

Structural System Property: *atis*Storeputness

(Structural system properties are those properties that are part of the theory and describe patterns of system and negasystem connectedness or partitions.)

Storeputness, $S_p(\mathfrak{S}_x)$, =_{df} Partition of *system components* transmitted from *input* for which *system fromput control qualifiers* are “false.”

$$S_p =_{df} \{x \mid x \in \mathfrak{S}_0 \wedge \exists P(x) \in F_p \mathcal{L} \exists \sigma [f(x_{S_p})(F_p \times_{F_p} \mathcal{L}) = \perp \wedge \sigma(x_{I_p} \in I_p) = x_{S_p}]\}.$$

Storeputness is defined as the resulting transmission of input components and there exists fromput control qualifiers such that there is a function of the product of fromput and fromput control qualifiers that are “false,” and there is a transmission function from input components to storeput components.

M: **Storeputness measure**, $\mathcal{M}(S_p(\mathfrak{S}_x))$, =_{Df} a measure of storeput components.

$$\mathcal{M}(S_p(\mathfrak{S}_x)) =_{Df} |S_p(\mathfrak{S}_x)| \quad (1)$$

$$\mathcal{M}(S_p(\mathfrak{S})) =_{df} \log_2(|S_p(\mathfrak{S})|) \div \log_2(|\mathfrak{S}_0|) \quad (2)$$

The choice of measure will depend on the application. Measure (1) is of value where the size of the storeput set is required for comparison, say, to the input set; that is, a comparison of actual feedstore is desired. Measure (2) is of value where a comparison to the system or between systems is desired that relates the amount of storeput as a fraction or percentage of the total system.