

191

# THRESHOLD LOGIC AND ITS APPLICATIONS

---

SABURO MUROGA

Professor of Computer Science and Electrical Engineering  
University of Illinois

WILEY-INTERSCIENCE, a Division of John Wiley & Sons, Inc.  
New York · London · Sydney · Toronto

Table 2.3.2 Number of Equivalence Classes

<i>n</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Switching functions of <i>n</i> or fewer variables	2	4	16	256	65,536	About $4.3 \times 10^9$	$\checkmark$
Switching functions of exactly <i>n</i> variables	2	2	10	218	64,594	About $4.3 \times 10^9$	<del>1531</del> 371
Threshold functions of <i>n</i> or fewer variables	2	4	14	104	1,882	94,572	<del>609</del> 609
Threshold functions of exactly <i>n</i> variables	2	2	8	72	1,536	86,080	<del>615</del> 615
<i>P</i> -equivalence classes of switching functions of <i>n</i> or fewer variables	2	4	12	80	3,984	37,333,248	<del>3180</del> 3180
<i>P</i> -equivalence classes of switching functions of exactly <i>n</i> variables	2	2	8	68	3,904	37,329,264	<del>3181</del> 3181
<i>N</i> -equivalence classes of threshold functions of <i>n</i> or fewer variables	2	3	6	20	150	3,287	<del>2078</del> 2078
<i>N</i> -equivalence classes of threshold functions of exactly <i>n</i> variables	2	1	2	9	96	2,690	<del>2079</del> 2079
<i>N</i> -equivalence classes of self-dual threshold functions of <i>n</i> + 1 or fewer variables	1	2	4	12	81	1,684	<del>2080</del> 2080
<i>N</i> -equivalence classes of self-dual threshold functions of exactly <i>n</i> + 1 variables	1	0	1	4	46	1,322	<del>2077</del> 2077
<i>NP</i> -equivalence classes of switching functions of <i>n</i> or fewer variables	2	3	6	22	402	1,228,158	<del>616</del> 616
<i>NP</i> -equivalence classes of switching functions of exactly <i>n</i> variables	2	1	3	16	380	1,227,756	<del>618</del> 618
<i>NP</i> -equivalence classes of unate functions of <i>n</i> or fewer variables	3	5	10	30	210	16,353	<del>3182</del> 3182
<i>NP</i> -equivalence classes of threshold functions of <i>n</i> or fewer variables	2	3	5	10	27	119	<del>617</del> 617
<i>NP</i> -equivalence classes of threshold functions of exactly <i>n</i> variables	2	1	2	5	17	92	<del>619</del> 619
<i>NPN</i> -equivalence classes of switching functions of <i>n</i> or fewer variables	1	2	4	14	222	616,126	<del>370</del> 370
<i>NPN</i> -equivalence classes of switching functions of exactly <i>n</i> variables	1	1	2	10	208	615,904	<del>1528</del> 1528
<i>NPN</i> -equivalence classes of unate functions of <i>n</i> or fewer variables	2	3	6	17	112	8,282	<del>3183</del> 3183
<i>NPN</i> -equivalence classes of threshold functions of <i>n</i> or fewer variables	1	2	3	6	15	63	<del>1529</del> 1529
<i>NPN</i> -equivalence classes of threshold functions of exactly <i>n</i> variables	1	1	1	3	9	48	<del>1530</del> 1530
Self-duality equivalence classes of switching functions of <i>n</i> + 1 or fewer variables	1	1	3	7	83	109,958	<del>1531</del> 1531
Self-duality equivalence classes of switching functions of exactly <i>n</i> + 1 variables	1	0	2	4	76	109,875	<del>6688</del> 6688
Self-duality equivalence classes of threshold functions of <i>n</i> + 1 or fewer variables	1	1	2	3	7	21	<del>1532</del> 1532
Self-duality equivalence classes of threshold functions of exactly <i>n</i> + 1 variables	1	0	1	1	4	14	<del>3184</del> 3184

Note that some rows are for four rows consists of self-nonself-dual functions of *n*

65,536 About  $4.3 \times 10^9$   
64,594 About  $4.3 \times 10^9$

1,882 94,572  
1,536 86,080

3,984 37,333,248

3,904 37,329,264

150 3,287

96 2,690

81 1,684

46 1,322

402 1,228,158

380 1,227,756

210 16,353

27 119

17 92

222 616,126

208 615,904

112 8,282

15 63

9 48

83 109,958

76 109,875

7 21

4 14

Table 2.3.2 (Cont'd)

	6	7	8
	About $1.8 \times 10^{19}$	About $3.4 \times 10^{38}$	About $1.16 \times 10^{77}$
	About $1.8 \times 10^{19}$	About $3.4 \times 10^{38}$	About $1.16 \times 10^{77}$
	15,028,134	8,378,070,864	17,561,539,552,946
	14,487,040	8,274,797,440	17,494,930,604,032
	—	—	—
	244,158	66,291,591	—
	226,360	64,646,855	68,863,243,522
	123,565	33,207,256	68,339,572,672
	112,519	32,267,168	34,448,225,389
	400,507,806,843,728	—	34,153,652,752
	400,507,805,615,570	—	—
	—	—	—
	1,113	29,375	—
	994	28,262	2,730,166
	200,253,952,527,184	—	2,700,791
	200,263,951,911,058	—	—
	—	—	—
	567	14,755	—
	504	14,188	1,366,318
	—	—	1,351,563
	135	2,470	—
	114	2,335	175,428
			172,958

Note that some rows are for  $n + 1$  variables instead of for  $n$  variables. Also each class in the last four rows consists of self-dual functions of exactly  $n + 1$  variables and self-duality-equivalent nonself-dual functions of exactly  $n$  variables.

## Characterization of a Threshold Function

Table 7.5.1 Number of Pseudo-Threshold Functions

$n$ , Number of Variables	1	2	3	4	5
Number of positive functions of $n$ or fewer variables	3	6	20	168	7581
Number of representative <sup>a</sup> positive functions of $n$ or fewer variables	3	5	10	30	210
Number of representative <sup>a</sup> positive pseudo-threshold functions of $n$ or fewer variables	3	5	10	30	198
Number of representative <sup>a</sup> positive threshold functions of $n$ or fewer variables	3	5	10	27	119

<sup>a</sup> Representatives of the class of functions that are equivalent by the permutation of variables.

[Fagerlin (University of Illinois) 68].) Functions with five or fewer variables which are not pseudo-threshold functions are shown in the appendix.

C. R. Baugh studied further properties of pseudo-threshold functions, on the basis of which he obtained bounds on the number of positive functions [Baugh (University of Illinois) 70]. Self-dual pseudo-threshold functions were studied by Breeding [Breeding (University of Illinois) 67].

T  
REAL  
THRE

When the th  
variable input  
can be realiz  
can be so re  
Many alg  
the precedin  
characterize  
second part  
the case of

8.1 THRE  
OF T)

8.1.1 Cor

Assume  
change the  
gate may

Definition  
threshold  
defined a

Note

If  $f$  is self-dual, we may set  $w_0 = 0$  and the total input weight is  $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i$ . Therefore we have (9.3.2.9).

If  $f$  is not self-dual, we need to find a bound on  $w_0$  in order to get a bound on  $\sum_{i=0}^n w_i$ . Let us self-dualize  $f$  as  $fx_0 \vee f^d$ , if  $f \supset f^d$ , or as  $f^d x_0 \vee f$  otherwise. Then substitute the value 1 (or 0) into  $x_n$  of this self-dualized function. It is easy to show that the function with  $x_n \rightarrow 1$  is of exactly  $n$  variables. Therefore we have a linearly independent set of  $n + 1$  equalities corresponding to (9.3.2.4) in terms of  $w_0, w_1, \dots, w_{n-1}, T$ . Solving this, we have

$$w_0 = \frac{\Delta'_0}{\Delta'} \quad (9.3.2.12)\dagger$$

[ $w_1, \dots, w_{n-1}$  must be identical to those given by (9.3.2.5)]. Again by the same evaluation technique we get

$$w_0 \leq 2 \left( \frac{n+1}{4} \right)^{(n+1)/2} \quad (9.3.2.13)$$

Thus we obtain (9.3.2.1) and (9.3.2.8) and also (9.3.2.7) from (9.3.2.1) and (9.3.2.13).

Table 9.3.2.1 The Maximum Value of Optimum Weight<sup>a</sup>

Number of Variables, $n$	Maximum of Optimum Weight		Total Input Weight, W		
	Actually Obtained	Upper Bound by (9.3.2.1)	Lower Bound <sup>b</sup> by Theorem 9.3.1.3	Actually Obtained	Upper Bound by (9.3.2.8)
2	1	1	0.496	3	3.8
3	2	2	0.996	5	8.0
4	3	3	1.98	9	17.4
5	5	6	3.97	17	40.5
6	9	14	7.94	35	99.2
7	18	32	15.9	79	256.0
8	42	76	31.6	209	691.9
9	—	195	63.2	—	1953.1

<sup>a</sup> [Muroga-Toda-Kondo 62 Oc; Winder 64 Oc; Muroga-Tsuboi-Baugh 67 Ag].

<sup>b</sup> Since the function in Theorem 9.3.1.3 is self-dual, the value for  $n - 1$  variables is used here for comparison with  $w_i$  of a function of  $n$  variables.

† Note that  $\Delta'$  in (9.3.2.12) may be different from  $\Delta$  of (9.3.2.5). Therefore, if  $w_0, \dots, w_n$  are to be integers, (9.3.2.5) and (9.3.2.12) must be multiplied by  $\Delta\Delta'$ ; but the evaluation of  $\Delta\Delta' w_i = \Delta_i \Delta'$  is difficult. Thus the assumption of real number weights is introduced in Theorem 9.3.2.2.

When a f  
be equal to  
When the fi  
by (3.2.14) v  
we get (9.3.

It is inter  
weights actu  
lower bound

#### 9.4 BOUND

In this s  
functions w

##### 9.4.1 Low [Yaji

The sam  
variables w  
Dahlin,† a

##### Theorem 9.

The num  
by the follo

Proof.   
given. Ther  
( $n - 1$ ) we  
to Theorem

is also a th  
If a diff  
similar way  
from  $h_v$ .

Thus we  
with exact  
variables.

† The autho  
University o

give refs to this book for # seqs

contd

Table 2.3.2 Number of Equivalence Classes

Table 2.3.2 (Cont'd)

New #	n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$\checkmark N497$	Switching functions of $n$ or fewer variables	$\checkmark 2$	4	16	256	65,536	About $4.3 \times 10^9$	About $1.8 \times 10^{19}$	About $3.4 \times 10^{38}$	About $1.16 \times 10^{77}$
<del>N452</del>	Switching functions of exactly $n$ variables	$\checkmark 2$	2	10	218	64,594	About $4.3 \times 10^9$	About $1.8 \times 10^{19}$	About $3.4 \times 10^{38}$	About $1.16 \times 10^{77}$
<del>N492</del>	Threshold functions of $n$ or fewer variables	$\checkmark 2$	4	14	104	1,882	94,572	15,028,134	8,378,070,864	17,561,539,552,946
<del>N4142</del>	Threshold functions of exactly $n$ variables	$\checkmark 2$	2	8	72	1,536	86,080	14,487,040	8,274,797,440	17,494,930,604,032
<del>N49</del>	P-equivalence classes of switching functions of $n$ or fewer variables	$\checkmark 2$	4	12	80	3,984	37,333,248	—	—	—
<del>N494.5 = 3180</del>	P-equivalence classes of switching functions of exactly $n$ variables	$\checkmark 2$	2	8	68	3,904	37,329,264	—	—	—
<del>N494.5 = 3181</del>	$N$ -equivalence classes of threshold functions of $n$ or fewer variables	$\checkmark 2$	3	6	20	150	3,287	244,158	66,291,591	68,863,243,522
<del>N49</del>	$N$ -equivalence classes of threshold functions of exactly $n$ variables	$\checkmark 2$	1	2	9	96	2,690	226,360	64,646,855	68,339,572,672
<del>N485</del>	$N$ -equivalence classes of self-dual threshold functions of $n+1$ or fewer variables	$\checkmark 1$	2	4	12	81	1,684	123,565	33,207,256	34,448,225,389
<del>N1503</del>	$N$ -equivalence classes of self-dual threshold functions of exactly $n+1$ variables	$\checkmark 1$	0	1	4	46	1,322	112,519	32,267,168	34,153,652,752
<del>N310</del>	NP-equivalence classes of switching functions of $n$ or fewer variables	$\checkmark 2$	3	6	22	402	1,228,158	400,507,806,843,728	—	—
<del>N63</del>	NP-equivalence classes of switching functions of exactly $n$ variables	$\checkmark 2$	1	3	16	380	1,227,756	400,507,805,615,570	—	—
<del>3182</del>	NP-equivalence classes of unate functions of $n$ or fewer variables	$\checkmark 3$	5	10	30	210	16,353	—	—	—
<del>=N979.8</del>	NP-equivalence classes of threshold functions of $n$ or fewer variables	$\checkmark 2$	3	5	10	27	119	1,113	29,375	2,730,166
<del>N272</del>	NP-equivalence classes of threshold functions of exactly $n$ variables	$\checkmark 2$	1	2	5	17	92	994	28,262	2,700,791
<del>N48</del>	NPN-equivalence classes of switching functions of $n$ or fewer variables	$\checkmark 1$	2	4	14	222	616,126	200,253,952,527,184	—	—
<del>N414</del>	NPN-equivalence classes of switching functions of exactly $n$ variables	$\checkmark 1$	1	2	10	208	615,904	200,263,951,911,058	—	—
<del>N735</del>	NPN-equivalence classes of unate functions of $n$ or fewer variables	$\checkmark 2$	3	6	17	112	8,282	—	—	—
<del>N306.8</del>	NPN-equivalence classes of threshold functions of $n$ or fewer variables	$\checkmark 1$	2	3	6	15	63	?	14,755	1,366,318
<del>-3183</del>	NPN-equivalence classes of threshold functions of exactly $n$ variables	$\checkmark 1$	1	1	3	9	48	504	14,188	1,351,563
<del>N306</del>	Self-duality equivalence classes of switching functions of $n+1$ or fewer variables	$\checkmark 1$	1	3	7	83	109,958	—	—	—
<del>-1138</del>	Self-duality equivalence classes of switching functions of exactly $n+1$ variables	$\checkmark 1$	0	2	4	76	109,875	—	—	—
<del>N324</del>	Self-duality equivalence classes of threshold functions of $n+1$ or fewer variables	$\checkmark 1$	1	2	3	7	21	135	2,470	175,428
	Self-duality equivalence classes of threshold functions of exactly $n+1$ variables	$\checkmark 1$	0	1	1	4	14	114	2,335	172,958

$N1417.3 \}$   
 $= 3184 \}$

38

Note that some rows are for  $n+1$  variables instead of for  $n$  variables. Also each class in the last four rows consists of self-dual functions of exactly  $n+1$  variables and self-duality-equivalent nonself-dual functions of exactly  $n$  variables.

39

[S. MURGOGA, Threshold Logic, Wiley, NY, 1971]  
 Applications, Smith

MURGOGA: New Edge & New Ref

3180

- 3187

3217

3218

2077

## 214

## Characterization of a Threshold Function

Table 7.5.1 Number of Pseudo-Threshold Functions

$n$ , Number of Variables	1	2	3	4	5
Number of positive <sup>boolean</sup> functions of $n$ or fewer variables	1	6	20	168	7581
Number of representative <sup>a</sup> positive <sup>boolean</sup> functions of $n$ or fewer variables	1	3	5	10	30
Number of representative <sup>a</sup> positive pseudo-threshold functions of $n$ or fewer variables	0	3	5	10	30
Number of representative <sup>a</sup> positive threshold functions of $n$ or fewer variables	1	3	5	10	27

<sup>a</sup> Representatives of the class of functions that are equivalent by the permutation of variables.

[Fagerlin (University of Illinois) 68].) Functions with five or fewer variables which are not pseudo-threshold functions are shown in the appendix.

C. R. Baugh studied further properties of pseudo-threshold functions, on the basis of which he obtained bounds on the number of positive functions [Baugh (University of Illinois) 70]. Self-dual pseudo-threshold functions were studied by Breeding [Breeding (University of Illinois) 67].

$$\begin{aligned}
 & N1025.8 \\
 & = 3185 \\
 & \text{too close} \\
 & \text{to } 979.5 \quad N979.5 = 3186 \\
 & \text{on previous pg} \\
 & N979.5 = 3186 \\
 & N979.3 = 3187
 \end{aligned}$$

Muroga page 268

## Weights of Threshold Functions

Type 4

# variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
w	2 <sup>1</sup>	$\binom{2}{2}$	$\binom{3}{2}$	$\binom{5}{2}$	$\binom{9}{2}$	$\binom{17}{2}$	$\binom{35}{2}$	$\binom{79}{2}$

Also max opt wt, ~~but too short~~

[1	2	3	5	9	18	42]	ns
----	---	---	---	---	----	-----	----

~~3188~~  
3217

lib - check