$$\subseteq (A \cap \sim B) \cup (A \cap C)$$
 (引理 1.3)

$$= A \cap (\sim B \cup C)$$
 (分配律)

$$= A \cap \sim (B \cap \sim C)$$
 (德·摩根律)

$$= A - (B - C)$$
 (补交转换律)

(2) 答: 当且仅当 $A \cap C = \emptyset$ 时, (1) 中等号成立。

证明: 先证充分性。当 $A \cap C = \emptyset$ 时:

$$(A - B) - C = (A \cap \sim B) \cap \sim C$$

$$= (A \cap \sim C) \cap \sim B$$

$$= (A - C) \cap \sim B$$

$$= A \cap \sim B$$

$$= (A \cap \sim B) \cup \varnothing$$

$$= (A \cap \sim B) \cup (A \cap C)$$

$$= A \cap (\sim B \cup C)$$

$$= A \cap (\sim (B \cap \sim C))$$

$$= A \cap (B \cap \sim C)$$

$$= A - (B \cap \sim C)$$

$$= A - (B \cap \sim C)$$

$$= A \cap (B \cap \subset C)$$

$$= A \cap ($$

再证必要性。若不然,则存在 x,使得 $x \in A \land x \in C$ 。此时,无论 x 是否属于 B,均有 $x \notin (A-B)-C$ 和 $x \in A-(B-C)$ 。这与假设:(A-B)-C=A-(B-C) 矛盾。

1.14

证明:

$$B = E \cap B$$
 (同一律)
 $= (A \cup \sim A) \cap B$ (排中律)
 $= (A \cap B) \cup (\sim A \cap B)$ (分配律)
 $= (A \cap C) \cup (\sim A \cap C)$ (前提)
 $= (A \cup \sim A) \cap C$ (分配律)
 $= E \cap C$ (排中律)
 $= C$

1.15 A = B = D = G, C = F = H.

1.16

- $(1) \{3,4,\{3\},\{4\}\};$
- $(2) \varnothing;$
- $(3) \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}.$

1.17

- $(1) \ \{\varnothing, \{\{\varnothing\}\}, \{\{\{\varnothing\}\}\}, \{\{\varnothing\}, \{\{\varnothing\}\}\}\};$
- $(2) \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\};$