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properties of complement

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Let X be a set and A, B are subsets of X .

1. $(A^c)^c = A$.

Proof. $a \in (A^c)^c$ iff $a \notin A^c$ iff $a \in A$. \square

2. $\emptyset^c = X$.

Proof. $a \in \emptyset^c$ iff $a \notin \emptyset$ iff $a \in X$. \square

3. $X^c = \emptyset$.

Proof. $a \in X^c$ iff $a \notin X$ iff $a \in \emptyset$. \square

4. $A \cup A^c = X$.

Proof. $a \in A \cup A^c$ iff $a \in A$ or $a \in A^c$ iff $a \in A$ or $a \notin A$ iff $a \in X$. \square

5. $A \cap A^c = \emptyset$.

Proof. $a \in A \cap A^c$ iff $a \in A$ and $a \in A^c$ iff $a \in A$ and $a \notin A$ iff $a \in \emptyset$. \square

6. $A \subseteq B$ iff $B^c \subseteq A^c$.

Proof. Suppose $A \subseteq B$. If $a \in B^c$, then $a \notin B$, so $a \notin A$, or $a \in A^c$. This shows that $B^c \subseteq A^c$. On the other hand, if $B^c \subseteq A^c$, then by applying what's just been proved, $A = (A^c)^c \subseteq (B^c)^c = B$. \square

7. $A \cap B = \emptyset$ iff $A \subseteq B^c$.

Proof. Suppose $A \cap B = \emptyset$. If $a \in A$, then $a \in B^c$, or $a \notin B$, which implies that $A \subseteq B^c$. Suppose next that $A \subseteq B^c$. If there is $a \in A \cap B$, then $a \in B$ and $a \in A$. But the second containment implies that $a \in B^c$, which contradicts the first containment. \square

8. $A \setminus B = A \cap B^c$, where the complement is taken in X .

Proof. $a \in A \setminus B$ iff $a \in A$ and $a \notin B$ iff $a \in A$ and $a \in B^c$ iff $a \in A \cap B^c$. \square

9. (de Morgan's laws) $(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$ and $(A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c$.

Proof. See <http://planetmath.org/DeMorgansLawsProofhere>. \square