#### Lesson 3

### **3.1 Counting The Elements**

Given a set with a finite number of elements, it's useful to have an instruction to count the number of elements in the set.

The small lower case letter n is used to either state the number of elements in a set or to ask that they be counted.

For example, the statement n{Factors of 10} = 4 is observing that the number 10 has 4 factors.

### 3.2 Example

Let *T*, *N* and *F* be the following sets,

- $T = \{ \text{Factors of 10} \}$  $N = \{ \text{Factors of 9} \}$  $F = \{ \text{Factors of 15} \}$
- (i) On the Venn Diagram show the relationship between the sets T, N and F



### 3.3 Exercise

Marks Available : 47

### **Question 1**

Let  $T = \{ \text{factors of } 22 \}$ (i) List the elements of set T

[ 1 mark ]

[ 1 mark ]

(ii) What is n{factors of 22}

## **Question 2**

In the Venn Diagram,

 $\mathcal{E} = \{\text{people at a nightclub}\}\$   $P = \{\text{people who like Pop music}\}\$   $T = \{\text{people who like Techno music}\}\$   $D = \{\text{people who like Drum \& Bass music}\}\$ 



( <b>a</b> )	Explain why <i>n</i> {people who like <i>Pop</i> music} is not 35		[1 montr]	
( <b>b</b> )	Determine the following,		[ I mark ]	
	(i)	<i>n</i> {people who like <i>Pop</i> music}	[1	
	( <b>ii</b> )	<i>n</i> {people who like <i>Techo</i> music}	[ I mark ]	
	( iii )	n(D)	[ 1 mark ]	
	( <b>iv</b> )	$n(P \cap D)$	[ 1 mark ]	
	( <b>v</b> )	n(P + D)	[ 1 mark ]	
		$n(1 \cup D)$	[ 1 mark ]	

#### **Question 3**

Let T, E, and W be the following sets,

 $T = \{ \text{the factors of } 33 \}$ 

- $E = \{\text{the factors of } 18\}$
- $W = \{$ the factors of 12 $\}$
- (a) List the elements of sets T, E and W below,



## **Question 4**

For each of the Venn diagrams use set notation to describe the regions shaded green,





# **Question 5** TRUE or FALSE ?

- (**i**) n {factors 14} = 4
- (**ii**)  $n \{ \text{factors of } 19 \} = 3$
- (iii) n {factors of a prime number} = 2
- (iv) n {factors of square number} = 3
- (**v**) n {common factors of 12 and 16} = 4

[5 marks]







Shade :  $A \cup C$ 



Shade :  $A \cap C$ 



Shade :  $A' \cup C'$ 



Shade:  $A \cap B'$ 

С

Shade :  $(A \cup C)'$ 



Shade :  $(A \cap C)'$ 



Shade :  $C \cap C$ 



Shade :  $A \cup B'$ 



Shade:  $A \cap B \cap C'$ 



Shade :  $B \cup B'$ 



[ 12 marks ]

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Teachers may obtain detailed worked solutions to the exercises by email from mhh@shrewsbury.org.uk