Dynamic System Property: *atis***DerivedProductionOutputness**

(Dynamic system properties are those properties that are part of the theory and describe patterns in time as change occurs within a system or between a system and its negasystem.)

Derived production outputness, $\int_{DP_T} = \int_{df}$ Feedthrough with a high dissimilarity of toput and output in which output is significantly more complex.

 ${}_{\mathrm{DP}^{\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{T}}}} =_{\mathrm{df}^{\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{T}}}} | \exists \mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{A} (\mathrm{T}_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{B}) \Vdash \mathrm{O}_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{B}) \wedge \mathcal{M} [\mathcal{X}(\mathrm{T}_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{B})] \ll \mathcal{M} [\mathcal{X}(\mathrm{O}_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{B}))])$

Derived production outputness is defined as feedthrough; such that, there is a family of affect relations, \mathcal{B} , that is a subset of the family of system affect relations, such that, the toput with respect to \mathcal{B} yields the output with respect to \mathcal{B} , and the measure of the complexity of the toput affect-relations are substantially less than the measure of the complexity of the output affect-relations.

Examples: Manufacturing plants produce derived production output. These plants bring in raw materials from which their products are manufactured; that is, produce the derived production. A school system may be viewed as producing derived production output in that students who enter the school system are expected to change substantially as a result of their education.

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