

Investigated essence in the infografichesky theory multipoint the logician (part 2)

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Abstract

The purpose of development of the infografichesky theory multipoint the logician is studying of the frames (an empty framework) of the organized components presented in the form, their relations and results of these relations. Construction and use of models multipoint the logician allows is realized to carry out the operating influences, in advance to plan the expected results of these influences and in due time to react to the actual deviations from the planned results.

Keywords: Infografiya, the theory multipoint the logician, investigated essence, components, ratios, results, a soorganization of ratios and their resultscompendency, invariance and divisibility in the management chain; traditional, mechanised, automated and automatic systems.

In the first part of article models of monadny approach (fig. 2 and fig. 3) are considered, and in the second part of article infografichesky models of diode approach are considered [1-7].

Statement 11. At the second (diode) level of modeling consider set of two real-life monads of COM_1 and COM_2 without arches, influences, interactions and their results, out of Wednesday-list the monads entering it (dyad at rest, static or "empty"), fig.4.

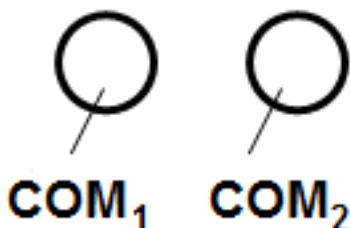


Fig. 4. A "empty" dyad of the second level of modeling in the theory multipoint the logician.

Statement 12. Transforming a "empty" dyad influence of INI_1 (fig.5) receive the unilateral focused oriented graph (orgraf) to which edges (influences) the direction is appropriated. The COM_1 component influence of INI_1 stimulates the COM_2 component to manifestation of result of this influence of RI_1 and identification of the relation of O_1 to RI_1 (that is to an assessment with the COM_2 component of this result).

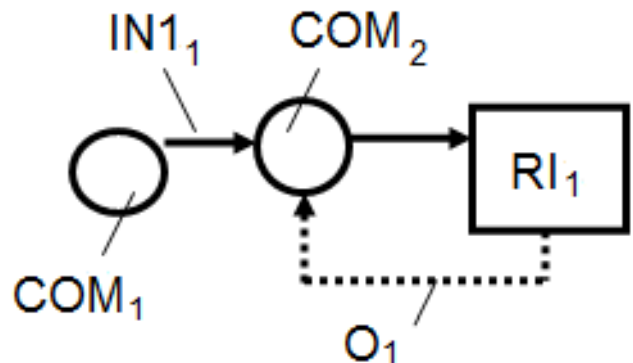


Fig. 5. Result of RI_1 of influence of INI_1 and relation of O_1 of the COM_2 component in a unilateral orgraf

In a unilateral orgraf distinguish four sets of the ordered elements:

- *tops* (monads, influence chain components), $\Sigma COMij$;
- *edges* (the directed influences), $\Sigma INij$;
- *results* of influences, $\Sigma RIij$;
- *relations* (interpretations and estimations from results of influence), ΣOij .

Connectivity of elements of different sets of a unilateral orgraf is set a matrix of incidence (fig.6), zero value in which cell indicates lack of communication [7].

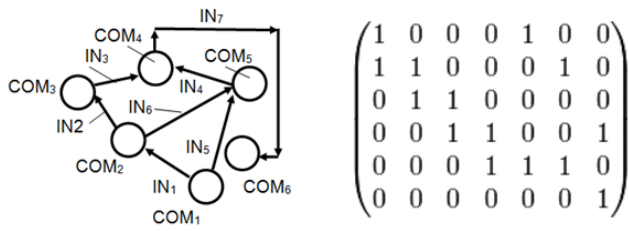


Fig.6. Display of a unilateral orgraf an incidence matrix for identification connectivity of elements of sets of tops ΣCOM_{1-6} and edges ΣIN_{1-7} of orgraf

Statement 13. Addition (fig.7) to a unilateral orgraf (fig.5) which is really existing (but not hypothetical as in fig.3 in the first part of article) the COM_2 component, its impact of IN_2 on the COM_1 component, result of this influence of RII_2 and the relation of O_2 of the COM_2 component to RII_2 the unilateral orgraf in bilateral when two tops (a monad of COM_1 and COM_2) are connected by multidirectional arches of interaction of IN_1 and IN_2 will transform. This model shows the first circle of results in a real-life dyad.

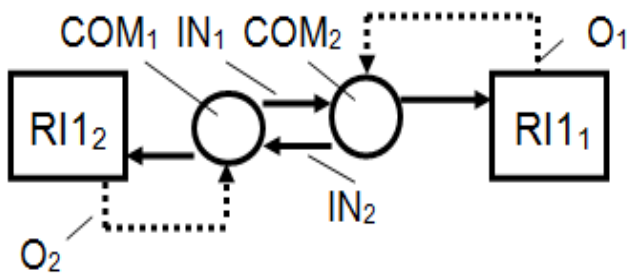


Fig. 7. The first circle of results of influences (RII_1, RII_2) in a bilateral orgraf

In process of expediency it is possible to investigate second (fig. 8), third (fig. 9), fourth (fig. 10) and higher circles of results of interactions and influences in a dyad.

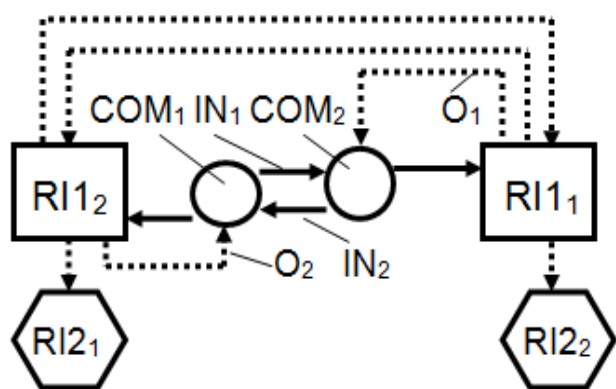


Fig. 8. The second circle of results of influences ($RI2_1, RI2_2$) in a bilateral orgraf

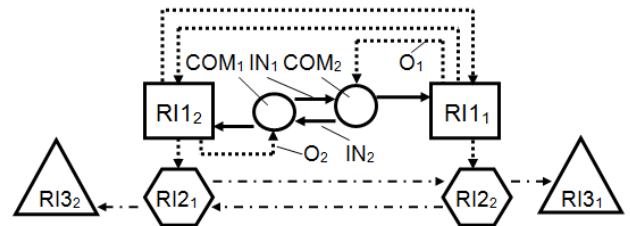


Fig. 8. The third circle of results of influences ($RI3_1, RI3_2$) in a bilateral orgraf

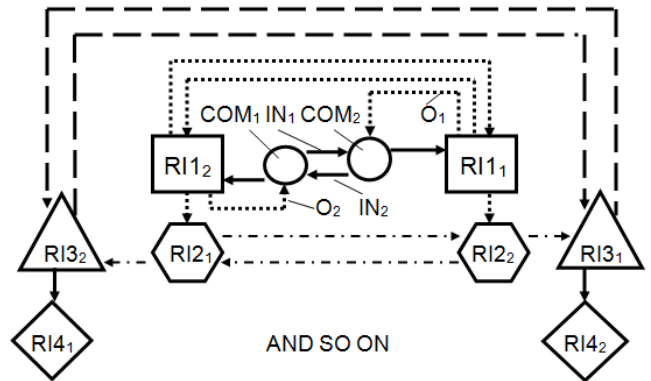


Fig. 9. The fourth circle of results of influences ($RI4_1, RI4_2$) in a bilateral orgraf

Statement 14. The monad and dyad form (table 1) a small number of real results of influences on the first, second, third and fourth circles. In a triad the number of real results, in comparison with a monad and a dyad, increases much that complicates their research in the traditional modes of activity a little, but the account and quality control of all results certainly are feasible.

Table 1

Name logicians	Quantity of real results of influences of a certain circle			
	First circle	Second circle	Third circle	Fourth circle
Monad	1	1	1	1
Dyad	2	2	2	2
Triad	6	12	24	48

Statement 15. In logicians of higher level on some orders (a tetrad, a pentade above) the number of real results increases in and high-quality research of these results in the traditional modes of activity it isn't expedient. Therefore the problem of development of computer information technology of the account, search, the analysis, an assessment and comparison of real results of influences of any circle is actual.

Then it will be possible to insist on that the person mastered such technology, I applied it in the concrete activity and I provided quality of results of activity on any circle of interaction. It will allow to speak about management of results

of activity on the basis of qualimetric approach and a quantitative assessment of quality of activity.

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