Another ward for a collection is a set.
The objects in a set are called elements Symbol for element $\in$

Listing elements in a set
We list the elements in chain brackets $\}$ and separate each element with a comma.
We use a Capital Letter to name the set.
Eg 1) If $A$ is the set of natural numbers $\mathbb{N}$ greater than 4 and less than 10. List all the elements un set $A$.


How many elements in set A?
S elements
\#s cardinal number.
Note: In any set the element is listed ONLY ONCE.
Eg) The set $B$ is the vowels in the English language. Write down the list of elements in set $B$.

$$
B=\{a, e, i, 0, u\} \quad \# B=5 .
$$

Eg3) Set $C$ is the letters in the word SCIENCE (1)rite mot the list of otmanounte in sot $C$
cyst/ our $L$ is the letters on the urea -LIEIMLE Write out the list of elements in set $C$.

$$
C=\{S, C, I, \epsilon, N\} \quad \nexists C=5
$$



1) $A=\{1,3,4,5,6,7\}$
2) $B=\{1,7,8,9,10,11\}$
iii) $A \cap B=\{1,7]$
iv) $A \cup B=\{1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11\}$

Section 3.1 Revision of set terminology

## Example 1

In a class of 30 pupils, 17 study German, 16 study Spanish and 5 study both German and Spanish.
Represent this information on a Venn diagram.
Use the Venn diagram to write down the number of pupils who study
(i) German only
(ii) Spanish only
(iii) neither German nor Spanish

## Exercise 3.1

1. From the given Venn diagram, list the elements of each of these sets:
(i) $A$
(ii) $B$
(iii) $A \cap B$
(iv) $A \cup B$

2. Using the Venn diagram on the right, list the elements of the following sets:
(i) A
(ii) $A \cap B$
(iii) $A^{\prime}$
(iv) $B^{\prime}$
(v) $(A \cup B)^{\prime}$
(vi) $A^{\prime} \cap B$
1) $A=\{1,3,5,7,8\}$
ii) $A \cap B=\{7,3\}$
iii) $A^{\prime}=\{2,4,9,10\}$

Everything $\begin{gathered}\text { ours ide } \\ \text { Ser }\end{gathered}$

iv) $B^{\prime}=\{1,2,5,8,10\}$
v) $(A \cup B)^{\prime}=\{2,10\}$
vi) $A^{\prime} \cap B=\{4,9\}$
3. In the given Venn diagram, each dot represents an element. \# cardinal number Write down
(i) $\# A=7$
(ii) $\# B=7$
(iii) $\# U=14$
(iv) $\#(A \cup B)$ $=11$
(v) $\#(A \cap B)$
$=3$
(vi) $\#(A \cup B)^{\prime}$
$=3$

4. Draw a Venn diagram to illustrate this information:

$$
\#(A)=15, \#(B)=14 \text { and } \#(A \cap B)=7
$$

Find $\#(A \cup B)$.

## \#A $15-7=8$

$\nexists B \quad 14-7=7$
\#(AUB) $=$
$8+7+7=22$

5. Given $U=\{1,2,3, \ldots, 12\}$

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

$$
B=\{3,5,7,9,11\}
$$

Make a copy of the given Venn diagram and fill in the given information.

6. Copy the given Venn diagram and fill in the four regions, given that

$$
\# U=42, \# A=21, \# B=18 \text { and } \#(A \cap B)=6
$$

Now write down
(i) $\#(A \cup B)$
(ii) $B^{\prime}$
(iii) $\#(A \cup B)^{\prime}$

7. Copy this Venn diagram and shade in the region that represents $A^{\prime} \cap B$.

U

8. In the given Venn diagram,
$U$ is the set of pupils in the class
$B$ is the set of pupils who play basketball $F$ is the set of pupils who play football.
(i) How many pupils play both games?
(ii) How many pupils are there in the class?

(iii) How many pupils play football only?
(iv) How many pupils play neither of the two games?
9. In a class of 32 girls, 16 play hockey and 12 play tennis.

If 10 girls play neither of these games, represent this information on a Venn diagram. Use the Venn diagram to write down
(i) the number of girls who play both games
(ii) the number of girls who play hockey but not tennis.

10. In a survey of 40 households, 22 had a dog and 16 had a cat.

If 8 households had both a cat and a dog, represent this information on a Venn diagram and write down how many households had neither.

11. All 32 pupils in a class study French (F) or German (G).

24 study French and 18 study German.
If $\#(F \cap G)=x$, write an equation in $x$ and solve it to find its value.

12. Given that $\#(U)=18, \#(A)=11$ and $\#(B)=13$, find
(i) the least value of $\#(A \cap B)$
(ii) the greatest value of $\#(A \cup B)$
(iii) the greatest value of $\#(A \cap B)$
\# $[U]=18$

13. In the given Venn diagram, $\#(A)=24, \#(B)=16$ and $\#(A \cup B)^{\prime}=6$. Use this diagram to find
(i) the greatest value of $\#(A \cap B)$
(ii) the greatest value of \#(U)
(iii) the least value of \#(U)


## Answers

## Exercise 3.1

1. (i) $\{1,3,4,5,6,7\}$
(ii) $\{1,7,8,9,10,11\}$
(iii) $\{1,7\}$
(iv) $\{1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11\}$
2. (i) $\{1,3,5,7,8\} \quad$ (ii) $\{3,7\}$
(iii) $\{2,4,9,10\}$
(iv) $\{1,2,5,8,10\}$
(v) $\{2,10\}$
(vi) $\{4,9\}$
3. (i) 7
(ii) 7
(iii) 14
(iv) 11
(v) 3
(vi) 3
4. 22
5. (i) 33
(ii) 24
(iii) 9
6. (i) 5
(ii) 30
(iii) 11
(iv) 7
7. (i) 6
(ii) 10
8. 10
9. $32=24+18-x ; x=10$
10. (i) 6
(ii) 18
(iii) 11
11. (i) 16
(ii) 46
(iii) 30
