There is one rule; you don't talk about fight club,
The second rule is you don't talk about fight club,
The third rule is $\mu_A = \mu^*_A + RT\ \ln(P_A / P^*_A)$

Solute	**What**	**Solvent**
$\mu_A = \mu^*_A + RT\ \ln(P_A/P^*_A)$	Nature	$\mu_B = \mu^*_B + RT\ \ln(P_B/P^*_B)$

Raoult's Law

$\mu_A = \mu^*_A + RT\ \ln(\chi_A)$ ← $P_A = \chi_A \cdot P^*_A$

$P_B = \chi_B \cdot P^*_B$ → $\mu_B = \mu^*_B + RT\ \ln(\chi_B)$

Ideal Solutions

Henry's Law

$\mu_A = \mu^*_A + RT\ \ln(\chi_A \cdot K/P^*_A)$ ← $P_A = K \cdot \chi_A$

$\mu_A = \mu^*_A + RT\ \ln(\chi_A \cdot K/P^*_A)$ ← Ideal-Dilute Solutions → $\mu_B = \mu^*_B + RT\ \ln(\chi_B)$

Activity (using Gibbs energy)

$a_A = P_A/P^*_A = \gamma_A \cdot \chi_A$
$G_A = G^*_A + n_A RT \cdot \ln(a_A)$
or
$G_A = G^*_A + nRT\ \{\chi_A \cdot \ln(\chi_A) + \chi_A \cdot \ln(\gamma_A)\}$

$a_B = P_B/P^*_B = \gamma_B \cdot \chi_B$
$G_B = G^*_B + n_B RT \cdot \ln(a_B)$
or
$G_B = G^*_B + nRT\{\chi_B \cdot \ln(\chi_B) + \chi_B \cdot \ln(\gamma_B)\}$

Therefore $\Delta_{mix}G = nRT\ \{\chi_A \cdot \ln(\chi_A) + \chi_B \cdot \ln(\chi_B) + \chi_A \cdot \ln(\gamma_A) + \chi_B \cdot \ln(\gamma_B)\}$

For the phenomenological Hamiltonian $\Delta_{mix}H = \beta \cdot nRT \cdot \chi_A \cdot \chi_B$

$G = G^*_A + G^*_B + nRT\ \{\chi_A \cdot \ln(\chi_A) + \chi_B \cdot \ln(\chi_B) + \beta \cdot \chi_A \cdot \chi_B\}$
which is equal to:
$G = G^*_A + G^*_B + nRT\ \{\chi_A \cdot \ln(\chi_A) + \chi_B \cdot \ln(\chi_B) + \chi_A \cdot \beta \cdot \chi_B^2 + \chi_B \cdot \beta \cdot \chi_A^2\}$ when comparted to:
$G = G^*_A + G^*_B + nRT\ \{\chi_A \cdot \ln(\chi_A) + \chi_B \cdot \ln(\chi_B) + \chi_A \cdot \ln(\gamma_A) + \chi_B \cdot \ln(\gamma_B)\}$ makes the following true:

Solute

$a_A = P_A/P^*_A = \chi_A \cdot e^{\beta(1-\chi_A)^2}$

$P_A = P^*_A \cdot \chi_A \cdot e^{\beta(1-\chi_A)^2}$

As $\chi_A \rightarrow 0$ $P_A = P^*_A \cdot \chi_A \cdot e^A$ and
therefore $K = P^*_A \cdot e^\beta$ (Henry's Law)
As $\beta \rightarrow 0$ $P_A = P^*_A \cdot \chi_A$ (Raoult's Law)

Solvent

$a_B = P_B/P^*_B = \chi_B \cdot e^{\beta(1-\chi_B)^2}$

$P_B = P^*_B \cdot \chi_B \cdot e^{\beta(1-\chi_B)^2}$

As $\chi_B \rightarrow 1$ and / or $\beta \rightarrow 0$ therefore
$P_B = P^*_B \cdot \chi_B$ (Raoult's Law)

In the limiting cases of solvent purity and solute dilution, with no excess interaction, Raoult's Law is preserved.