

UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL
SUPPLEMENTARY WORKSHEET

YEAR : 6

SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS

STRAND	STRAND 1 NUMBER AND NUMERATION
SUB STRAND	M6.1.1 WHOLE NUMBERS
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOMES	M6.1.1.3 IDENTIFY AND EXPLORE THE PROPERTIES AND FUNCTION OF SETS SUCH AS CARDINALITY EMPTY AND EQUIVALENT UNION ,INTERSECTION AND VENN DIAGRAM

LESSON NOTES**Sets**

A set is a collection or group. A set can be group of numbers, alphabet, or objects .Each object in a set is called a member or an element of the set.

The elements of a set are written inside braces $\{ \}$. The empty set has no elements. It is usually named by this symbol: \emptyset or $\{ \}$

Infinite Sets are sets with too many members to count.

Finite Sets are sets whose members can be counted. The number of distinct elements in a finite set is called its cardinal number. **Set A = {2, 4, 6, 8} or $n(A) = 4$**

ACTIVITY**1. Find the cardinal number of the following sets:**

a. $C = \{ \}$ $n(C) = \underline{\quad}$

b. $Z = \{0\}$ $n(Z) = \underline{\quad}$

c. $P = \{3, 7, 11, 15\}$ $n(P) = \underline{\quad}$

d. $A = \{0, 1, 2, 4\}$ $n(A) = \underline{\quad}$

2. Write true or false

a. If $A = \{0\}$, then $n(A) = 0$. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b. $n(\emptyset) = 1$. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

c. If $T = \{a, l, a, h, b, d, h\}$; then $n(T) = 5$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

d. If $B = \{1, 5, 51, 15, 5, 1\}$; then $n(B) = 6$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3. Study the sets given below.

A = {4, 8, 12, 16, 20}

B = {2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20}

C = {a, b, c, d, e}

Write True or False

a. $n(A) = n(C)$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b. $n(A) = n(B)$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

c. $n(B) - n(C) = n(A)$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

d. $n(B) = 2 \times n(C)$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$