Two Distributive Laws If B is an event and A, A, ... are events

() (UA,) nB = U(A, nB)

an outcome is in
if it is in B and in at least one of the A;'s. Equivalently, it is in at least one A, nB

() (A, ) UB = (A, UB)

outcomes
in B or all A the A;'s.

an outcome

is in here

if it is in B of all of the A;'s

(or both)