

再证: $(A - B) - C = A - (B \cup C)$ 。

证明:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (A - B) - C &= (A \cap \sim B) \cap \sim C && \text{(补交转换律)} \\
 &= A \cap (\sim B \cap \sim C) && \text{(结合律)} \\
 &= A \cap \sim(B \cup C) && \text{(德·摩根律)} \\
 &= A - (B \cup C) && \text{(补交转换律)}
 \end{aligned}$$

□

最后证: $(A - B) - C = (A - C) - (B - C)$ 。

证明:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (A - B) - C &= (A \cap \sim B) \cap \sim C && \text{(补交转换律)} \\
 &= (A \cap \sim B \cap \sim C) \cup \emptyset && \text{(同一律)} \\
 &= (A \cap \sim B \cap \sim C) \cup (A \cap \emptyset) && \text{(零律)} \\
 &= (A \cap \sim B \cap \sim C) \cup (A \cap \sim C \cap C) && \text{(矛盾律)} \\
 &= (A \cap \sim C \cap \sim B) \cup (A \cap \sim C \cap C) && \text{(交换律)} \\
 &= (A \cap \sim C) \cap (\sim B \cup C) && \text{(分配律)} \\
 &= (A \cap \sim C) \cap \sim(B \cap \sim C) && \text{(德·摩根律)} \\
 &= (A - C) - (B - C) && \text{(补交转换律)}
 \end{aligned}$$

□

1.25

- (1) A ;
- (2) $A - B$;
- (3) $B - A$ 。

1.26

(1)

证明: 先证必要性。

若已知 $A \subseteq C \wedge B \subseteq C$, 则 $\forall x$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 x \in A \cup B &\iff x \in A \vee x \in B && \text{(子集关系定义)} \\
 &\iff (x \in A \vee x \in B) \wedge && \\
 &\quad (x \in A \rightarrow x \in C) \wedge (x \in B \rightarrow x \in C) && \text{(前提、子集关系定义)} \\
 &\implies (x \in C) \vee (x \in C) && \text{(构造性二难)} \\
 &\implies x \in C && \text{(命题逻辑幂等律)}
 \end{aligned}$$

再证充分性。

若已知 $A \cup B \subseteq C$, 则 $\forall x$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 x \in A &\implies x \in A \vee x \in B && \text{(命题逻辑附加律)} \\
 &\implies x \in C && \text{(前提、子集关系定义)}
 \end{aligned}$$

于是有 $A \subseteq C$ 。同理可证: $B \subseteq C$ 。

□

(2)