3)^I \cap (A_1 \cup A_4)$$

$$A_2 = \{N, i\} \quad A_3 = \{i, Y, B\}$$

$$A_2 \cap A_3 = \{i\}$$

$$A_1 = \{K, i, M\}$$

$$A_4 = \{A, M\}$$

$$(A_2 \cap A_3)^I = \{K, Y, A, B, M, R\}$$

$$A_1 \cup A_4 = \{A, K, i, M\}$$

Kesişimleri 3  
elemanlıdır.

Cevap D

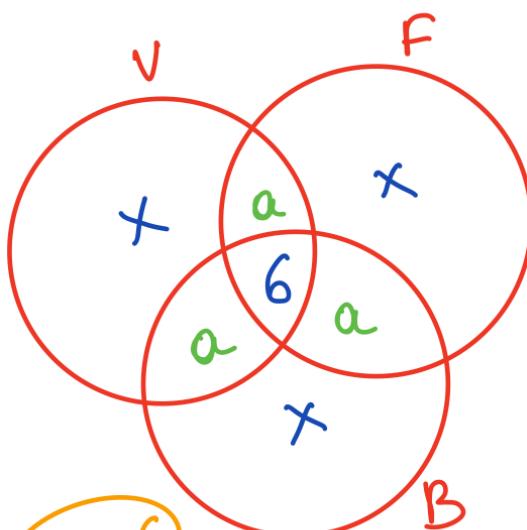
10

$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$  ve  $B = \{-1, -2, -3, -4, -5\}$   
kümeleri veriliyor.

$$C = \{x \cdot y \mid x \in A \text{ ve } y \in B\}$$

$\begin{array}{l} 5 \text{ tane} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \cdot (-1) = -1 \\ 1 \cdot (-2) = -2 \\ : \\ 1 \cdot (-5) = -5 \end{array} \right. \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} 2 \cdot (-3) = -6 \\ 2 \cdot (-4) = -8 \\ 2 \cdot (-5) = -10 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ tane} \\ \text{Cevap D} \end{array} \right\}$
$\begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ tane} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \cdot (-3) = -9 \\ 3 \cdot (-4) = -12 \\ 3 \cdot (-5) = -15 \end{array} \right. \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} 4 \cdot (-4) = -16 \\ 4 \cdot (-5) = -20 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ tane} \\ \text{14 tane} \end{array} \right\}$
	$5 \cdot (-5) = -25 \left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ tane} \\ \text{Cevap D} \end{array} \right\}$

11



Cevap C

$$3x + 3a + 6 = 60$$

$$3x + 3a = 54$$

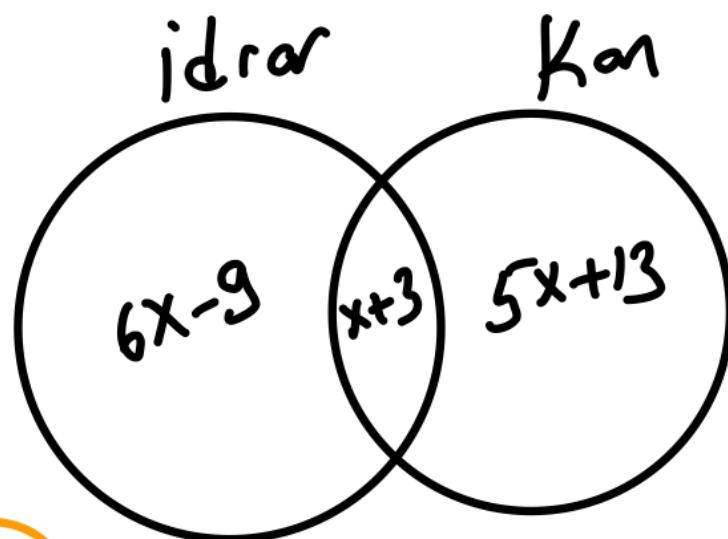
$$a + x = 18$$

0 18

Voleybol oynayanlar  $\frac{x+6+2a}{18} = 24$   
min

12

Tahlil Sayısı	
İdrar	$7x - 6$
Kan	$6x + 16$

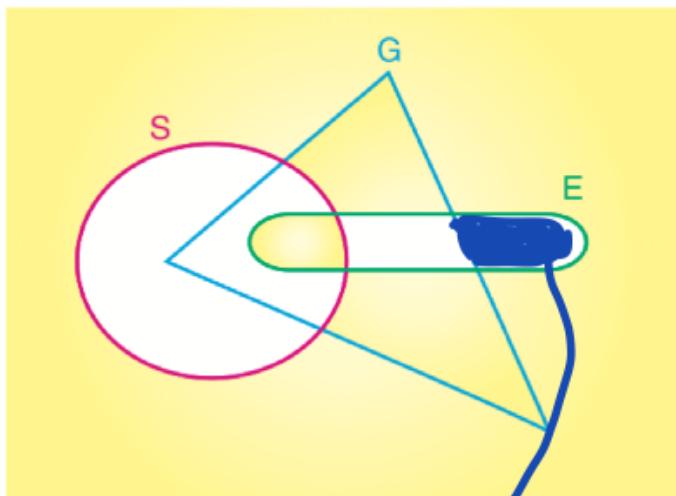


Cevap D

$$12x + 7 = 115$$
$$12x = 108$$

$$x = 9$$

1



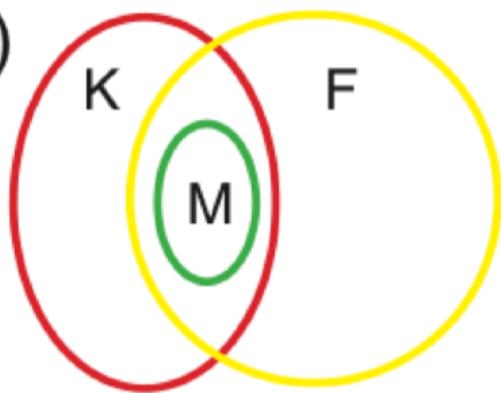
Cevap D

Siyah gözlü olmayan  
gözlükli olmayan  
erkek öğrenci

2

motosiklete binmeyi seven her genç, kayak  
yapmayı ve festivallere katılmayı seviyor.

A)



Cevap A

③ Küme  $n$  elemanlı olsun,

$$2^{n+x} = 64 \quad 2^{n+x-y} = 16$$

$$n+x=6 \quad \frac{n+x-y}{6}=4$$

$n=0$  olabilir.

$$y=2$$

$$x+y_{\max} = 8$$

Cevap D

④

$$\underline{1} \longrightarrow \binom{4}{2} = 6$$

Kümenin 4 elemanlı alt  
kümeinin 6 tanesinde 1,

6      //      2

6      //      3

6      //      4

6      //      5

bulunur.

$$6 \cdot (1+2+3+4+5) = 6 \cdot 15 = 90$$

Cevap C

(5)

$$C \cap (A \cup B) = (A \cup B) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

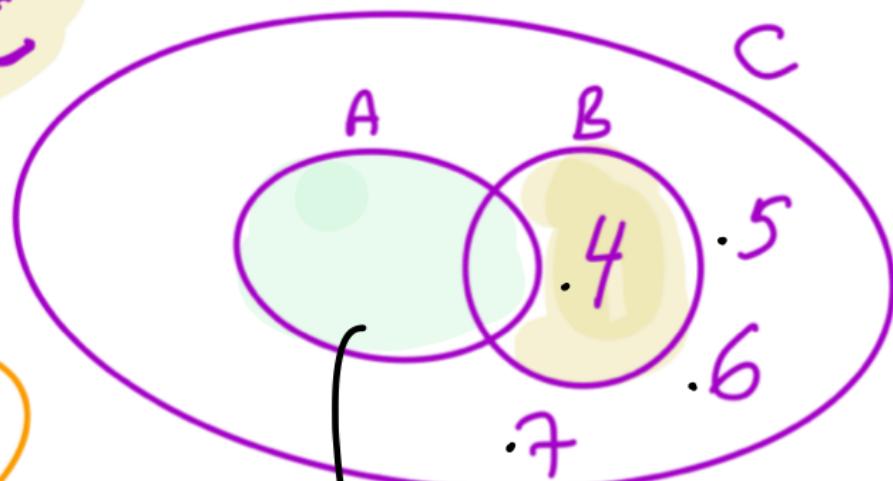
$$C \cap A^c = \{4, 5, 6, 7\} \text{ dir.}$$

$$C - A = \{4, 5, 6, 7\}$$

$$B - A = \{4\}$$

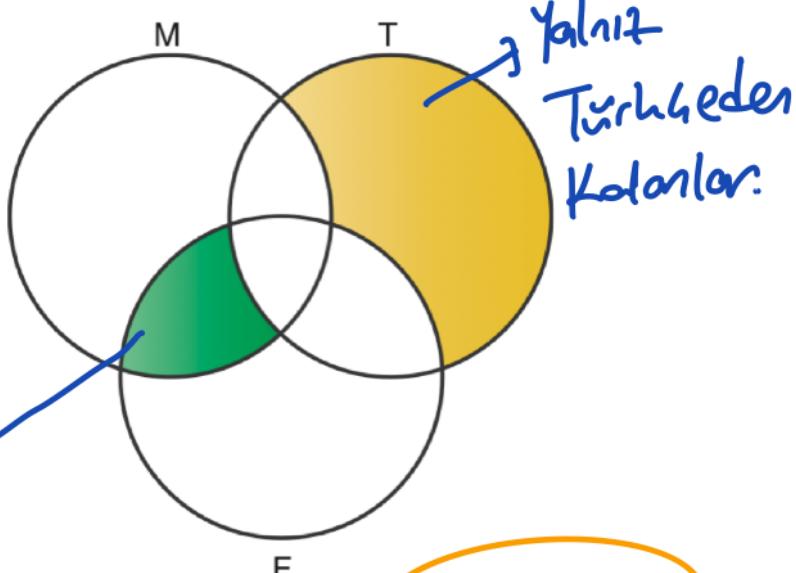
AUBCC

Cevap E



$$A = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

(6)

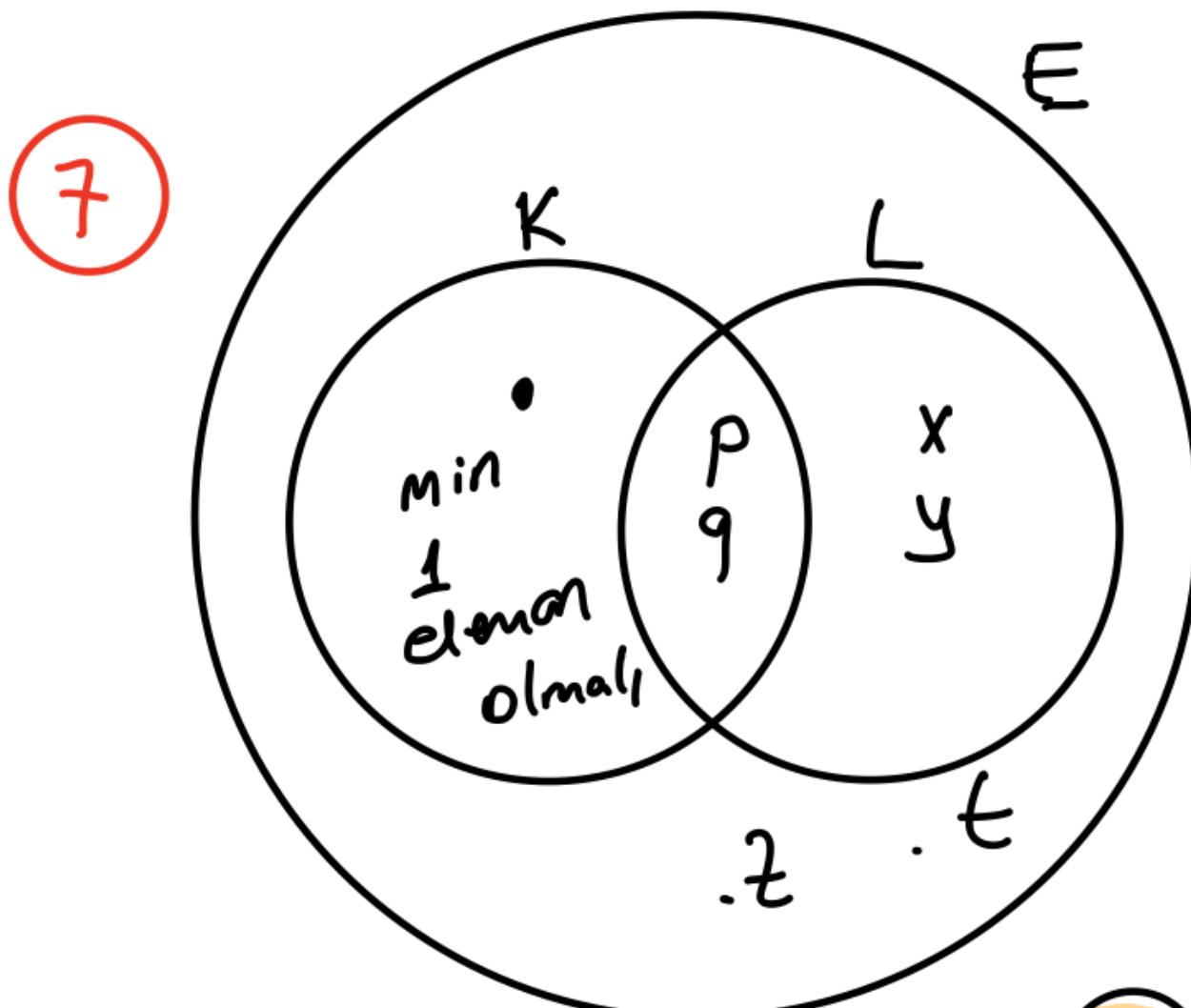


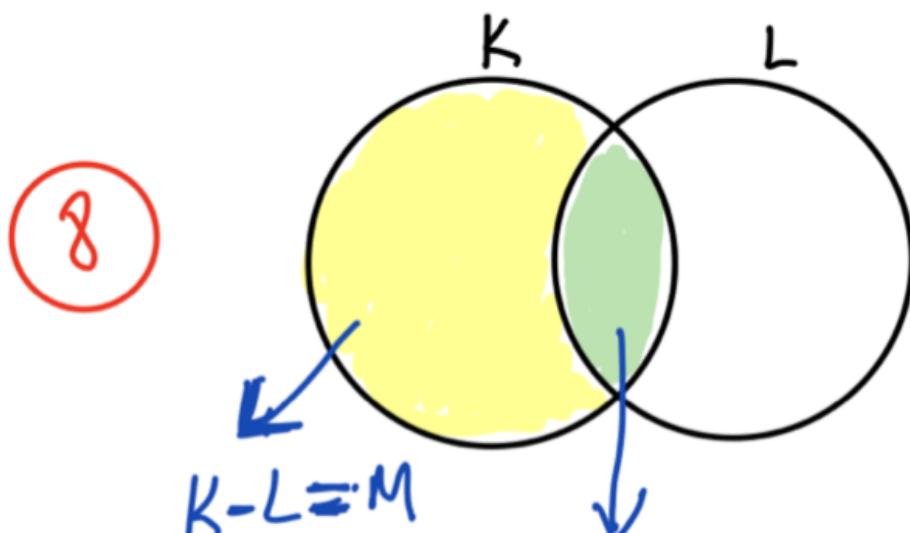
Mat ve fizikten  
kalıp türkçeden  
geçerler.

Cevap E

	Matematik	Fizik	Türkçe
Arda	45	40	25
Beril	65	85	45
Canan	55	15	75
Deniz	35	20	75
Eda	40	50	40

Deniz ve Beril.



II. YOL

$$K - L = M$$

$$K - (K - L)$$

$$= K - (K \cap L')$$

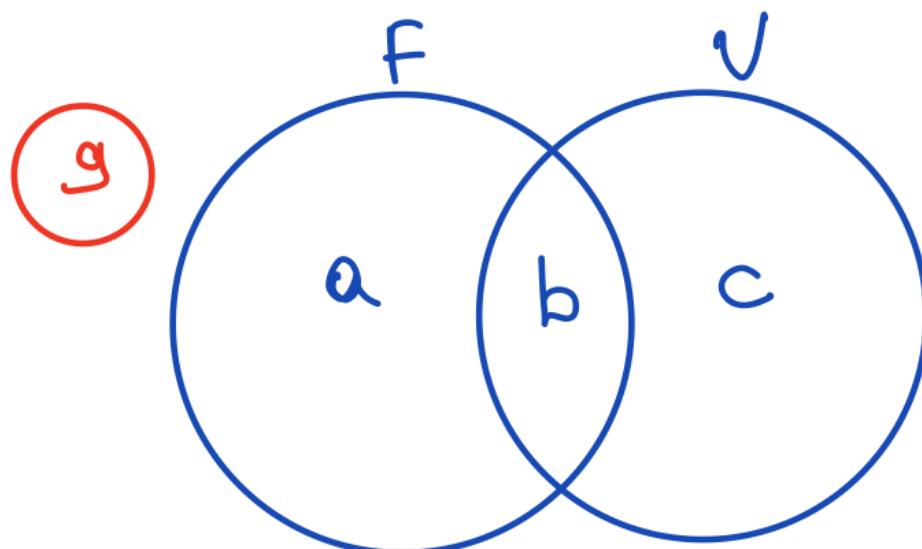
$$= K \cap (K \cap L')'$$

$$= K \cap (K' \cup L)$$

$$(K \cap K') \cup (K \cap L)$$

$$\phi \cup (K \cap L) = K \cap L$$

Cevap D



$c < a$

$$a + b + c = 2(a + c)$$
$$a + b + c = 2a + 2c$$

$$b = a + c$$

$c < a < b$

Cevap D

10

Birinci bileşeni  $-1$  olanlar için

$-1, \sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3}$

Birinci bileşeni  $1$  olanlar için

$-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{-1}, -\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}$

Birinci bileşeni  $-\sqrt{2}$  olanlar için

$-2, \sqrt{6}, -\sqrt{6}$

Birinci bileşeni  $\sqrt{2}$  olanlar için

$-\sqrt{6}, \sqrt{6}$

Birinci bileşeni  $-\sqrt{3}$  olanlar için

-3

Cevap C

(11)

1	2	3	4	5	6	•••	60
						•••	
						•••	

1. satır  
2. satır

- 2 nin Katalı olanlar.

$$2, 4, 6, \dots, 60 \rightarrow \frac{60-2}{2} + 1 = 30$$

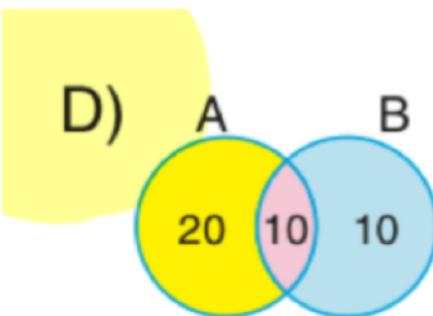
- 3 ün Katalı olanlar.

$$3, 6, 9, \dots, 60 \rightarrow \frac{60-3}{3} + 1 = 20$$

- 6 in Katalı olanlar.

$$6, 12, \dots, 60 \rightarrow \frac{60-6}{6} + 1 = 10$$

Cevap D



12

$$\text{I. } A \uparrow B = (A - B)' = (A \cap B')' = A' \cup B$$

$$B \uparrow A = (B - A)' = (B \cap A')' = B' \cup A$$

$$A \uparrow B \neq B \uparrow A \quad (\text{Yanlış})$$

---

$$\text{II. } (A \uparrow B)' = (A' \cup B)' = A \cap B' \checkmark$$

---

$$\text{III. } A \uparrow A = (A - A)' = \emptyset' = E \checkmark$$

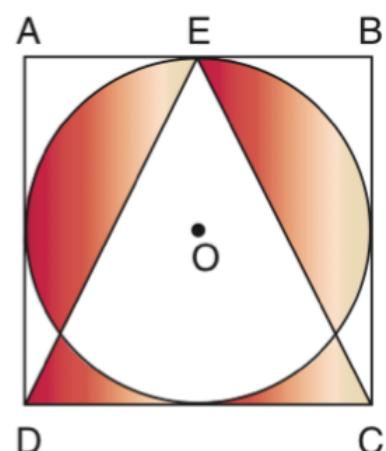
Cevap E

B3

- . Yandaki şekilde;
- ABCD karesi A kümesini
  - DEC üçgeni B kümesini
  - O merkezli daire C kümesini ifade etmektedir.

Buna göre taralı bölge,

- ✓ I.  $[A \cap (B - C)] \cup (C - B)$
- ✓ II.  $(B \cup C) - (B \cap C)$
- ✓ III.  $[B - (A \cap B \cap C)] \cup [(A \cap C) - B]$



Cevap E

1

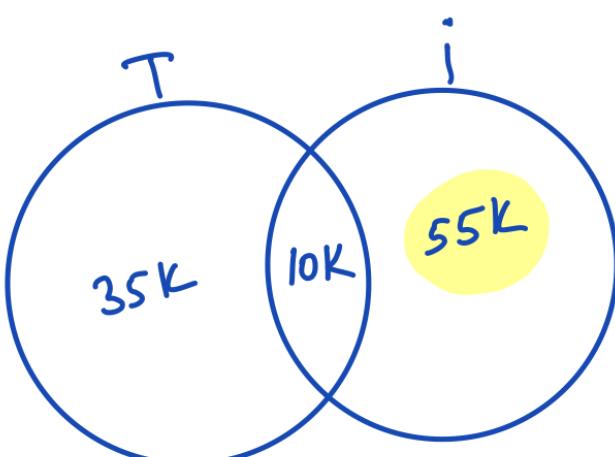
$n$  elemanlı bir Kümenin  
alt Kümelerinin sayısı  
 $2^n$  ise Kuvvet Kümesinin  
alt Kümelerinin sayısı

$$2^{(2^n)} = 2^{32} \Rightarrow 2^n = 32 \\ \Rightarrow n = 5$$

Cevap B

2

Okul  
100K



$$10K = 50$$

$$K = 5$$

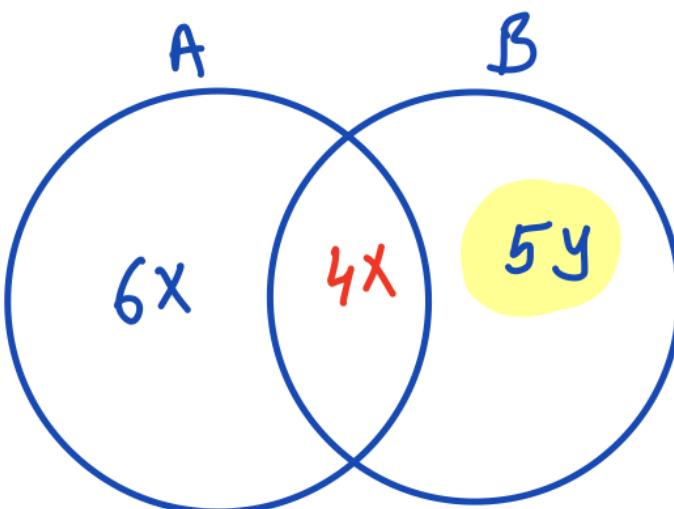
$$55K = 275$$

Cevap D

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}S(A) &= 10x \\S(B) &= 10y \\ \text{oLSUNI}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}4x + 5y &= 10y \\4x &= 5y\end{aligned}$$



$$10x + 5y = 56$$

$$10 \cdot \frac{5y}{4} + 5y = 56$$

$$\frac{70y}{4} = 56$$

$$5y = 16$$

Cevap C

4

A, B ve C birer küme olmak üzere,

$A \subseteq (B \cup C)$  ise ( $A \subseteq B$  veya  $A \subseteq C$ )

önermesi veriliyor.

C)

{ $\alpha, \beta$ }{ $\alpha$ }{ $\beta, \theta$ }

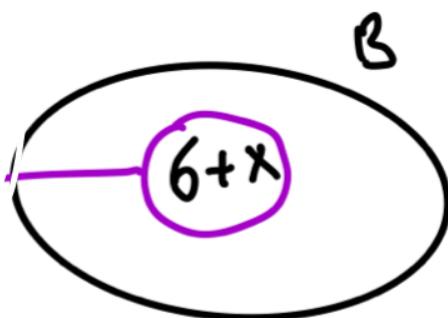
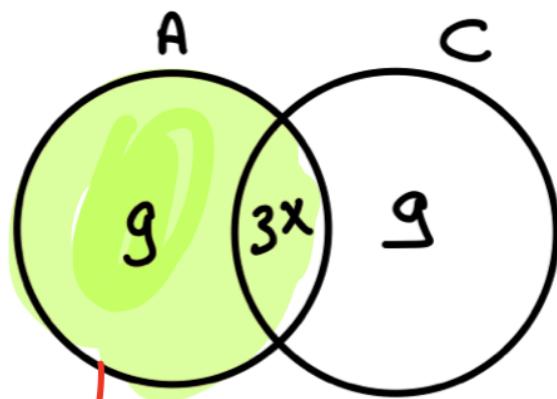
$$\{\alpha, \beta\} \subseteq \{\alpha\} \cup \{\beta, \theta\} = \{\alpha, \beta, \theta\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \{\alpha, \beta\} \subseteq \{\alpha\} \text{ veya } \{\alpha, \beta\} \subseteq \{\beta, \theta\}$$

*Yanlış*                           *Yanlış*

Cevap C

(5)



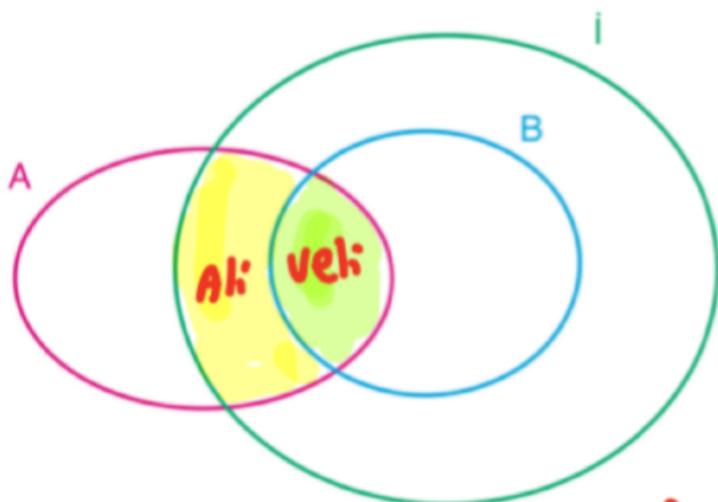
Cevap C

$$\begin{aligned}24 + 4x &= 40 \\4x &= 16 \\x &= 4\end{aligned}$$

$$g + 3x = g + 12 = \boxed{21}$$

(6)

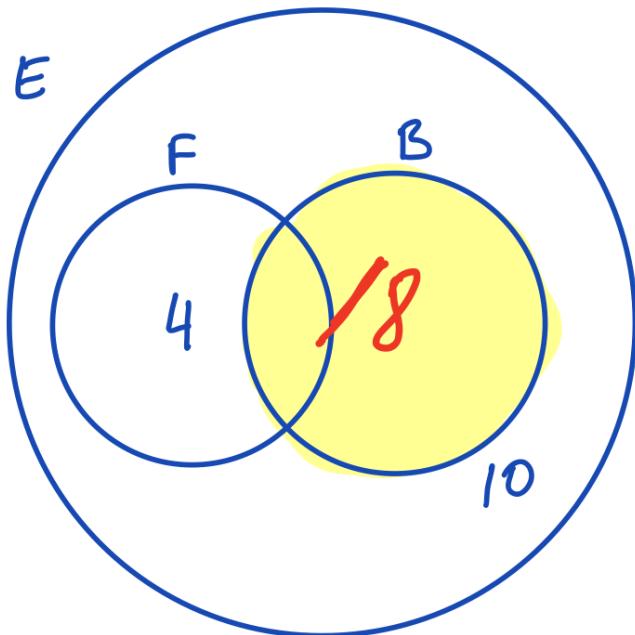
	Ankara	Bursa	İstanbul
Ali	+	-	+
Veli	+	+	+
Selami	+	+	-
<hr/>			
Sami	-	-	-



Selami Ankara ve Bursayı  
gördüyse mutlaka İstanbulu da görmüş olurdu.

Cevap C

(7)



$$S(F \cap B) = 5$$

doğru olmaya bilir.

Cevap E

(8)

$$A = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad B = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$A \cup B = (A \cap B) \cup C$$

$$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} = \{2, 3\} \cup C$$

Cevap C

$$C = \{1, 4, 5, \dots\}$$

2 ve 3 ~  $2^2 = 4$  tane

9

$$A_n = \{n, n+1, n+2, n+3\}$$

$$A_p = \{p, p+1, p+2, p+3\}$$

$$A_{p+1} = \{p+1, p+2, p+3, p+4\}$$

$$A_{p+2} = \{p+2, p+3, p+4, p+5\}$$

$$A_p \cap A_{p+1} \cap A_{p+2} = \textcircled{2}$$

Cevap C

10

Kadir  $\rightarrow$  16 sayıHamza  $\rightarrow$  14 sayı

Toplam 30 sayı yazılmış,

 $S(A \cup B) = 27$  ise ortak

olarak yazılıkları 3 sayı

varır. Toplamları max

$$40 + 39 + 38 = 117 \text{ olur,}$$

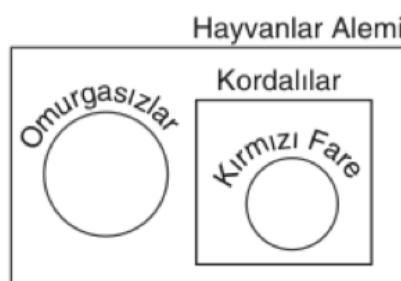
Cevap D

II

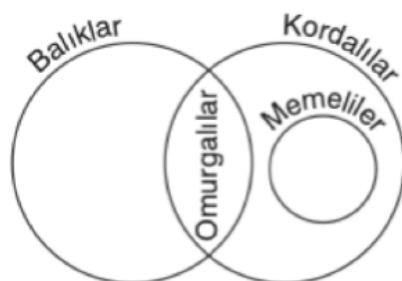
I



II



III



I-II degrunder.

Cevap B

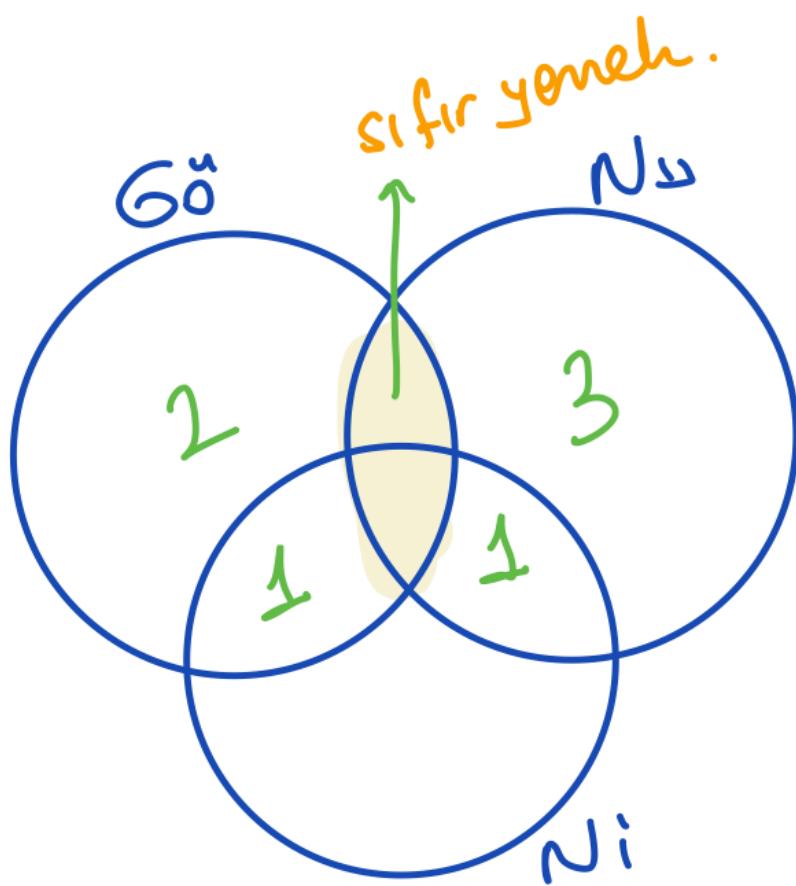
(12)

Cenap C

Ali	Oya
Ece	Zeynel
Can	Kasım
Murat	Ece
Ela	Refik
Akif	Gül
Neşe	Ela
Gül	Ahmet
Zeynel	

$$\begin{aligned}B - A^I &= B \cap A \\ \Rightarrow S(B \cap A) &= 4\end{aligned}$$

13



$$2 + 1 + 1 + 3 = 7$$

Cevap B

1

- I.  $\{5\} \cup A = A \rightarrow 5 \in A$
- II.  $\{5\} - A = \emptyset \rightarrow 5 \in A$
- III.  $s[\{5\} \cap A] = 1 \rightarrow 5 \in A$
- IV.  $\{5\} \subset A^I \rightarrow 5 \notin A$

I-II-III

Cevap D

2

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$B = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$$

kümeleri veriliyor.

Cevap C

•  $\binom{3}{2} = 3$  tanesi Bnin alt  
kümesi  
değil.

$$\frac{\frac{4}{5}}{\frac{5}{6}} - \frac{3}{1} \cdot 3 = 9$$

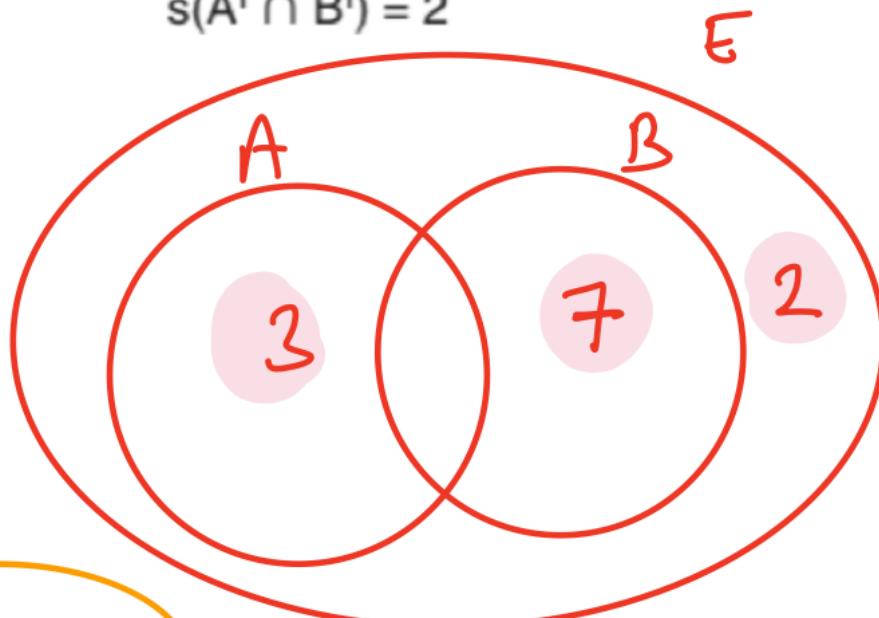
$$9 + 3 = 12$$

(3)

$$s(A \setminus B) = 3$$

$$s(A^I \cup B^I) = 12 \quad (A \cap B)^I$$

$$s(A^I \cap B^I) = 2$$



Cevap B

$$s(B - A) = 7$$

4

$$A = \{x : 0 < x < 100, x \in \mathbb{Z}^+\}$$

$$B = \{y : 0 < y < 100, y \in \mathbb{Z}^+\}$$

$$A = \{1, 2, \dots, 99\}$$

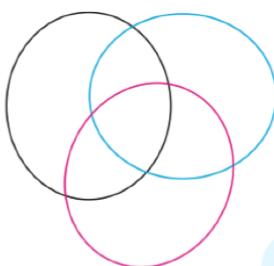
$$B = \{1, 2, \dots, 99\}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1, \rightarrow 99 \text{ } \textcircled{1} \\ 2, \rightarrow 98, 99 \text{ } \textcircled{2} \\ \vdots \\ 99, \rightarrow 99, 98, \dots, 1 \text{ } \textcircled{99} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{99 \cdot 100}{2} = 4950$$

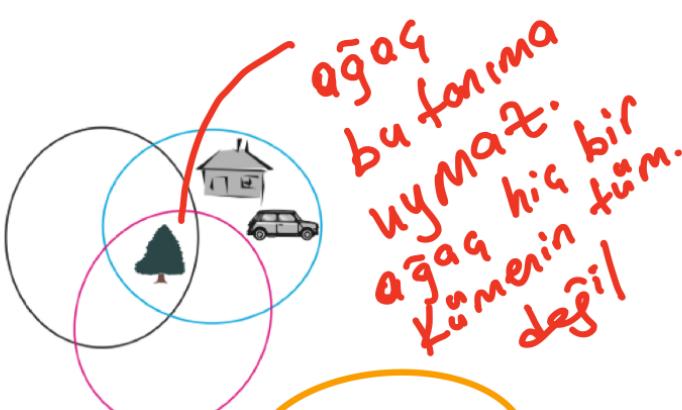
Cevap E

(5)



Kenan arsasına yandaki gibi üç küme çizmiştir. Kenan evini bu kümelerden sadece birine ait bölgeye yapacak, aracını bu kümelerden en çok ikisine ait bölgeye park edecek ve bu kümelerden en az birinin tümleyeni olan bölgeye ağaç dikecektir.

E)



Cevap E

(6)

$$2x-3 < x+2$$

$$x < 5$$

$$3x-2 \in A.$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x-2 < 5$$

$$\frac{1}{3} / \quad 3x < 7$$

$$2x < \frac{14}{3}$$

Cevap B

..., 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 → B

$$S(B \cap \mathbb{N}^+) = 4$$

7)  $A = \{-2, 3, 5, 7, 8\}$

toplam 21 olur.

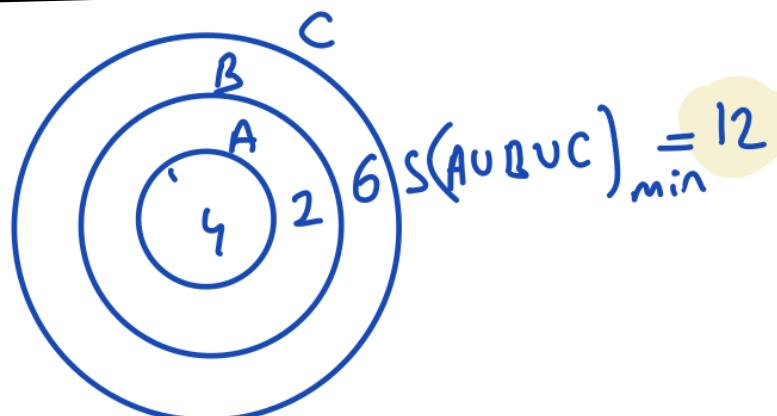
$-16, -14, -10, -6, 15, 21, 24, 35, 40, 56$

$\begin{matrix} -16, -14, -10, -6, 15, 21, 24, 35, 40, 56 \\ \swarrow \quad \swarrow \quad \swarrow \quad \swarrow \quad \swarrow \quad \swarrow \quad \swarrow \quad \swarrow \\ -2 \quad 8 \quad 3 \quad 5 \quad 7 \quad 8 \end{matrix}$

diğerleri de  
elde edilir.

Cevap D

8)



$S(A \cup B \cup C)_{max} = 22$

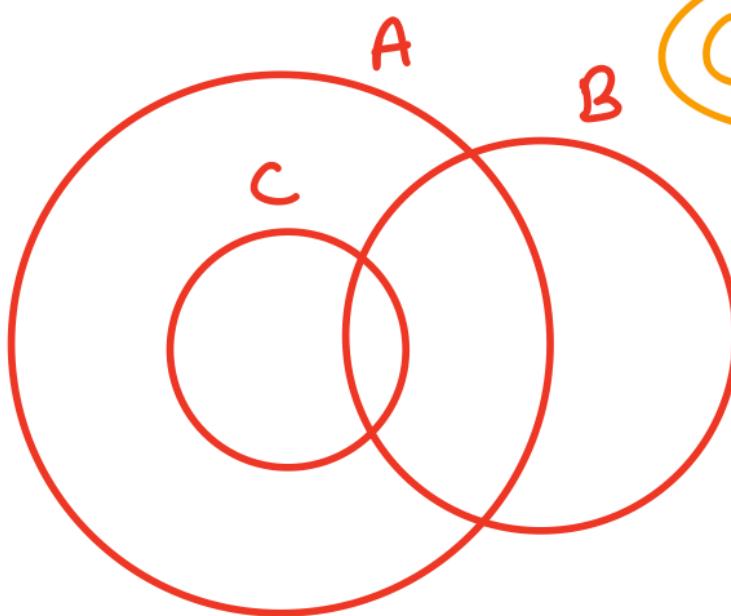
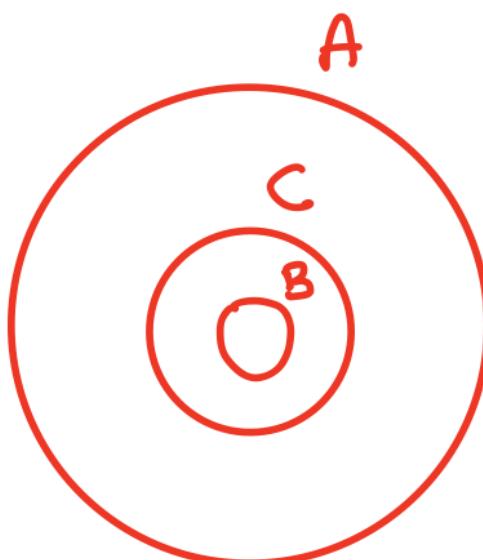
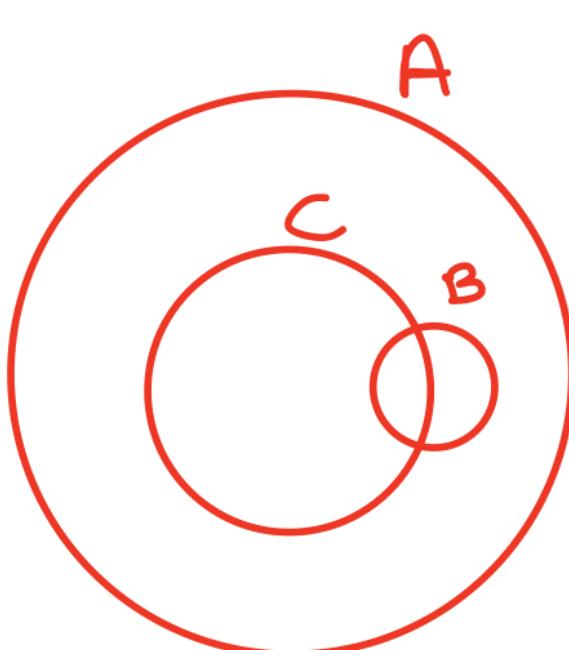
$12 < S(A \cup B \cup C) < 22$

11 değer olur.

Cevap C

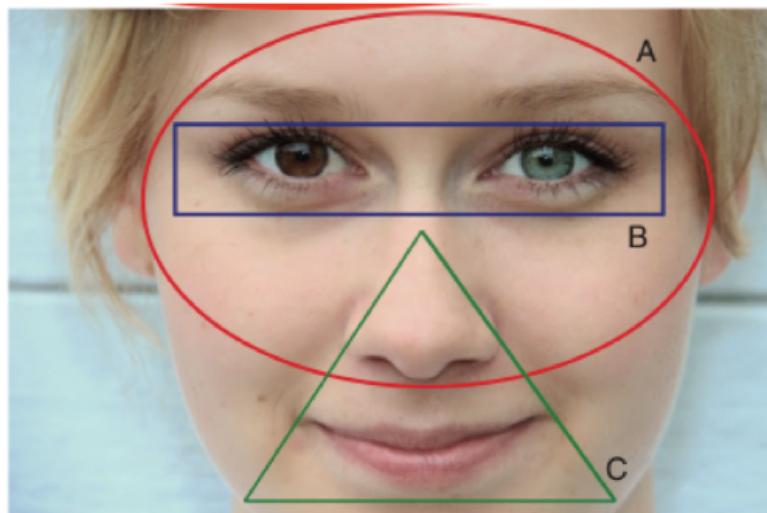
9

- I.  $(A \cap C) \neq \emptyset$
- II.  $(B - C) \subset A$
- III.  $(B \cap C) \subset A$



Cevap E

10



Yukarıda bir insanın yüzünde yer alan bölgeleri eleman kabul eden A, B ve C kümeleri verilmiştir.

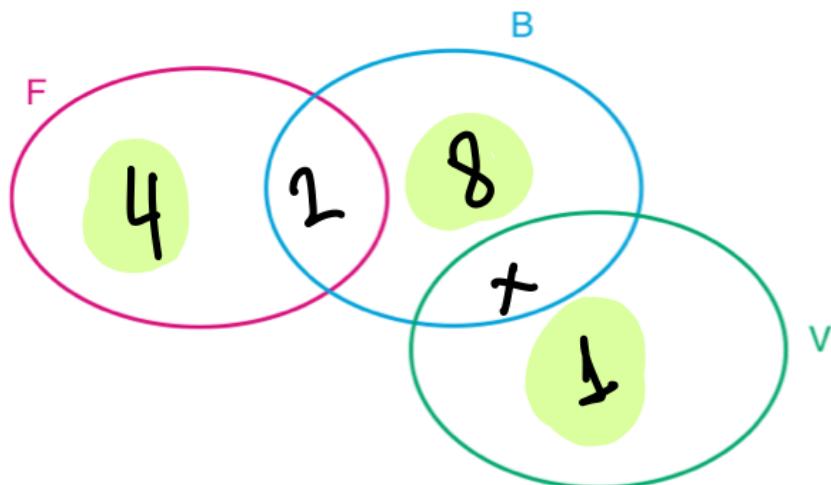
Buna göre,

- I.  $A / (B \cup C) = \{\text{kaşlar}\}$
- II.  $C / (A \cup B) = \{\text{burun, dudak}\}$
- III.  $(A \cap B) \cup C = \{\text{kahverengi göz, yeşil göz, burun, dudak}\}$

~~I-III~~  
Cevap D

1

Futbol	Basketbol	Voleybol	Öğrenci Sayısı
✓			4
	✓		8
		✓	1
✓	✓		2
	✓	✓	x



$$10 + x = 2 \cdot 13$$

$$x = 16$$

Cevap C

(2)

$$A_1 = \{b, f, a\}$$

$$A_2 = \{e, i, h, o\}$$

$$A_3 = \{y, z, e, s\}$$

$$A_4 = \{a, i, n\}$$

$$A_5 = \{z, k, t\}$$

$A_1 - A_3$  ayrılk

$A_2 - A_3$  //

$A_2 - A_5$  //

$A_3 - A_4$  //

$A_4 - A_5$  //

5 tane olur.

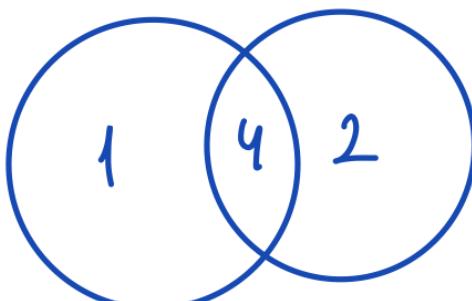
Cevap C

(3)

$$\binom{n}{2} = 6 \Rightarrow n = 4 \text{ denek}$$

A ve B kümelerinin dörder  
elemanları aynıdır.

A      B



Cevap B

$$S(A \cup B) = 7$$

4

$K = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$  ve  $L = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$  kümeleri için,

$$M \subset L$$

$$s(K \setminus M) = 3$$

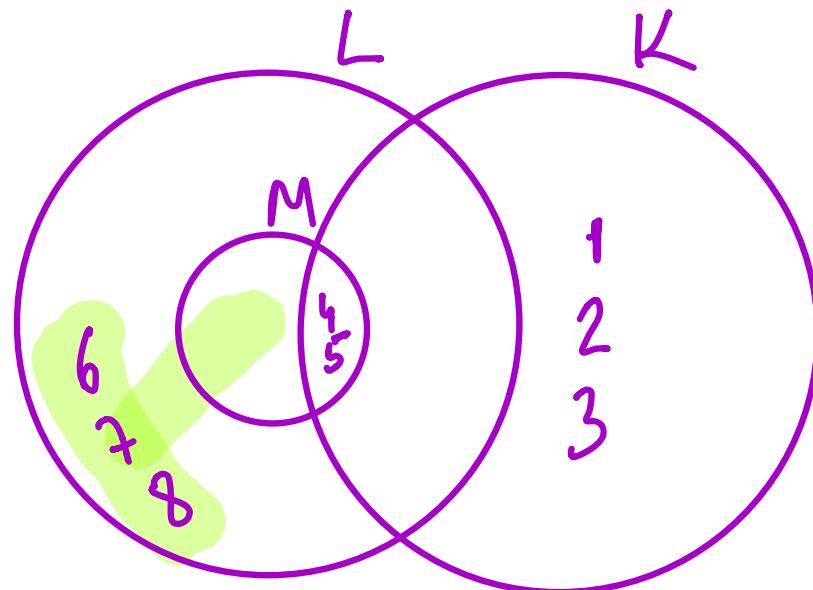
$$M \subset \{\overbrace{4, 5, 6, 7, 8}^L\}$$

$$M = \{4, 5, \dots\}$$

$$2^3 = 8 \text{ tane}$$

M Kümesi  
yazılabilir.

Cevap D



(5)

A ve B iki küme olmak üzere,

$$\frac{s(A)}{s(A \cap B)} = \frac{4}{3} \text{ ve } \frac{s(B)}{s(A \cap B)} = \frac{6}{5}$$

(5)    (3)

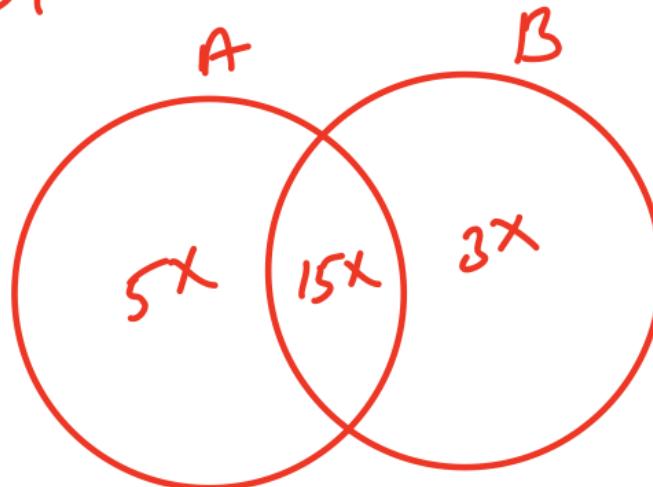
olduğuna göre,  $s(A \cup B)$  en az kaçtır?

$$s(A) = 20x$$

$$s(B) = 18x$$

$$s(A \cap B) = 15x$$

Cevap E



$$s(A \cup B) = 23x$$

min 23

(6)

3

3 elemanlı bulunacak.

$$A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

Kalan 5 tane den 2  
eleman seçilir.

$$\binom{5}{2} = 10$$

Cevap D

7

$$\begin{aligned} A - \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} &= \{6, 7\} \\ \{1, 3, 4, 7, 8\} - A &= \{1, 3, 8\} \\ A \cup \{1, 4, 6, 8, 9\} &= \{1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9\} \\ A = \{6, 7, \dots\} \text{ olacak.} & \\ A = \{4, 7, \dots\} \text{ olacak.} & \\ \Rightarrow A = \{2, \dots\} \text{ olacak.} & \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \{2, 4, 6, 7\}$$

Cevap D

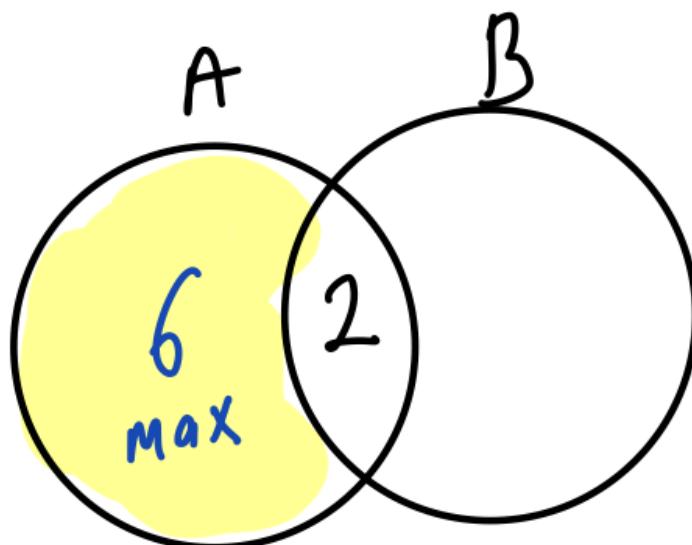
8

	Uyguladığı işlem	Bulduğu kümenin eleman sayısı
Onur	Birleşim	8
Konur	Kesişim	2
Münir	Fark	x

Buna göre, x en çok kaçtır?

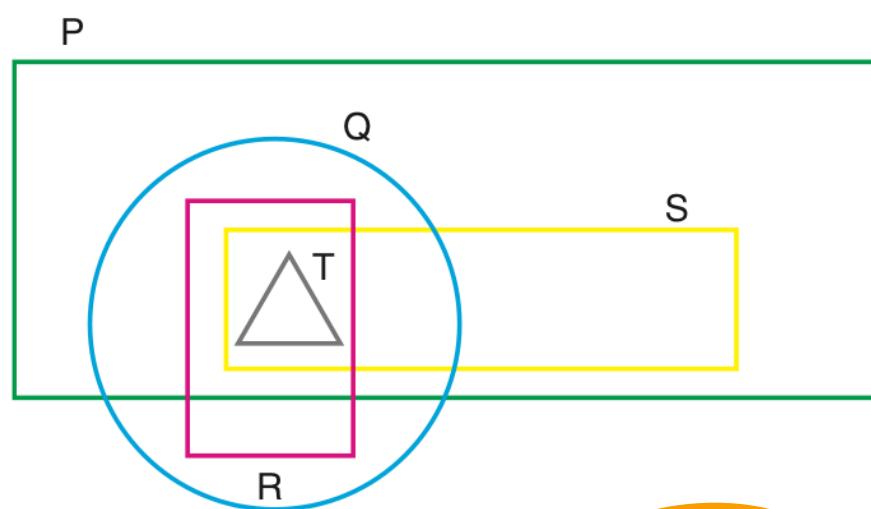
$$s(A \cup B) = 8 \quad s(A \cap B) = 2$$

$$s(A - B)_{\max}?$$



Cevap D

9



Cevap B

B)



(10)

$$A = \{x : 11 < x < 102, x = 3 \cdot m, m \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

Kümedeki elemanlar  
hem 3 hem de 5'in katı  
olacağından; 15 ile tam  
böölünmelidir.

15, 30, ..., 90

$$\frac{90-15}{15} + 1 = 6$$

Cevap C

1

$$3^{\frac{1}{3}} = g^x = 3^{2x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 2^{-2y} = 2^{-1} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$|2x - 4y = 2 - 2 = 0$$

Cevap A

2

$$A \times B = \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 2), (2, 3)\}$$

$$A = \{1, 2\} \text{ ve } B = \{2, 3\}$$

$$\Rightarrow S(B) = 2$$

Cevap B

(3)

$$A \times B = \{(a, b), (a, c), (b, b), (b, c)\}$$

$$B \times C = \{(b, 2), (b, 3), (b, 4), (c, 2), (c, 3), (c, 4)\}$$

$$A = \{a, b\} \quad C = \{2, 3, 4\}$$

$$S(A \times C) = 6 \text{ dir.}$$

Cevap C

(4)

$$A = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$$

$$S[A \times (B \cup C)] = 45$$

$$S(A) \cdot S(B \cup C) = 45$$

$$5 \cdot S(B \cup C) = 45$$

$$S(B \cup C) = 9$$

Cevap C

(5)

$$S(A \times (B \cap C)) = 24$$

$$S(A) \cdot S(B \cap C) = 24$$

$$S(A) \cdot 4 = 24$$

$$\Rightarrow S(A) = 6$$

Cevap C

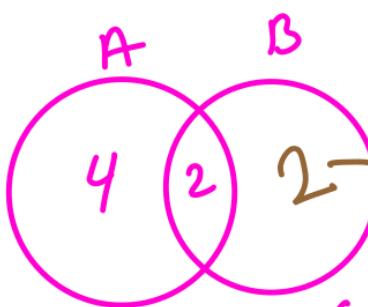
(6)

$$S[(B \cup A) \times A] = 48$$

$$S(B \cup A) \cdot S(A) = 48$$

$$S(B \cup A) \cdot 6 = 48$$

$$S(B \cup A) = 8$$

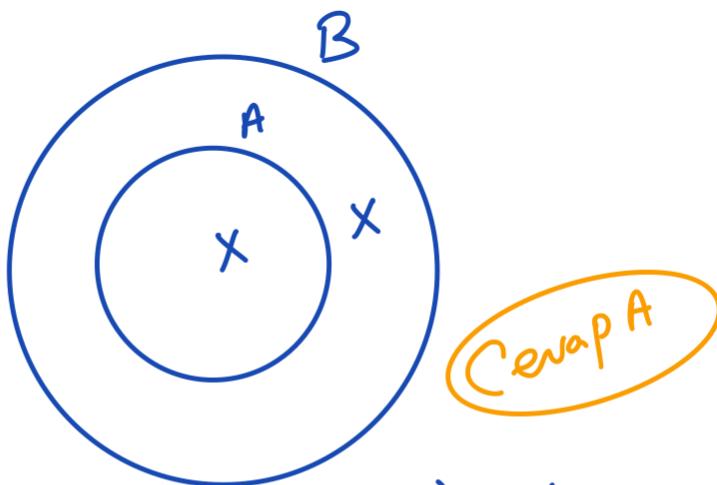


$$S(A) = 6$$

$S(B - A) = 2$

Cevap B

(7)



$$S(B) \cdot S(A \cup B) = 16$$

$$2x \cdot 2x = 16$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$\underline{x=2}$$

$$S(A) = 2$$

(8)

$$S(A) = a \quad S(B) = b$$

$$(a+b)^2 = 8^2$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 34$$

$$\underbrace{a^2 + b^2}_{34} + 2ab = 64$$

$$2ab = 30$$

$$ab = 15$$

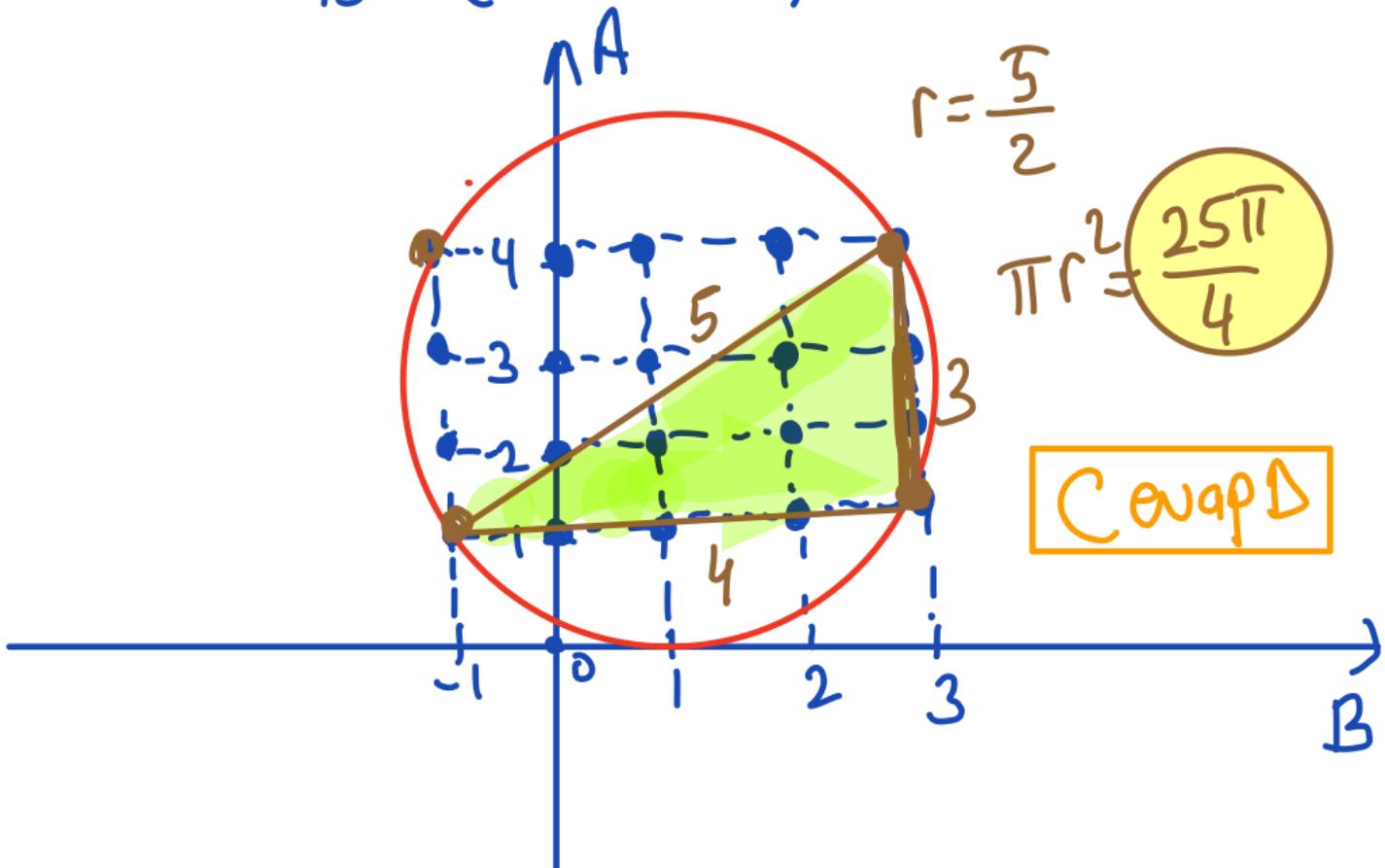
$$S(A \times B) = 15$$

Cevap C

(g)

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$B = \{-1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$$



(10)

$$A = \{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$$

 $A \subset B$  ve  $B \subset A$ 

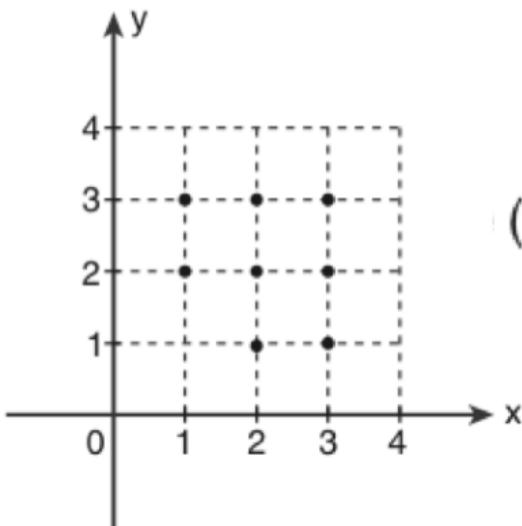
$$\Rightarrow A = B$$

$$S(A) = S(B) = 6 \text{ olup}$$

$A \times B$  grafğında  $6 \cdot 6 = 36$   
fone noktası oluşur.

Cevap C

11



$$(A \times B) \cup (B \times A)$$

$A = \{1, 2, 3\}$  ve  $B = \{2, 3\}$   
olur.

$$S(A) + S(B) + S(A \cap B)$$

$$3 + 2 + 2 = 7 \text{ olur.}$$

Cevap C

(12)

$$A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$B = \{20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100\}$$

49  
↓

7 7 7 7 7 7 7

$$A \times B = \left\{ \underbrace{(0, 20), (1, 20), \dots, (6, 20)}_{7}, \underbrace{(0, 30), \dots, (6, 30)}_{7}, \dots, \underbrace{(6, 80), \dots, (0, 90)}_{7} \right\}$$

Cevap C

50. sırada

49. sırada

)

)

1

$$2^{x-y} = 1 \quad 2x - y = 3x - 4$$

$$x - y = 0 \quad x + y = 4$$

$$x = y = 2$$

$$4x^2 - y^2 = 16 - 4 = 12$$

Cevap D

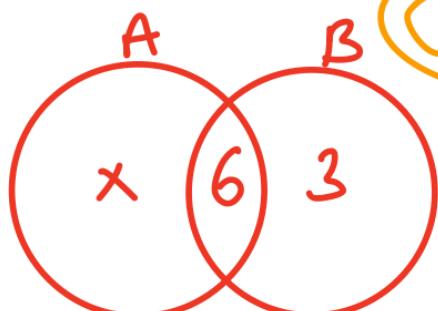
2

$$S(A \cap B) = 6$$

$$S(B - A) = 3$$

$$S(A) \cdot S(A \cup B) = 88$$

Cevap C



$$(x+6) \cdot (x+9) = 88$$

$$\underbrace{x=2}$$

$$S(A) = 8$$

③  $A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$

$$B = \{0, 1, 2\}$$

$$A \times B = \{(0,0), (0,1), (0,2), (1,0), (1,1), (1,2), (2,0), (2,1), (2,2), \dots\}$$

$$B \times A = \{ \text{göntesi} \\ \text{aynıdır.} \}$$

Cevap D

④  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

$$A \times A = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3), (3,4), (3,5), (4,1), (4,2), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (5,1), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5)\}$$

Cevap A

4 face

5

I.  $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}) - (\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N})$

kümesinin bir elemanı  $(-2, -3)$  olabilir.

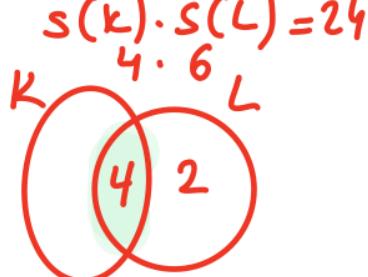
II.  $\{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3), (1, 4)\} \subset A \times B$

olduğuna göre,  $A \times B$  kümesinin eleman sayısı en az 8'dir.  $A = \{1, 2\}$   $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$   $s(A \times B)_{\min} = 8$

III. K ve L kümeleri için,

$s(K \times L) = 24$  olduğuna göre,  $s(K) \cdot s(L) = 24$

$s(K \cap L)$  en çok 4'tür.



I-II-III

Cevap E

6

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 6\} \quad B = \{6, 1\}$$

$$s(A \times B) = 4 \cdot 2 = 8 \text{ tane ikili var.}$$

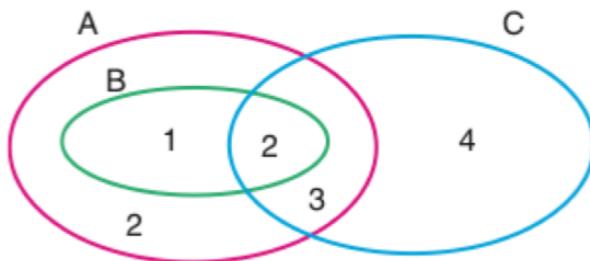
$$A \times B = \{(2, 6), \dots\}$$



$2^7 = 128$  tonesinde  
 $(2, 6)$  ikilisi bulunur

Cevap B

7



Buna göre,  $s[(C - B) \times (A - C)]$  kaçtır?

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$7 \cdot 3 = 21$$

Cevap B

8

$$A = \{1, 2\}$$

$$B = \{a, b, c, 1\}$$

$$C = \{b, c, 2\}$$

$$B \cap C = \{b, c\}$$

$$A \times (B \cap C) = \{1, 2\} \times \{b, c\}$$

$$= \{(1, b), (1, c), (2, b), (2, c)\}$$

CEVAP E

(9)

$$A \times B = \{(a, 1), (a, 2), (a, 3), (b, 1), (b, 2), (b, 3)\}$$

$$A = \{a, b\} \quad B = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$B' = \{1, 2, 3, x\}$$

$$S(A \times B') = 8$$

Cevap A

(10)

$$K = \{2, 4, 6\}$$

$$L = \{2, 3, 0, 7\}$$

$$M = \{0, 1\}$$

$$S(W) = S(M \times (K \cup L))$$

$$K \cup L = \{0, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7\}$$

$$S(K \cup L) = 6$$

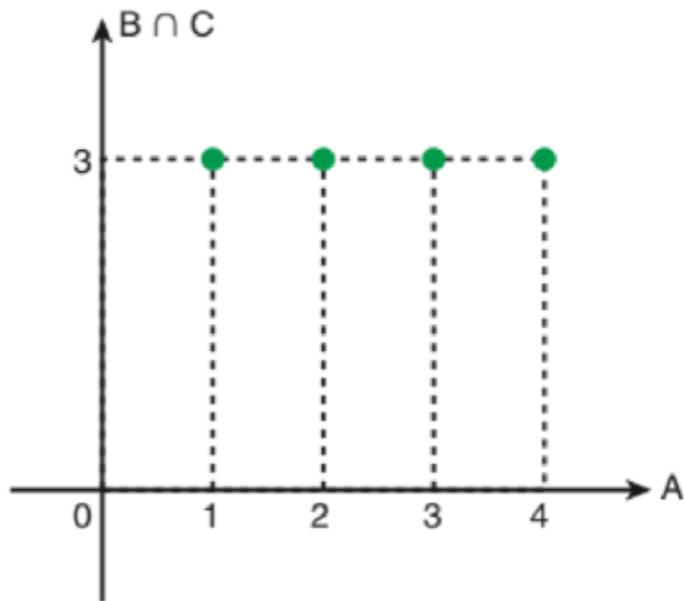
$$S(M) = 2$$

$$6 \cdot 2 = 12$$

Cevap B

II

Aşağıda,  $A \times (B \cap C)$  kümelerinin grafiği çizilmiştir.

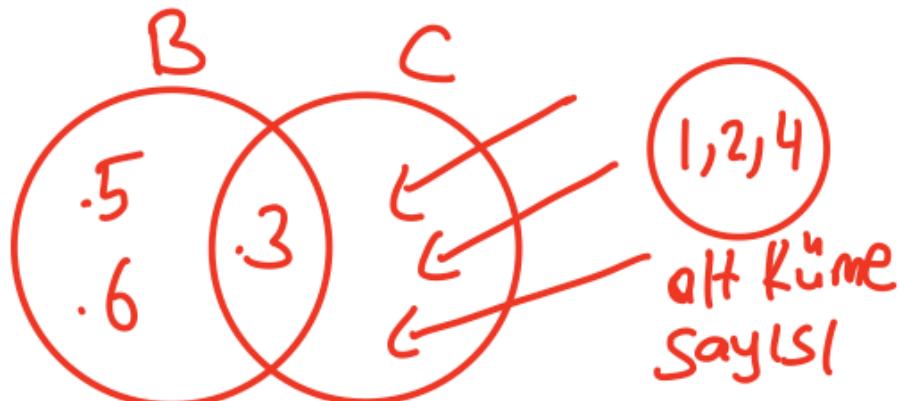


$C \subseteq A$  olmak üzere,

$B = \{3, 5, 6\}$  dir.

$$A \times (B \cap C) = \{(1, 3), (2, 3), (3, 3), (4, 3)\}$$

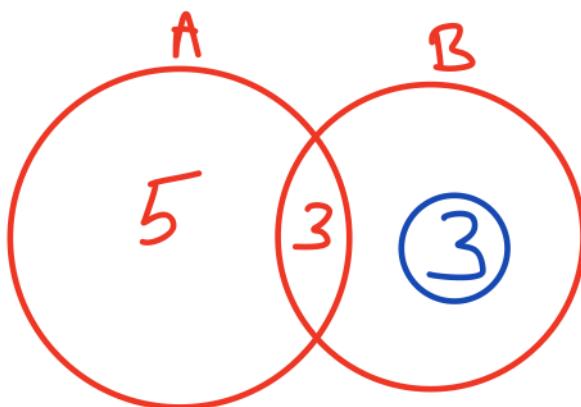
$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}, B \cap C = \{3\}$$



Cevap D

$$2^3 = 8$$

12



$$S(B-A) = 3$$

$$S[(A \times B) \cup (A \times A)] = 88$$

$$S(A \times (B \cup A)) = 88$$

$$S(A) \cdot S(A \cup B) = 88$$

$$8 \cdot S(A \cup B) = 88$$

$$S(A \cup B) = 11$$

Cenap C