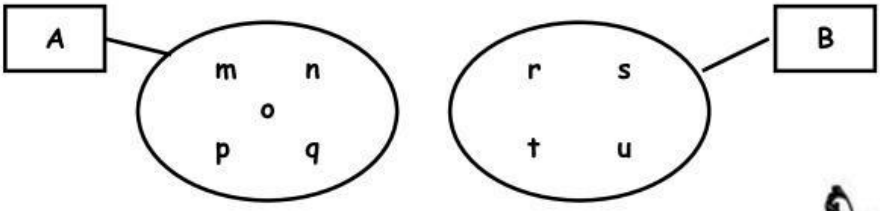
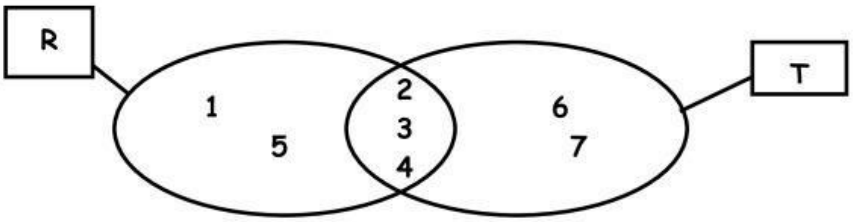
1. <u>UNIÓN</u> (U) de dos conjuntos esta formado por todos los elementos de los dos conjuntos, es decir que pertenecen a uno o a otro conjunto.
   Ejemplo:
   Observa los conjuntos A y B:

   A = {m, n, o, p, q} B = {r, s, t, u}



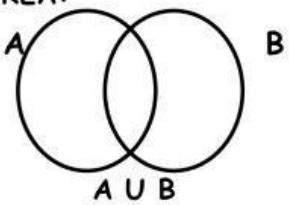
   Se escribe A U B {m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u}
   Se lee: A unión B

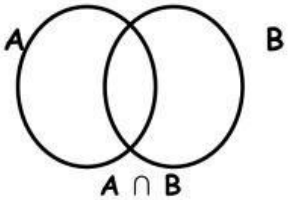
2. <u>INTERSECCIÓN</u>.-(∩) de dos conjuntos es el conjunto formado sólo por los elementos comunes, es decir que pertenecen a uno y a otro conjunto.
   Ejemplo:
   Observa los conjuntos R y S
   R = {1; 2; 3; 4; 5} S = {2;3; 4; 6; 7}



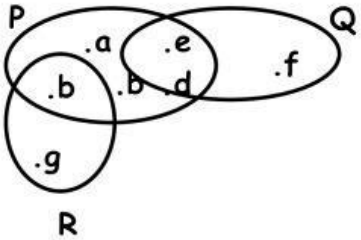
   Se escribe R ∩ T {2, 3, 4}
   Se lee: R intersección de T

- COLOREA:





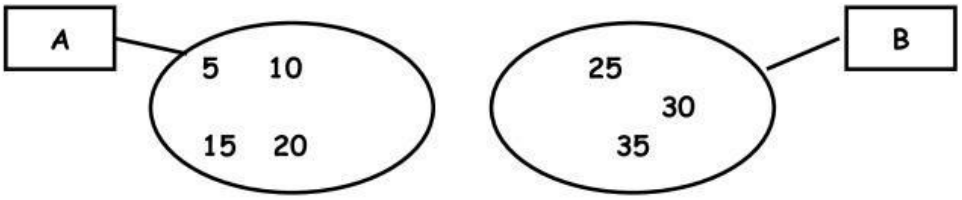
- OBSERVA el diagrama y coloca verdadero (V) ó falso (F).



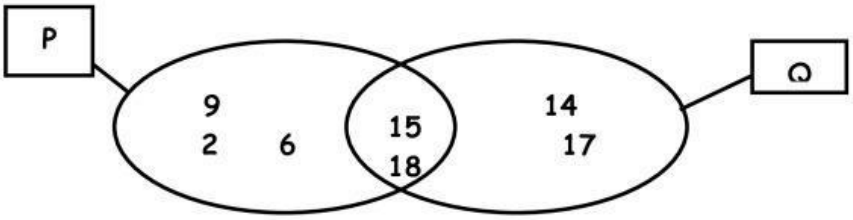
R ∩ Q = ∅ _____ ( )
P ∩ Q = {g}_____ ( )

LIVEWORKSHEETS

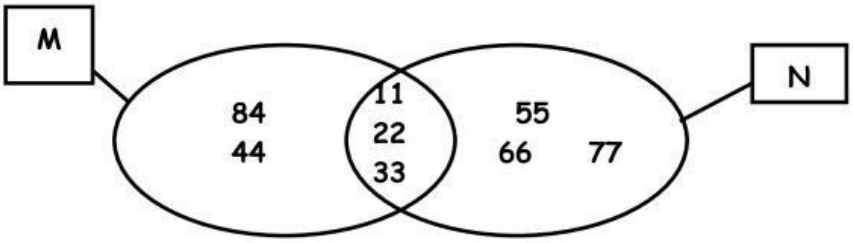
- HALLA la unión o la intersección según corresponda. Luego colorea:



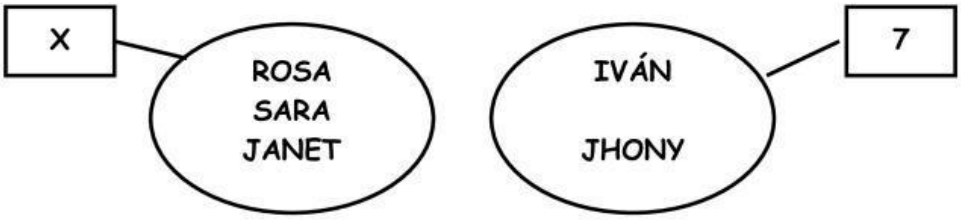
A U B = _____



P ∩ Q = _____



M ∩ N = _____



X U Y= _____

- HALLA la unión en intersección de cada par de conjuntos:

a) A = {2; 3; 4; 5; 6}
b) B = {4; 6; 8; 10; 12; 14; 16}
c) P = {5; 10; 15; 20; 25 }
d) Q = {10; 20; 30; 40; 50}

LIVEWORKSHEETS