

Theorem

- 1 $(A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c;$
- 2 $(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c;$
- 3 $(A^c)^c = A;$
- 4 $A \setminus B = A \cap B^c;$
- 5 $A \subseteq B \iff B^c \subseteq A^c.$

Recall the observation we made earlier that, at least in one case,

$$A = (A \cap B) \cup (A \setminus B).$$

Ok, but using identities above:

$$A = A \cap U = A \cap (B \cup B^c) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap B^c) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \setminus B).$$

So this always holds!