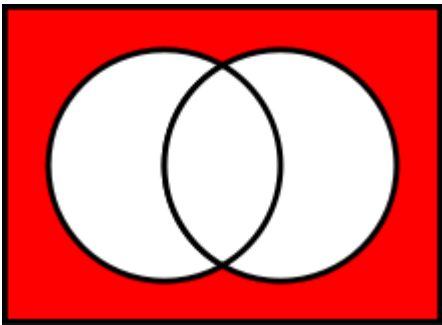


Logical NOR

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In boolean logic, **logical nor** or **joint denial** is a truth-functional operator which produces a result that is the negation of logical or. That is, a sentence of the form $(p \text{ NOR } q)$ is true precisely when neither p nor q is true—i.e. when both of p and q are *false*. In grammar, **nor** is a coordinating conjunction.

The NOR operator is also known as **Peirce's arrow**—Charles Sanders Peirce introduced the symbol \downarrow for it,^[1] and demonstrated that the logical NOR is completely expressible: by combining uses of the logical NOR it is possible to express any logical operation on two variables. Thus, as with its dual, the NAND operator (a.k.a. the Sheffer stroke—symbolized as either $|$ or $/$), NOR can be used by itself, without any other logical operator, to constitute a logical formal system (making NOR functionally complete). It is also known as **Quine's dagger** (his symbol was \dagger), the **ampheck** (from Greek ἀμφοκης, "cutting both ways") by Peirce,^[2] or **neither-nor**.



Venn diagram of $A \downarrow B$
(nor part in red)

One way of expressing $p \text{ NOR } q$ is $\overline{p \vee q}$, where the symbol \vee signifies OR and the bar signifies the negation of the expression under it: in essence, simply $\neg(p \vee q)$. Other ways of expressing $p \text{ NOR } q$ are Xpq , and $\overline{p + q}$.

The computer used in the spacecraft that first carried humans to the moon, the Apollo Guidance Computer, was constructed entirely using NOR gates with three inputs.^[3]

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Definition

The **NOR operation** is a logical operation on two logical values, typically the values of two propositions, that produces a value of *true* if and only if both operands are false. In other words, it produces a value of *false* if and only if at least one operand is true.

Truth table

The truth table of **A NOR B** (also written as $A \downarrow B$) is as follows:

INPUT		OUTPUT
A	B	A NOR B
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

Properties

Logical NOR does not possess any of the five qualities (truth-preserving, false-preserving, linear, monotonic, self-dual) required to be absent from at least one member of a set of functionally complete operators. Thus, the set containing only NOR suffices as a complete set.

Introduction, elimination, and equivalencies








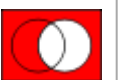
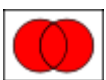


NOR has the interesting feature that all other logical operators can be expressed by interlaced NOR operations. The logical NAND operator also has this ability.

The logical NOR \downarrow is the negation of the disjunction:

$$P \downarrow Q \Leftrightarrow \neg(P \vee Q)$$


$$\Leftrightarrow \neg \left[\text{Venn diagram for } P \vee Q \right]$$


Expressed in terms of NOR \downarrow , the usual operators of propositional logic are:

$\neg P \Leftrightarrow P \downarrow P$  \Leftrightarrow 	$P \rightarrow Q \Leftrightarrow ((P \downarrow P) \downarrow Q) \downarrow ((P \downarrow P) \downarrow Q)$  \Leftrightarrow  \downarrow 
$P \wedge Q \Leftrightarrow (P \downarrow P) \downarrow (Q \downarrow Q)$  \Leftrightarrow  \downarrow 	$P \vee Q \Leftrightarrow (P \downarrow Q) \downarrow (P \downarrow Q)$  \Leftrightarrow  \downarrow 

See also

- Bitwise NOR
- Boolean algebra
- Boolean domain
- Boolean function
- Functional completeness
- NOR gate
- Propositional logic
- Sole sufficient operator

References

- Hans Kleine Büning; Theodor Lettmann (1999). *Propositional logic: deduction and algorithms* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=3oJE9yczr3EC&pg=PA2>). Cambridge University Press. p. 2. ISBN 978-0-521-63017-7.

2. C.S. Peirce, CP 4.264

3. Hall, Eldon C. (1996), *Journey to the Moon: The History of the Apollo Guidance Computer*, Reston, Virginia, USA: AIAA, p. 196, ISBN 1-56347-185-X

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