

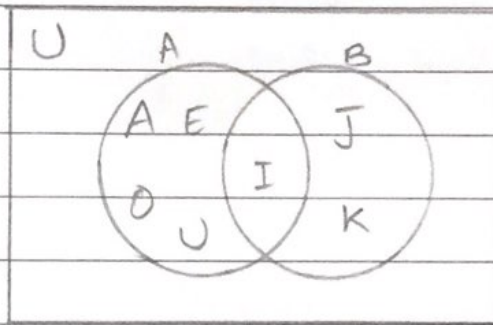
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NAME: AREEBA SIDDIQUI

ID# 13252

QUESTION 1: a) VENN DIAGRAM:

GIVEN SETS: $A = \{A, E, I, O, U\}$ and $B = \{I, J, K\}$
 $U = \{A, B, C, D, \dots, Z\}$



b) EQUAL SETS:-

Two sets are called equal if they have exactly the same elements.

Example:

$$\{\text{vowels in the English alphabet}\} = \{a, e, i, o, u\}$$

On the other hands, the sets $\{1, 3, 5\}$ and $\{1, 2, 3\}$ are not equal, because they have different elements. This is written as

$$\{1, 3, 5\} \neq \{1, 2, 3\}$$

(2)

The order in which the elements are written between the curly brackets does not matter at all. For example...

$$\{A, B, C, D, E\} = \{C, E, A, B, D\} = \{E, C, A, D, B\}$$

If element is listed more than once, it is only counted once. For example.

$$\{x, y, y\} = \{x, y\}$$

The set $\{x, y, y\}$ has only two elements x and y . The second mention of y is unnecessary repetition and can be ignored.

• FINITE AND INFINITE SETS:

Finite set:- In Mathematics, a finite set is a set that has a finite number of elements.

Example:-

$$\{\text{Whole Numbers b/w } 4000 \text{ and } 4005\} = \{4001, 4002, 4003, 4004\}$$

INFINITE:- A set is said to be an infinite set whose elements cannot be listed if it has unlimited (i.e. uncountable) by the natural number n is called infinite set.

(3)

A set which is not finite is called infinite set.

Example :- i) {even whole numbers} = {0, 2, 4, 6, 8, ...}
ii) {whole numbers greater than 3000} = {3001, 3002, 3003, ...}

Both sets are infinite because no matter how many elements we list. There are always more elements in set that are not on our list.

• **SUBSET**:- Subset of a set.

Sets of things are often further ^{sub}divided. For example, owls are a particular type of birds so every owl is also a bird. We express this in the language of sets by saying that the set of owls is a subset of birds.

A set S is called subset of another set T if every element of S is an element of T .

This is written as:

$$S \subseteq T \text{ (read this as 'S' is a subset of T)}$$

if $A = \{2, 4, 6\}$ and $B = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

then $A \subseteq B$.

B/c every element of A is an element of B .
The sentence 'S' is not subset of 'T' is written as

$$S \not\subseteq T$$

This means that at least one element of S is not an element of T .
{Birds} $\not\subseteq$ {flying creatures}.

(4)

Question 2: a) There are four basic rules to solve an equation:

Rule 1: An equal quantity may be added to both sides of an equation.

Rule 2:- An equal quantity may be subtracted from both sides of an equation.

Rule 3:- An equal quantity may multiply both sides of an equation.

Rule 4:- An equal, non-zero quantity may divide both sides of an equation.

b) i) $8(x-1) + 17(x-3) = 4(4x-9) + 4$

Solution:-

$$8x - 8 + 17x - 51 = 16x - 36 + 4$$

$$8x + 17x - 51 - 8 = 16x - 36 + 4$$

$$25x - 59 = 16x - 32$$

$$25x - 16x = 59 - 32$$

$$9x = 27$$

dividing 9 on B.S

$$\frac{9x}{9} = \frac{27}{9} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 3}$$

R.W
2
17
x3
51

(5)

Rechecking the answer of (i).

putting the value of x in the equation.

$$\Rightarrow 8(3-1) + 17(3-3) = (4(4(3)-9) + 4)$$

$$\Rightarrow 24 - 8 + 51 - 51 = 4(12-9) + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 16 = 4(3) + 4 \Rightarrow 16 = 12 + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 16 = 16 \quad \text{L.H.S} = \text{R.H.S}$$

Hence proved $\boxed{x=3}$

$$\text{ii) } 15(x-1) + 4(x+3) = 2(7+x)$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{Sol:}}} \quad 15x - 15 + 4x + 12 = 14 + 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow 15x + 4x - 15 + 12 = 2x + 14$$

$$\Rightarrow 19x - 3 = 2x + 14$$

$$\Rightarrow 19x - 2x = 14 + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 17x = 17$$

dividing 17 on both sides

$$\frac{17x}{17} = \frac{17}{17} \cdot 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x=1} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{Answer}}}$$

Now rechecking our Answer by putting $x=1$ in eq.

$$15(1-1) + 4(1+3) = 2(7+1)$$

$$15(0) + 4(4) = 2(8)$$

$$0 + 16 = 16$$

$$16 = 16 \quad \text{hence proved } \underline{\underline{x=1}}$$

(6) (7)

Question 3: Simultaneous Equation

$$i) \quad 7x + 2y = 47 \quad \dots (1)$$

$$5x - 4y = 1 \quad \dots (2)$$

We are solving the above simultaneous equation by Elimination method.

Now, multiply equation (1) by 2 because we will make the magnitude of the coefficients of y the same in both equations.

Now equation (1) becomes:

$$2(7x + 2y) = 2 \times 47$$

$$14x + 4y = 94 \quad \dots (3)$$

If we know add Equation (2) & (3), we will find that the terms involving y disappear:

$$5x - 4y = 1 \quad \dots (2)$$

$$+ 14x + 4y = 94 \quad \dots (3)$$

$$\hline 19x = 95 \quad \dots (4)$$

and so, dividing 19 in equation (4) on B.S

$$\frac{19x}{19} = \frac{95}{19} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 5}$$

Now that we have a value for x we can substitute this equation (2) in order to find y .

⑦

Substituting x

$$5x - 4y = 1$$

$$5(5) - 4y = 1$$

$$25 - 4y = 1$$

$$25 - 1 = 4y$$

$$24 = 4y$$

or $4y = 24$

dividing 4 on B.S

$$\frac{4y}{4} = \frac{24}{4}$$

$$y = 6$$

Answer