Class 7-Mathematics

Instructions for students: The notes provided must be copied to the Maths copy and then do the homework in the same copy.

Chapter 5

SETS

Types of Set:

Finite set: A set that contains limited number of elements.

e.g. A ={2,4,6,8}

Infinite set: A set that contains unlimited number of elements.

e.g. B =(All natural numbers}

Singleton set: a set that contains only one element.

e.g. C={6}

Empty set: a set that contains no element.

Denoted by $\{ \}$ or ϕ

Universal set : a set that contains all the elements under consideration.

Cardinal Number of a set: The number of elements in a set is known as the cardinal number of that set.

e.g. : A= {2, 3, 5, 7, 11} n(A) = 5

Cardinal number of set 'A' is denoted by n(A).

Equal sets: Two sets are said to be equal if they have same elements.

Equivalent sets: Two sets are said to be equivalent if their cardinal numbers are same.(Or if they have same number of elements)

Subsets: If A and B are two sets, A is called the subset of B if every element of A is also a member of B.

e.g A = {4, 5} B ={1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

Here, **A** ⊂ **B** (Read as '**A** is a subset of **B**')

Or $B \supset A$ (Read as 'B is a super set of A')

Exercise 5.2

3. Find the pairs of equal sets from the following sets:

i) A ={0,1, 2, 3}, B ={x : $x^2 < 10, x \in W$ } and E = {x | $x \in W, x < 4$ } ii) C ={Letters of the word FOLLOW}, F ={Letters of the word FLOW} and H = {Letters of the word 'WOLF'} iii) D= {days of week} and G ={Monday, Tuesday,Sunday} 5. Find whether A \subset B or B \subset A or none of these: i) A = {1, 2, 3} B = {2, 3, 3, 3, 1, 3} B ={1, 2, 3} - A \subset B and B \subset A ii) A = {2, 4, 6,} B= { All natural numbers} - A \subset B iii) A ={x | $x \in I$, $x^2 < 20$ } B = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4} A = {-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4} B \subset A Iv) A = {Letters of KING} B ={Letters of QUEEN} A ={K, I, N, G} B ={Q, U, E, N}

None of these.

Home Work: Complete Exercise 5.2 in the Maths Copy.