

l. Answer the f i. What is	ollowing short que a set?	estions.		
Answer:				
ii. How can	we represent a s	set?		
Answer:				
iii. What is Answer:	a Venn diagram?			
Answer:				
		$\Delta \lambda_{max}$	<i></i>	 
\\\/\ \		f t - 2		
iv. What are	e different types	ot sets?		
Answer:				

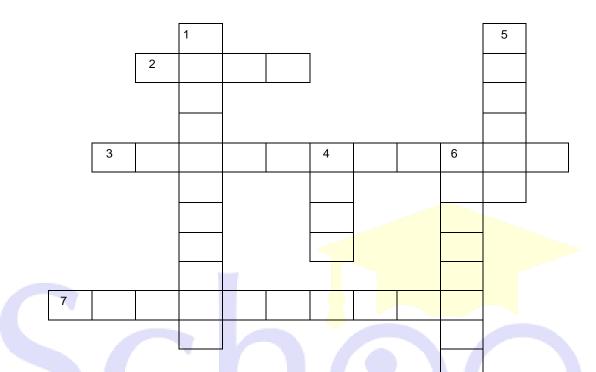


<u>Class : SIX</u>	Worksheet : Introduction to Sets	<u>Countdowr</u>
v. What is the	cardinality of a set?	
Answer:		
<del> </del>		
vi. Define subse	t?	
Answer:		
	<del></del>	
v <mark>ii. Define powe</mark> r	set with an example?	
Answer:		
viii. How can we	find the subsets of a set?	
	•	
Answer:		
<del></del>		
	<del></del>	



Class : SIX Worksheet: Introduction to Sets Countdown Differentiate between proper and improper subset? ix. Answer: What is the correspondence of sets means? Answer:

#### 2. Crosswords



Across:

2. Graphical representation

3. Number of elements

7. Super set

Down:

- 1. Set notation
- 4. No element
- 6. A subset
- 5. Countable



# 3. Fill up the bubbles with correct option.

<ul><li>i. Which of the following</li><li>10?</li></ul>	ng sets expresses set	P of positive even integ	ers less than						
$  A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7\} $		$\bigcirc$ $A = \{2, 4, 6, 8, \}$	$\bigcirc$ $A = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$						
ii. How many subsets d	ii. How many subsets does the Power set of an empty have?								
A None	Three	© Two	<sup>®</sup> One						
iii. Which of the following sets A and B are equal?									
$  A = \{12, 14, 16, 18\} $ $  B = \{18, 16, 14, 12, 10\} $		$\bigcirc$ $A = \{0, 12, 14, 16, 18\}$ $B = \{12, 14, 16, 18\}$							
iv. Let Set Q={fruits which									
•	go, banana}, Set B={mang	o, pear, orange}							
Set C={tomato, caps Set D={grape, guava,	sicum, banana, mango} watermelon}								
Which of the following is cor									
⊕ A⊂Q	® B⊂Q	© C⊂Q	© D⊂Q						
	v. X={items which can be put in a Geometry box}  Which of the following sets is not a subset of X?								
		© C={compass,	© D={2						
A={measuring tape}	B={compass, ruler}	dividers}	set						
		aa.,	squares}						
vi. T <mark>he</mark> set <mark>o</mark> f whole num	mbers is								
⊕ finite	B infinite	© empty	none of these						
vii. A={5, 10, <mark>15, 20, 25,} and B={1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,}</mark>									
Which of the following	is tru <mark>e</mark> ?		T						
	® A⊄B	© A⊂B	The set of						
_	, -		integers						
viii. Which of the follo	owing statements is tr	ue?							
A LillyP{flowers in the pond}	B Lilly ∈ {flowers that grow on trees}	© Lilly ∈{flowers that grow on plants}	D Lilly ∈ {flowers that grow on trees}						

### 4. Words Search

	Well-defined	Proper	Set builder	superset	diagram	set	disjoint	belongs	finite	
ı									i	i

Е	W	Z	Е	R	G	R	Е	Р	U	Р	0
S	П	<	Z	Χ	F	L	D	ے	Е	R	U
Т	L	Р	R	0	Ρ	Ш	R		J	0	Р
Υ	لــ	S	٦	Р	ш	R	S	ш	۲	D	Υ
U	D	X	Р	Q	F	R	L	S	Υ		Т
S	Е	٦	В	J	I	L	D	Ш	R	S	J
R	F	L	Е		Z	W		Τ	D	<u>ا</u>	I
Р	_	S	L	0	_	S	A	Υ	S	0	Α
1	Z	Τ	0	Р	Η	В	G	J	7	I	S
Р	ш	G	Z	الم	ш	۵	R	Ø	A	Z	D
J	D	R	G	Δ	S	K	A	8	Y	T	С
W	Q	L	S	S	V	М	М	Р	U	S	Α

### 5. Jumbled Words

i.	ITO <mark>O</mark> TANN	اii.	NIPPALREGVO	A	

iii. TECKARB iv.	ECOBJETS

### 6. Columns

Match the descriptive form with the tabular form.

Descriptive form	Tabular form
Set of days in a week	<b>(</b> 14,16,18,20)
Set of first five planets	{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9}
Set of even numbers between 12 and 21  Set of one-digit natural number	
Set of 2-digit numbers	{10,11,12,,,,99}

7. Draw the Venn diagram of "Names of 5 boys starting with A and names of 5 girls starting with 5".

8. Fill in the blanks using the given words	8.	Fill	in	the	blanks	using	the	given	words
---	----	------	----	-----	--------	-------	-----	-------	-------

i. A unit set is also called a .

ii. A set of all integers is an\_\_\_\_set.

iii. The symbol Ø represents an \_\_\_\_\_set.

iv. Two sets that contain the same number of elements are called sets.

v. A\_\_\_\_\_set contains all the possible subsets of a set.

vi. A proper subset is denoted by the symbol \_\_\_\_\_\_.

vii. The number of elements in a set is called its \_\_\_\_\_\_.

viii. Set A= {1, 2, 3} is a \_\_\_\_\_ of set B= {1, 2, 3, 4}

ix. Overlapping sets have at least one \_\_\_\_element.

x. The universal set for  $A = \{1, 3, 5\}$  and  $B = \{2, 4, 6\}$  is \_\_\_\_\_

## 9. Identify the true and false statement from the following.

i. If  $A = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$  and  $B = \{b, d, e\}$  then  $B \subseteq A$  \_\_\_\_\_

ii. There can be no one-one correspondence in set  $A = \{A, B, C\}$  and set  $B = \{1, 2, 3\}$ 

iii. Set A= {Japan, China, South Korea} and set B= {Mars, Earth, Jupiter, Uranus} are equivalent sets \_\_\_\_\_\_.

iv. The power set includes a null set \_\_\_\_\_.

v.  $P = \{1, 2, 3, ..., 10\}$  is written as  $P = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$  in a set builder form \_\_\_\_\_\_.

vi. A set of all the children in the school is a finite set\_\_\_\_\_.

vii. A set of all the beautiful cities of the world is a well-defined set \_\_\_\_\_.

viii. The symbol ∈ denotes a subset\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ix. Set B is the superset of set A if set B contains all the elements of set A

x. The cardinality of set  $A = \{5, 10, 15, 20, 25\}$  is 30 \_\_\_\_\_.



### 10. Drag and Drop

Look at the symbols carefully and identify which symbols are used in sets and which are not.

<b>#</b>	U	x	•	
Does not belong to	Is a subset of	Such that	Division	Less than equal to
*	~		U	X
Asterisk	Are equivalent	Greater than	Belongs to	Multiplication

Symbols used in sets		sets
axt	4	
	_	

#### 11. Comprehension

Sets are one of the most fundamental concepts in mathematics. A set is a collection of objects, and the order of the objects in a set does not matter. Sets can be defined in a variety of ways, including using roster notation, set-builder notation, and Venn diagrams. Roster notation is a way of defining a set by listing all of its elements between curly braces.

For example, the set of all even numbers can be defined as  $\{2,4,6,8,\ldots\}$ . Set-builder notation is a way of defining a set by describing the properties that its elements must satisfy. For example, the set of all even numbers can be defined as  $\{x \mid x \text{ is an integer and } x \text{ is divisible by } 2\}$ . Venn diagrams are a graphical way of representing sets.

A Venn diagram consists of a series of overlapping circles, each of which represents a set. The area of each circle represents the number of elements in the set. Sets are used in many different areas of mathematics, including set theory, logic, and combinatorics. They are also used in other fields, such as computer science and statistics

Read the above paragraph carefully and answer the following questions.

Answe	r:	
ii.	How many methods are there to represent a s	et?
Answ	er:	

What is a set?

i.



iii.	How can you use sets to solve mathematical problems?
Answer:	
iv.	What is Roaster notation of a set?
Answer:	
٧.	What is the application of sets?
Answ	er: