

CONTENTS

List of symbols

xix

CHAPTER 1

THE ELEMENTS OF BOOLEAN ALGEBRA

1.1 Boolean quantity	1
1.1.1 Simple Boolean quantity	1
1.1.2 Examples of Boolean quantities	1
1.1.3 Order relation	1
1.1.4 Duality	2
1.1.5 General Boolean quantity	2
1.1.6 Spatial representation of a general Boolean quantity	3
1.1.7 Binary representation of general Boolean quantities. Affixes	5
1.1.8 Total order relation for the affixes	6
1.1.9 Partial order relation for the values of a general Boolean quantity	6
1.1.10 Duality	7
1.2 Boolean functions	7
1.2.1 Boolean functions	7
1.2.2 Spatial interpretation of simple or general Boolean functions	8
1.2.3 Dual of a Boolean function	9
1.3 Elementary study of some simple functions	
1.3.1 Number of Boolean functions of n variables	9
1.3.2 Simple Boolean functions of one variable	9
1.3.3 Properties of the complement	10
1.3.4 Interpretation of the complement	10
1.3.5 Complement of a general Boolean variable and of a Boolean function	11
1.3.6 Boolean sum	11
1.3.7 Interpretation of the sum	12
1.3.8 Sum of three quantities and of n quantities	13
1.3.9 Boolean products	14
1.3.10 Examples of products	15
1.3.11 Combined properties of the sum and the product	16
1.3.12 Product of three quantities and of n quantities	16
1.3.13 Complement of a sum or product	17
1.3.14 Duality between the sum and the product	17
1.3.15 Simple Boolean functions of two simple variables	18
1.3.16 Non-equivalence operation	19
1.3.17 Majority function	20
1.3.18 Lagrange's U function	21
1.3.19 The q function, symmetric functions	21
1.3.20 Extension of the elementary operations to general Boolean variables	22
1.3.21 Particular case of the sum and product	22
1.3.22 Mixed operations	23
1.3.23 Additive condensate, multiplicative condensate	23
1.4 \emptyset-Boolean variables and functions	
1.4.1 \emptyset -Boolean quantity	23
1.4.2 Order relation	24

1.4.3	Boolean bounds of a general \emptyset -Boolean quantity	24
1.4.4	Duality for a \emptyset -Boolean quantity	24
1.4.5	Bounds and duality	25
1.4.6	\emptyset -Boolean function of a general Boolean variable	25
1.4.7	Interpretation as an incomplete function	25
1.4.8	Duality for a \emptyset -Boolean function	26
1.4.9	Number of \emptyset -Boolean functions	27
1.4.10	Boolean bounds of a \emptyset -Boolean function	27
1.4.11	Compatible \emptyset -Boolean functions	28
1.4.12	Very incomplete functions	29
1.4.13	Example	30
1.4.14	Finding the Boolean functions compatible with a given \emptyset -Boolean function which are independent of certain variables	30
1.4.15	Extension of a \emptyset -Boolean function to the case of a \emptyset -Boolean variable	32
1.4.16	Sum, product and complement of \emptyset -Boolean quantities	32
1.4.17	Bounds of a complement, a sum, a product	32
1.4.18	Special features of the functions thus defined	33
1.4.19	Equivalence function	33

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEMATIC FORMS

2.1	First and second forms of Lagrange	
2.1.1	General \emptyset -Boolean monomial or product expression Π	34
2.1.2	Inferiority relation	34
2.1.3	A theorem on the number of monomials inferior to a simple Boolean function	35
2.1.4	General \emptyset -Boolean polynomial on sum of products expression $\Sigma\Pi$	35
2.1.5	Operations on polynomials	36
2.1.6	Relative complement of a general Boolean variable	36
2.1.7	Fundamental Lagrange theorem for a general \emptyset -Boolean function	37
2.1.8	Transformation from a polynomial to the Lagrangian form	38
2.1.9	Operations on the Lagrangian form	39
2.1.10	\emptyset -Boolean monal or sum expression Σ	39
2.1.11	\emptyset -Boolean polynal or product of sums expression $\Pi\Sigma$	40
2.1.12	Operations on polynals	40
2.1.13	Lagrange monal	41
2.1.14	Second Lagrange form	41
2.1.15	Transformation from one Lagrangian form to the other	42
2.2	Prefix Notation	
2.2.1	Definition of prefixed notation	43
2.2.2	Expressions in prefixed notation	43
2.2.3	Necessary and sufficient condition for a sequence of operations in two factors written in prefixed notation to be valid	44
2.2.4	Number of expressions containing n operational signs	45
2.3	Representation of an expression	
2.3.1	Representation of an operator	46
2.3.2	Combination of operators representing an expression	46
2.3.3	Concept of level	46
2.4	Canonical and quasi-canonical expressions	
2.4.1	The U operator	47
2.4.2	Canonical expression in U	47
2.4.3	Canonical expression in Z	48
2.4.4	Canonical expressions utilizing sums, products and complements	48
2.4.5	Relationships with the Lagrangian forms	50

2.4.6	Canonical expressions utilizing implication and complement	50
2.4.7	Canonical expression utilizing the NOR function and the complement	50
2.4.8	Canonical expression utilizing the majority function	51
2.4.9	General property of canonical expressions	51
2.4.10	Quasi-canonical expressions	52
2.4.11	Quasi-canonical expression involving implication	52
2.4.12	Case of an even number of variables	52
2.4.13	Other examples of quasi-canonical expressions	53
2.4.14	Final remark	54
2.5	Lexicographic polynomial form	
2.5.1	Ordering of the letters in the monomials of the Lagrangian form	55
2.5.2	Local lexicographic and lexicographic monomial	56
2.5.3	Properties of the local lexicographic monomials	56
2.5.4	Local lexicographic polynomial form of a function	56
2.5.5	Transformation of a local lexicographic polynomial form of a simple function	57
2.5.6	Transformation of a local lexicographic polynomial form of a general function	57
2.5.7	Irreducible local lexicographic monomial of a polynomial function	57
2.5.8	Irreducible local lexicographic polynomial form	58
2.5.9	Complement of a function written in the local lexicographic form	59
2.5.10	Proof of the theorem on the complement	59
2.5.11	Sum and product of local lexicographic forms	60
2.5.12	Order relation between functions written in the irreducible local lexicographic polynomial form	61
2.5.13	Study of the local lexicographic polynomial forms of functions compatible with a \emptyset -Boolean function	61
2.5.14	Modification of the lexicographic order in a particular case (abbreviation)	62
2.5.15	Abbreviation of a complement, a sum, a product	64
2.5.16	Non-uniqueness of the procedure of Sec. 2.5.13 if abbreviations are permitted	65
2.5.17	Numerical information on the lexicographic forms	66
2.6	Lexicographic expressions	
2.6.1	Lexicographic expressions	67
2.6.2	Lexicographic expressions for the U and NOR operators	68
2.6.3	The case of \emptyset -Boolean functions	69
2.7	Sums of orthogonal monomials	
2.7.1	Family of orthogonal monomials	70
2.7.2	Weight of a sum of orthogonal monomials	70
2.7.3	Derivation of a sum of orthogonal monomials, starting from a sum of monomials	71
2.7.4	Orthogonal lexicographic polynomial form	72
2.7.5	Irreducible sum of orthogonal monomials	72
2.7.6	Maximum number of orthogonal monomials in an irreducible form (simple function)	73
2.7.7	Note on local lexicographic forms	73
2.7.8	Product of two sums of orthogonal monomials	74
2.8	Covering of the cube	
2.8.1	A note on the intersections of monomials	74
2.8.2	Application to covering of the cube	74
2.8.3	Maximum number of monomials required for an irredundant covering of the cube	75
2.8.4	Minimum number of monomials required for a covering of the cube	75
2.8.5	Covering of the cube adapted to an incomplete general function $\Phi(X)$	76
2.8.6	Expression for $\Phi(X)$ in terms of the monomials of an adapted covering	77

RESIDUE FIELDS: POST ALGEBRA

3.1 Residue fields	
3.1.1 Classes modulo p	78
3.1.2 Properties of classes	78
3.1.3 Addition of classes	79
3.1.4 Properties of addition	79
3.1.5 Multiplication of classes	80
3.1.6 Properties of multiplication	80
3.1.7 Study of division when the modulus is prime	81
3.1.8 Relationship with Boolean algebra when $p = 2$	81
3.1.9 Expressions for the Boolean sum and complement operations in Galois notation	82
3.1.10 Note on the calculus modulo 2	82
3.1.11 Some examples of applications	83
3.1.12 Lagrange's theorem	83
3.1.13 Applications	84
3.1.14 Absence of an analogous theorem in the ring of classes if the modulus is not prime	85
3.1.15 Possible applications of the case $p \neq 2$ (p prime)	86
3.2 Post algebra	
3.2.1 Definition	87
3.2.2 Properties of the operations	87
3.2.3 Duality	88
3.2.4 Examples of Post algebra	88
3.2.5 Shift	89
3.2.6 Lagrange's theorem	89

CHAPTER 4

PRIME MONOMIALS: IRREDUNDANT BASES

4.1 Consensus	
4.1.1 Monomial irredundant from below to a sum of monomials	90
4.1.2 Consensus	91
4.1.3 Characteristic property of the consensus	93
4.1.4 Property of the maximum monomials less than a sum of monomials	94
4.1.5 Case of two monomials	94
4.1.6 Lemmas on the consensus of two and three monomials	94
4.1.7 Marked monomials	98
4.1.8 Description of an algorithm for forming consensus based on ordering of the variables	99
4.1.9 Properties of this algorithm	100
4.2 Prime monomials	
4.2.1 Prime monomials of a Boolean function	101
4.2.2 Another method of determining the prime monomials. Circuit of a consensus	102
4.2.3 Consensus relations between prime monomials	104
4.2.4 Prime monomials of a product	105
4.2.5 Prime monomials of a complement	106
4.2.6 Obtaining the prime monomials by starting from the Lagrangian form	106
4.2.7 Formation of functions having a large number of prime monomials	108
4.2.8 Upper bound of the number of prime monomials of a function	109
4.2.9 Representation of Boolean functions by their prime monomials	110

4.2.10	Prime monomials and order relations	111
4.2.11	Prime monomial of a simple \emptyset -Boolean function	111
4.2.12	Case of a very incomplete Boolean function	111
4.3	Irredundant bases of simple \emptyset-Boolean functions	
4.3.1	Base. Complete base. Irredundant base	112
4.3.2	Remarks on the number of elements of an irredundant base	113
4.3.3	Obligatory prime monomial. Forbidden prime monomial of the first kind	113
4.3.4	A theorem on the non-obligatory prime monomials	114
4.3.5	Forbidden prime monomials of the second kind	115
4.3.6	Obtaining all the irredundant bases by covering of the points	115
4.3.7	Finding the irredundant bases by covering the monomials	119
4.3.8	Finding the irredundant bases of a simple Boolean function by consensus relations	120
4.3.9	Finding the irredundant bases of a simple \emptyset -Boolean function by means of consensus relations	121
4.3.10	Comparison of the methods from the point of view of the number of operations	122
4.3.11	Minimization problem in the case of a simple function (complete or incomplete)	124
4.3.12	Monomials which are not useless but play no part in a representation of minimum cost	125
4.4	Prime monomials and bases of general functions	
4.4.1	Simple function associated with a general function	126
4.4.2	Properties	126
4.4.3	Application to general Boolean monomials	127
4.4.4	Consensus of general Boolean monomials	128
4.4.5	Prime monomial of a general function	130
4.4.6	Base of a general function	131
4.4.7	Finding the irredundant bases	132
4.4.8	Minimization problems	136
4.5	Covering of the faces and edges	
4.5.1	Consensus of order p	136
4.5.2	Relation between the consensuses of order p and $p-1$	138
4.5.3	Finding the consensuses of order p	139
4.5.4	Property relative to the q -dimensional faces	141
4.5.5	Covering the q -dimensional faces of a \emptyset -Boolean function	142
4.5.6	Covering of minimum cost of the q -dimensional faces	143
4.5.7	Examples	143
4.5.8	Consensus of order p for a family of general monomials	144
4.5.9	Covering of the q -dimensional faces of a general function	145
4.5.10	Covering of minimum cost of the q -dimensional faces of a general function	145
4.5.11	Example	145

CHAPTER 5

DISTANCES, SYMMETRIES

5.1	Distances on the hypercube	
5.1.1	Distance between two vertices of the hypercube	147
5.1.2	Properties of the distance	147
5.1.3	Distance from a vertex to a simple monomial	148
5.1.4	Property of two intersecting monomials	148
5.1.5	Distance between two monomials	149
5.2.	Connectivity	
5.2.1	Connected simple Boolean function	150
5.2.2	Connected constituent of a simple function	151

5.2.3	Monomials and connectivity	151
5.2.4	Finding the connected constituents of a function written as a sum of monomials	152
5.2.5	Numerical information on the number of connected constituents	154
5.3	Vertices contiguous to a Boolean function	
5.3.1	Definition	155
5.3.2	Property of the vertices contiguous to a function	155
5.3.3	Obtaining the vertices contiguous to a function given as a sum of monomials	155
5.4	Types of simple Boolean functions	
5.4.1	Types of simple Boolean functions	156
5.4.2	List of types of functions of 0, 1, 2, 3 variables	156
5.4.3	Number of functions depending effectively on n variables	158
5.4.4	Permutation and symmetry group of functions of n variables	159
5.4.5	Effect of a cycle on the vertices of the cube	160
5.4.6	Transitivity classes of a product of cycles	161
5.4.7	Functions preserved by a product of cycles	164
5.4.8	Relationship between the number of permutations-symmetries which preserve a function and the number of functions belonging to its type	164
5.4.9	Determination of the number of types of functions having certain properties	164
5.4.10	Determination of the number of types of functions having i points in their representative set for $n = 3$	165
5.4.11	Numerical results on the numbers of types of functions	167
5.4.12	Information on the types of Boolean function of four variables	167

CHAPTER 6

DETAILED STUDY OF FUNCTIONS

6.1	Linear functions	
6.1.1	Linear functions	169
6.1.2	Relationship with the parity keys	169
6.2	Monotonic functions	
6.2.1	Increasing functions and those that are monotonic with respect to one variable	170
6.2.2	Increasing functions, monotonic functions	171
6.2.3	Properties of functions which are increasing, or increasing in a	171
6.2.4	Upper envelope increasing in a of a function	172
6.2.5	Expression for, and properties of, the upper envelope increasing in a	173
6.2.6	Lower envelope, increasing in a , of a function	174
6.2.7	Expression for, and properties of, the lower envelope increasing in a	174
6.2.8	Increasing upper envelope of a function	176
6.2.9	Properties of, and expression for, the increasing upper envelope	176
6.2.10	Increasing lower envelope of a function	178
6.2.11	Properties of, and expression for, the increasing lower envelope	178
6.2.12	Properties of increasing functions and their bounds	179
6.2.13	Condition for compatibility of a \emptyset -Boolean function with an increasing Boolean function	179
6.2.14	Characteristic vertices of an increasing function	180
6.2.15	Characteristic vertices of a function increasing with respect to certain variables	182
6.2.16	Extension of an increasing \emptyset -Boolean function to a \emptyset -Boolean variable	183
6.2.17	Possibility of extending identities only involving increasing functions to a \emptyset -Boolean variable	183
6.2.18	Maximal number of prime monomials of an increasing function	184

6.3	Increasing function attached to a given function	
6.3.1	Increasing \emptyset -Boolean function attached to a \emptyset -Boolean function by splitting the variables into two	185
6.3.2	Existence of ϕ^0	186
6.3.3	Obtaining the Boolean functions compatible with ϕ^0	187
6.3.4	Finding the lower bound of ϕ^0	188
6.3.5	Expression for the upper bound	189
6.3.6	Another expression for the upper bound	190
6.3.7	Transformation from ϕ^0 to ϕ^1 for a Boolean function	190
6.3.8	Order relation	190
6.3.9	Variables not appearing in ϕ	191
6.3.10	Relation between the bases of $\bar{\phi}$ and those of $\bar{\phi}^0$	191
6.4	Odd functions	
6.4.1	Definition	192
6.4.2	Odd symmetric functions	193
6.4.3	Structure of odd functions	193
6.4.4	Even functions	193
6.4.5	Over-odd and under-odd functions	194
6.4.6	Over-odd function as a sum of odd functions	194
6.4.7	Odd, under-odd and over-odd increasing functions	195
6.4.8	Property of odd increasing functions	196
6.4.9	Structure of over-odd increasing functions	196
6.4.10	Structure of odd increasing functions	197
6.4.11	Maximum number of prime monomials in an over-odd (or odd, or under-odd) increasing function	197
6.4.12	Type S and type p functions	197
6.5	Families of Boolean functions	
6.5.1	Reduction operation	198
6.5.2	Composition operation	198
6.5.3	Commutativity of reduction and composition	199
6.5.4	Family of Boolean functions	199
6.5.5	Intersection and union of two families	199
6.5.6	A family maximal in another	200
6.5.7	Characteristic property of a family maximal in another	200
6.5.8	Finite families	200
6.5.9	Infinite families	201
6.5.10	Linear families	201
6.5.11	Reduction of a non-linear function	203
6.5.12	Σ and Π families	205
6.5.13	The Σ_0 , Σ_1 , $\Sigma_{0,1}$, Π_0 , Π_1 and $\Pi_{0,1}$ families	205
6.5.14	$M\Sigma$ and $M\Pi$ families	206
6.5.15	$M\Sigma_1$ and $M\Pi_0$ families	207
6.5.16	Reduction of a non-increasing function	207
6.5.17	Family of odd functions	208
6.5.18	Odd increasing family MI	208
6.5.19	Reduction of a function which is not over-odd or not odd	209
6.5.20	S and p families	210
6.5.21	Reduction of a function not of type S	210
6.5.22	Over-odd and under-odd increasing families	211
6.5.23	Reduction of an over-odd increasing function not belonging to $M\Sigma$	211
6.5.24	Sub-families of MS	212
6.5.25	Families MS_j , Mp_j	212
6.5.26	A generator of MS_j	213
6.5.27	Maximal sub-families of MS_j	214
6.5.28	Maximal sub-families of MS	215
6.5.29	MS_{j1} , Mp_{j1} families	215
6.5.30	Maximal sub-families of MS_{j1}	215

6.5.31	Classes $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$	216
6.5.32	Odd functions of class α : the family I_α	216
6.5.33	Odd functions: the I family	218
6.5.34	Increasing functions: the M family	218
6.5.35	The families M_0, M_1, M_{01}	219
6.5.36	$\alpha\Sigma, \alpha\Pi$ families	219
6.5.37	Families $\alpha S, \alpha p$	220
6.5.38	Families $\alpha S_j, \alpha p_j$	221
6.5.39	Maximal sub-families of αS_j	222
6.5.40	The family α	222
6.5.41	Families $\alpha\beta\Sigma, \alpha\gamma\Pi$	223
6.5.42	Families S, p	224
6.5.43	Families S_j, p_j	224
6.5.44	Maximal sub-families of S_j	225
6.5.45	Families $\alpha\beta$ and $\alpha\gamma$	225
6.5.46	The family Ω	227
6.5.47	Summary of results	229
6.5.48	Diagrams of the families if the constants 0 and 1 are at our disposal	229
6.5.49	Diagram of families in which every function is accompanied by its complement	229
6.6	Threshold functions	
6.6.1	Definition	229
6.6.2	Properties of threshold functions	230
6.6.3	Inclusion relation for threshold functions	231
6.6.4	Finding a threshold function compatible with a given increasing \emptyset -Boolean function	232
6.6.5	Successive eliminations	232
6.6.6	Example	232
6.6.7	Minimization of T in the case of the example	233
6.6.8	Another example	234
6.6.9	Window functions	236
6.7	Symmetric functions and total comparison functions	
6.7.1	Symmetric functions	237
6.7.2	Number of symmetric functions	238
6.7.3	Increasing symmetric functions	238
6.7.4	Subsets comparable with respect to a function	239
6.7.5	Relation with increasing and decreasing	239
6.7.6	Relation with the bounds	240
6.7.7	Effect of duality	240
6.7.8	Total comparison functions	240
6.7.9	Reduction to total comparison functions	240
6.7.10	Case of symmetric functions	241
6.7.11	Case of threshold functions	242

CHAPTER 7

EQUATIONS AND RELATED TOPICS

7.1	Boolean equations	
7.1.1	First fundamental property	244
7.1.2	Second fundamental property	244
7.1.3	Solution of a simple Boolean equation by passing to the Lagrangian form on both sides	245
7.1.4	Uniqueness theorem for Boolean equations	245
7.1.5	Parametric solution	245
7.1.6	Expression for the solution when it is unique	249
7.1.7	Study of a particular system	250

7.2	Parametrization	
7.2.1	Parametrization of a simple function	251
7.3	Elimination. Boolean resultant	
7.3.1	Boolean resultant	252
7.3.2	Exact Boolean resultant	253
7.3.3	Inequality between the resultants	253
7.3.4	Mode of elimination by using the theory of equations	254
7.3.5	Inverse problem to that of parametrization	254
7.3.6	Solution based on the Lagrangian form	254
7.4	Independence of functions	
7.4.1	Definition	256
7.4.2	Maximal number of independent functions	256
7.4.3	Properties of systems of n independent functions of n variables	257
7.4.4	Establishment of independence for a system of n functions of n variables	257
7.4.5	Properties of functions belonging to a system of n independent functions of n variables	258
7.4.6	Expression for any function in terms of a system of n independent functions	259
7.4.7	Transformation of a function by a mapping of the hypercube onto itself	259
7.4.8	Systems of p functions of n variables	260
7.4.9	Representation of a given function of n simple variables by means of p given functions	261
7.4.10	Framing of a function relative to p given functions	262
7.4.11	Representation of p functions of n simple variables by means of k functions	262
7.5	Decomposition of functions	
7.5.1	Simple disjoint decomposition	263
7.5.2	Example	264
7.5.3	Disjoint decomposition	265
7.5.4	Semi-disjoint decomposition of a function	266

CHAPTER 8

REALIZATION OF BOOLEAN FUNCTIONS BY MEANS OF GIVEN OPERATORS

8.1	Representation of incomplete functions by means of sums of given functions or q operators	
8.1.1	Nature of the problem	267
8.1.2	Preliminary list	268
8.1.3	Restricted list	268
8.1.4	Finding the representations	269
8.1.5	Structure of a combination of sums and products	269
8.1.6	Lower bound of the cost of a function	270
8.1.7	Upper bound of the cost	271
8.1.8	Properties of the expressions for functions monotonic in a (the cost being measured by the number of variables)	271
8.1.9	Representations of signature $\Pi\Sigma\Pi$ and $\Sigma\Pi\Sigma$ of incomplete Boolean functions	272
8.1.10	Suppression of a factor	274
8.1.11	Continuation of the example in Sec. 8.1.9	276
8.1.12	Generation of incomplete functions, starting from $x \vee yz = q$	277
8.1.13	Practical generation	277
8.1.14	Evaluation of the number of operators	279
8.2	Representation of incomplete functions by means given of increasing operators	
8.2.1	A general principle	280
8.2.2	Suppression of rows	281

8.2.3	Property of rows in the table	282
8.2.4	Representation of incomplete increasing functions by the majority operation	282
8.2.5	Determination of an odd function greater than a given under-odd \emptyset -Boolean function	283
8.2.6	Realization of an incomplete increasing function by majority operators, using two supplementary variables	286
8.2.7	Realization of an increasing function by means of threshold operators	287
8.2.8	Systematic method of investigation	288
8.2.9	Representation of an arbitrary function by means of increasing operators	289
8.3	Realization of functions by means of monotonic operators	
8.3.1	Principle of the method	290
8.3.2	Modification of the method	290
8.3.3	Suppression of columns	291
8.3.4	Suppression of rows	292
8.3.5	Example	292
8.3.6	Parity NOR structure	293
8.3.7	Arbitrary NOR structure	294
8.3.8	Cost of such a formula	295
8.4	Method of superfluous variables	
8.4.1	Introduction of superfluous variables into an incomplete function	296
8.4.2	Case of explicit variables	296
8.4.3	Substitution theorem	297
8.4.4	Case where the function is required to be increasing with respect to explicit variables	297
8.4.5	Case where the function is required to be increasing with respect to all the variables	298
8.4.6	Relationship with the method of Sec. 8.2.1	298
8.4.7	Application to three-level NOR representations of Boolean functions	299
8.4.8	Case of an incomplete general function	301
8.4.9	Application to $\Pi\Sigma\Pi$ and $\Sigma\Pi\Sigma$ representations	302
8.4.10	Direct sum	302
8.4.11	Finding the direct sums	303
8.4.12	Extremal direct term	303
8.4.13	Function privileged with respect to the sum and product	304
8.4.14	Passage to a privileged function by splitting the variables	305
8.4.15	Direct decomposition with respect to the NOR operator	306
8.4.16	Obtaining NOR operator representations by splitting the variables	306
8.5	Serial structures	
8.5.1	Generation of linear functions on the basis of the non-equivalence operation	307
8.5.2	Serial structure	308
8.5.3	Possibilities of serial structures with operations in two variables	308
8.5.4	Other examples of serial structures	310
8.5.5	On a generalization of serial structures enabling any function to be obtained	310
8.5.6	Obtaining functions of $n+1$ variables by means of serial operators in n variables ($n > 2$)	311
8.5.7	Study of functions of five variables, realizable by means of three-input serial operators	311
	Recent references	315
	Index	317