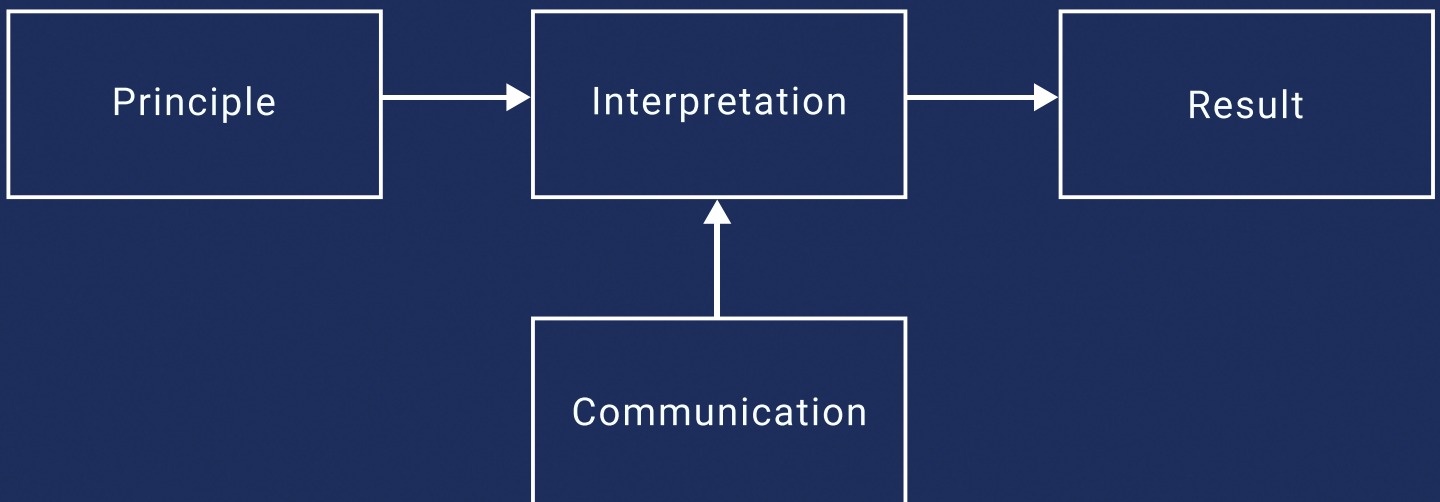


Fundamental Of Communication Vol. III



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Books

To help you with the learning of the principle, the following books are given in order. You start from the first chapter—page 1—of *Understanding the Principles of Communication*. If your goal is to learn the principle through an instructor, then there is no need to have books. Otherwise, you should have a total of 10 books in your possession.

In terms of learning the principle, there is no need to be in a hurry. As we live, we need it. In other words, while we are alive, we need the principle. There is no need to be in a hurry while learning it.

Order	Title	ISBN
1	<i>Understanding the Principles of Communication or Identification and Correction of Errors in Communication</i>	9798687646154 or 9798687649179
2	<i>Communication and Information Analysis Guidelines or Application and Project Analysis Guidelines</i>	9798687650250 or 9798687656498
3	<i>Application Modeling Tutorial Communication Domain with Practical Examples Vol. I or Project Modeling Tutorial Communication Domain with Practical Examples Vol. I</i>	9798687667210 or 9798687668422
4	<i>Application Modeling Tutorial Communication Domain with Practical Examples Vol. II or Project Modeling Tutorial Communication Domain with Practical Examples Vol. II</i>	9798687677134 or 9798687678971
5	<i>Fundamental of Communication Vol. I</i>	9798689269771
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10	<i>Solution Process Working in Group</i>	9798689283692

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Preface

The process of learning a theory always includes the application aspect of that theory. Without applying a theory, the learning of that theory is not important. Our utilization theory consists of principles that we need to apply to enable the functionality of life. While we are learning our utilization theory, we need to apply it to enable us to make changes in what we do. Without applying our utilization theory in what we do, there is no need for us to learn it.

In order to have a good understanding of theory, it is very important for us to have a good understanding of our system. Given that the physical system is theory dependable, without a good understanding of the physical system, it is not possible to have a good understanding of theory. We have learned our utilization theory to enable us to have a good understanding of both life and the physical system.

From the previous section of the book, we have identified the set of 10 principles that makes up our utilization theory. By now, we should have a very good understanding of our 10 theories. Given that a theory cannot be understood without application, in order to better understand our utilization theory, we need to apply it in what we do. The application of theory in what we do, always requires the understanding of the application aspect of theory. The way to look at it, the process of learning a theory requires the learning of the principles and the application aspect of that theory. Now, within the application aspect of that theory, as a theory dependable system, it is very important to have a good understanding about that.

Related to what we have said from the paragraph above, this section of the book includes two chapters: Appendix C and Appendix D. In Appendix C, we look at the application aspect of theory. This Appendix is here simply to help us understand the application aspect of our utilization theory. For instance, as a theory dependable system, how well do we understand theory in terms of application. The previous section of the book enables us to learn our 10 theories, however in this chapter they are presented in a way that enables us to understand them related to ourselves and what we do. In Appendix C, we look at the application aspect of our utilization theory. It is very important to pay attention to Appendix D, especially exercise numbers 943 and 943'. Appendix C is very similar to Appendix D. The way to look at it, Appendix C provides us with an understanding of the application of theory, while appendix D introduces us to the application of theory. In other words, Appendix C enables us to understand

what we can do with our 10 theories, while Appendix D tells us what to do with them. It is very important to understand the similarity and the difference Appendices C and D. Since the learning of a theory is not important without application, it is very important for us to pay attention to exercises number 943 and 943'.

Again, if this book is going to be used in a classroom, it is recommended not to grade the exercises. Since a theory cannot be learned without the application of that theory, it is very important to let the application and the understanding of the theory be the grades of the student rather than using letter or number. The way to look at it; the practical aspect of an exercise by a student is being viewed as the grade for that student. Related to life, it is well matched. Since life is a practical system, only the functionality of the functions that make up life enables the functionality of the system. It is very important to understand that.

Some Reading Suggestions

It is preferable and recommended to start from the beginning while reading this book. If an exercise is referred to, we can go and look at that exercise or simply flag it. While we choose the exercises we want to do, it is better to work them out from top to bottom rather from the bottom to the top. In other words, it is better for us to use the knowledge we get from an exercise on the top to do one at the bottom, rather than using the knowledge from one at the bottom to do one on the top. Nevertheless, as we gain more knowledge from learning the principles, we may find out that some exercises on the top should have been approached differently. This is normal; we can still go back and work them out the way we want. Since the exercises are given in an incremental basis in terms of our understanding, it is recommended not to scan the book. Rather than scanning the book, it is always better to let our understanding take us to the next level.

Some Reading Recommendation

The following exercises can be disregarded. You don't have to work them out or worry about them. You probably don't need to work them out or worry about them in your life time. Those exercises are all the short exercises that ask you to show your understanding of one entity related to another entity in chapter 11, chapter 12, and Appendix C. While you are learning the principle or in the process of learning it, it is highly recommended for you to skip those exercises. Those exercises have no limit in terms of understanding the principle and they require a higher level of understanding of the principle. As your understanding of the subject increases, the understanding of those exercises and their workouts also increases accordingly. For now, there

is no need to worry about them or work them out; you can simply skip them. While you may skip them, that always depends on you as well.

How to Handle It

How do I handle it? How do I view it? How do I handle the Book? How do I view the Book?

By understanding exercise number 416, we know that our utilization theory is not physically identified. In exercises number 532 and 565, we have learned that, since our utilization theory is not physically represented or represented by a physical entity, we have to handle it with care and we have to handle it differently. The way to look at it, while the book may help us in the learning of the principle, it is not good for us to think that the principle itself is a book. By understanding that, it is not good for us to handle the principle as a book. Thus while using this book to help us learn the principle; it is not good for us to think that this book itself is the principle. Since the principle itself is not a book, we should not think it is a book or handle it as a book. Once we approach it as a book, we will not be able to learn it properly. To enable us to learn the principle properly, we should approach it as a principle, but not as a book.

Problem Statement

After we finish learning our 10 theories, what can we do with them? While we are in the process of learning our 10 sets of principles, what can we do with them? While we are in the process of learning our utilization theory, what can we do with it?

The purpose of a given theory is to enable the functionality of the underlying system. Given that a system works relatively with its functional principles, there is no way that system can function properly when its documentation is being disregarded. By understanding theory and system relationship, we know that there is no way life can function normally without applying our parent principles. It is very important to understand the purpose of a given theory.

We already know that we receive feedback from our parent when we are not doing things correctly. Whenever we receive feedback from our parent, it is very important for us to analyze those feedback and have a very good understanding of them and how to use it on specific application. By analyzing the feedback related to specific application and the principles that attach to it, we can have a better understanding of the principles themselves and the type of applications that are related to it. It is very important to understand that. We know that life, the functional system is a set of functions and each individual function weighs on the overall function. In order for the overall function to perform properly, each function that makes up the overall function must be executed normally. The way to look at it, in order for us to do well in life, we have to do well in each function that we execute in life. That means, each function that makes up life must be executed in a normal approach.

Before our parent provided us with our 10 sets of principle that makes up utilization theory, we were not executed those functions properly. We can say that we were not doing well. The reason for that is we were not aware of those principles. We did not understand them and we did not give them importance. That makes sense since we did not know the relationship of those principles in our life. It is possible for us to disregard them and take them for granted. As soon we start to understand life related to those principles, we have to make changes in what we do. Given that it is not possible for us to understand life without our parent principles, it makes sense now for us to pay attention and make changes to what we do. Only our parent principles can enable us to understand life. There is no way we can understand life without the usage of our parent principles. It is very important not to take the 10 sets of principles that make up our utilization theory for granted. We have to give importance to our 10 sets of principles. Given

that the reason of the 10 set of principles is to enable the functionality of life; given that life is a practical system, there is no way that system can function if we don't apply our 10 set of principles. As a practical system, we cannot hang our 10 set of principles on our walls as a poster and expect to be happy. Put them on a place or use them as poster to make us happy will not do us any good. We need to apply them in order to make life function properly. It is very important to understand that. It is very important to understand that our 10 set of theory was given to us to enable us to make life function normally. By disregarding our 10 sets of principles, we simply disregard our life.

Finally, let's ask ourselves the following questions to complete our problem statement. Now that we know and understand the 10 theories that were given to us by our parent, will we continue doing the same? Now that we know the 10 sets of principles that was given to us by our parent, will we continue doing bad? Now that we know the 10 sets of principles that was given to us by our parent, will we do better?

Appendix C

Understanding Application Of Theory

Introduction

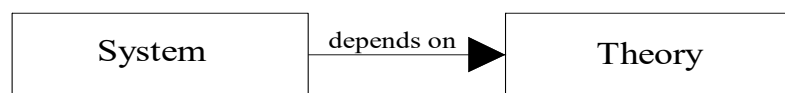
A theory cannot be understood or well understood without being applied. A theory cannot be interpreted or well interpreted without being applied. The process of learning a theory always includes the application aspect of that theory. While a theory can be seen as very interesting to learn, however progress cannot be made in that theory without being applied. It is very important to understand the application aspect of a theory.

As a theory dependable system, we rely on our utilization theory to give us ideas on how to do things. Given that life is a functional system, we live by executing functions. The functions that we execute are considered to be functions of life. As a theory dependable system, we rely on our intelligence to get ideas from theory to enable us to execute functions of life. As a theory dependable system, we rely on our utilization theory to give us ideas on how to execute functions of life. Since our intelligence depends on theory, without theory, our intelligence cannot get ideas to work with. As theory dependable system, we rely on our intelligence to get ideas from our utilization theory. Without our utilization theory we are in the dark and our intelligence will not get good ideas to work with.

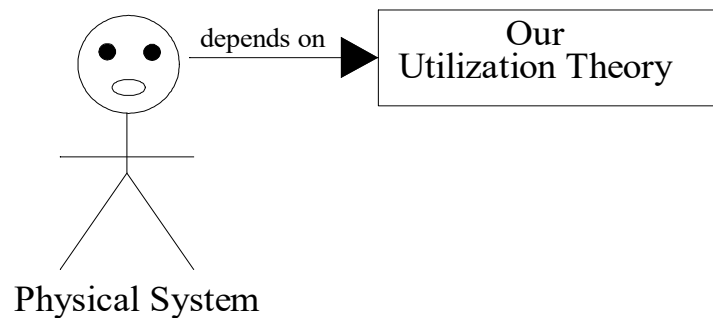
While we execute functions to enable the functionality of our lives, but the functions that we execute are derived from theory that we learn. It is very important to understand the relationship of the functions that we execute and the theory those functions are derived from. It is very important to understand the process of learning theory to execute functions. In this appendix, we are going to look at the aspect of application of theory. We are going to look at the physical system relationship with theory and function derivations. We are going to look at the relationship of functions added to life with our utilization theory. In other words, we are going to look at the process from theory to function and the application aspect of theory to functions execution.

Understanding Our System Related to Our Theory

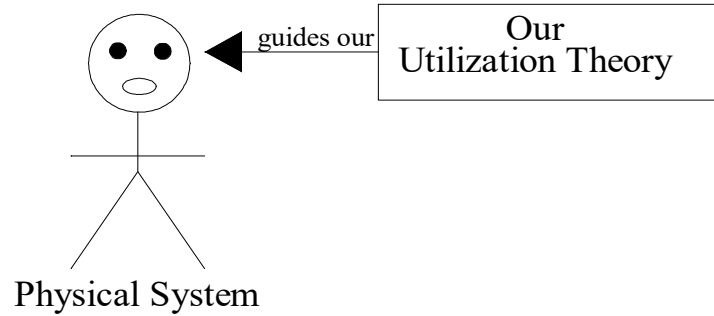
We are a theory dependable system and we apply theory to derive methods and execute functions. By being a theory dependable system, we have an intelligence that enables us to apply theory. Our intelligence gets ideas from theory to enable us to execute functions. The theory and system relationship is always held in terms of dependency. To better understand that relationship, let's represent it by the model below.



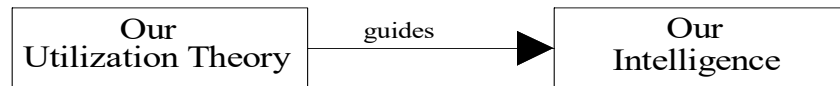
The model above shows that a system always depends on its utilization theory. Compared to our physical system and our utilization theory, the model below is derived from the one above. It shows that our physical system depends on our utilization theory.



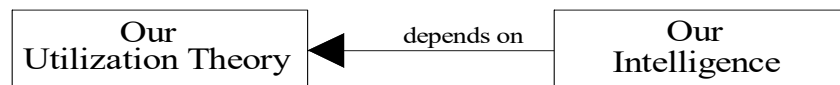
The model above is considered to be the physical representation of our system. We can call it the physical representation of ourselves. We can also call it a model of ourselves, since we are a theory dependable system and the theory that we depend on, which is our utilization theory, guides us. We can change the arrow from the model above to show the one below. In this case, we have the model below which shows that we are a theory dependable system and our utilization theory guides our physical system.



As we said earlier, by being a theory dependable system, we have an intelligence that enables us to apply theory. Our intelligence always depends on our utilization theory. In order for us to function, our intelligence needs ideas from our utilization theory. That makes sense, since we operate by executing functions; we always need ideas in order to execute functions. Keep in mind that our physical system never stays dysfunctional or idle. It always executes functions. The model below shows that our utilization theory guides our intelligence.



As we said earlier, we are a theory dependable system and in order for us to function, our intelligence needs ideas from theory. With that, we can see that our intelligence depends on our utilization theory. Our intelligence gives us the ability to apply theory. This is exactly what is represented below. It shows that our intelligence depends on our utilization theory. It does not matter the way we say it, both ways are the same. We can say that our intelligence depends on our utilization theory or our utilization theory guides our intelligence.



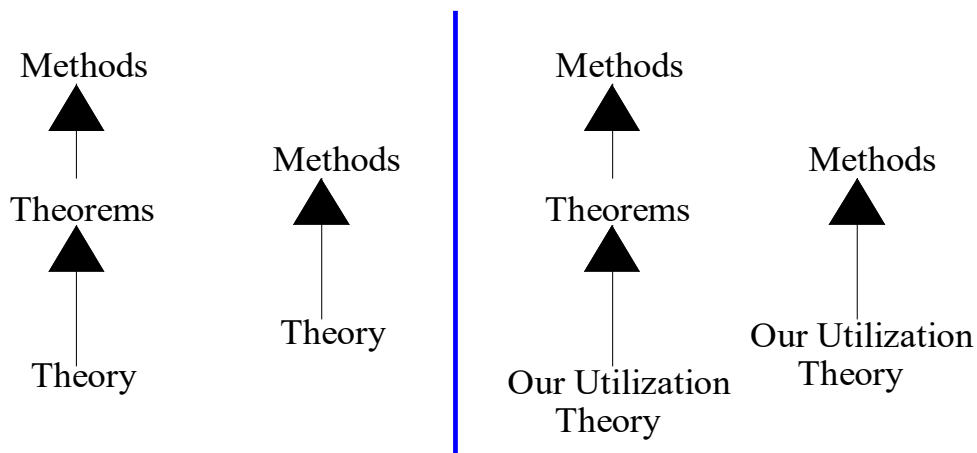
Our utilization theory is the set of our parent principles that we must use to enable our lives to function normally. We have already identified all the theories that makeup our utilization theory. We have identified them, named them, and abbreviated them to enable us to work with them more efficiently. The table below represents our utilization theory. It shows that our utilization theory is made of 10 theories. It does not matter the way we order them. What matters here is for us to apply them. We can arrange them in any order we want, that does not change the quantity. Disregarding the way we arrange them, there are only 10 of them.

Order	Theory Name	Abbreviation
1	The Communication Theory	K_T

2	The Information Theory	i_T
3	The Instrumentation Theory	I_T
4	The Power Theorem	P_T
5	The Theory of Education	E_T
6	The Theory of Marketing	M_T
7	The Exchange System Theory	Es_T
8	The Gaming Theory	G_T
9	The Work Theory	W_T
10	The Theory of Reproduction	X_T

Theory, Theorem and Method Relationship

We know that a theory is a set of principles that enable a system to function. We know that a theorem is a unique observation from a theory. Quickly by observation, we can see that a theorem is simply a principle from a theory. A theorem can give rise to multiple methods. We can say that a theorem derived from a theory and can be applied in many, many methods or enables a lot of methods. The model below shows the relationship of theory, theorem and method. Since theory gives rise to theorem, and theorem gives rise to method, we see that theory gives rise to method as well. As seen on the right, our utilization theory gives rise to methods that we use in life.



Appendix C

To better understand our utilization theory, let's represent it by the model below. The model shows that our utilization theory is made of 10 theories. Since a theory is a set of principle, it shows that our utilization theory is a set of principles. Since principles are theorems themselves, to the right we see that our utilization theory is made of theorems. The way to look at it, our utilization theory has an infinite number of principles or theorems. We use the dots to show many, many more principles or theorems that are not listed.

Our Utilization Theory		Our Utilization Theory		Our Utilization Theory	
1	Communication Theory		Principle 1		Theorem 1
2	Information Theory		Principle 2		Theorem 2
3	Instrumentation Theory		Principle 3		Theorem 3
4	Power Theorem		Principle 4		Theorem 4
5	Education Theory		Principle 5		Theorem 5
6	Theory of Marketing		• • •		• • •
7	Exchange System Theory				
8	Gaming Theory				
9	Work Theory				
10	Reproduction Theory		Principle etc.		Theorem etc.

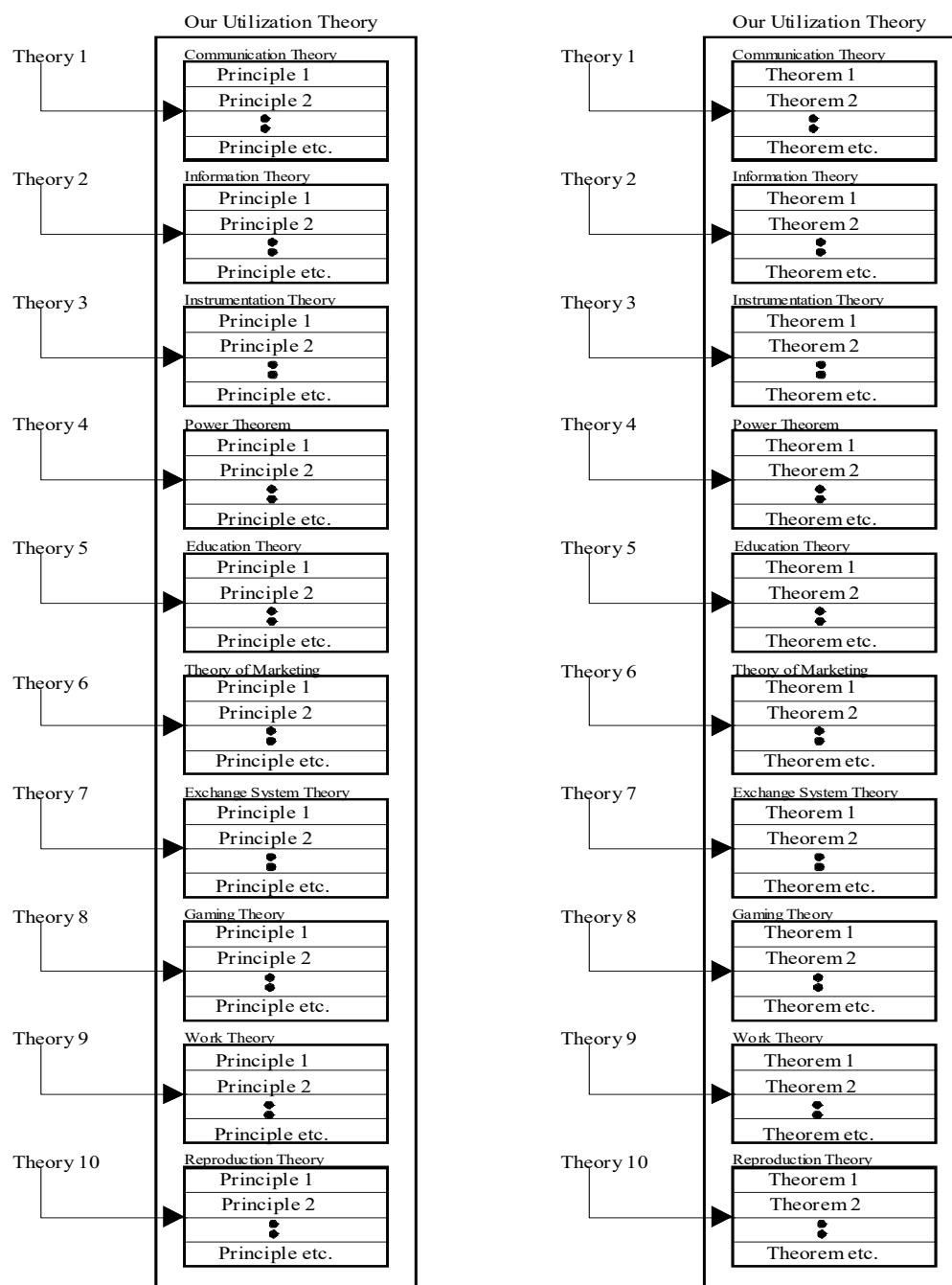
Since we know that a theory gives rise to theorems and theorems give rise to methods. The model below shows that a theorem is a collection of methods while a theory is also a collection of methods as well. In other words, we can say that our utilization theory gives rise to many, many methods that we execute in life. Since methods are functions themselves, we can say that our utilization theory gives rise or enables the functions that we execute in life.

Theorem	Theory
Method 1	Method 1
Method 2	Method 2
Method 3	Method 3
Method 4	Method 4
Method 5	Method 5
• • •	• • •
Method etc.	Method etc.

To have a better feeling of our utilization theory and a better understanding of it, the model on the next page shows a representation of the overall 10 theories in terms of principles and theorems. This is simply a way we arrange them so we can understand them better. The model is derived from the table below.

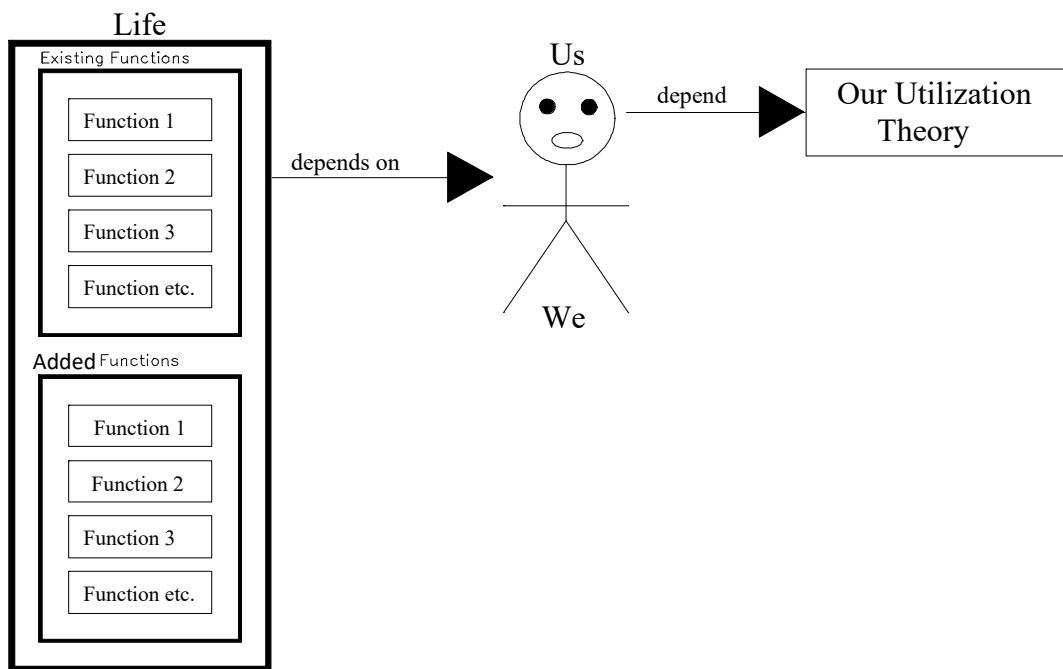
Theory Order	Theory Name	Abbreviation
Theory 1	The Communication Theory	K_T
Theory 2	The Information Theory	i_T
Theory 3	The Instrumentation Theory	I_T
Theory 4	The Power Theorem	P_T
Theory 5	The Theory of Education	E_T
Theory 6	The Theory of Marketing	M_T
Theory 7	The Exchange System Theory	Es_T
Theory 8	The Gaming Theory	G_T
Theory 9	The Work Theory	W_T
Theory 10	The Theory of Reproduction	X_T

View of our Utilization Theory

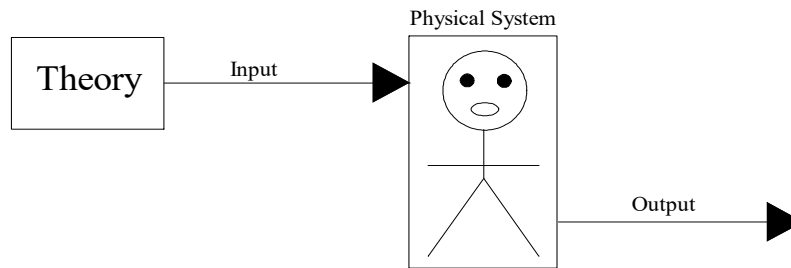


Understanding our Utilization Theory Related to Life

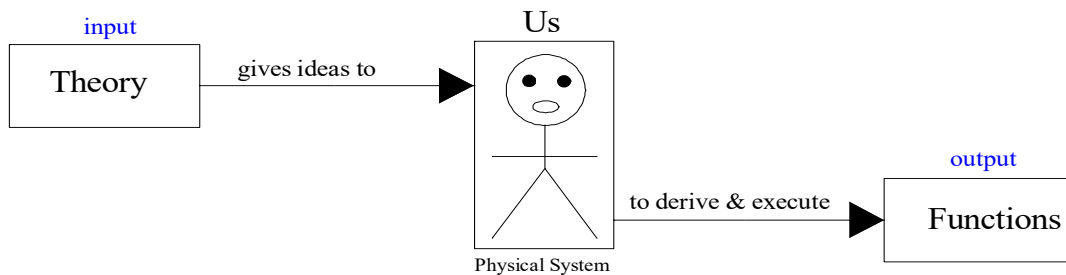
The functional system, life, is a collection of functions. We live by performing functions in life. Life depends on our utilization theory, and we use our utilization theory to execute functions in life. Since life depends on our utilization theory and we are a theory dependable system, we must apply our utilization theory to enable life to function normally. It is very important to understand the relationship of life, ourselves, and our utilization theory. To better understand that relationship, let's represent life, ourselves, and our utilization theory by this model. The model shows that we depend on our utilization theory, while life depends on us. As a theory dependable system, we can also say that the physical system always performs functions and it never stays idle. Here stay idle means stay without performing any function.



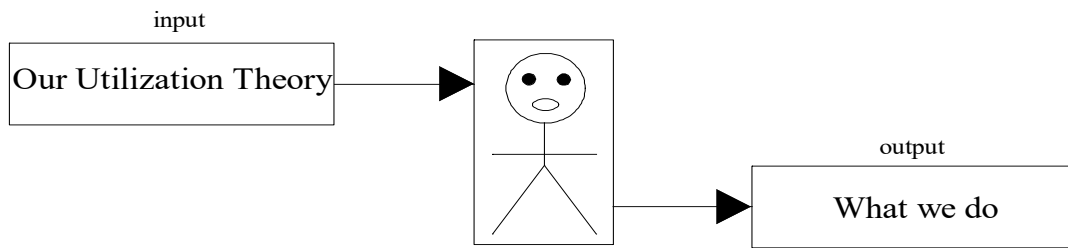
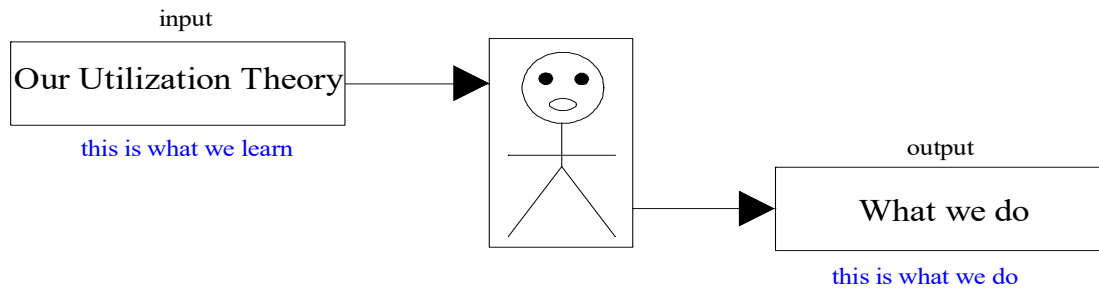
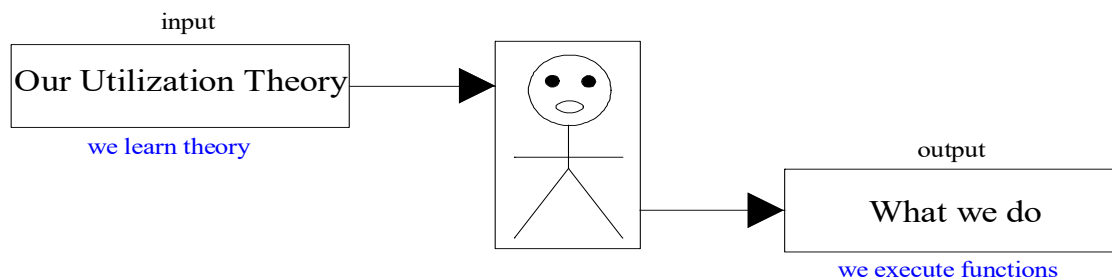
By being a theory dependable system, we use our utilization theory to execute functions to enable the functionality of life. Since we are a theory dependable system and we have an intelligence that enables us to learn theory, it is always good to look at the relationship of theory that we learn related to functions that we execute in life. The model below shows the input-output relationship of theory that we learn related to what we do. The way to look at it, input is what we learn, output is what we do. It is very important to understand this model. As a theory dependable system, what we do is always related to what we learn. Since theory gives us ideas to enable us to execute functions, the ideas we get from the theories determine the functions that we execute.



A better way to understand the relationship of what we do relate to theory is that theory gives us ideas to derive and execute functions. In this case, we can interpret the model above like the one below. Just read the model below as it flows “Theory gives ideas to us to derive and execute Functions”.



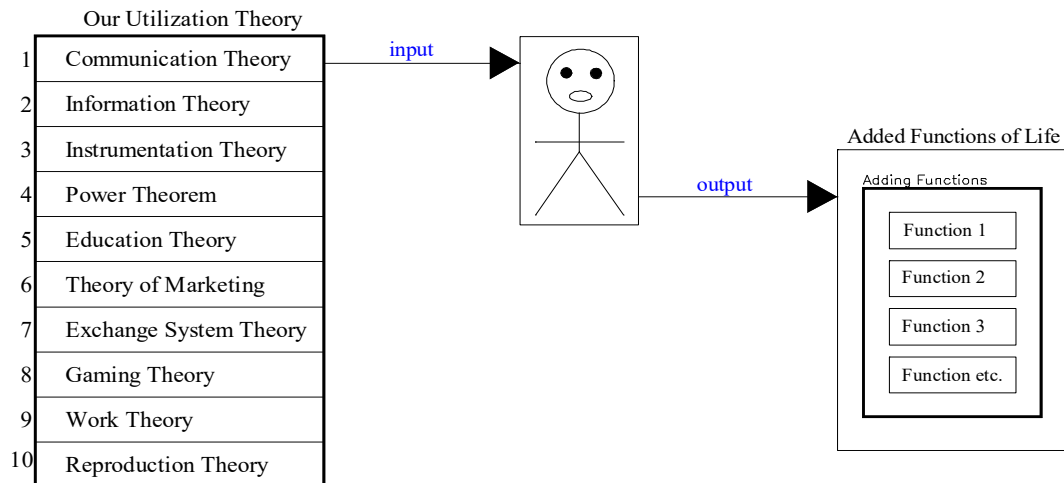
The models below are related to the model above. It shows that what we do is related to our utilization theory. The way to look at it, our utilization theory, which is the input and what we do which is the output, is related to what we learn. In this case, our utilization theory is what we learn. To better understand the relationship, we label both the input and the output. The second one shows exactly what we learn; it points it out for us and shows what we do. Since what we do are functions of life, the last one labels them as functions of life. Basically, what we see here is that we apply our utilization theory to execute functions in life. The functions that we perform in life always depend on our utilization theory.



Understanding Added Functions in Life

We know that life is made of both added and existing functions. The added set of functions of life is the set of functions that we add to life to increase the functionality of life. The term *increase the functionality of life* means that we increase the quantity of functions that life is made of. We know that we live by executing functions. The functions that we execute derived from theories that give us ideas. In other words, we get ideas from theories that enable us to execute functions of life. Given that a theory is the basis of system functionality; given that a theory contains the set of principles that enable a system to function normally, our utilization theory contains the set of principles that enables our lives to function normally. Since theory gives ideas to enable functions to execute, our utilization theory gives us ideas to enable us to execute functions in life. With the dependency of life from our utilization theory, we can see that functions that we execute in life must be derived or related to our utilization theory. Without that, problems can happen in life.

We know that there is a relationship between life and our utilization theory. We have already proved that only our utilization theory can ensure the normal functionality of life. We have already proved that only our utilization theory can maintain the functionality of life, which we call stability. From the previous section, we have learned what we do in life, which is function that we execute in life is related to what we learn from our utilization theory. To better understand the relationship of added functions in life with our utilization theory, it makes sense to present that relationship by a model. The model below is similar to the ones we have seen from the previous section. It shows that the added functions of life depend on our utilization theory. In other words, we apply our utilization theory to add or execute functions in life. It is very important to understand the relationship presented by this model.



In order for life to function normally; in order for life to maintain normal functionality; in order for life to be stable, we know that we must apply our utilization theory; we know that the functions that we execute must be related or derived from our utilization theory. What happened when we disregard our utilization theory and applied our philosophies? We have already shown that life can never be stable when we disregarded our utilization theory and applied our philosophies. We already proved that philosophies cannot maintain normal functionality of life. So when we replace our utilization theory by our philosophies, we simply develop problems in life. It is very easy to see that, since life is not related to our philosophies, whenever we replace its utilization theory by our philosophies, we simply develop problems in life. Since our philosophies are problems themselves, since our intelligence depends on ideas in order to enable us to execute functions, when our intelligences don't get good ideas, the functions that we add in life will be faulty. In other words, without good ideas from an input source, the functions that we add in life will not be good or executed without problems. That makes a lot of sense and it is very easy to see. Since the idea we get from the input is what enable us to execute the function,

any bad idea will allow us to execute the function badly. It will also allow us to derive bad functions.

Understanding Life, Ourselves and our Utilization Theory

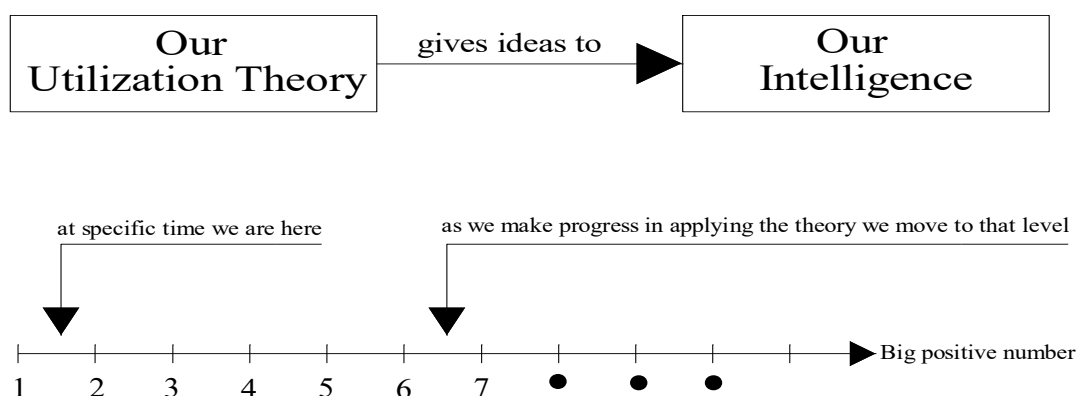
We live by interacting with each other. In other words, while we live by executing functions, many of those functions require interaction from one to another. Our lives are not possible without the existence of others. One thing that we learn about our utilization theory is that every time we interact with each other, we must use one of our given theories. That was a very good observation for us. We have already shown that when we interact with each other, without using our utilization theory, we develop problems in life. With some respect, we can say that our utilization theory was given to us by our parent to enable us to interact with each other. Overall, we can also say that the purpose of our utilization theory is to give us ideas on how to do things in life. We can also say the purpose of our utilization theory is to give us ideas on how to execute functions and added functions in life. Since many problems are developed when we don't use our utilization theory to interact with each other, those problems are solvable when we use our utilization theory to interact with each other.

We live by executing functions. Since theory gives us ideas to execute functions, we can say that we live by applying theory. While our lives depend on each other, but our utilization theory is very independent. While our lives depend on each other, however each of us individually must apply our utilization theory independently. It is very important to understand that. We have verified that before in some exercises that a theory is an independent entity, and nobody can apply it for someone else. Not only we have verified that practically, but we have asked a lot of key questions that proved to us that a theory cannot be applied by another person for another person. That makes sense; since we are a theory dependable system and we are also self controllable, there is no way one person can apply theory for another person. If that was possible, problems will never be developed. Anybody who does not apply a theory can quickly rely on someone else to apply the theory for that person. To verify how impossible it is for someone to apply theory for another person is during our interaction exercise; since both of us are interact with each other, both of us must apply the underlining theory independently during the interaction. There is no way one person can apply the theory for another person during that interaction. As a theory dependable system, we depend on our utilization theory. We don't depend on someone application. We cannot look at someone application as the basis of applying our utilization theory. Given that each of us has an intelligence and it depends on our utilization theory, there is no need to depend on someone's application. By depending on someone's

application, any mistake that person makes in that application can quickly spread. In this case, rather than being theory dependable, we simply disregard our utilization theory and rely on philosophies. Another reason why it is not good to rely on someone's application, but on our utilization theory, is that a theory is not limited. A theory has an infinite number of principles. As time goes, a theory is expanding by application, while the method is finite; by doing that, we simply limit ourselves.

Understanding Our Intelligence Related to Theory

We know that we are a theory dependable system. We know that we have an intelligence that enables us to apply theory. Theories give our intelligence ideas to enable us to execute and derive functions. Our intelligence gets ideas from our utilization theory to enable us to apply and derive functions in life. Since theory is very expandable, our intelligence is also expandable through application of theory. To better understand the relationship of our intelligence related to theory expandability, it makes sense to present that relationship by the model below. The first model shows that our utilization theory gives ideas to our intelligence. That makes sense since our intelligence depends on our utilization theory. The second model shows our intelligence scale related to the application of our utilization theory. The way to look at it, at a specific time, we have less knowledge about a theory. As we further apply that theory, we also increase our knowledge. Another way to look at it is that our intelligence increases relatively to the theory that we are applying. Given that a theory is not limited, given that a theory is an infinite set of principles, relatively to the theory, our intelligence is not limited as well. By looking at both models together, we can see that our utilization theory is not limited neither does our intelligence relatively to the application of our utilization theory.



Besides that our intelligence needs ideas in order for it to work, one very important thing we must know about our intelligence is that it works in a consecutive basis. Here, the term *consecutive basis* means decreasing/increasing basis. In other words, our intelligence works in an increasing/decreasing basis. While we make progress in a theory by applying that theory, we also retreat when we apply philosophies. We already know that from expendability of theory, that if we apply theory we make progress positively; while negative philosophies enable us to go backward. The reason for that is because our intelligence works in an increasing/decreasing basis. Since our intelligence needs ideas from theory, any previous ideas from a theory can lead to more ideas from that theory. There is no limit in that process. The first idea is always used as a baseline for the successive ones. In other words, the first idea from a theory will lead for a second idea, while the second one will lead for a third one and so forth. Since a theory is expandable through application, there is no limit in that process. As we said earlier, our intelligence works in an increasing/decreasing basis, while applying our utilization theory allows us to make progress, applying our negative philosophies also allows us to retreat in life. For instance, the first negative philosophies will serve as a baseline to lead us to more negative philosophies. For instance, the first negative philosophy will lead us to a second negative philosophy, while the second one will lead us to a third one and so forth. While our intelligence is not limited in the theory scale, it is also not limited in the negative philosophy scale. From bad, we can do worse and much, much more badly. Given that we cannot change the way our intelligence works, it is very good to be careful in what we do. For that reason, it is always good to apply our utilization theory, since it is related to life. Our utilization theory knows more about life than anything else and there is no way we can be wrong when we apply our utilization theory.

Our System Functionality Related to Time

The purpose of a given system theory is to enable the functionality of the underlying system. A given system theory enables the functionality of that system related to time. Since our function is to live, whenever we use the term *underlying system*, it means life. We simply do things for living, so any function that we execute, any theory that we apply enables us to live. Whenever we use the word system, it is always good to think that there are two systems: the physical system and the functional system. The physical system is a theory dependable system. By being a theory dependable system, the physical system applies theory to enable the functionality of the functional system. The functional system which is life depends on the physical system. It is always good to think it that way.

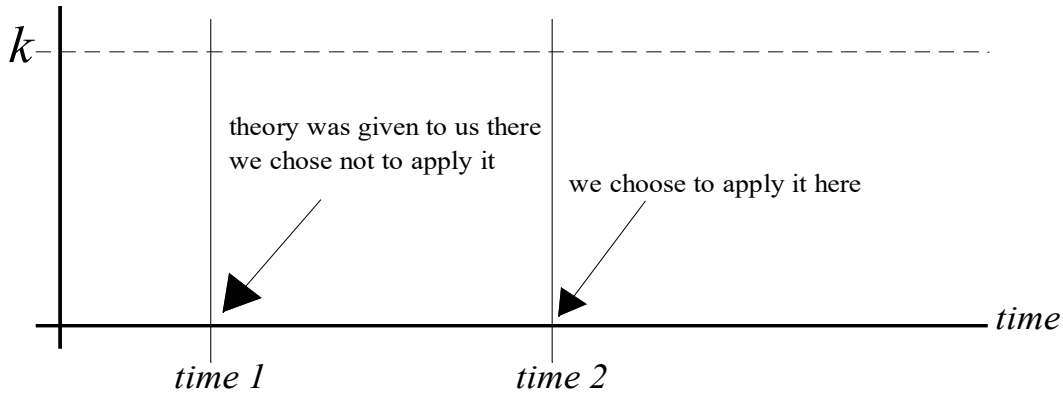
Given that our function is to live, whenever we use the word functionality, it is always good to think it as maintain functionality related to time. Since the function of a system theory is to maintain that system functionality related to time, the stability of a system is always guaranteed by its utilization theory. We have already shown and proved that before. We have shown that life cannot function normally with our philosophies; however it can function normally with our parent's principles. In other words, life can never be stable with our philosophies, but it is very stable with our parent's principles. That makes a lot of sense. Given that a given system theory enables the functionality of a system, applying that theory should always guarantee the functionality of that system. With that, we can say that our utilization theory is the only one that can maintain the normal functionality of life.

One thing we have learned on the relationship between ourselves—the physical system—life, and our utilization theory is that both the existing functions and the added functions depend on our utilization theory. Since we know that the functions that we add to life must be derived from our utilization theory or executed related to our utilization theory, we can see that the stability of life is related to the application of our utilization theory. Since negative philosophies give rise to faulty functions or error in functions execution in life, we can see that those functions are related to the stability of life. With that we can say that both the physical system and the functional system depend on those functions' stabilities, since our utilization theory must be applied independently in order to maintain the functionality of life. Since our utilization theory must apply independently in order to solve and prevent problems in life, personal stability is also a factor in maintaining our system stability. For this reason, it is always good for us to maintain normal level of personal stability.

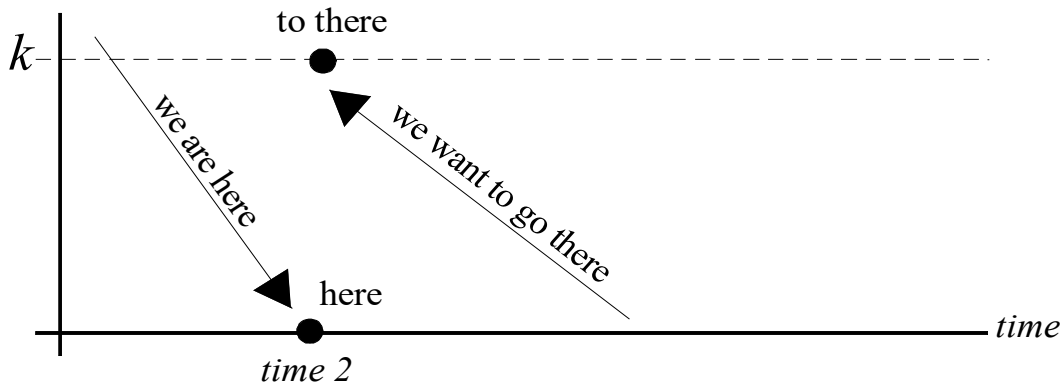
From the previous section, we have seen that our intelligence depends on theory and we gain more knowledge as we keep applying theory. We also learn that our intelligence works in an increment/decrement basis. As we apply theories, we gain more knowledge from our applications. As well as, negative philosophies enable us to retract back. Given that we learn theory in many places and at any time, we may have disregarded a theory at a time it was given to us. For instance, our utilization theory has been disregarded for a long, long period of time. Now, at the time that our system cannot continue to function and we want to apply our theory, we cannot jump instantly to a level to recuperate all the times we have lost. That makes a lot of sense, and it is very important to understand that. Since our intelligence works in a consecutive basis, and we must get ideas from the previous application, there is no way we can jump instantly to a desired level. Since our intelligence works in an increment/decrement basis, it must get ideas from the previous ideas. With that, we cannot jump to a desired level to recover

Appendix C

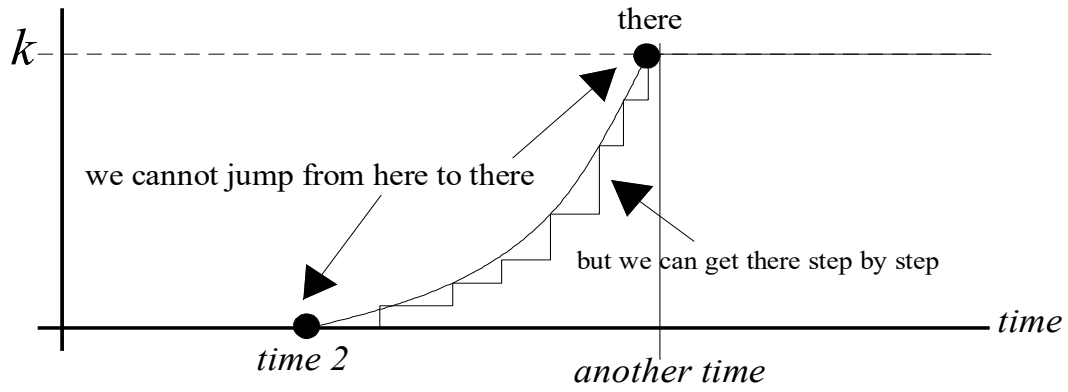
all times we have lost instantly. It is very important to understand that. The model below shows that at time 1, the theory was given to us and we chose not to apply it. We wait for another time to apply the theory, since we can no longer maintain stability. As it shows on the model below, we choose to apply the theory at time 2. We use the line with the name k to denote a level.



Now, at time 2, we cannot jump to the level we want and recover all the times we have lost. As it shows on the model below, at time 2, we cannot jump instantly to the point that we want. We cannot do that; it is impossible and it is impractical.



Assume that we want to apply the theory at time 2 to maintain our system functionality; we can only do that in an incremental basis which is related to our intelligence. Since our intelligence works in an incremental basis, the application of theory works in an incremental basis as well. The way to look at it, assume that we are in the right direction, we can go to the level that we want step by step. That makes a lot of sense to go there step by step, since that process is related to the way our intelligence works. It is very important to understand that. See that model below to better understand the explanation.



Conclusion

The reason of a given theory is to enable the functionality of the associated system. There is no way a system can be understood without its utilization theory. There is no way a system can be understood outside its utilization theory. Both the physical system and the functional system cannot be understood outside our parent principles. From this chapter we have learned the relationship between ourselves and our utilization theory. We have learned that our lives depend on our utilization theory while the functions that we add to life should be related to our utilization theory as well. Since we are a theory dependable system and our intelligence depends on theory to enable us to function, when the functions that we add to live are not related or derived from our utilization theory, that develops problems in life. The theory, theorem, and method relationship enables us to understand better the relationship of functions that we add to life related to our utilization theory.

One important thing we have learned from this chapter is the way our intelligence works. We have learned that our intelligence works in an increment/decrement basis. Any observation that we make will lead us to make more observations. The first observation can be considered as the basis for the other observations. Since a theory is given to enable the functionality of the associated system. At a time a theory was given to us, we may have chosen not to apply. Since that theory must be applied to enable the functionality of the system, we may consider applying that theory at a later time. Given that our intelligence works in a consecutive basis, at the time we choose to apply the theory, we cannot ensure the system stability at 100% instantly. Assume that we are in the right direction; we can progressively go to stability at a later time. The way to look at it, the process of understanding and learning a theory is a natural process. This process cannot be speeded up. Since our intelligence works in an increment/decrement basis, this is well matched. It is very important to understand that.

About The Exercises

While this chapter is considered to be a prerequisite for the next chapter, however you don't need to work out all of the exercises from this chapter in order to go to the next chapter. After having a good understanding of this chapter and working some of the exercises, it should be sufficient to take you to the next chapter.

Exercises

252. By now, we have a very good understanding of theory and our utilization theory. We know that our utilization theory consists of 10 sets of principles which we call 10 theories. We have been able to identify and name all the 10 theories that are included in our utilization theory. Let's show them on the table below again so we can remember them.

Order	Theory Name	Abbreviation
1	The Communication Theory	K_T
2	The Information Theory	i_T
3	The Instrumentation Theory	I_T
4	The Power Theorem	P_T
5	The Theory of Education	E_T
6	The Theory of Marketing	M_T
7	The Exchange System Theory	Es_T
8	The Gaming Theory	G_T
9	The Work Theory	W_T
10	The Theory of Reproduction	X_T

One important principle we have learned about our utilization theory is that every time we interact with each other, there is a theory that controls or manages that interaction. Given that we depend on each other and we live by interacting with each other, it makes sense to follow some set of principles to interact with each other. Our utilization theory has provided us with the set of principles that we need to interact with each other to do everything that we need to do in life to enable our lives to function without problems. From a previous exercise, we identified 7 ways we interact with each other to do what we do and identified 7 of our utilization theory that control those interactions. It was very amazing for us to see how effective those theories work when we interact with each other. To recall the set of 7 theories we are talking about, let's show them here again. The table below shows exactly different ways we interact with each other and the type of theory that we use to control that interaction.

Interaction From One to Another	Theory
We interact to communicate with each other	K_T
We interact to inform each other	i_T
We interact to use our instruments for each other	I_T
We interact to market to each other	M_T
We interact to exchange with each other	Es_T
We interact to play with each other	G_T
We interact to work with each other	W_T

We know that we develop a lot of problems in life since we don't know how to interact with each other. We have already shown, from the exercise referred by the table above that we develop many problems when we interact with each other due to the fact that we disregard our utilization theory. We have identified many problems that have been caused by each theory from the table above when we disregard them during our interaction with each other.

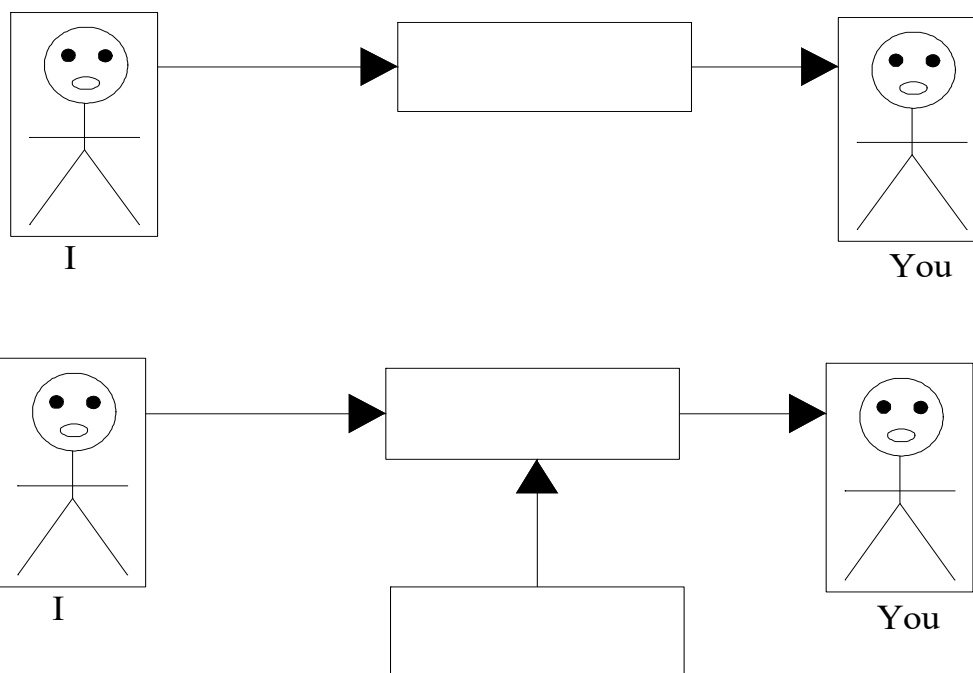
A theory is a set of principles that enables a system to function normally. Our utilization theory is the set of our parent's principles that we use to enable our lives to function normally. Basically, the theory of a system contains the set of principles that tell us how the system works. Our utilization theory contains the set of our parent's principles that tells us how life works. There is no way we can understand life without understanding our utilization theory. There is no way life can function normally without using our utilization theory. From the exercise referred by the table above, we have seen that the theory controls or manages the interface to enable us to interact properly. That makes a lot of sense since nobody knows a system better than its utilization theory, so our utilization theory knows more about life than us. That is why we must learn the principles from our utilization theory to know how to interact with each other. It is very important to understand and apply our utilization theory.

A theory is an independent entity; our utilization theory is independent to us. Given that all of us live, in order for our lives to function normally, we all must apply our utilization theory. Given that we are a self controllable system, given that our utilization theory is independent, there is no way one person can apply our utilization theory for us. There is

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no way a person can apply theory for another person. Since all of us live, it makes sense for all of us to apply our utilization theory. It is very important to know that we are a self controllable system and our utilization theory can only be applied individually.

- a. Take your time to think about the above explanations. Take a look at part b. If you find a way to apply theory for someone, show how and skip the rest of the exercise.
- b. Since we know that our utilization theory is very independent and we are a self controllable system, it makes sense to show our interaction with our utilization theory as a separate entity. Since when we interact with each other without using our utilization theory, we develop problems. It makes sense to show the theory as a separate entity. It also makes sense to show the way we interact with each other by applying our utilization theory. Use the table above for the set of 7 of our utilization theory. For the first model below, use the application of theory that is related to each. For example, “I applied theory name to desired word you”; first do “I to you”, then “you to me”, then “I to my friend’s name”, “my friend’s name to me” and “my friend name to my other friend name”. You should use interaction words like communicate, talk, etc. For the second model, repeat the process by showing the theory name as the feedback.



- c. Depending on how you do the part b above, you should quickly realize that it is not possible for one person to apply theory for another person. For example, while “I am talking to you”, it is not possible for you to apply theory communication for me.

Now, construct a table for each interaction cases above, ask the following question to see if they can be answered. For instance, “I apply the gaming theory to play with my friend”. Ask the following question to see if it can be answered: “Can I apply the gaming theory for my friend?” Do for all of them. Try to answer all of the questions, why I cannot apply theory for my friend. This answer may lead you to answer the question, do I have any control over my friend while he/she is playing the game? Try to answer the entire questions in order. By answering the questions in order, you should have the following answers in the form of “I and you”, “you and me”, “I and my friend”, “my friend and me”, “I and my friend’s name”, “my friend’s name and me”, and “my friend’s name and my other friend’s name”.

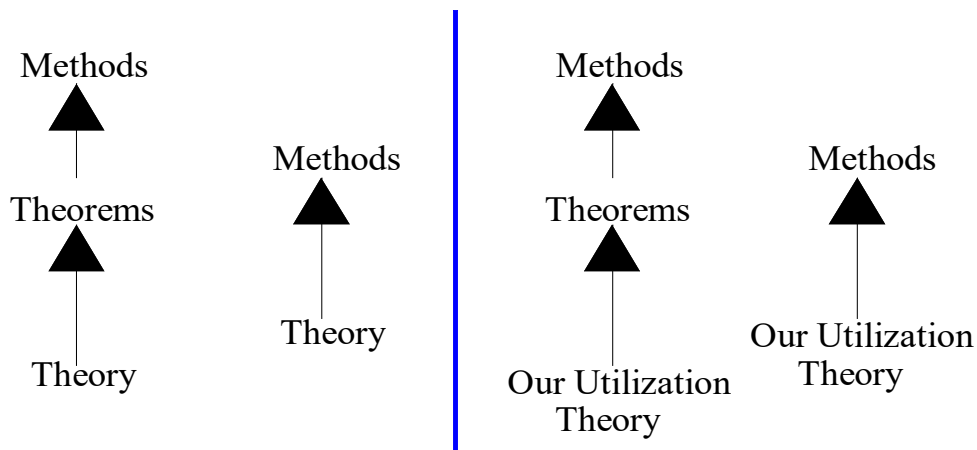
- d. Depending on how you do the part c above; you have just identified two of our constant characteristics. Those two constant characteristics which we call the physical system characteristics are:
- Theory dependable
 - Self controllable

Since you have just identified and verified two of our constant characteristics, provide any additional comments you may have about them and the way you have identified them. You should conclude that theory can only be applied by a person individually. Why do you think those characteristics are constant? Why are we defined as a self-controllable system? Which is the same as: Why is the system self-controllable?

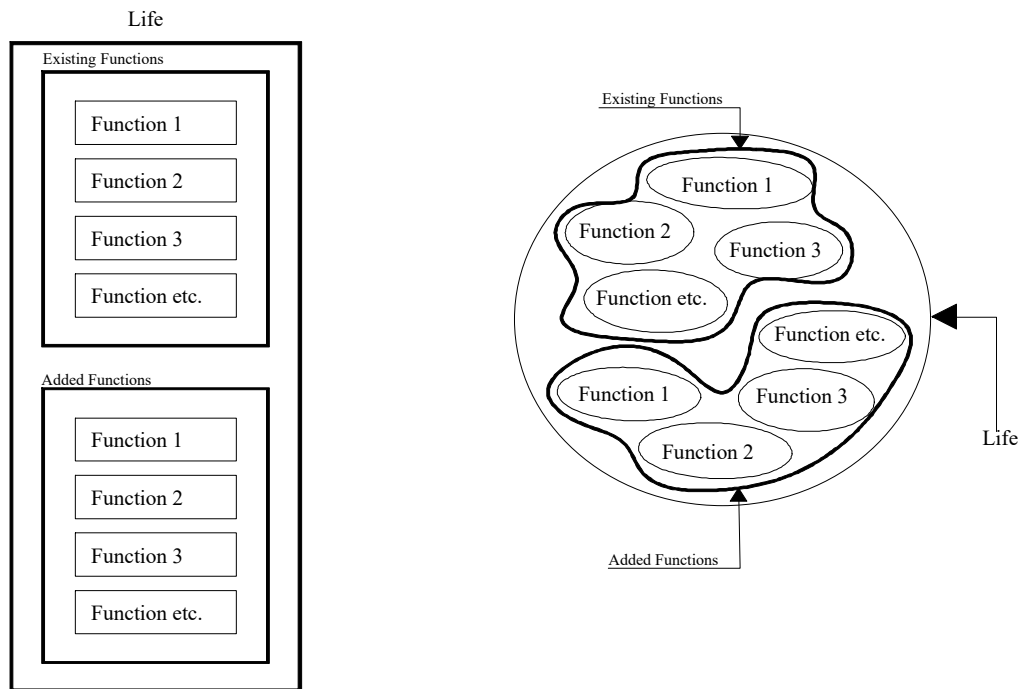
- e. Since you have shown that there is no way a person can apply theory for another person and that our utilization theory can only be applied individually, it makes sense to pursue the same path above to learn more about ourselves based on our theory. While we learn that theory can only be applied individually, since our utilization theory knows more about ourselves than us and some of us may not be aware of our utilization theory, some of us might think that theory can be applied for people by other people. That is not possible, since we have already shown that above. However, we can still ask this question: Can someone pay someone to apply theory for that person? Can I pay you to apply theory for me? If you answer yes, justify and verify that. If you answer no, have a couple of tables similar to part c with the following statements. For example, “I cannot pay you to apply theory for me”, do “I and you”, “you and me”, “I to my friend”, “my friend to me”, “my friend to my friend”, “my friend’s name to my other friend’s name”. Do for without theory name, and then do for the set of 7 theory names on the table above.

- f. Since theory must be applied individually, we are a theory dependable system and we are self controllable, there is no way one can apply theory for another. Even when we pay someone, that person cannot apply theory for us. Given that money is an exchange entity, it can be replaced by goods and services. Since we cannot pay someone to apply theory for us, even when we give goods and services to someone, that person cannot apply theory for us as well. Now, repeat part e above for goods and services. You can partition it into two parts, where for some of them, use goods and services while for some of them use the goods' names and the services' names. Or you can do the overall process for goods and services and identify the names of the goods and services. You can fill a table for them which is much better.
 - g. Based on our understanding of our utilization theory and our physical system, we know that only our utilization theory can provide system stability. Given that we develop problems due to the fact that we don't apply our utilization theory when we interact with each other, the only way those problems can be solved and prevented is when we start applying our utilization theory when we interact with each other. This is the only way we can achieve stability. Verify this statement by providing a practical example of problem development and problem solutions by using our utilization theory in our interaction. In other words, using a practical example, show that our stability is only possible when we start using our utilization theory in our interactions.
253. By now, we should know a lot about the relationship of theory, theorem, and method. We know that a theory is a collection of theorems, while a theorem is a collection of methods. With that relationship, we can see that a theory is a collection of methods as well. To better understand that relationship, it is always good to represent it by the model below. The model on the left shows that theory gives rise to theorems, while theorems give rise to methods. With that relationship, we can see that theory also gives rise to methods. Another way to look at it is that from a theorem, a lot of methods can be enabled.

Related to our utilization theory, we can say that our utilization theory gives rise to a lot of theorems, while those theorems give rise to a lot of functions. The model below on the right represents our utilization theory. We already know that our utilization theory is a collection of theorems.

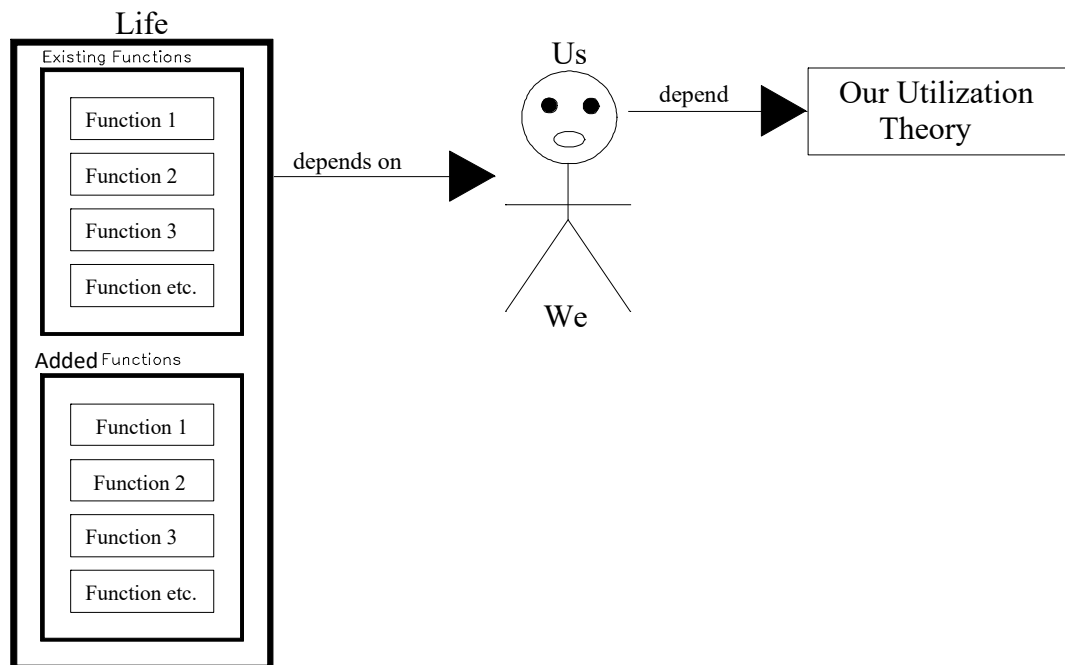


We know that life is made up of a lot of functions. Since methods are functions themselves, we can say that the functions that life is made up of are methods. We already showed the relationship between our utilization theory and life. We know that our utilization theory enables the functionality of life. To better understand life and our utilization theory, let's represent life by the model below.

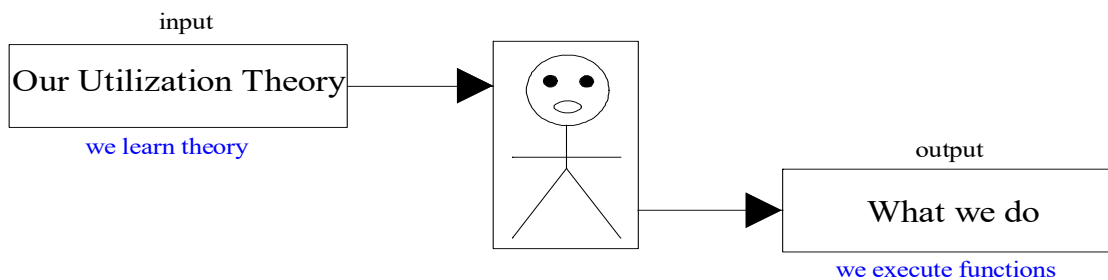


The model above represents life by a collection of functions. We know the relationship between life, ourselves, and our utilization theory. We know that life, the functional system depends on the same theory that we depend on. Since the functional system cannot apply theory, we are the theory dependable system, and we must apply our

utilization theory for the functional system to enable it to function normally. As a review of that relationship, let's represent that relationship by the following model. The model shows that we depend on our utilization theory, while life depends on us.



We are a theory dependable system. By being theory dependable, we have an intelligence that enables us to apply our utilization theory. Our intelligence enable us to learn and apply theory. Given that methods are derived from theory, our intelligence enables us to apply theory to derive and execute methods. To better understand the relationship between us and theory related to function execution, let's see the relationship from this model. The model below shows that we learn and apply theory while we execute functions. The functions that we execute are based on theory that we learn are functions of life.

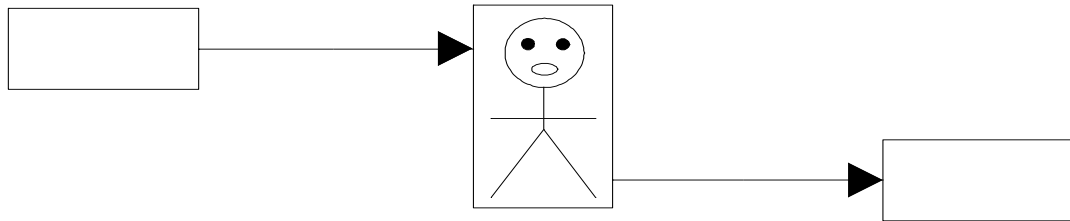


We know that life depends on our utilization theory and we must apply our utilization theory to enable life to function normally. Since only our utilization theory can provide

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life with normal functionality, the functions that we execute in life must be related to our utilization theory. Without that, there is no way life can function normally.

- Take your time to think about the above explanation.
- We know that we depend on theory to do what we do. In other words, we can say that theory gives ideas to us to do what we do. Use the model below to show that. You should use words like “Me, You, My Friend, My Friend’s Name”. You can also use the words “Work, Application, Function”, and the phrase “What we do”. You can have a table to tabulate your sentences before you draw them on the model.



- Use the model above to show that theory gives us ideas to do what we do by using the following theories. Use the appropriate application for each related theory and words like “Me, You, My Friend, My Friend’s Name”.

Theory Name	Abbreviation
The Communication Theory	K_T
The Information Theory	i_T
The Instrumentation Theory	I_T
The Theory of Marketing	M_T
The Exchange System Theory	Es_T
The Gaming Theory	G_T
The Work Theory	W_T

- We know that our utilization theory is the only one that can provide us with stability. Given that all functions that we execute in life must be related to our utilization theory, any function that we execute that is not related to our utilization theory can develop problems in life. From instrumentation theory, we know that our attached instruments must be used associatively with non attached instruments for the benefit of our lives. Whenever we fail to understand the instrument and system relationship, we develop problems in life. In other words, whenever we execute functions in life

by disregarding instrumentation theory, we simply develop problems in life. As an example, we use our hands which are attached instruments to type and send emails to other people. We also use our hands to develop computer software for the benefit of life. Now, from function and system relationship, the following functions are considered to be functions of life.

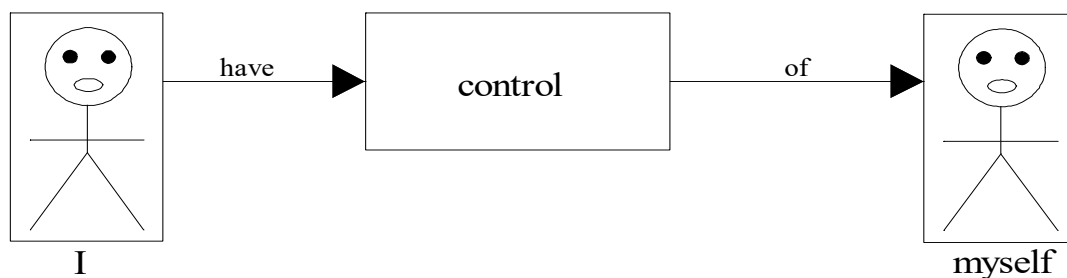
- Type email
- Send email
- Develop software
- Write code

Now, let's look at type and send email for example. We know that problems are developed in life when the functions that are executed are not related to our utilization theory. Since our utilization theory is related to our system, any function that is related to our utilization theory can never develop problems in life.

- e. Take your time to think about the above explanation. Now, take type and send email for example. Show that they are functions of life that are derived from specific theory. We mean one of the 10 theories. Use the arrow to show their derivations. You can do something like that; theory name gives rise to some type of theorems, while the theorems give rise to the underlying methods. The terms "Some Types of Theorems" or "Some Theorems" are constant here; you can use those phrases with the arrows.
- f. From the same functions above, show that they develop problems when they are not derived from our utilization theory or they are not used related to our utilization theory.
- g. From the functions, use our system interaction. For example, we interact with each other. Use the model to show the cyclical and use the feedback model to show the right of theory feedback. Show that the problems are related to our interaction and could have been avoided or solved if our utilization theory was applied. In the model, use the right applicable theory among the 10 theories as you did previously.
- h. You may already show that the problem could have been avoided or solved if specific theory, among our 10 theories, was applied. Given that one cannot apply theory for others, only the underlying person can apply theory to solve or prevent the problems. Show or verify that.
- i. By showing or verifying part f above, tabulate the following question or any more questions you may have. Do I have control of the hands of the person when that person is typing the email? Do I have control of that person's hand when that person

- sends the email? Do I have control of that person when that person is using the computer? Do I have control of words that person uses when that person is typing the email? Do I have control of words that person is thinking to type? Do I have control of that person when that person is thinking about what to do? These are some typical questions; you should have more than 10.
- j. By tabulating the entire questions above, you have verified that problems can only be solved when we apply our parent's principles. Given that when we interact with each other, each person individually has control of his/her interaction and must apply our parent's principles, it makes sense for each of them to follow the underlying theory. You can conclude with that and add any comment you may have.
 - k. If you want, you can repeat the overall example for functions *Develop Software* and *Write Code* or use any other applications you wish.
254. From the previous two exercises, we have learned more about the application of theory. We also found that it is not possible for someone to apply theory for someone. From characteristic of theory, we already knew that a theory is an independent entity and it is not possible for someone to apply it for another one. From our physical system characteristic, we have also learned that we are theory dependable. By being theory dependable, we need to apply theory independently to enable our functionality. We can see that there is a relationship between characteristic of theory and our constant characteristic. Let's look at the relationship again. A theory is an independent entity, while we are the dependent system. If we have to represent that relationship, as we have shown before, we can see that we are on the receiving side, while the theory is on the giving side. For instance, we can say that theory gives us idea to do what we do. The reason that works well, because a theory is an independent entity, while we are the dependent entity, which is the dependent system. For that reason, there is no way one can apply theory for another.
- a. Take your time to think about the above explanation.
 - b. Now, to verify what we have just said or to verify that someone cannot apply theory for someone, let's draw the following sentence: I have control of myself as shown by the model below. Given that I only have control of myself, I can only apply theory for me. There is no way I can apply theory for someone. Given that you only have control of yourself, there is no way you can apply theory for me. From what we have just said, draw the following sentences based on the model below.
 - i. I have control of myself
 - ii. You have control of yourself

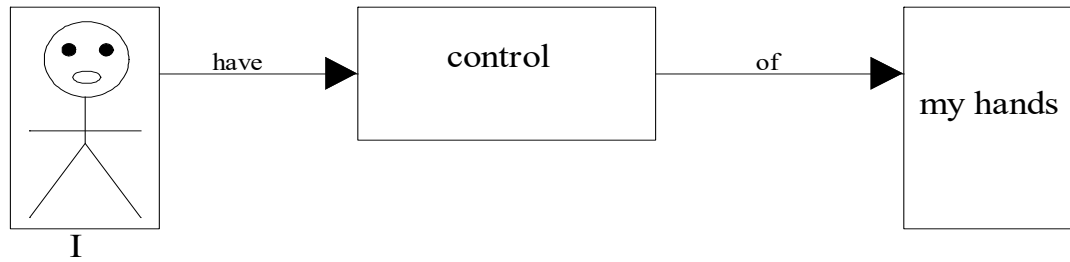
- iii. I don't have control of you
- iv. You don't have control of me
- v. I don't have control of my friend
- vi. My friend does not have control of me
- vii. My friend's name does not have control of my other friend's name
- viii. My other friend's name does not have control of my friend's name



- c. We know that our system can be viewed as a collection of instruments that works associatively to enable our functionality. In other words, we can also say that our physical system includes attached instruments that we use to enable our functionality. Given that the physical system depends on our utilization theory to function and that our utilization theory is independent, each of us must use it independently to enable our functionality. From what we have just said, related to the application of our utilization theory, our attached instrument also depends on our utilization theory, where our utilization theory can only apply independently to ensure our functionality. The way to look at it, we apply our utilization theory independently by using our attached instrument. Since our utilization theory is independent and we depend on it, there is no way one can have control of each other's attached instrument. With what we have just said, let's take a look and draw the following sentences. I have control of my hand as shown by the model below. Given that I only have control of mine and I don't have control of your hand, there is no way I can apply theory for you and there is no way you can apply theory for me. From what we have just said, draw the following sentences based on the model below.

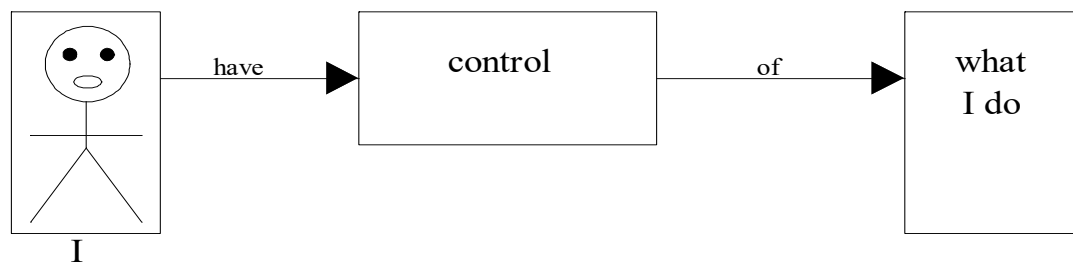
- I have control of my hands
- You have control of your hands
- I don't have control of your hands
- You don't have control of my hands
- My friend does not have control of my hands
- I don't have control of my friend's hands
- My friend's name does not have control of my other friend's name hands

- My other friend's name does not have control to my friend's name hands



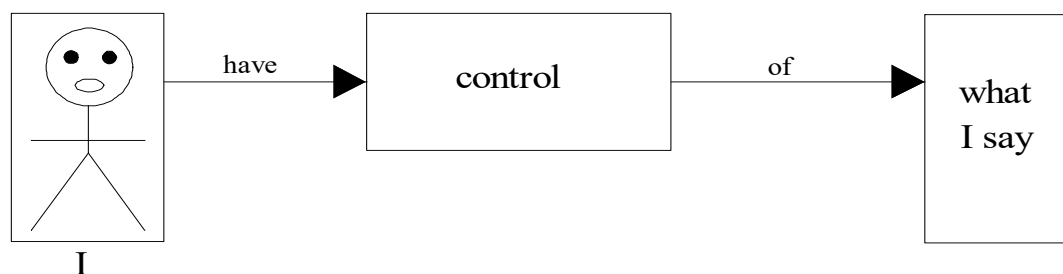
- d. Since we depend on theory to do what we do, we must apply theory independently to do what we do. Given that theory must be applied independently by each of us to do what we do, there is no way one can apply theory for each other. The way to look at it, we apply theory independently to do what we do. There is no way one can apply theory for each other to do what we each other does. With what we have just said, let's draw the following sentences—represent the models of the following sentences—I have control of what I do. If it was possible for one to apply theory for someone, one would need to have control of what another does. Given that one cannot apply theory for another, there is no way one can have control of what another does. With that, draw the following sentences based on the model below.

- I have control of what I do
- You have control of what you do
- I don't have control of what you do
- You don't have control of what I do
- I don't have control of what my friend does
- My friend does not have control of what I do
- My friend's name does not have control of what my other friend's name does
- My other friend's name does not have control of what my friend's name does



- e. We are a theory dependable system; we are also a communication enabled system. From what we know about our system characteristic and also communication, there is a relationship by being communication enabled and theory dependable. We can say that by being theory dependable, it is necessary for the system to be communication enabled. By being communication enabled, it is necessary for the system to be theory dependable. Given that there is a relationship between communication enabled and theory dependable, and our utilization theory is independent, our communication is also independent of each other. In other words, since our utilization theory is independent, our communication is also independent to each other. With what we have just said, let's draw the following sentence: I have control of what I say, as shown by the model below. Given that our utilization theory is independent and our communication is independent, there is no way one can talk for someone or one can control what another says. With what we have just said, let's draw the following sentences based on the model below.

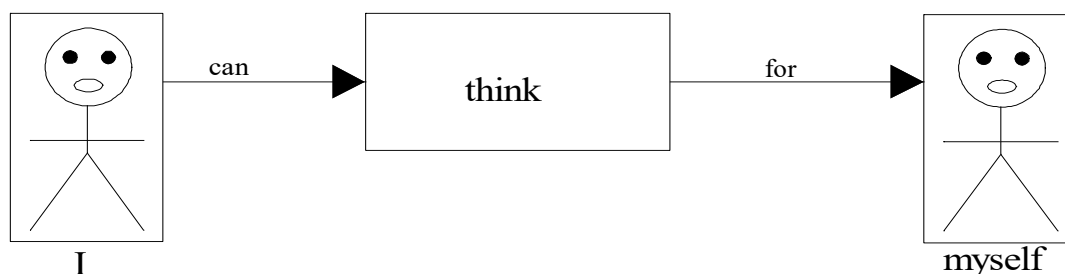
- I have control of what I say
- You have control of what you say
- I don't have control of what you say
- You don't have control of what I say
- I don't have control of what my friend says
- My friend does not have control of what I say
- My friend's name does not have control of what my other friend's name says
- My other friend's name does not have control of what my friend's name says



- f. The relationship between us and theory is that theory gives us ideas to do what we do. We do things by applying theory. In other words, we think about theory to do what we do. Given that theory is independent and we depend on theory, we each get ideas from theory independently. We each think independently based on our utilization theory. In order for one to apply theory for someone, one would need to think for

someone. Given that one cannot think for someone and one does not think for someone, there is no way one can apply theory for someone. With what we have just said, let's draw the following sentence. I can think for myself which shows on the model below. Now, since I can only apply theory for myself, I can only think for myself. Since I cannot apply theory for you, I cannot think for you. Another way to look at it is that I don't think for you because I cannot apply theory for you. You don't think for me because you cannot apply theory for me. Based on what we have just said; let's draw the following sentences based on the model below.

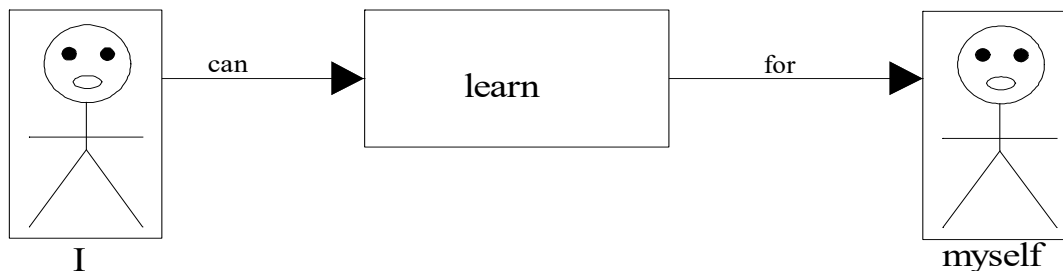
- I can think for myself
- You can think for yourself
- You cannot think for me
- I cannot think for you
- My friend cannot think for me
- I cannot think for my friend
- My friend's name cannot think for my other friend's name
- My other friend's name cannot think for my friend's name



- g. Since we are a theory dependable system, we must apply theory individually to do what we do. Given that a theory is an independent entity, if we don't know about a theory, we must learn that theory individually in order to apply it to do what we do. Given that one cannot think for others, there is no way one can learn theory for others. For instance, as shown by the model below, I can learn for myself. There is no way I can learn for you and you can learn for me. Although we depend on each other, but each of us must learn theory independently. From your understanding, draw the model related to the following sentences.

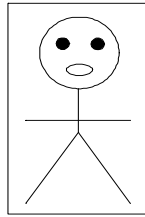
- I can learn for myself
- You can learn for yourself
- I cannot learn for you
- You cannot learn for me

- I cannot learn for my friend
- My friend can learn for himself/herself
- My friend cannot learn for me

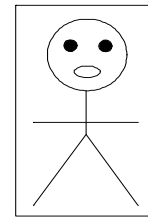


- h. We have learned from characteristic of theory that theories are independent entity. We have also learned from our physical characteristic that we are theory dependable. With that relationship, there is no way one can apply theory for others. In order for one to apply theory for another, one would have to be able to represent others. Given that one cannot represent others, one cannot apply theory for others. Given that I cannot represent you, I cannot apply theory for you. Given that you cannot represent me, you cannot apply theory for me. Related to what we have just said from the model below, we can see that a person can only represent himself/herself. In this case, I can only represent me and you can only represent you as shown by the model below. With your understanding of the explanation, draw the model related to the following sentences.

- I represent myself
- My friend represents himself/herself
- I cannot represent my friend
- My friend cannot represent me
- I cannot represent my friend's name
- My friend's name cannot represent me
- My friend's name cannot represents his friend's name
- His/her friend's name cannot represent my friend's name



I represent
myself



My friend
represents himself/herself

- i. By completing all the parts from the exercise above, we have shown and verified that the physical system is indeed self controllable. In other words, by completing all parts above from this exercise, we have shown that we are self controllable. With your understanding, based on your verification show the relationship between the self controllable characteristic and the theory dependable characteristic. You may use similarity from the steps above and provide a practical example. We use our utilization theory to enable our functionality. For instance, we get ideas from our utilization theory to enable us to interact with each other. We also get ideas from our utilization theory to enable us to execute functions of life. From what we have just said, and from your understanding of our utilization theory, redraw all the steps above by identifying the underlying theory.
255. Our utilization theory is the set of our parent's principles that we must use to enable the functionality of life. By now, we have already known a lot about our utilization theory. We have been able to group them and identify them. We know that our parent's principles constitute a set of 10 theories. We have identified them, named them, and grouped them in the table below. The table shows the names of our utilization theory, their orders, and their abbreviations. The order is not important; any order can be used. Naming and identifying them are not even important as well. The most important thing is the application of the theories.

Order	Theory Name	Abbreviation
1	The Communication Theory	K_T
2	The Information Theory	i_T
3	The Instrumentation Theory	I_T
4	The Power Theorem	P_T
5	The Theory of Education	E_T

Exercises

6	The Theory of Marketing	M_T
7	The Exchange System Theory	Es_T
8	The Gaming Theory	G_T
9	The Work Theory	W_T
10	The Theory of Reproduction	X_T

From the table above, we can see that our utilization theory is a group of 10 theories. While we use the table below to identify them, we can also identify them by the model below, which we can call a set.

Our Utilization Theory

Theory 1
Theory 2
Theory 3
Theory 4
Theory 5
Theory 6
Theory 7
Theory 8
Theory 9
Theory 10

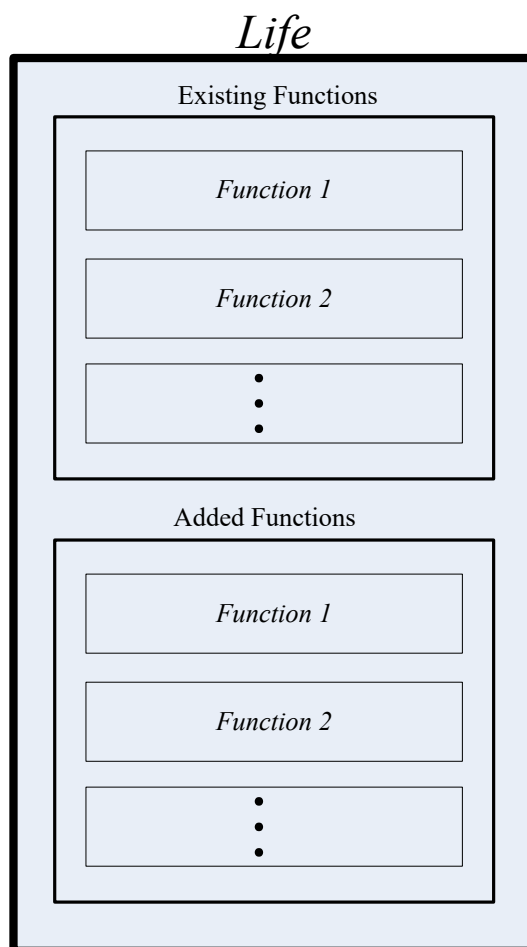
Our Utilization Theory

The Communication Theory
The Information Theory
The Instrumentation Theory
The Power Theorem
The Theory of Education
The Theory of Marketing
The Exchange System Theory
The Gaming Theory
The Work Theory
The Reproduction Theory

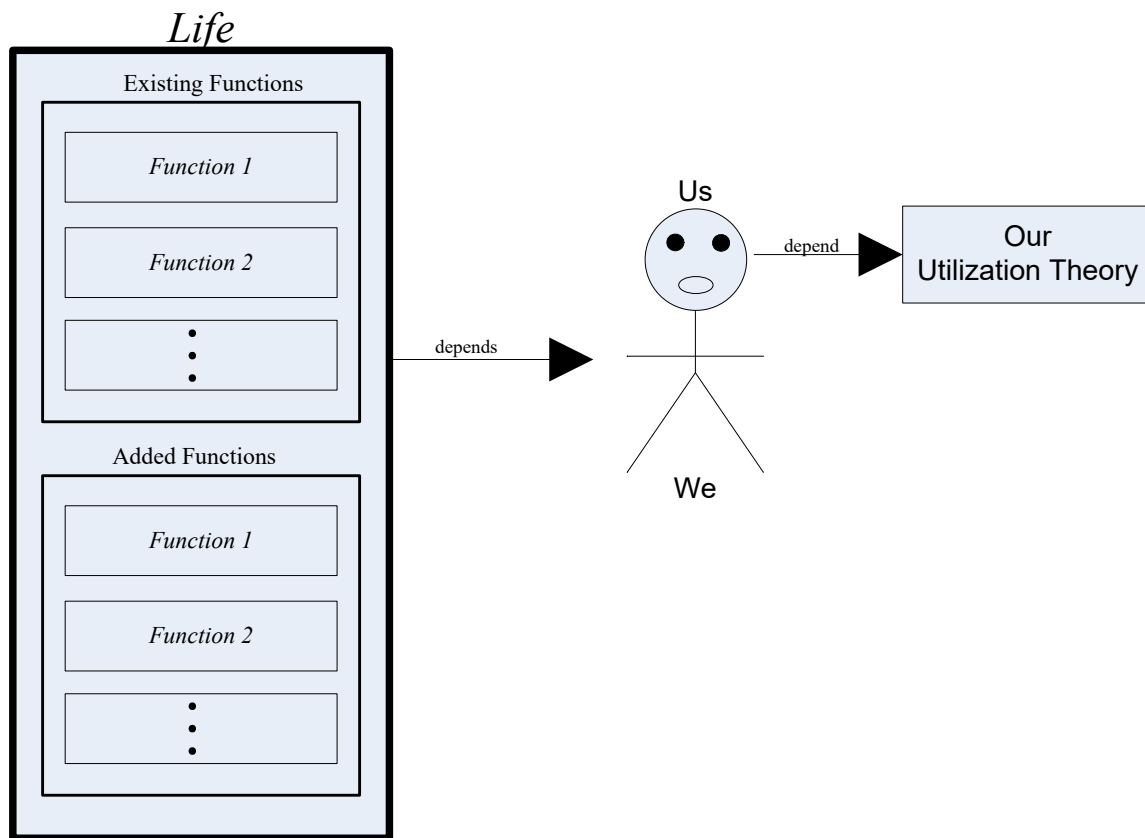
From what we know about the relationship of theory, theorem, and method; we know that a theory is a set of theorems, while a theorem gives rise to many methods. With that, we can see that our utilization theory is a set of theorems. There should be no surprise here since we already know that a theory is a set of principles. So each principle from a theory is considered a theorem. We know as well that a theorem is a unique observation from a theory. With that, we can see clearly that a theory is made of an infinite number of theorems. As shown below, our utilization theory contains an infinite set of theorems. The way to look at it, each theory in our utilization theory contains an infinite set of theorems. Since theorems give rise to methods, a theorem from our utilization theory can give rise to a lot of methods as well. We can also say that a theorem can give rise to many methods and those methods can be used in many, many applications. The model below shows a representation of our utilization theory. The one to the left is derived from the first set above, while the one in the middle identifies each theory by their respective symbols. Since our utilization theory is made of an infinite set of theorems, the one to the right shows just that. Each theory from our utilization theory contains an infinite set of theorems. For instance, the communication theory contains an infinite set of theorems, as well as the power theorem and so forth. From the model below to the right, we use the continuity to show more theorems that are not listed.

Our Utilization Theory	Our Utilization Theory	Our Utilization Theory
Theory 1	The Communication Theory	Theorem 1
Theory 2	The Information Theory	Theorem 2
Theory 3	The Instrumentation Theory	Theorem 3
Theory 4	The Power Theorem	Theorem 5
Theory 5	The Theory of Education	Theorem 6
Theory 6	The Theory of Marketing	Theorem 7
Theory 7	The Exchange System Theory	Theorem 8
Theory 8	The Gaming Theory	Theorem 9
Theory 9	The Work Theory	Theorem 10
Theory 10	The Reproduction Theory	• • •

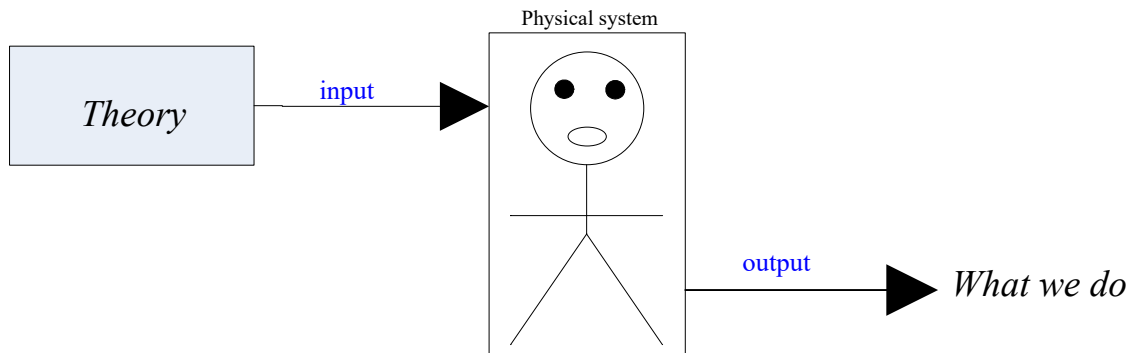
The purpose of a given theory is to enable the functionality of the underlying system. Our utilization theory was given to us to enable the functionality of life. We know that life is a collection of functions. It is always good to understand that. As a refresher for ourselves, let's show a visual representation of life again. In this case, we can simply show the rectangular representation of life as shown by the model below. From the model below, we only show two existing functions and two added functions with continuity. We use continuity to show more functions that are not listed.



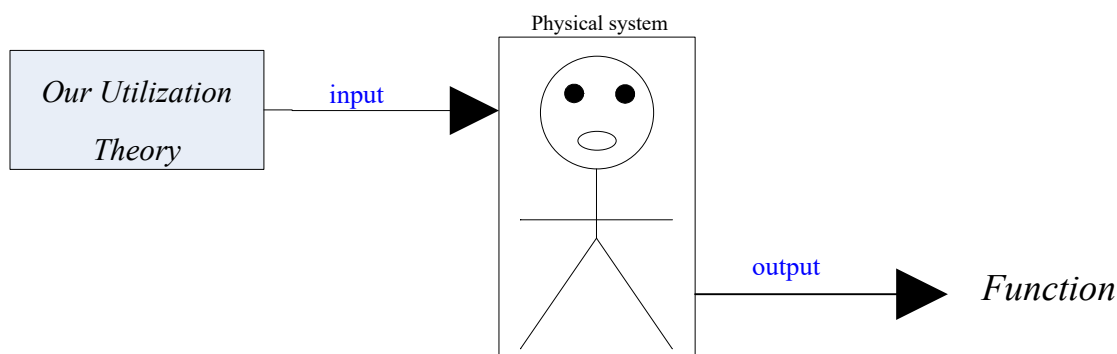
We know that we are a theory dependable system. By being a theory dependable system, we have an intelligence that enables us to apply theory. In other words, theory gives us ideas to execute functions of life. It is always good to understand the relationship of life, ourselves and our utilization theory. To refresh ourselves, let's represent that relationship by the following model. From this model, we can see that we depend on our utilization theory, while life depends on us.



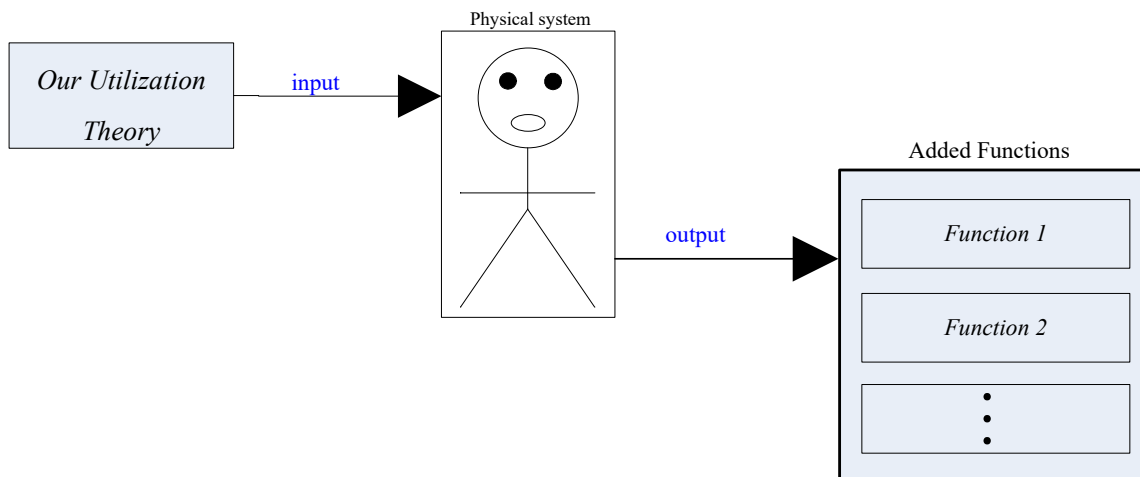
As a theory dependable system, we apply theory to execute functions and derive methods. We have an intelligence that depends on theory to get ideas to enable us to execute functions of life. We already know and see the intelligence dependency on theory model. There is no need to show it here again. As a theory dependable system, we learn theory to execute function in life. Let's represent the relationship between the theories that we learn related to the functions that we execute in life. It is always good to show that in terms of added functions. The model below shows that we get input from theory to enable us to do what we do in life. In other words, we learn theory to enable us to do what we do in life. What we do in life is equivalent to functions that we execute in life.



Since life depends on our utilization theory, we get input from our utilization theory to enable us to derive and execute functions of life. The model below shows that we get input from our utilization theory to execute and derive added function of life. It is very important to understand that. Since the functionality of life depends on our utilization theory, it makes sense for the function that we derive and execute in life to be related to our utilization theory.



The model below is another representation of the model above. The model below shows that the added functions that we execute in life are related to our utilization theory. The difference between the model below and the one above is that the one below lists the added functions.



- a. Take your time to think about the above explanation.
- b. We know that our utilization theory is a set of theorems. Since a theory contains an infinite set of theorems, we can say that our utilization theory contains an infinite set of theorems. Each theorem is considered a principle. For example, the communication theory is considered as a infinite set of theorems as well as the power theorem. Below, we represent both the set of theorems that are included in the communication theory and the power theorem.

The Communication Theory

Theorem 1
Theorem 2
• • •

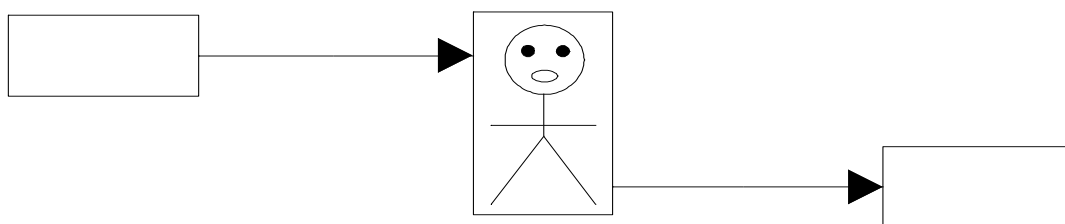
The Power Theorem

Theorem 1
Theorem 2
• • •

Draw the model to represent the theorems equivalent of our utilization theory. Start with our utilization theory contains a unique set of theories and each theory contains an infinite number of theorems. Show the order of the theory as well in your model. You can have two drawings and show the order in one. Use one or two sheets of paper to show that. Name the theories by their abbreviations and their respective names.

- c. We know that we depend on theory to do what we do. In other words, we can say that theory gives ideas to us to do what we do. Use the model below to show that. You should use words like “Me, You, My Friend, My Friend’s Name”. You can also

use the words “Work, Application, Function”, and the phrase “What we do”. You can have a table to tabulate your sentences before you draw them on the model.



- d. Use the model above to show that theory gives us ideas to do what we do by using the following theories. Use the appropriate application for each related theory and use words like “Me, You, My Friend, My Friend’s Name”.

Theory Name	Abbreviation
The Communication Theory	K_T
The Information Theory	i_T
The Instrumentation Theory	I_T
The Theory of Marketing	M_T
The Exchange System Theory	Es_T
The Gaming Theory	G_T
The Work Theory	W_T

- e. We know that our utilization theory is the only one that can provide us with stability. Given that all functions that we execute in life must be related to our utilization theory, any function that we execute that is not related to our utilization theory can develop problems in life. From instrumentation theory, we know that our attached instruments must be used associatively with non attached instrument for the benefit of our lives. Whenever we fail to understand the instrument and system relationship, we develop problems in life. In other words, whenever we execute functions in life by disregarding instrumentation theory, we simply develop problems in life. As an example, we use our hands which are attached instruments to type and send emails to other people. We also use our hands to develop computer software for the benefit of our lives. Now, from function and system relationship, the following functions are considered to be functions of life.

- Type email

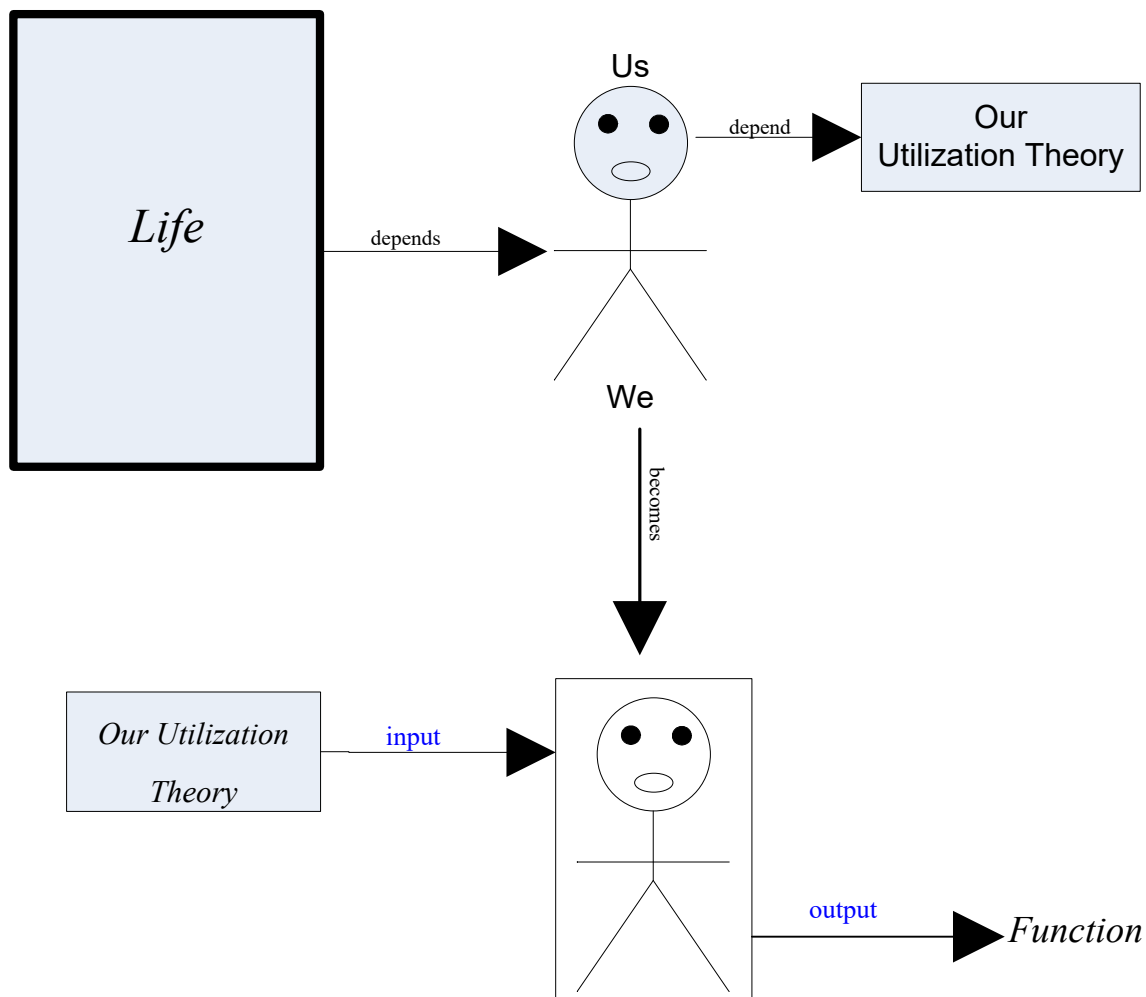
- Send email
- Develop software
- Write code

Now, let's look at type and send email for example. We know that problems are developed in life when the functions that are executed are not related to our utilization theory. Since our utilization theory is related to our system, any function that is related to our utilization theory can never develop problems in life.

- f. From the explanation above, take type and send email for example. Classify them as functions of life represented by the added functions *Function 1* or any other name; show them on the visual representation of life. You should have two models, one with the function names and one with the function indices. Show that there are functions of life that are derived from specific given theory of our utilization theory. Use the theory, theorem, and method relationship to show their derivations. For instance, you can do something like that. Theory name gives rise to some type of theorem, while that theorem gives rise to function name. The terms "Some Type of Theorem" is constant here. You can use that phrase with the arrow. Finally, show the relationship of life with your functions. State or show the relationship—symbol—of the utilization theory related to the added functions and also the utilization theory related to life.
- g. From part f above, show those functions develop problems when they are not derived from our utilization theory or when they are not used related to our utilization theory.
- h. From part g above, use our system interaction; for example, we interact with each other. Use the model to show the cyclical and also use the feedback model to show the right of theory feedback. Verify that the problems are related to our interaction and could have been avoided or solved if our utilization theory was applied. In the model, use the right applicable theory among the 10 theories as you have done previously.
- i. Use your understanding of life and your understanding of the physical system to show any stability and instability you have observed from part d.
- j. You may have already proved that one cannot apply theory for others. You may have already proved that during the exercise that deals with our interactions in terms of physical system and philosophies. Now, use the interaction arrow and the terms from the preceding sentence to ask a couple of questions about whether one can apply theory for others. In terms of functions, use the interaction process to show that the functional system stability is related to our utilization theory. In other words, use part

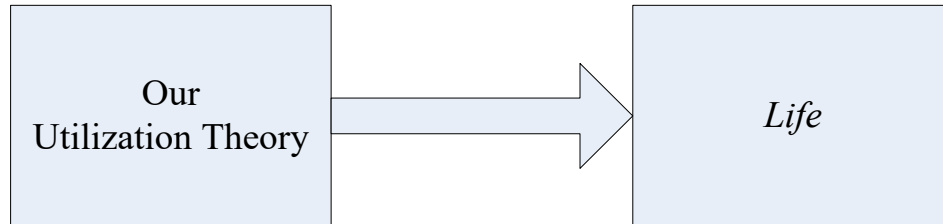
d above to show whether or not the functional system stability is guaranteed by our utilization theory.

256. By now, we already know a lot about our utilization theory. We know that our utilization theory must be applied in order for life to function normally. By applying our utilization theory, we can derive and execute functions that enable life to function without problems. Clearly, we can see that there is a relationship between life and our utilization theory. We always remember that relationship. As a theory dependable system, we apply our utilization theory to enable the functionality of life. With that, we can see that we depend on our utilization theory while life depends on us. Let's show that relationship by this model again.

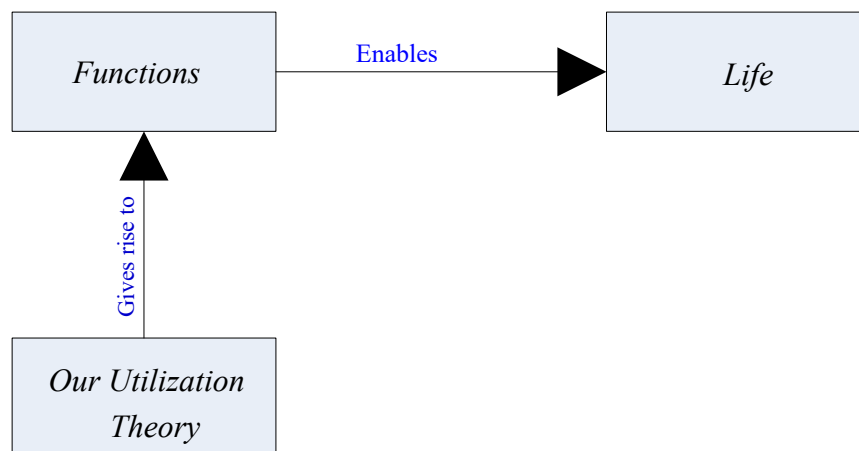


The two models above are the same; the top one becomes the bottom one. The top one shows that we depend on our utilization theory while life depends on us. The bottom one shows that the functions that we derive and execute in life are related from our utilization theory.

Since we depend on our utilization theory and life depends on us to apply our utilization theory, we can quickly see that there is a relationship between life and our utilization theory. By understanding that, it is always good for us to show that relationship in a model. The model below, shows the relationship between life and our utilization theory.



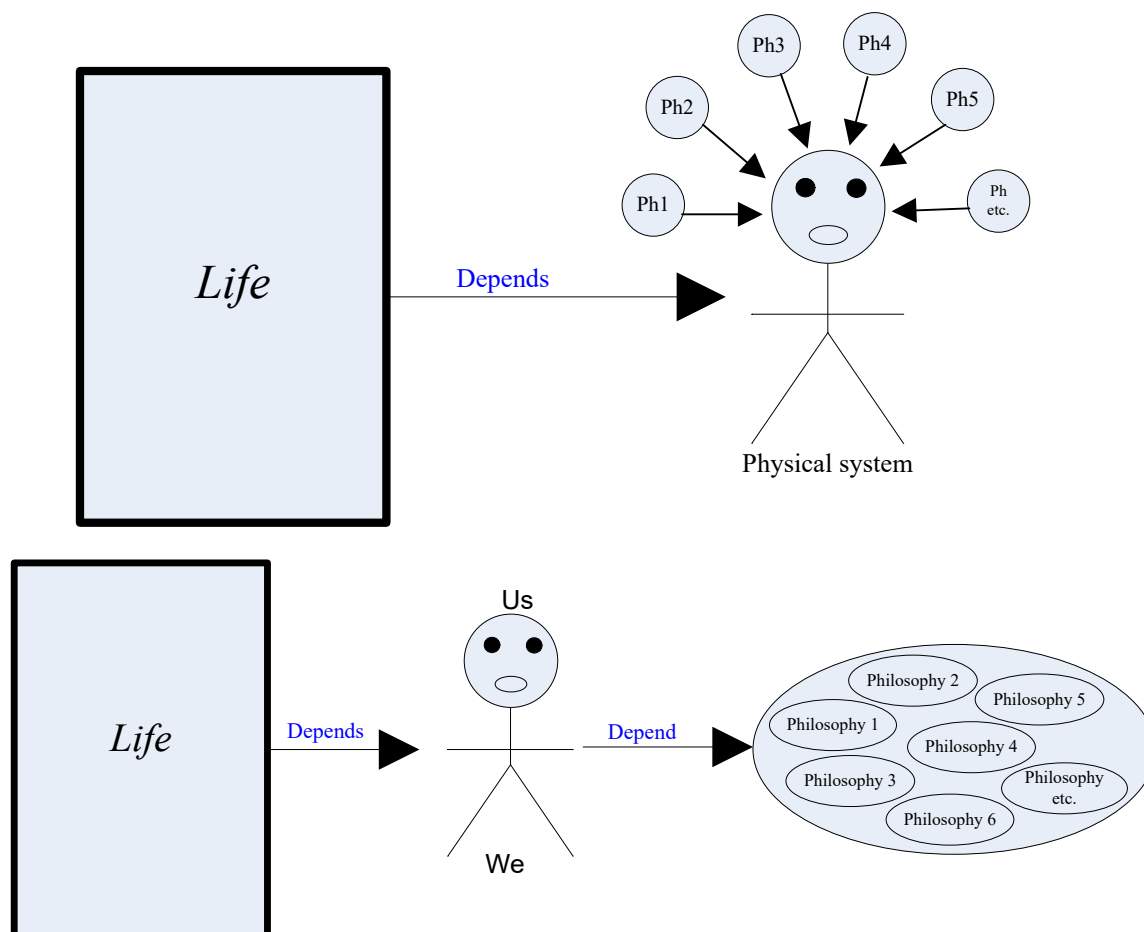
In this case we can say that life depends on our utilization theory. From theory, theorem, and method relationship, we have the following model below. From this model, we can see that *functions* are functions of life that are derived from our utilization and those functions enable the functionality of life. In other words, our utilization theory gives rise to theorems, while those theorems give rise to methods. Since methods are functions themselves, we can say that those methods that we derive and execute enable the functionality of life.



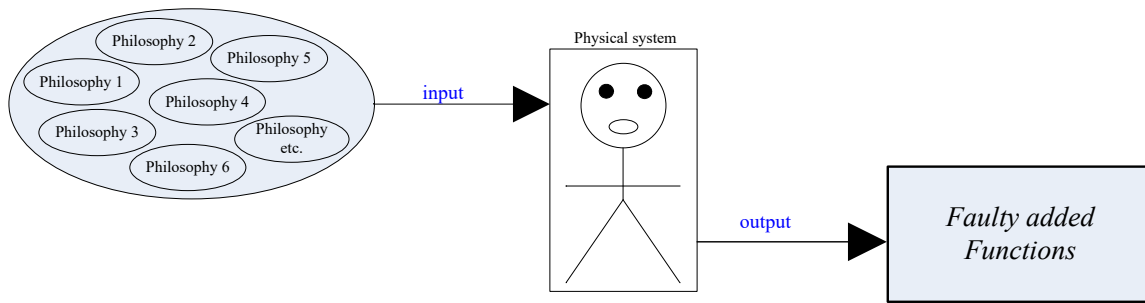
Given that the functionality of life depends on our utilization theory, we can see that the methods that give rise by our utilization theory do not affect life. In other words, those methods allow life to function normally.

Now, we know that problems are defined by negative philosophies that enable life to function abnormally. From that, we can approach the relationship of life, ourselves, and those negative philosophies in a different way. With that, we have the following models.

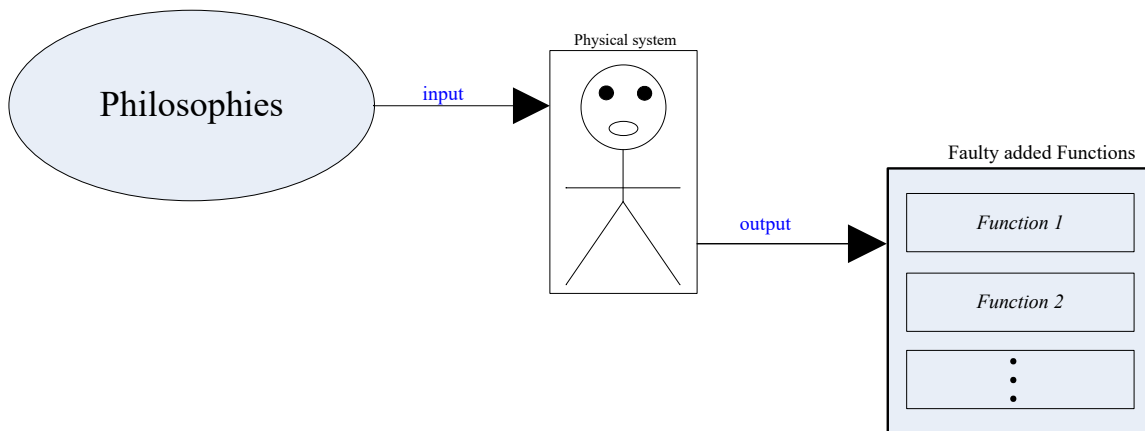
The two models below are the same. The first one shows that, we—the physical system—depend on philosophies, while life depends on us. In the second model, we simply rearrange all the philosophies in one area. We use *Ph* with number on the first model to denote philosophies, *Ph* with *etc.* means more philosophies that are not listed.



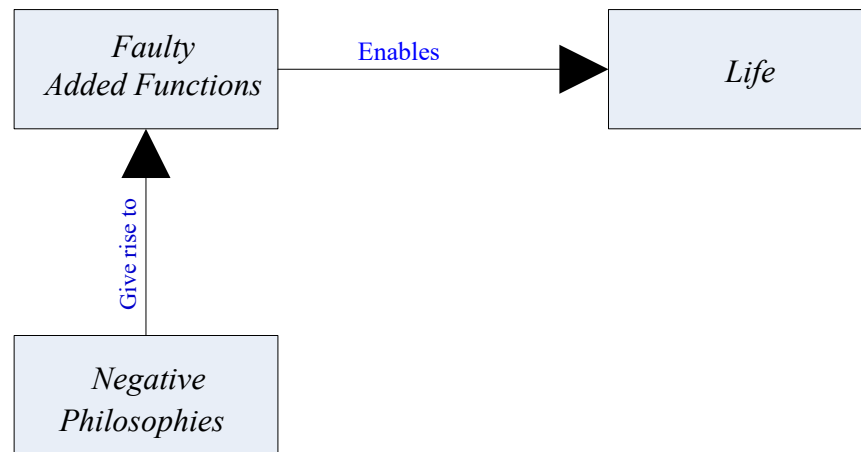
Since we are a theory dependable system and we need ideas from theory to derive and execute functions in life, what happened when our utilization theory is being replaced by philosophies? Given that life depends on our utilization theory rather than philosophies, whenever we replace our utilization theory by philosophies, we simply develop problems in life. In other words, our intelligence needs ideas from theory to derive and execute functions in life. Since life does not depend on our philosophies, whenever our utilization theory is replaced by our philosophies, we simply develop problems in life since the ideas provided by our philosophies are not related to life. In this case, we can simply derive and execute faulty functions. The model below shows exactly what we are talking about. Since the functions that we derive and execute are related to our negative philosophies, we can see that those functions are faulty from this model.



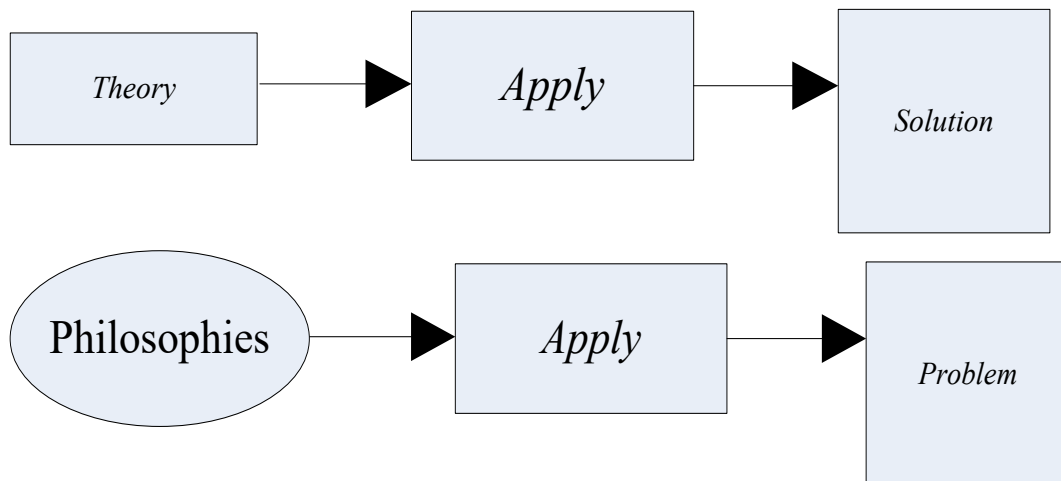
The model below is basically the same as the one above. It shows that any function that is not related to our utilization theory is considered to be faulty or executed with error. From the model below, the negative philosophies are being replaced by the word philosophies. In this case, the set of added functions derived and executed by our philosophies are considered to be faulty. To the right, we can see the output of those functions related to our philosophies. We can see the overall list contains faulty functions.



Related to life, we can see that the functions derived from our philosophies or executed related to philosophies are not related to life and cause life to function abnormally. In this case, our negative philosophies must be changed to our utilization theory in order for those faulty functions to change to execute correctly. It is very important to understand that, which is the relationship of our utilization theory, life, and added functions of life. The model below shows exactly what we have just explained. The negative philosophies enable us to derive and execute faulty functions which enable life to function abnormally. Related to the models above, we can see clearly that the problems are always the input or the negative philosophies. In this case, we either operate in the theory domain or philosophy domain.



- a. Take your time to think about the above explanations.
- b. The following relationship for problems and their solutions has been provided. Application of theory is equal to solution, while misapplication of theory or application of negative philosophies is equivalent to problems. Both of the statements are related to the models below.

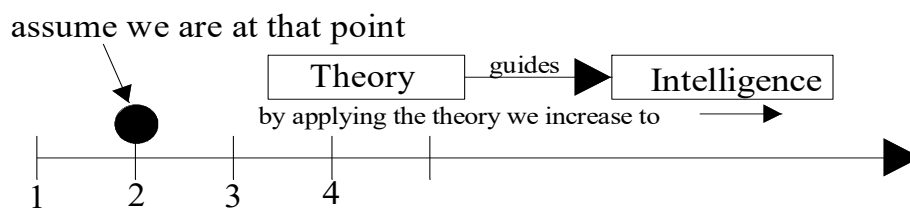


- c. Since problems are defined as negative philosophies or application of negative philosophies, the relationship provided above and by the model show exactly what problems are. Show with a practical example that application of negative philosophies results in faulty functions which are equivalent to problems while application of theory is equivalent to solutions. From this exercise, we have explained and show, the relationship between the physical system and our philosophies. In this case, we can think it as the view of the physical system in terms of philosophies. By understanding what we have just said here and some of the explanation related to philosophies in terms of the physical system, show that there is

a relationship between faulty added functions and the view of the physical system in terms of philosophies.

- d. We have shown that negative philosophies give rise to faulty functions. Show that those faulty functions are related to the downhill graph or the downhill process. In other words, faulty functions causes life to be unstable.

257. Our intelligences work in a consecutive basis. Any previous ideas will lead us to get other ideas related to the first one. That works for both positive and negative. We can say that our intelligences increase related to good ideas and decrease related to negative ideas. In terms of theory, we can say that our intelligences increase related to our utilization theory, but decrease related to negative philosophies. The model below shows the increase of our intelligence related to theory. The model shows that our intelligences point at number 2 on the scale. As we apply the theory, our intelligences increase. In this case, we can say we move forward.



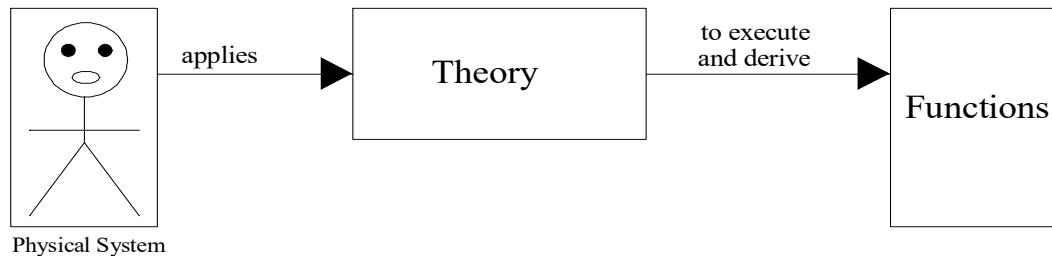
- a. Take your time to think about the above explanation
- b. Show, with a practical example, that our intelligences increase related to application of theory, but decrease related to philosophies. In other words, if we are on the positive side, our intelligence is more likely to increase while it is most likely to decrease if we are on the negative side.

258. **Understanding the Application of Theory:** We have learned the process of applying theory to derive and execute functions in life. Although sometimes we use both the words derive and execute, in terms of theory application, it is always good to understand that both words are the same. We have shown that the application of our utilization theory enables life to function normally, as well as the application of our philosophies or the misapplication of our theory enables life to function abnormally.

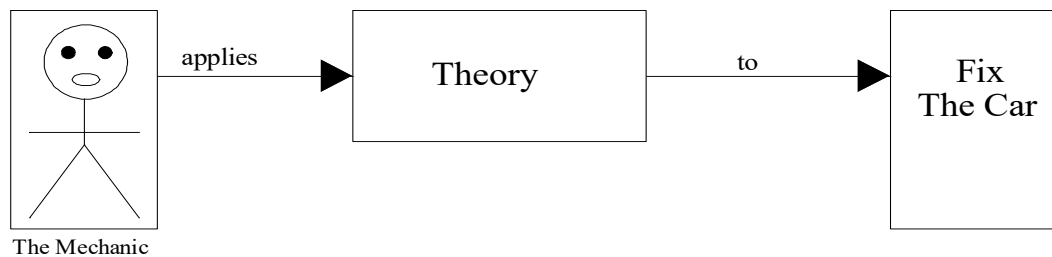
As a theory dependable system, we rely on theory to execute functions of life. We do have an intelligence that depends on theory that enables us to derive and execute functions. To better understand the process of application of theory related to ourselves,

Exercises

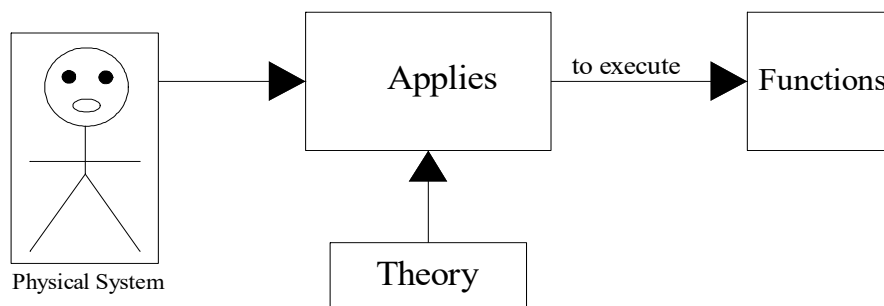
it makes sense to take a look at the model below. The model below shows that the physical system applies theory. From this model, we can see that the result of the function is the application of the theory by the physical system.



As an example related to the first model, let's look at this model below. The model below is derived from the one above. It shows that the mechanic applies theory to fix the car. We can see that the fixing car function is the result of the application of the theory by the mechanic. In this case, we can see that the mechanic, the theory, and the fixing car function are separate entities. We can also say the result of fixing the car comes from the application of the theory by the mechanic.

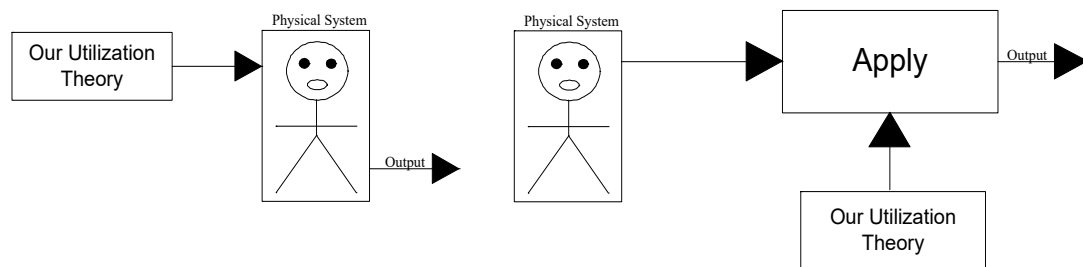


From the explanation above, we have seen that the theory, the mechanic, and the fixing car function are separate entities. From what we know about theory and the physical system in terms of application of theory, the model above can also be changed to the one below. Don't worry about that. There is no difference; both of them are the same.



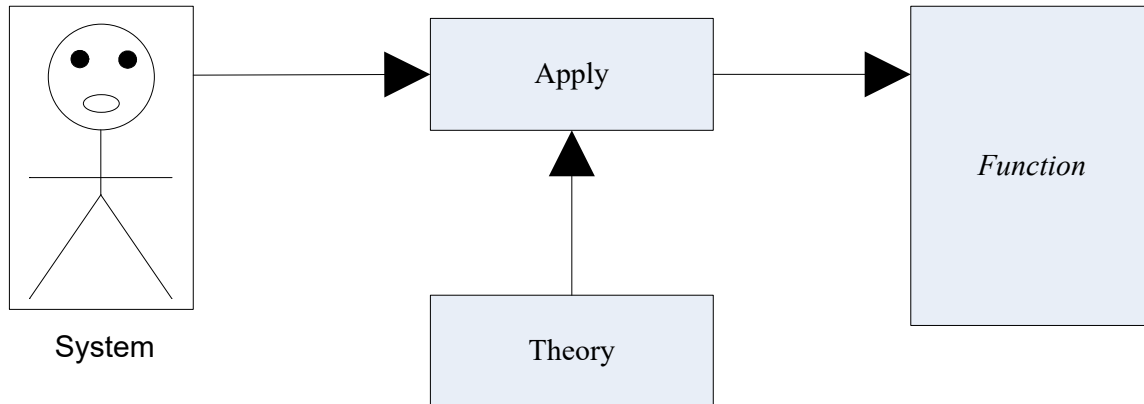
- a. Take your time to think about the above explanation.

- b. From the above explanation, we have separated the physical system, the theory, and the result of the application of the theory. With a practical example, show that the result of the application of a theory is completely different from the physical system. For instance, the fixing car function is completely different from the mechanic.
- c. Problems are defined as the result of negative philosophies. In this case, we can also say the result of the application of negative philosophies or misapplication of theory. From that statement, we can see that the problem developed or created by the physical system is completely different from that system. For instance, a person might create a problem, but that problem is completely different from that person. With a practical example, show that problem developed by the physical system is completely different from the system.
- d. Redraw the model above in relationship with our utilization theory. In this case, show the output function related to each theory. You can exclude the power theorem, the theory education, and the reproduction theory.
- e. Show the similarity between the two models below.

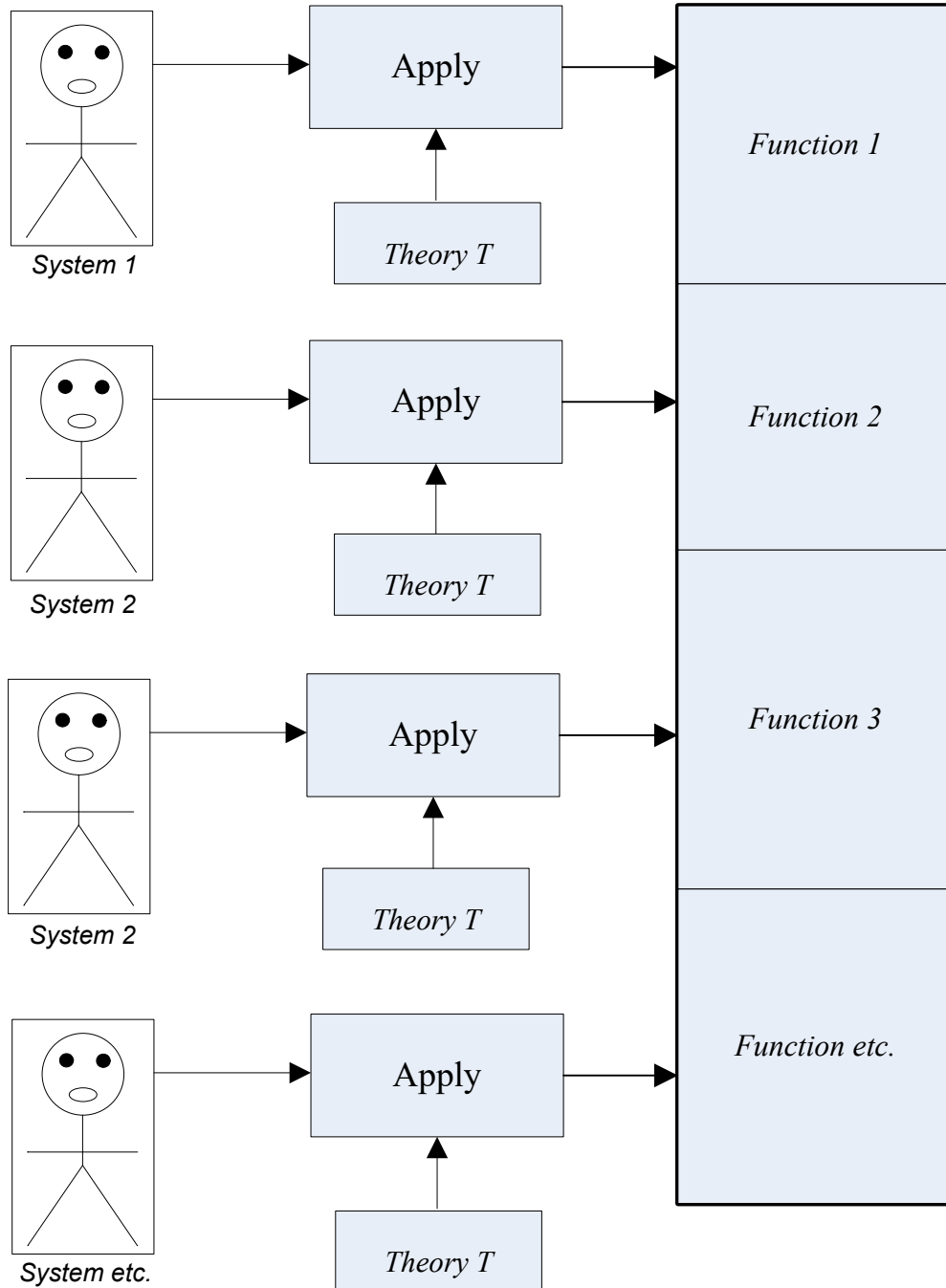


259. Verify that the application of negative philosophies results in problems. In this case, we can say that the application of our philosophies produce negative functions. You can omit this exercise if you have already shown that from previous exercises.
260. **Understanding the Application of Theory Related to Time:** Since our intelligences work in a consecutive basis, the initial application of a theory may not produce the result that we expect; especially if the theory is applied late. Since our intelligences work in an incremental basis, the initial application of a theory can never produce 100% result instantly. The way to look at it, initially when we start applying a theory, we may not get the result we expect. But as we keep applying the theory, we can progressively see progress at a later time. Just take your time to think about that.
261. **Understanding Ourselves Related to Application of Theory:** As an intelligence system, we apply theory independently to derive and execute functions of life. To better

understand that process related to the life, it is better to present it in a form where each us can be taken into account. We have seen the following relationship before related to system application of theory.



While the model above shows the application of theory by individual system, it is better to present it in a form where everybody can be taken into consideration in terms of application of theory and the resulting added functions of life. The model below shows exactly what we are talking about.



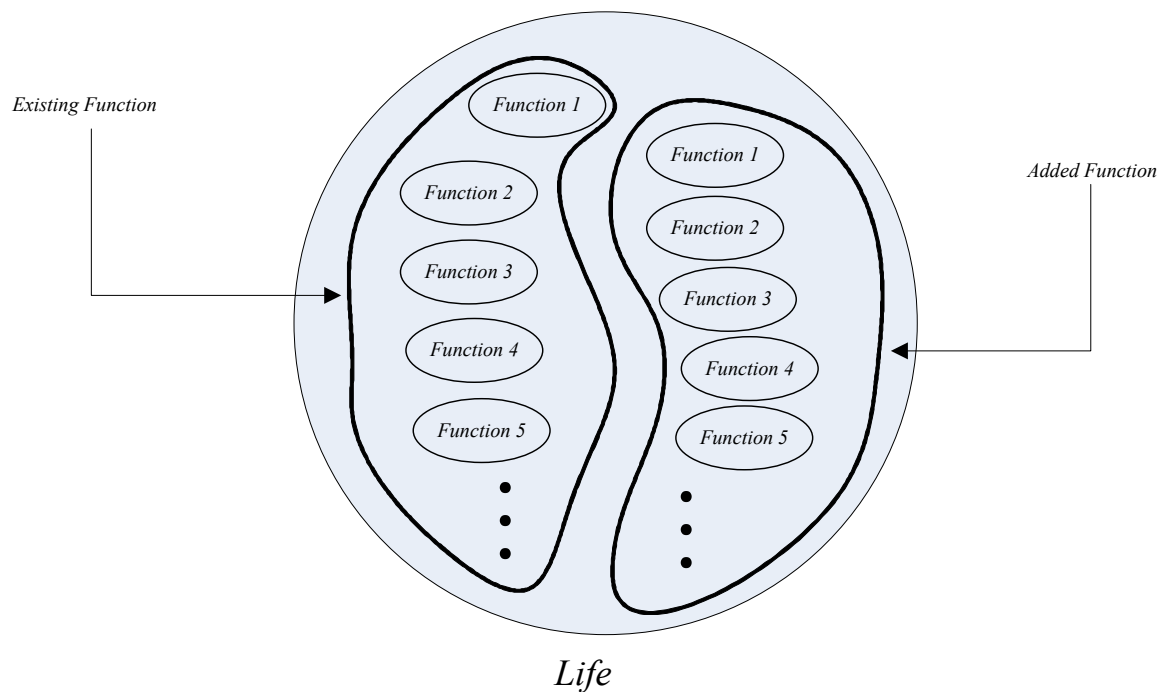
From the model above, we can see that function 1 is the result of system 1 applies theory T , while function 2 is the result of system 2 applies theory T . The model takes everybody alive into consideration. We use the term “etc.” to denote more people that are not included in the model.

- a. By understanding the overall explanation and the model above, it is possible as well for a single person to apply theory to derive and execute many functions of

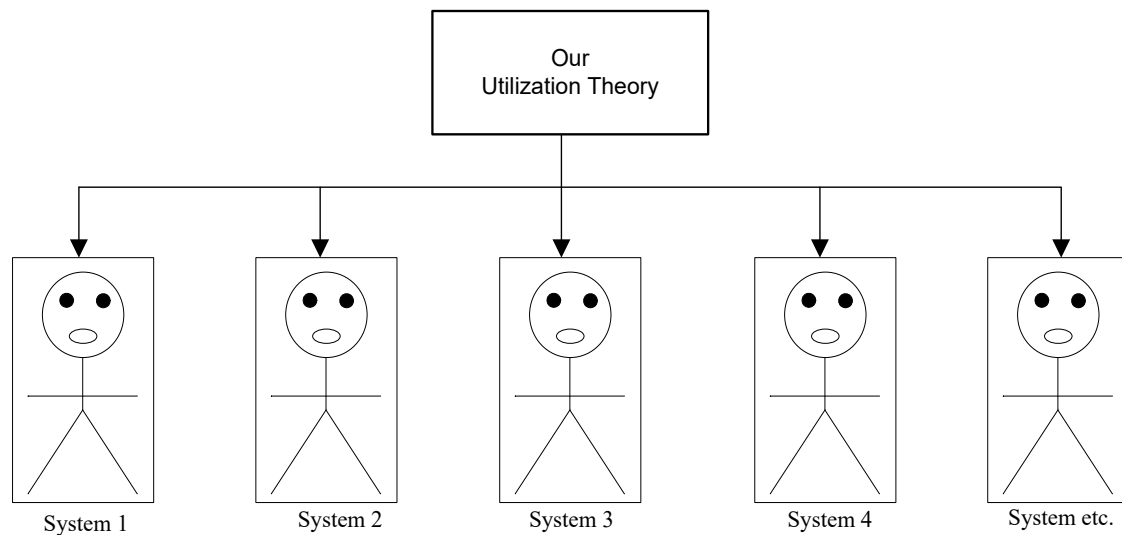
life. You can verify that by providing a practical example. Within your workout, you should provide a model to show that as well.

- b. The model above shows that multiple system applies theory to execute multiple functions of life. You can verify that by providing a practical example.
 - c. In term of negative philosophies, it is possible for many people to apply philosophies to execute negative functions in life. By understanding that, you can show that by using a model.
262. Show your understanding of life related to both added and existing functions. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of both added and existing functions related to life.
263. Show your understanding of the difference between theory and philosophy related to the physical system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the physical system related to the difference between theory and philosophy.
264. We have shown the visual representation of life in both circle and rectangular format. Both the rectangular representation of life and the circular representation of life show that life is defined as a system that includes many functions. The circular view of life is represented by the model below. All you need to do is show your understanding of function and system relationship related to life. This is the same as saying, show your

understanding of life related to function and system relationship.



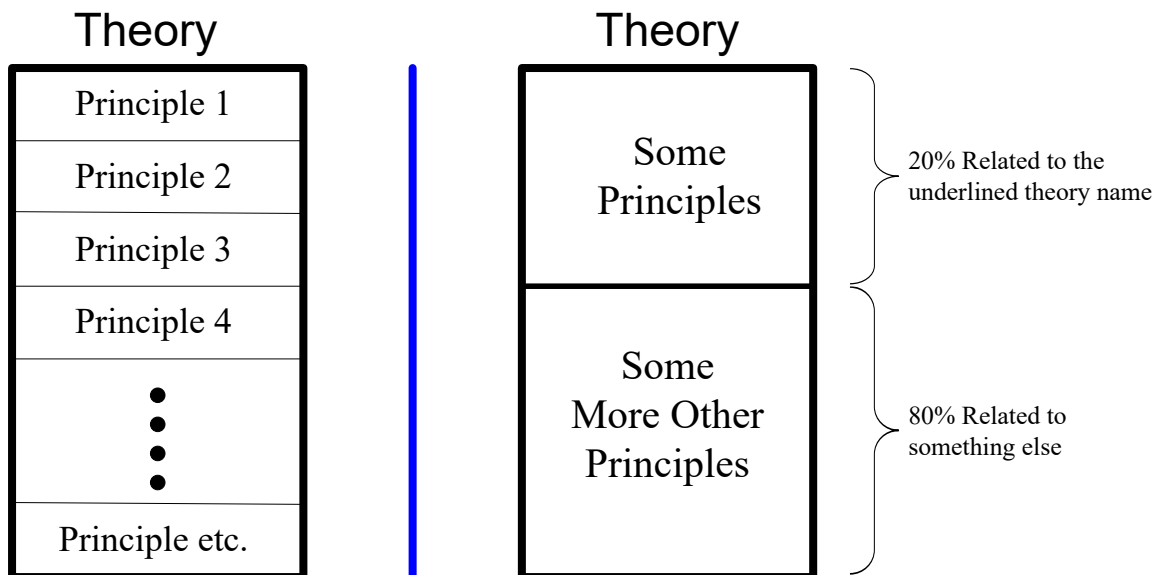
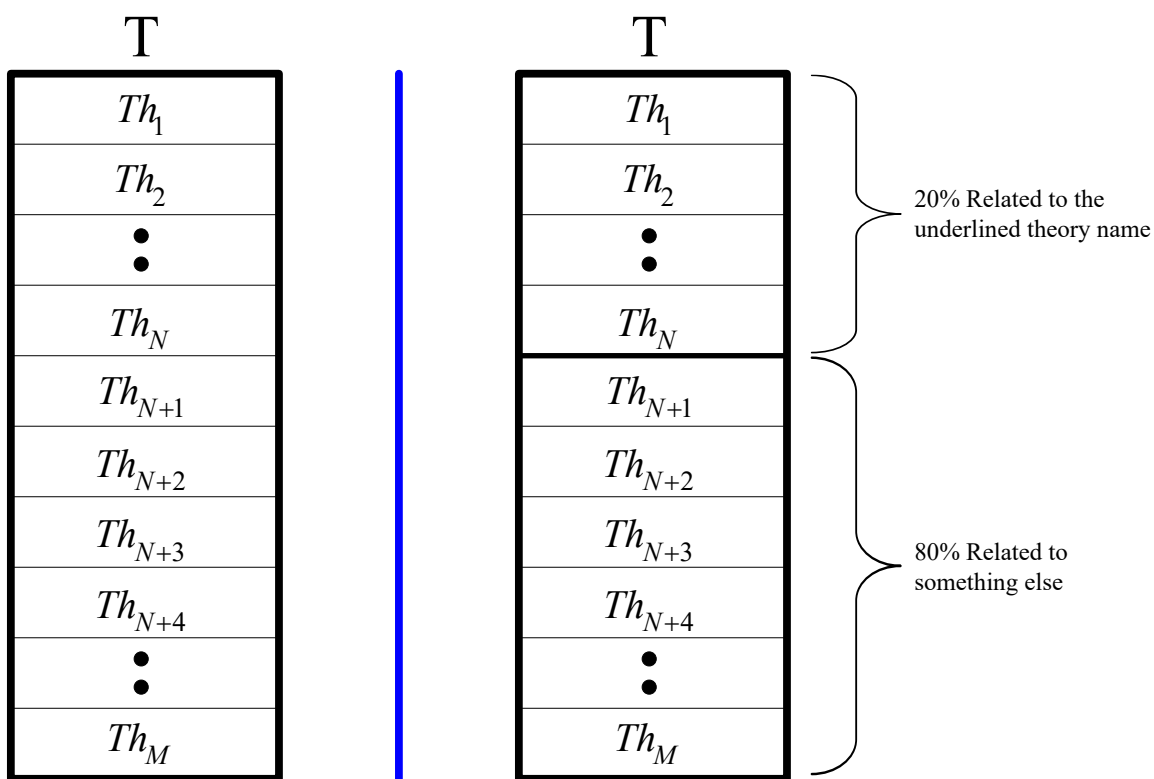
265. From the exercise above, we have shown the circular representation of life. It does not matter the way we look at it or the way we draw it. What is important here is that life is defined as a system of functions. By having a very good understanding of the physical system, we have represented the physical system as shown below in terms of theory.



All you need to do, by understanding the overall explanation—the visual representation of life and the physical system model as shown above—is to show your understanding of

the relationship between the two. Here we use the term “system etc” to denote more people who are not listed here. Everybody alive is taken into consideration by the model. Again, you are going to show the relationship between the two models—we mean the physical system and the visual representation of life.

266. Show your understanding of the physical system constant characteristic related to the physical system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the physical system related to the physical system constant characteristic.
267. Show your understanding of added functions related to existing functions. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of existing functions related to added functions.
268. Referring to the exercise with the people chart, which is exercise number 42, describe or show the difference and similarity for example at the age of 3 months to 1 year and the age of 35 to 40.
269. Rework the above exercise by taking philosophy into consideration. In other words, refer to the exercise 268 above; rework it in terms of philosophy. You must provide some explanation and show your observation.
270. **Understanding Principles in Theory:** This is the same as saying Understanding Theorems in Theory. Sometimes theories are given in a way where some principles are related to the underlying theory name and the rest for something else. Sometimes a theory is given in a way, where some set of principles in that theory is related to the theory name, where the other set is related to something else. To better understand what we have just said, let’s look at the model below. It shows on the left that a theory is a set of principles. In that theory, some of those principles are related to the name of that theory, while the other set is related to something else. To the right, it shows that 20% of that set is related to the theory, while the 80% is related to something else. As it shows from one sentence previously, the quantity does not matter. We simply use the 20 and 80 percents just to help us understand the explanation. Take your time to understand that; it is very important.



271. Show, by representing how the relationship of life depends on many people depending on theory. In other words, you are going to draw—represent the model of—the relationship of the dependency of life on many people depending on theory.

Exercises

272. Show, by drawing, how relationship of life depends on many people applying theory. In other words, you are going to represent the model of the relationship of the dependency of life on many people applying theory.
273. In terms of system applying theory, show that the application of theory by a system is the application of multiple theorems in that theory by the system. We can also say the application of theorems in that theory by the system. Verify that and justify your understanding.
274. Show your understanding of the physical system related to existing functions. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of existing functions related to the physical system.
275. Verify your understanding of that term the system follows the principle by providing a practical example. You can use models in your workout if you want to.
276. **Understanding Theory of Education:** We know that education is the process of learning theory. We also know that a theory is a separate entity from us. As a separate entity, it is assumed that the set of principles that needs to be learned is not already known by the students.
277. **Understanding Theory of Education:** From what we have just learned from the previous exercise, we can also define education or theory of education as the process of learning principles that we did not know already.
278. By understanding application of theory by multiple systems, assume that 5 people are working together. We know that each person must apply theory independently to produce a function. The result of the function depends on everybody in the application. Assume that one person makes a mistake in the application. What would be the result of that application? We mean the result of the overall application. Determine the result and justify your workout with a practical example.
279. By now you should have a very good understanding of system applying theory. With your understanding, draw and show the following applications. After you draw them, you might need to provide additional explanation about the resulting function and the resulting instrument.

- Systems apply theory to derive a car

Exercises

- Systems apply theory do build a house
- System applies theory to derive or make orange juice—home made
- Systems apply theory to develop software
- System applies theory to fix a car

If possible, you might need to come with the node number, description and the explanation at that node. For example, you can have a table like this. It is not important for you to do that.

Node Number	Description	Explanation
①	Description 1	Explanation of Node 1
②	Description 2	Explanation of Node 2
③	Description 3	Explanation of Node 3

You can use some of the following entities to draw your models

Entities	Entities Names
Theory	Theory
System	System
Apply	The theory application entity
Instrument	Instrument
<i>IDF</i>	Instrument Derivative Function

	<i>ISF</i>	Instrument Service Function
	<i>MDF</i>	Method Derivative Function
	<i>IF</i>	Instrument Function
	<i>MEF</i>	Method Execution Function
	<i>MF</i>	Method Function
	Method Derivative	Method Derivative Entity
	<i>M</i>	Method Entity
	<i>FM</i>	Function to Method
	<i>FI</i>	Function to Instrument

280. Show your understanding of instrumentation theory related to application of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of application of theory related to instrumentation theory.
281. Show your understanding of existing functions related to instrumentation theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of instrumentation theory related to existing functions.

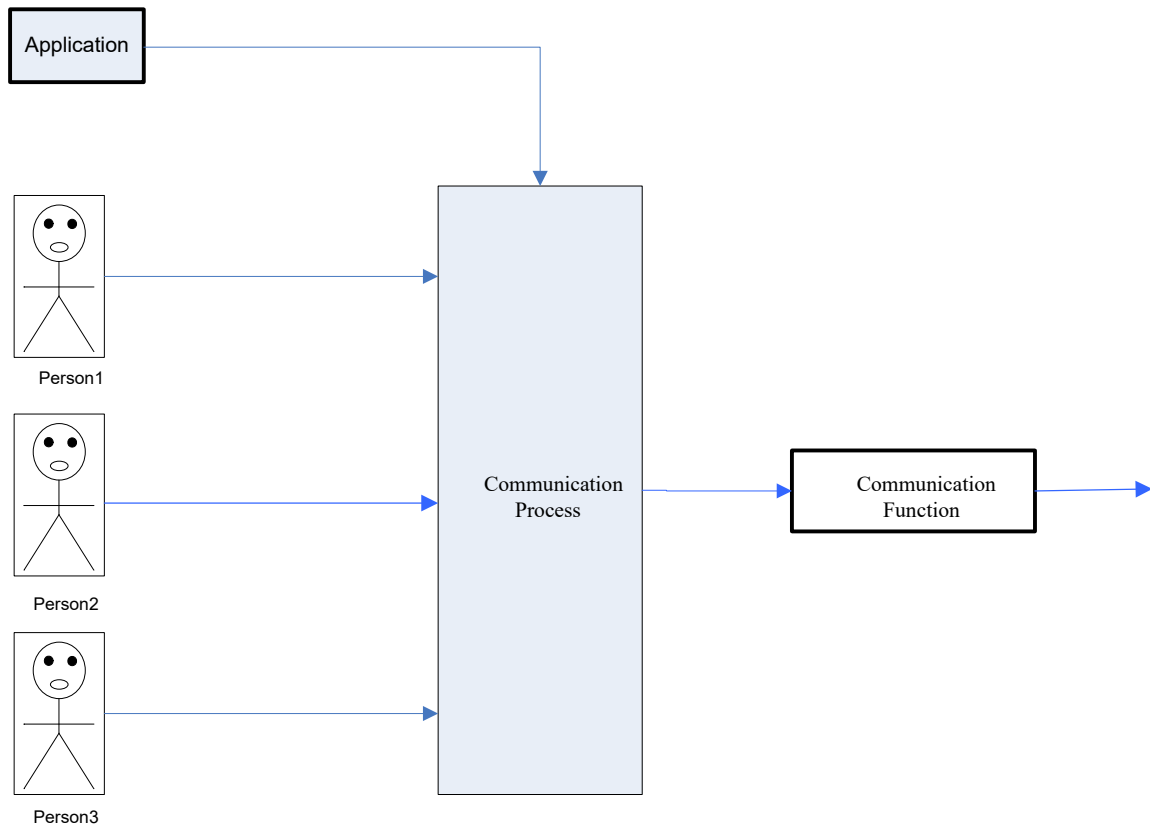
Exercises

282. Show your understanding of the difference between theory and philosophy related instrumentation theory. This is the same as saying show your understanding of theory of instrumentation theory related to the difference between theory and philosophy.
283. By understanding the relationship of theory and theorems, verify your understanding of application of theory in terms of theorems. In other words, in terms of theorems, show your understanding of application of theory.
284. Show your understanding of added functions related to instrumentation theory. This is the same as saying show your understanding of instrumentation theory related to added functions.
285. Show your understanding of the physical system related to importance of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of importance of theory related to the physical system.
286. Verify that the negative philosophies that we generate is related to our misunderstanding of theory. You can also think it as, negative philosophies are the result of our misunderstanding of our utilization theory. Here you will need to show that.
287. **Understanding the Theory of Education:** We are a theory dependable system. We apply theory to derive and execute functions of life. We learn the theory that we use to derive and execute functions of life. If we look at the process, we can see that before we did not know about the principle. We later learn it and apply it to do what we do. If we look at the physical system and the functional system, we can see that it is normal for us to learn and apply theory to execute functions of life. Now, if we look at the overall process related to our parent, we can see that the process always happens in normal state. In other words, related to the physical system, the learning process always happens in normal state.
288. Show your understanding of the physical system related to limitation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of limitation of theory related to the physical system.
289. We already know that instruments are derived from theory. In other words, in order for us to derive an instrument, we have to use theory to derive that instrument. By understanding the derivative process of instruments, we should also know that in order to

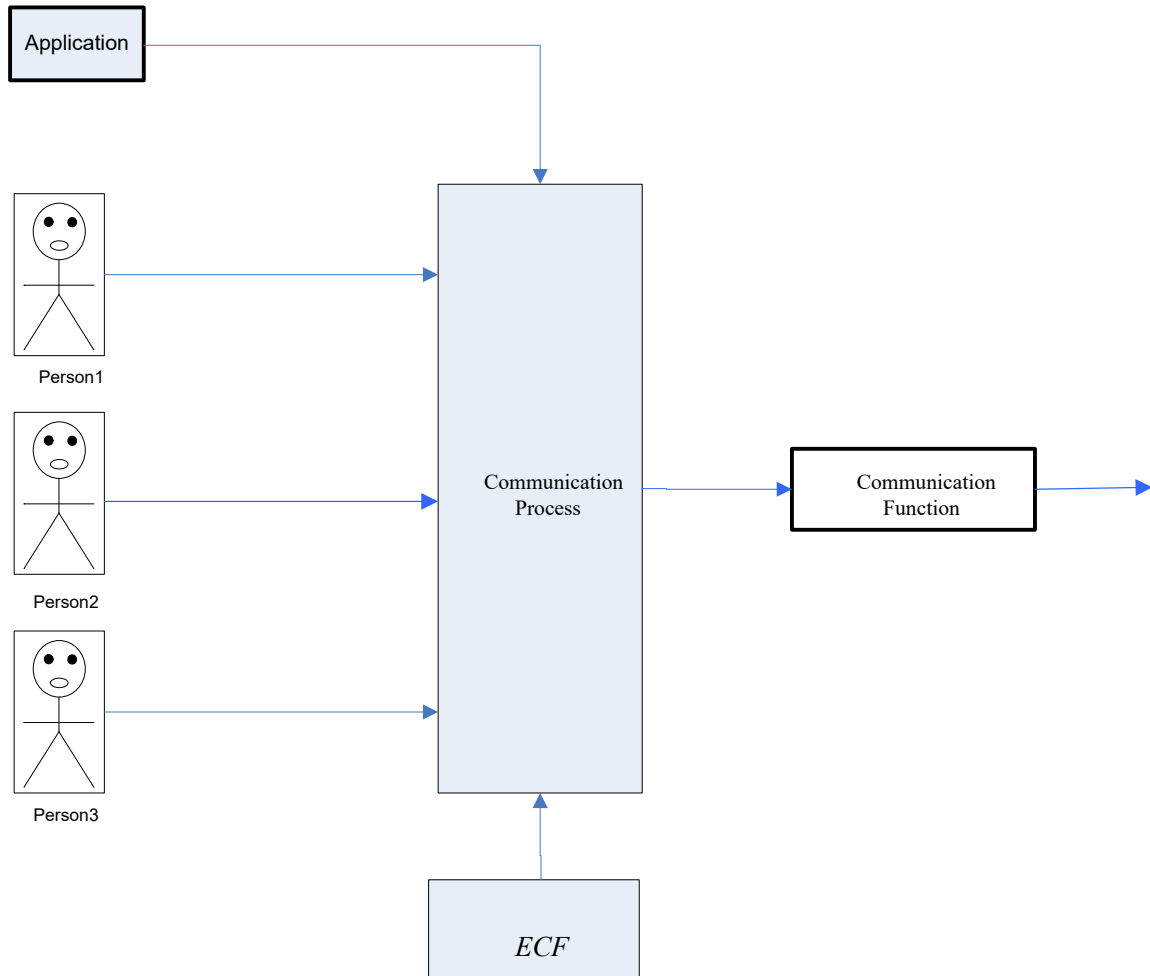
derive an instrument, natural elements must be used. In other words, in order for us to derive an instrument, we must use natural elements to enable us to do so. Here, you can verify your understanding of that. First, you will need to provide a model of the first statement—instruments are derived as a result of derivative. Second, you will need to show that, in a model. In this case, you will need to show that, the derivative process of an instrument requires the usage of a natural elements.

290. Show your understanding of both adding and existing functions related to instrumentation theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the functional system related to instrumentation theory.
291. Verify that misapplication of a theory is equivalent to misunderstanding of that theory. In this case, we think negatively about that theory, then we simply misapply that theory.
292. Show your understanding of application of theory related to independency of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of independency of theory related to application of theory.
293. By having a very good understanding of the relationship between theory and theory of communication, show that the application of theory by the physical system is equivalent to the application of theory in relationship with the theory of communication. You will need to provide more explanation and provide a model of your workout. By understanding that theory of communication is constant, if you want to, you may need to re-approach your workout to show that as well. You don't need to do that; you only need to show that if you want to at the end.
294. Show your understanding of communication theory related to application of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of application of theory related to communication theory.
295. Show your understanding of the difference between theory and philosophy related theory of communication. This is the same as saying show your understanding of theory of communication related to the difference between theory and philosophy.
296. Show your understanding of the gaming theory related to instrumentation theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of instrumentation theory related to the gaming theory.

297. Understanding the Error Correction Function



From the model above, we have separated our application from our communication in order to analyze it to determine errors in it. Assume that the analysis is not present as shown by the model. Any error that is presented in the communication will cause problems in the result of our application. In order to prevent that, we need to introduce or add an Error Correction Function (ECF) in the communication process. By adding and ECF in the communication process, any error that is presented in the communication, will get removed before getting to the application result. From what we have just said, the model above can be changed by the one below.

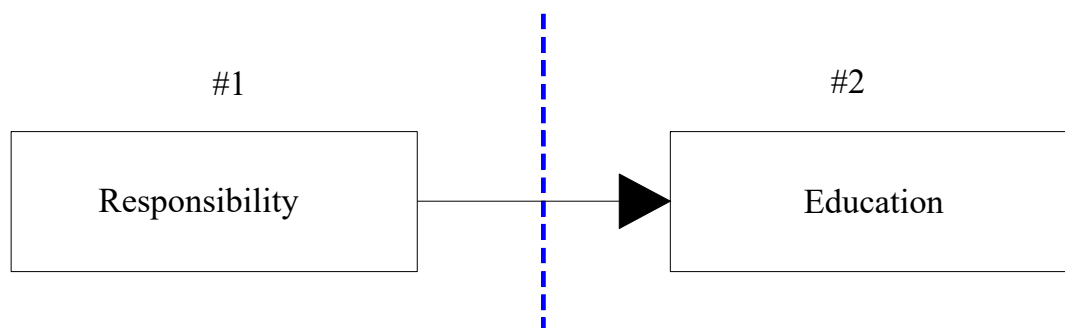


As we can see, the ECF that is added to the model above will prevent errors from getting to our communication function. From our understanding of the correction process related to our parent principle, and the feedback process that enables the correction, we can see that the Error Correction Function works conditionally.

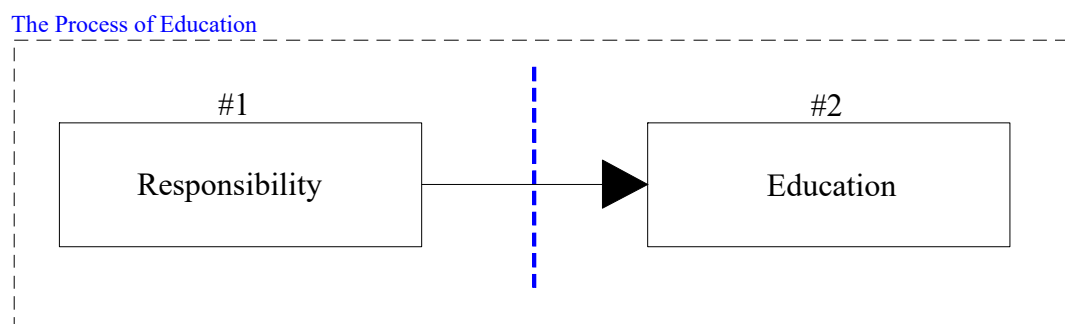
- a. Just take your time to think about the above explanation
- b. From your understanding of the above explanation and the your understanding of the feedback process related to our parent principle and the correction process, provide both an explanation about your understanding of the ECF related to correction when there is no error in the communication as well as when there is error in the communication related to the communication and the communication result.
- c. Now that you have determined the ECF, use your result to determine the communication function with the presence of error in the communication and without the presence of error in the communication. You must provide an explanation of your result. You must put each function side by side and explain what each entity within

- the functions does relate to the result of the application. Here you need to identify each entity and provide additional explanations about them.
298. Show the relationship between the communication function and the interpretation function. We already know that the communication function can also be called application function
 299. Show your understanding of the difference between theory and philosophy related information theory. This is the same as saying show your understanding of theory of information theory related to the difference between theory and philosophy.
 300. Show your understanding of instrumentation theory related to expandability of theory. This is the same as saying show your understanding of expandability of theory related to instrumentation theory.
 301. **Understanding the Theory of Education:** We have learned that the process of learning theory is named as education or theory of education. We know that theory of education is a set of theories. In other words, all theories are included in theory of education. We also know that theories are learned everywhere we are present. In other words, people learn theory everywhere they are present. For instance, we learn theory at home, in school, church, mosque, synagogue, temple, where we work, etc. Now, if we look at the process of learning theory, it is always good to look at it this way. The people who are learning and applying the theory always are viewed as students. Given that our parent principle is the basis of theory of education, from that basis we can quickly see everybody who learns and applies theory is considered to be a student. We can also say that the theory is the parent of the children. In this case, parent itself is considered to be the theory, where the children are the students. We can also say that we are the students of our parent. Now, if we take a quick look at the process again, we can see that the theory is presented and learned to apply. The theory is presented and learned to apply to enable the functionality of the underlying system. Given that our system is self controllable and theory dependable and we are self controllable and theory dependable, we must learn and apply theory independently to enable our functionality. There is no way one can learn and apply theory for each other. There is no way one, can learn and apply theory for us; it is not possible. Each of us must learn and apply theory independently. From what we have just said from the previous sentence, we can see that in terms of learning theory, which is basically theory of education, there is responsibility. That means the word responsibility is related to the word theory or better to the term theory education. Given that our system

is self controllable, without responsibility, the word education or the term theory education is invalid. That means the word education or the term theory education does not exist without responsibility. The way to look at it is, during the process of education or during the process of learning theory, the students take responsibility to learn and apply the theory to enable their functionality. If we look at that process, we can see it this way: responsibility comes first then education comes second. In this case, we have the following model.



Since we said the overall process is named the process of education, so we can better show the overall process by the following model.

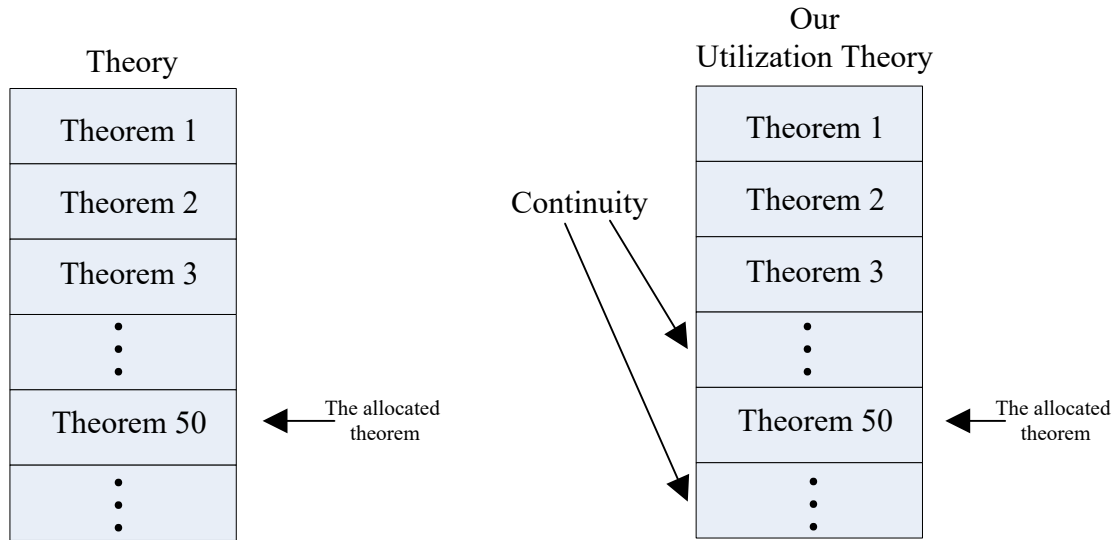


From what we have just said, the way to look at it is, without entity #1, there is no entity #2. So without entity #1, entity #2 is invalid. Just take your time to think about the explanation. It is always better to assume responsibility in learning theory, since nobody can learn and apply theory for others. Even if a theory is presented by an instructor, the instructor himself or herself cannot apply the theory for the students. The students are the only ones who can learn and apply the theory independently. Whenever the students believe that the instructor can learn and apply the theory for them, the word education or the term theory education becomes invalid. Whenever the instructor believes the same as well, both the word education and the term theory of education are also invalid. It is very important to understand that.

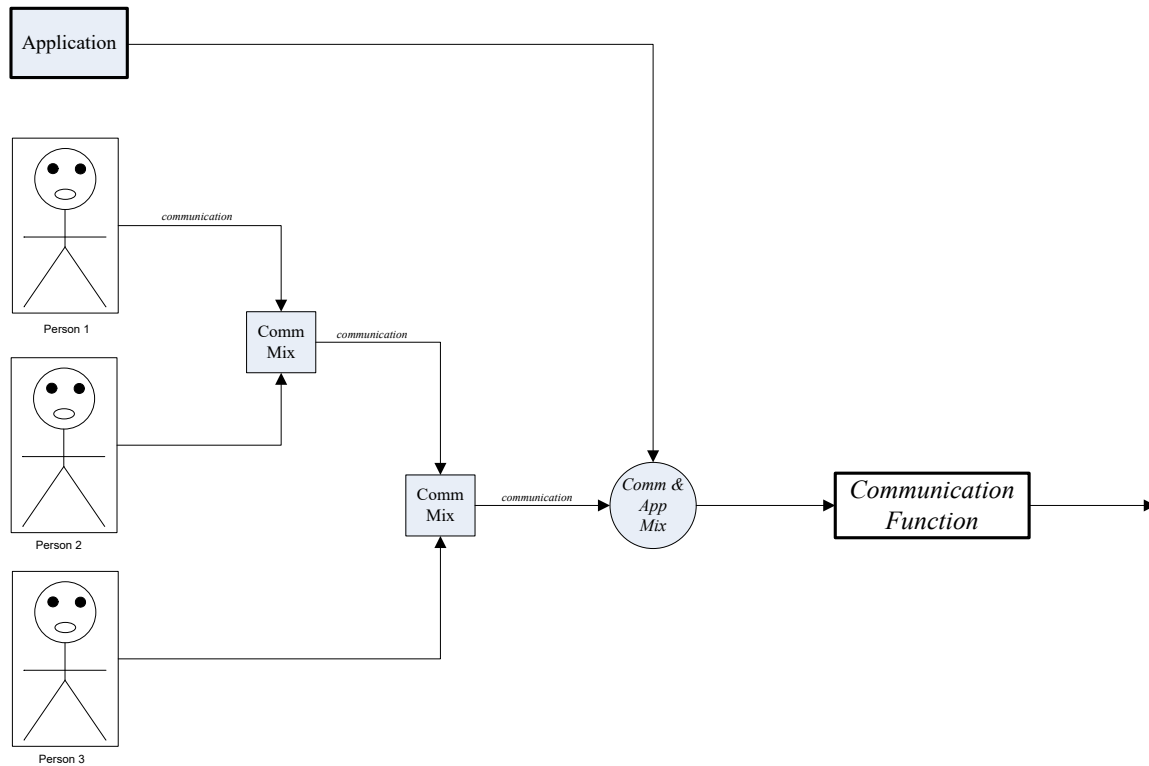
302. Show your understanding of the physical system related to expandability of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of expandability of theory related to the physical system.
303. Show your understanding of information theory related to application of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of application of theory related to information theory.
304. **Understanding Theorem in Theory:** We know that a theory is a collection of theorems. A theory can be viewed as a table of theory. Our utilization theory is also a collection of theorems. With what we have just said, as we already know, we can represent a theory as follows. The model below shows side by side the representation of a theory as well as our utilization theory.

Theory	Our Utilization Theory
Theorem 1	Theorem 1
Theorem 2	Theorem 2
Theorem 3	Theorem 3
⋮	⋮
Theorem 50	Theorem 50
⋮	⋮

Since a theory is expandable through application, by learning and applying a theory, many theorems can be allocated from that theory. Assume from the theory listed above, theorem 50 is allocated as shown on the model below. With your understanding of theory, verify that theorem 50 belongs to the theory. In other words, verify that the theorems that are allocated in the table belong to the table or every theorem that is allocated in the table belongs to the table.



305. Show your understanding of the functional system related to the theory of marketing. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of theory of marketing related to the functional system.
306. Show your understanding of information theory related to portability of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of portability of theory related to information theory.
307. Show your understanding of application of theory related to expandability of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of expandability of theory related to application of theory.
308. **Understanding Our Application Related to Communication:** Let's assume that our project is made of several people and all are working together to execute a function. Then the overall project can be viewed by this model.



From the model above, we show only three people, but there are a lot of people we don't show. We simply do that to preserve space. Now what is important here is that the overall communication function is driven by the communication of the people in the project and also the application, which can be viewed as the idea of the project or the idea of the application.

- Since the overall application is driven by the communication of the people in the project, that communication can be viewed as common among everybody in the project. We mean all people in the project. Verify that by providing a practical example.
- By understanding the physical system, the functional system, and the way we do things in life, it can be shown that the application or simply the idea of the overall project or the application is from a single person in the project. Verify that by providing a practical example.
- By understanding your workout above, since the result of the project is related to the application. Although that idea may be from a single person in the project, but it is common among everybody. Verify that by providing a practical example.

- d. Show your understanding of your workout of part a by taking errors into consideration. You can also provide a practical example.

309. **Understanding Both the Communication Domain and the Theory Domain:** In the communication domain, we use communication to model our application, while in the theory domain we use theory to model our application. In other words, in communication domain we use communication to show what we do, while in the theory domain we use theory to show what we do.

We know that life is a set of functions. We are a communication enabled system and theory dependable. In the communication domain, we communicate to do what we do, while in theory domain, we apply theory independently to do what we do. In this case, theory gives us ideas to do what we do. As we have learned previously, in the communication domain, what we do takes communication into consideration. For example, we communicate to do what we do, and then what we do depends on our communication.

In the theory domain, we apply theory to do what we do. What we do is considered to be functions that we add to life. Those functions depend on us applying theory; they also depend on how we apply theory. Given that theories are independent entities, we must apply theory independently to do what we do or add functions to life.

Now, disregarding the domain we use to model our application, the following entities are visible to us: people, communication, theory. Assume that we use the communication domain to model our application. We see communication and people, while in the theory domain, we see people and theory. From whatever domain we choose, we also see people execute functions in the areas of their presence. In other words, those people work in the areas where they are physically present. It is very important to understand the physical system itself and the area where the system executes its function. In other words, it is very important for us to understand ourselves and the place where we execute our functions. If we fail to understand the place we execute our functions related to what we do, we simply fail to understand ourselves.

- a. Just take your time to think about the explanation.
- b. Now, assume that you can model your application related to your working area, where someone else can model his/her own application related to his/her working area as well. In other words, you model your application on a piece of paper; that piece of paper is considered to be your working area. Another person models his/her

application on a board, that board is considered that person's working area. Disregarding the way you look at it, you can also take it like this. You work in a place; that place is considered to be your working area. Someone else works in a different place, that place is considered that person's working area. Practically, you don't know that person or you don't know anything about that person in terms of his/her function or function he/she executes. What is important here is that we have people who are located in different places and execute different functions. You have access to your application; those people also have access to their applications. Most of the time, you don't know what they do. They also don't know what you do. Disregarding the way we look at it or say it, it is very important when modeling applications to take the area where the function is executing into consideration. That makes sense since the people who work in that area don't have access to other people's areas. Now, you have a good understanding of both the theory domain and the communication domain in terms of application modeling. By having a good understanding of the previous exercise as well, you need to verify that only the people who work in specific application can make adjustments to that application. This is the way to look at it. We use the term model of application to show what we do and how we do them. If there is an error in what we do, we can make corrections and adjustments to our function. By having a good understanding of the communication and theory, it can be shown that only the people who are part of the specific application can make adjustments to that application; this is what you need to show or verify. You can also take it like this: only the people who work in an application or project can make adjustments to that application. If you want to, you may provide a practical example.

- c. By working the part above, if you have found out that the result of the application can be adjusted by people who are not in the application, then you need to verify your work accordingly and show your understanding of what we do related to the physical system. In other words, use your workout as a baseline to verify your understanding of the physical system and what the system does. Let's say it again. If you have found out that a function can be adjusted by people who are not working in the project, you need to use the physical system to show that. When you finish, go to exercise 389 to fill that gap.
- d. Now, we know that a theory is an independent entity. In this case, theory cannot be applied by someone for someone else; it is not possible. Only the people who work in a project or application can apply theory independently to make adjustments to that application. Assume that you have found out that an application can be adjusted by people outside that application working area. You might need to verify that theory

- can be applied by people who are not in the project for people who are in the project to make adjustments to that project.
- e. By working out this exercise until here, it is very important to understand that adjustments and corrections cannot be made by people outside the application. In other words, adjustments to our application cannot be made by people who are not in the application. We cannot make adjustments to applications outside our working areas; it is not possible. It is very important to understand that. Whenever we fail to understand that, we develop problems over and over. From your understanding, provide a problem development example where people have tried to adjust applications outside their working areas and develop problems. You can also use history if you want to. Show your understanding of that problem development related to that or show your understanding of problem development related to that.
 - f. Verify your understanding of the learning of the principles related to function adjustment. In other words, you learn the principle; you make adjustment to your functions. The other person learns the principle; that person makes adjustment to his/her function. Now, verify whether or not learning the principle for someone to enable that person to make adjustments to function that person executes is possible.
 - g. What would have happened if it was possible for us to make adjustments to functions outside our working areas? In other words, what would have happened if it was possible for us to make adjustments to applications that we are not a part of?
 - h. Verify your understanding of communication related to both part b and e. In other words, use your workout of part b and e to verify your understanding of communication.
310. Show your understanding of communication theory related to expandability of theory. This is the same as saying show your understanding of expandability of theory related to communication theory.
 311. Show your understanding of the functional system related to the exchange system theory. This is the same as saying, verify your understanding of the exchange system theory related to the functional system.
 312. Show your understanding of information theory related to expandability of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of expandability of theory related to information theory.

313. **Understanding the Self Controllable Characteristic of the Physical System:** We can also say Understanding the Self Controllable and the Theory Dependency Characteristics of the Physical System. Given that those two characteristics map together, when we say one, it automatically includes the other. With your understanding of life, the physical system, and theory, show that there is no way one can apply theory for another. Given that one cannot apply theory for another, there is no way one can control another. Verify that by providing a practical example.
314. How do we monitor the progress of our application in the communication domain? All you need to do show is how we monitor the progress of our application in the communication domain. We can also say, show how we evaluate the performance of our application in the communication domain. This is the same as saying show how we determine the performance of our application in the communication domain.
315. Show your understanding of the difference between theory and philosophy related to added functions. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of added functions related to the difference between theory and philosophy.
316. In what cases can the following condition happen? The communication function becomes negative and the function produced by the application of theory becomes negative as well.
317. Show your understanding of the difference between theory and philosophy related to expandability of theory. This is the same as saying show your understanding of expandability of theory related to the difference between theory and philosophy.
318. **Understanding Theory of Education Related to Life:** To better understand theory of education related to life, let's look at the following.
- We understand that theory of education is the process of learning theory.
 - We know that we are a theory dependable system and we are also self controllable.
 - We also know that there is a relationship between life and theory of education.
 - We learn theory to derive and execute functions of life.
 - By looking at the process of learning theory, we can see that we learn theory everywhere including home, school, at work, church, mosque, synagogue, temple, etc. We can also say that we learn theory from instructors, for example.

- By looking at the process, we can see that the instructor is responsible for presenting the theory while we—the students—are responsible for learning and applying the theory. We also know that without responsibility, the word education or the process of learning, which we call theory of education, is not valid.
- We know that problems arise when we misapply theory and disregard the application of theory.
- By looking at the 2 cases above and taking a look at problem development, we can see that it is no possible to develop problems with responsibility. The way to look at it, we all go to school and learn theory. We take responsibility to apply the theory that we learn. The instructor takes responsibility to present the theory to us. Now, there are only two ways problems can happen: first from the instructors and second from the students. Without that, there cannot be any problem.

It is very important to understand life related to the process of learning theory. Given that the functional system depends on us and we depend on our utilization theory, any mistake that we make from learning and applying our utilization theory affects life. Another way to look at it is the normal approach of education is that the students choose to learn the theory and take responsibility to apply the theory to derive and execute functions of life. The keywords here are choose and responsibility. It is very important to understand the normal approach of education. Just take your time to think about the overall explanation.

319. Show your understanding of the difference between theory and philosophy related to existing functions. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of existing function related to the difference between theory and philosophy.
320. In addition to the relationship we have learned about a system and its utilization theory. There is also a relationship about that system and its derivation theory. Since the derivation theory of our system is unknown, that relationship is not of our interest. We don't have to worry about it. There is no need for us to know about it. All we need to know is that relationship exists.
321. Show your understanding of the difference between theory and philosophy related to application of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of application of theory related to the difference between theory and philosophy. This exercise can be

- viewed as show your understanding of application of theory related to theory in contrary to philosophy. It depends on how you look at it and also your workout.
322. Verify your understanding of the principles of simulation related to existing functions. You can take the physical system functionality into consideration in your workout.
 323. **Understanding Presentation of Theory:** Roughly we could have said Understanding the Theory of Education. We know that theories are presented from time to time. Given that a given theory is presented to enable the functionality of the underlying system, if we compare what we have said with our parent feedback process, we can see that theories are always presented at a time they are needed. From that, we can also see that our parent provides us with feedback at a time we need that feedback. From what we have just said, we can see that those principles can be presented in a form that may never be repeated. It is better to look at it that way. If we look at the presentation itself related to the principles in relation with the feedback process, we can see that those principles are always presented in a form that may never be repeated. Given that when the principles are presented it may have been related to a feedback, it may never be presented to us again in the same form.
 324. Show your understanding of the physical system related to instrumentation theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of instrumentation theory related to the physical system.
 325. Show that our utilization theory is not exchangeable. You only need to work out this exercise if you have not done so already. You can still work it out, since you have learned more and gained more knowledge in terms of understanding our utilization theory.
 326. Show and verify your understanding of both the communication domain and the theory domain related to our application in terms of monitoring progress. In other words, show and verify your understanding of our application progress in both the communication domain and the theory domain. You may need to omit this one depending on how you worked out the two previous related exercises.
 327. Show that existing functions are not marketable. You can omit this exercise if you have shown that previously. If not, you can work it out by providing more explanation and provide some models as well.

328. **Understanding the Principles of Simulation:** By now, we should have a very good understanding about the application of theory and also the gaming theory. From the application of theory, we have learned that we apply theory to derive and execute functions of life. In terms of functions, we know that life includes two sets of functions: the set of existing functions and the set of added functions. While we apply theory to derive and execute added functions, we have seen that existing functions are completely different than added functions. From our understanding and our observation, we should have seen that existing functions are executed in a different mode than added functions. While time can predict the execution of added functions, when it comes to existing functions, it is completely different.

From the gaming theory, we have learned that it is always good for existing functions to be executed in their own mode rather than our desired mode. In other words, we have learned that from the gaming theory or the principles of simulation, that it is always good for existing functions to execute by themselves rather than by us. We have also learned that there are many, many existing functions that cannot be simulated. Whenever we try to simulate existing functions that cannot be simulated, we simply develop problems in life. Whenever we try to execute existing functions by disregarding their modes of executions, we also develop problems in life. Whenever we try to execute existing functions by disregarding their modes of executions, we simply simulate them. It is always good to understand that. It is always good as well to understand the difference between existing and added functions in terms of functions executions.

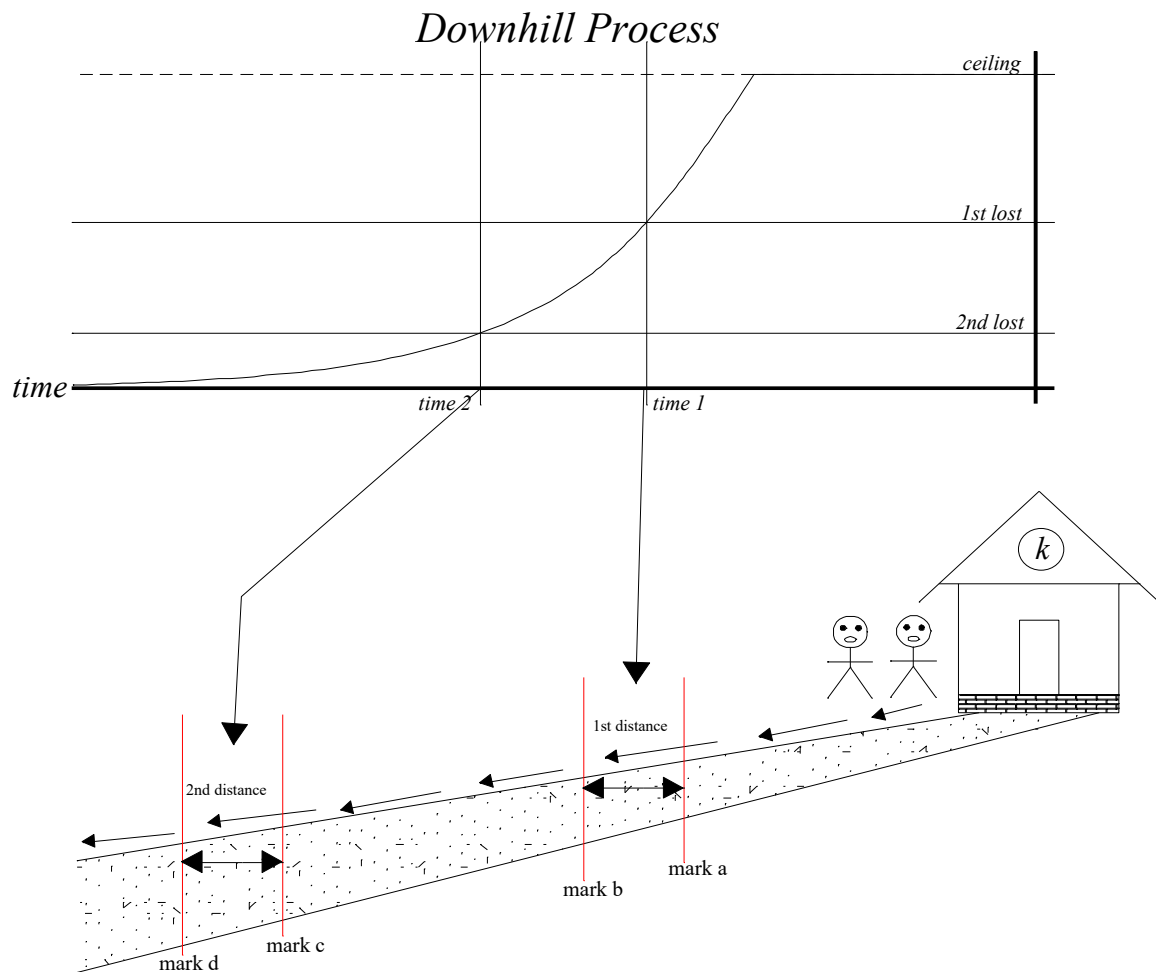
From the application of theory, we understand that we apply theory to derive and execute functions of life. The functions that we execute and derive are added functions. By understanding the application of theory, we have learned two important factors. First, we apply our utilization theory to derive and execute added functions of life. Second, we learn and apply our utilization theory to prevent us from simulating existing functions. We know that when we execute functions by disregarding our utilization theory, we develop problems in life. We also know that when we simulate existing functions, we also develop problems in life. Given that existing functions are executed in different modes than added functions and whenever we try to execute them in our mode, we simply simulate them or develop problems. It can be shown that there is a relationship between the problems developed by simulated existing functions and problems developed by executing added functions when we disregarding our parent principles. Since we know that an added function that does not execute or related to our utilization theory is

faulty, a simulated function is also a faulty function. Since the simulated function is not executed in its own mode and it is executed in our mode, in this case we can call it a faulty added function. With that, it can be shown that a simulated function is also a faulty added function or simply a faulty function.

- a. Take your time to think about the above explanations.
- b. Show, by providing a practical example, that a simulated function is a faulty added function. In other words, by disregarding the gaming theory, it can be shown that a simulated function is a faulty function or a simulated function is a faulty added function; since a simulated function simulates an existing function, in this case that existing function executes with error. With that, we can say that a simulated function is a faulty added function.
- c. From what we know about problems and the downhill process, we know that a problem can be multiplied to create more problems. It can also be expanded to create other problems if it is not solved quickly at the time it was introduced. We have also learned that it takes more time to solve problems than to create them.

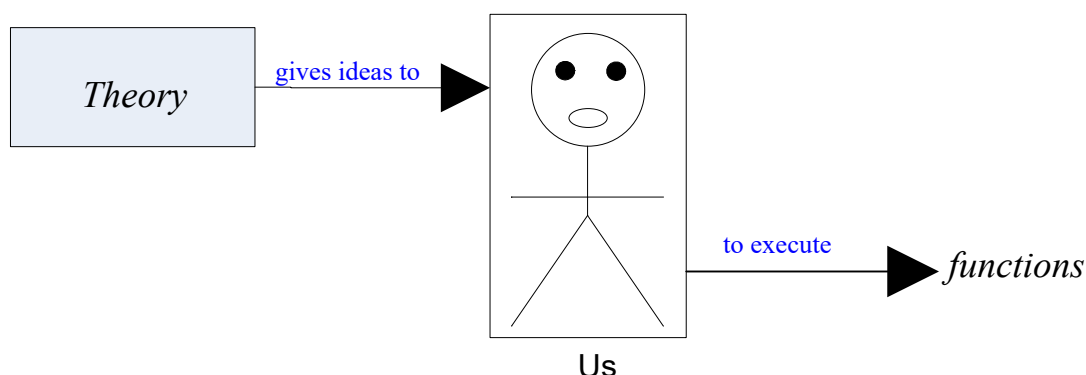
From the downhill process, we have learned from a similar model shown below, although the first distance is equal to the second distance, however, it takes us less time to accomplish the first distance from the second distance. The loss given on the graph below are related to the distances from the house. For example, the second loss shows that we are much farther from the house. Now, in terms of function simulation, it can be shown that the farther we are from the house, the more functions we are simulated. In other words, as the distance that separates us from the house increases, we also simulate more functions. Verify that by providing a practical example. Since time 1 is related to the first distance and time 2 is related to the second distance, we can also say, verify that at time 2, we simulate more functions than at time 1 or at time 2 the number of function simulations is much, much greater than at time 1.

- d. Refer to the **Problem Analysis and Solution Related to History** exercise. Choose the part that deals with involuntary work. Show your understanding of that related to the work theory or show your understanding of that event related to the work theory.
- e. Refer to the **Problem Analysis and Solution Related to History** exercise. Choose the part that deals with involuntary work. Show your understanding of that related to the principles of simulation or show your understanding of that event related to the principles of simulation.

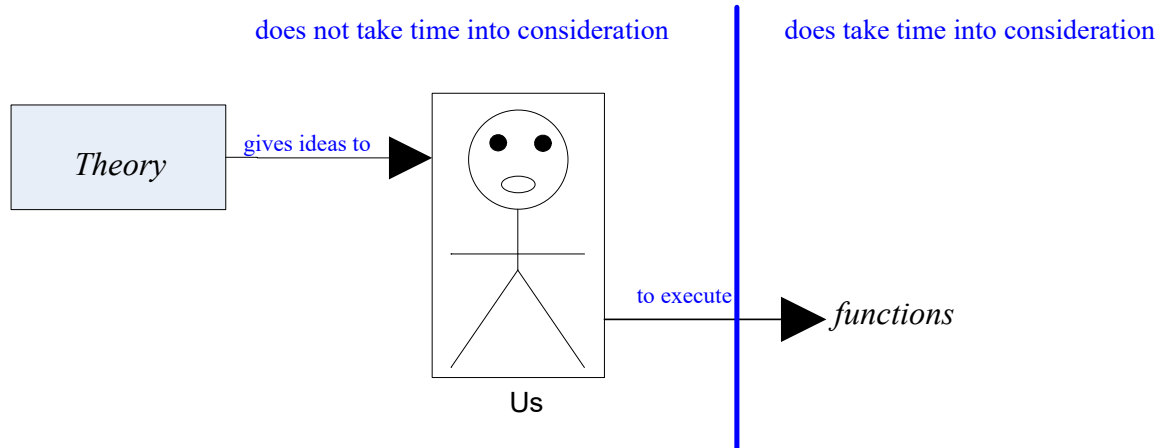


329. Show your understanding of the theory of marketing related to expandability of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of expandability of theory related to the theory of marketing.
330. Show your understanding of the physical system related to portability of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of portability of theory related to the physical system.
331. **Understanding the Application of Theory Related to Time:** Given that the learning and the understanding of a theory do not take time into consideration, and that the application of a theory does not take time into consideration as well, it is better to rename the title **Understanding Function Execution Related to Time**. That makes a lot of sense. From what we know about ourselves and theory, we know that we are a theory

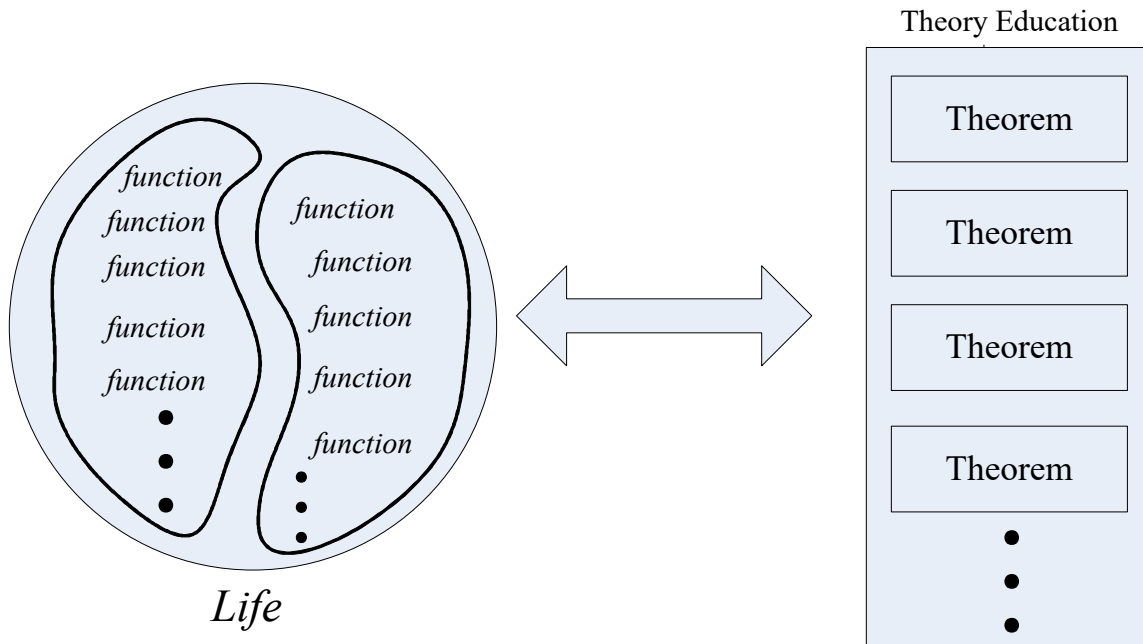
dependable system and our intelligence gets ideas from theory to enable us to do things or execute functions. We know that our intelligence works in an increment/decrement basis. With the relationship of theory and our intelligence, we can see that time is not a factor in that relationship. To better understand the relationship of our intelligence related to theory and the function produced by the application of the ideas we get from theory, let's take a look at the model below.



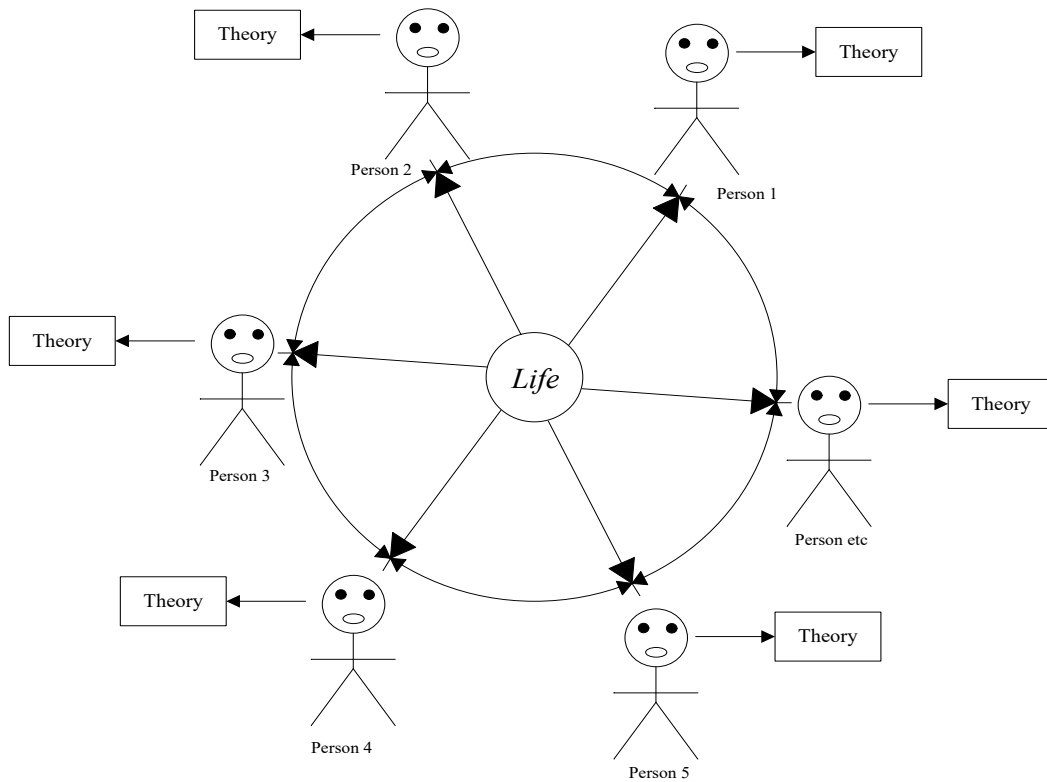
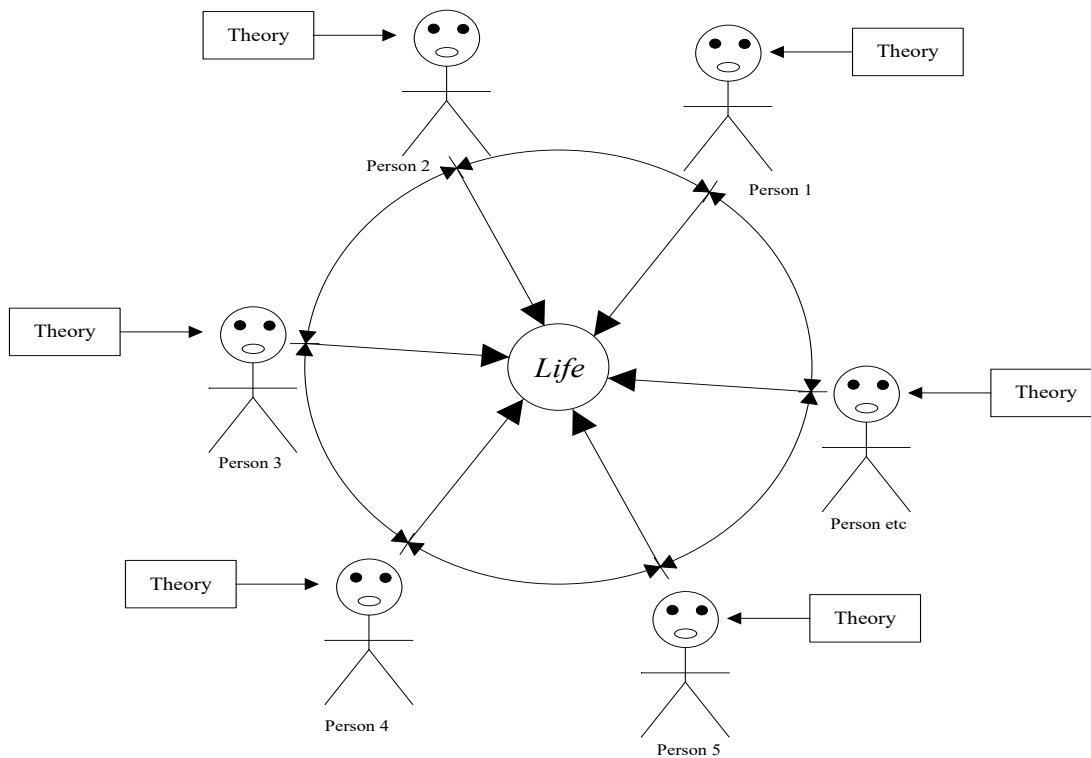
The model above shows that theory gives us ideas to execute functions. Another way to look at it is we apply the ideas we get from theory to execute functions related to time. Now, if we look at the process of getting the ideas from the theory and the process of executing the functions related to time, we can see that they happen differently in terms of domain. We know that the functions that we execute from the ideas execute related to time. We know that there is a relationship between theory and our intelligence. We know that our intelligence depends on theory to give ideas to it, to enable us to execute functions. We know that our intelligence works in an increment/decrement basis. Related with theory, we can see that our intelligence works in an increment/decrement basis, and related to time we execute functions from the ideas we get from the theory. It is very important to understand that. It is very important to understand the relationship of our intelligence related to theory and the function that we execute related to time as shown by the model below. Take your time to think about this explanation.



332. Show your understanding of the exchange system theory related to expandability of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of expandability of theory related to the exchange system theory.
333. Show your understanding of the physical system related to independency of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of independency of theory related to the physical system.
334. **Understanding Theory Education Related to Life:** We know that theory education does have its basis from our parent. We also know that theory education is a collection of theorem. In other words, theory education includes many, many principles. We know that life, the functional system, is a collection of functions. The stability of life is viewed as the normal functionality of life or normal functionality of functions that make up life. Related to theory education, it can be shown that there is a relationship between life and theory of education as shown by the model below. Just take your time to think about it. Again, don't do it, just take your time to think about the relationship of life and theory education.



335. If you have not done so yet, you can verify your understanding of existing functions related to the principles of simulation. In other words, if you have not done so yet, show your understanding of the principles of simulation related to existing functions.
336. Show your understanding of function and system relationship related to the principle of simulation. This is the same as, show your understanding of the principle of simulation related to function and system relationship.
337. Show your understanding of the gaming theory related to expandability of theory. This is the same as saying show your understanding of expandability of theory related to the gaming theory.
338. **Understanding Life Related to Us and the Application of Theory:** To better understand life related to us and the application of theory, it is better to look at it that way. As it is shown by the model below, life depends on us while we depend on theory. To enable the functionality of life, we also depend on one another. The arrows show the dependencies. The way to look at it, the people around the circle are the number of people alive. Due to the space limitation, we simply use person 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc. In terms of our utilization theory, it is the same as saying that life depends on us while we depend on our utilization theory. It is very important to understand this model. Both of the models below are the same. It depends on how you read it.



339. Only the application of a theory can determine the interpretation of that theory. By now, you should have a very good understanding of theory itself and our utilization theory.

You should also have a very good understanding of the physical system and life as well. With your understanding, verify that a theory cannot be interpreted or well interpreted by reading only. Which the same is as, verify that our utilization theory cannot be and can never be interpreted by reading only. You can also provide a practical example if you want to.

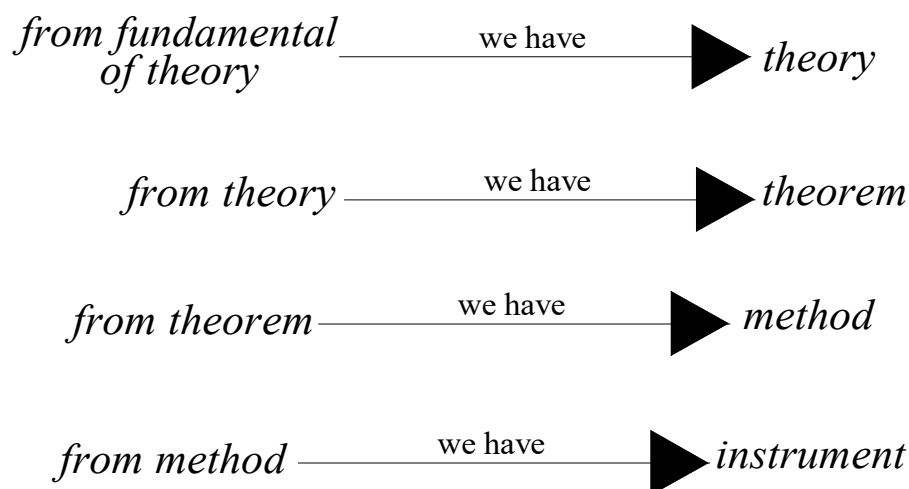
- 340. Show your understanding of the difference between theory and philosophy related interpretation of theory. This is the same as saying, verify your understanding of interpretation of theory related to the difference between theory and philosophy.
- 341. Show your understanding of the physical system related to portability of information. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of portability of theory related to the physical system.
- 342. Show your understanding of the functional system related to portability of information. This is the same assaying, show your understanding of portability of theory related to the functional system.
- 343. **Understanding the Principle of Simulation:** Existing functions are part of ourselves, we don't need to know or learn about them. Once we do, we tend to simulate them. Existing functions are parts of our system; we don't need to be aware of them. Once we misunderstand that, we simply develop problems.

By understanding exercises 328 and 328', we know that natural functions execute in their own modes. Within what we have just said, and from the exercise, we can see that those functions are executed relatively to their respective systems. We can also say that those functions execute to the systems they are parts of. In other words, those functions are part of the systems that execute them. By understanding that, we can see that the systems that execute those functions do not need to learn about those functions nor their executions, since those functions are part of them. It is very important to understand that; just take your time to think about it.

- 344. Show that the physical system can only believe in theory, but nothing else. This is the same as saying that we can only believe in our utilization theory, but nothing else.
- 345. How do we monitor the progress of our application in the theory domain? All you need to do show is how to monitor the progress of our application in the theory domain. We

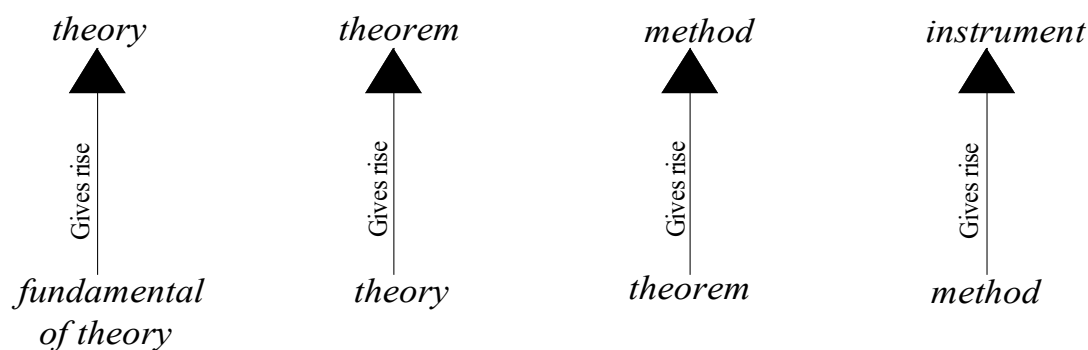
- can also say, show how we evaluate the performance of our application in the theory domain. This is the same as saying show how we determine the performance of our application in the theory domain.
346. Show your understanding of the physical system related to quantity of information. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of quantity of information related to the physical system.
 347. Show your understanding of the functional system related to quantity of information. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of quantity of information related to the functional system.
 348. Show your understanding of the difference between theory and philosophy related to limitation of theory. This is the same as saying show your understanding of limitation of theory related to the difference between theory and philosophy.
 349. **Understanding the Physical System Related to Our Utilization Theory:** By now, we should have a very good understanding of theory and also our utilization theory. From our understanding, we have learned that a theory is expandable through application by us. In other words, as we continue applying a theory, we discover more theorems from that theory. As we continue applying our utilization theory, we discover more and more theorems and gain more knowledge from it. Given that our knowledge is not limited through a theory and it is not limited from our utilization theory, we can say that only our utilization theory can satisfy us all the time; verify that statement. In other words, verify the physical system can be satisfied by its utilization theory all the times.
 350. Show your understanding of the functionality of the functional system related to both portability and quantity of information. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of portability and quantify of information related to the functionality of the functional system.
 351. Show that an added function executes with the help of an existing function. This is the same as saying, verify that an added function is not stand alone.
 352. Show your understanding of portability of information related to quantity of information. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of quantity of information related to portability of information.

353. Show your understanding of the difference between theory and philosophy related to the principle of simulation. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the principle of simulation related to the difference between theory and philosophy.
354. **Understanding Theory and Fundamental of Theory:** By understanding theory, fundamental of theory, and theorem, we know the following relationship. The fundamental of a theory gives rise to that theory, while the theory gives rise to theorems. Multiple theorems can be derived from a theory, while a theorem from a theory can be used to derive multiple methods. In this case, we can say that theorem can give rise to multiple methods. With our understanding of instrument and methods relationship, we can also say that theorems give rise to methods while methods give rise to instruments. It is very important to understand theory, theorem, and method relationship. Since instruments are derived from methods themselves, whenever we talk about the relationship of theory, theorem, and method, it also includes instrument, although we don't mention it. Exercise number 253 above provides us with a better understanding of derivation of instrument and also the relationship of theory, theorem, and method. By doing that exercise, we have shown clearly in fact that instruments are derived from methods, which are derived from theorems. Let's show the overall process here again by the following model, so we can show clearly what is going on.

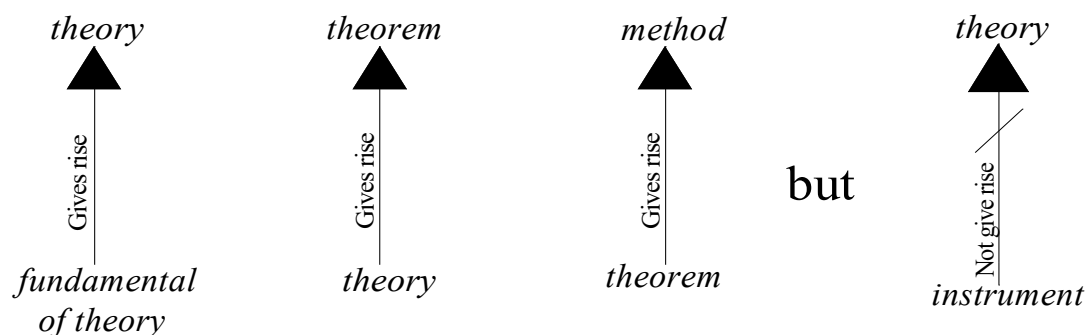


As we see from the model above and the explanation, fundamental of theory gives rise to theory, while theorems are from theory. Methods are from theorems, while instruments are from methods. While this process is very straight forward, some of us may think it the other way. Some of us may think that an instrument can give rise to a theory. That is not possible. With your understanding, verify with a practical example that an instrument

cannot give rise to a theory. Only the fundamental of a theory can give rise to that theory, not an instrument. The model above is another interpretation of the one below.



Since methods are derived from theorems, from the model above we can also have this one which is basically the same.



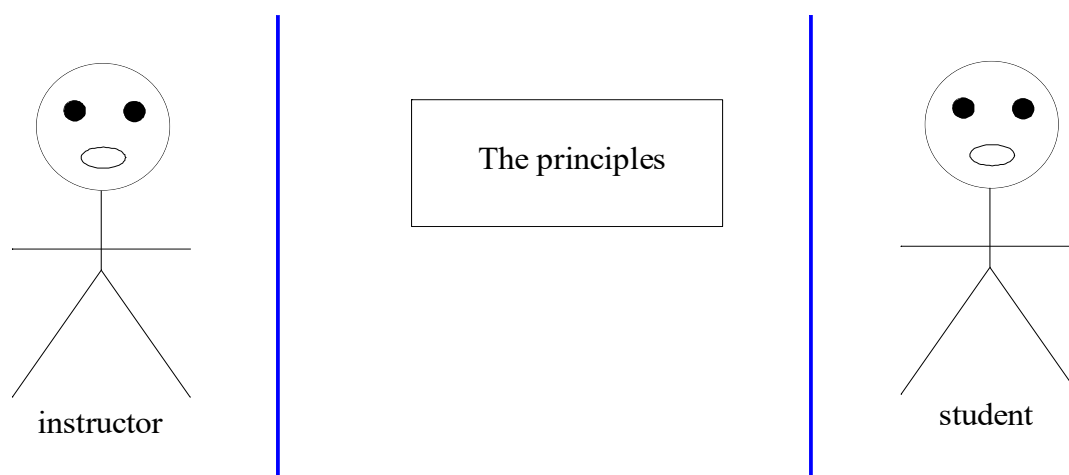
355. Show your understanding of the above exercise related to both theory and philosophy. This is the same as saying, verify your understanding of both theory and philosophy related to your workout of the above exercise.
356. Show your understanding of the difference between theory and philosophy related independency of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of independency of theory related to the difference between theory and philosophy.
357. Referring to exercise number 304, explain and show the relationship of your result related to life. In other words, show the understanding of your result related to life.
358. **Understanding Distance and the Functional System:** By understanding exercise number 206, we have learned that distances between us affect the functional system. We have also learned that there is a relationship between ourselves and the functional system. By understanding both previous sentences, we can see that the relationship between the functional system and the physical system also affects the functional system in terms of

distances. By understanding that and the workout of exercise number 206, we can see that any change in our distance affects or changes the functional system. When we say change of the functional system, we mean affects the performance of the functional system. We can also say that the change in our distance causes change to the functional system.

Now by understanding the explanation above, we can see that the functional system can be viewed in terms of distance or as a function of distance. In this case, as distances between us come down, the functional system also declines. From what we have just said, we can see that in terms of changes, we have change of distance and also change of the functional system. We can also say change in the functional system. Now by understanding that, it can be shown that the functional system can be viewed as a function of distance, since distances between us affect the system.

- a. Just take your time to think about the above explanation.
- b. Verify the above statement. In other words, show that the functional system can be viewed as a function of distance, since distances between us affect the system. Provide explanation of your workout. You can also provide a practical example if you want to. You can do this part only graphically or simply using a table.
- c. By working out the part above, you may have shown that the functional system can be viewed in terms of distance. Now by understanding the relationship between the functional system and the existing functions, we know that if the existing functions become dysfunctional, the functional system also becomes dysfunctional. In this case, we can pay attention only to the existing functions that are included in the functional system. We know that those functions execute in their own modes and their own locations. We mean the location of entities that perform those functions. By understanding that, we can see that the existing functions can be divided into two groups of functions: one that is affected by our distance and another that is not affected by our distance. Since we are concerned about functions that are affected by our distance, we can leave out those functions that are not affected by our distance. Now by understanding the overall explanation up to here, verify that the functional system can be viewed as a function of distance by providing a practical example. You can use models and provide more than one examples. Provide more explanations about your workout including some observations about the group of functions that is affected by our distance and the group of functions that is not affected by our distance.

359. Show your understanding of the difference between theory and philosophy related importance of theory. This is the same as saying show your understanding of importance of theory related to the difference between theory and philosophy.
360. **Understanding Theory of Education:** We know that education is the process of learning theory. We apply theory to derive and execute functions of life. If we don't know about a theory, we have to learn it. Usually, a theory is presented to us by an instructor. By looking at that process, we have derived the interpretation function. By looking at that process, it is very important for us to be able to identify the visible elements from the process. By looking at the process related to the presentation of theory, we can identify three visible elements as shown below: the instructor, the students, and the principles.



As we have stated above, within the process of education, we have identified three visible elements: the instructor, the students, and the principles. The way to look at it, whenever we hear the term theory of education or the word education, it is very important for us to think about those three entities. We can also say that the three visible entities identified above make up education. It is very important to understand that.

361. Refer to the exercise number 944. Related to theory, the closer we get to each other, the more progress we make. However, related to philosophies, the closer we get to each other, the more negatively we do things. In other words, referring to the interfacing of power exercise number 944, show that related to theory, the closer we get to each other, the more positive we do things. However related to philosophy, the closer we get to each other, the more negatively we do things. If you want to, you can provide a practical example.

362. Show your understanding of the difference between theory and philosophy related to the functional system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the functional system related to the difference between theory and philosophy.
363. By having a good understanding of theory and our utilization theory, you can now use the theory characteristic chart to verify your understanding. In this case, each item on the chart can be regarded as a separate entity. Show your understanding of each item and verify indeed they are separate entities. In other words, verify your understanding of theory itself from your understanding of characteristic of theory. You can omit the comparison entity.
364. Use the exercise above to map the items to the characteristic of the physical system. In other words, by understanding your workout, you can then map the items to the constant characteristic of the physical system. We can also say, map the physical system constant characteristic to the items with explanations.
365. **Understanding the Theory of Education:** We already know that theory of education is the process of learning theory. We have also learned previously that there are three visible entities within the process: students, the instructor, and the principles. Now, if we take a closer look to the theory again, we can make the following observations.
- In normal mode, the students decide on the principles they want to learn, not the instructor.
 - In normal mode again, the students learn the principles and decide what to do with the principles. We can also say that, the students decide on the application of the principles, not the instructor.
 - By looking at the step above, it looks like the presentation of the principles by the instructor may not be application specific. In other words, the applications are not decided on by the instructor, so do the principles themselves.
 - Let's repeat what we have just said again. The students decide what principles they learn and decide what to do with the learned principles. The application of the principles is not decided by the instructor or the principles. It is very important to understand that.
366. **Understanding the Theory of Education:** By understanding the above exercise, we can clearly see that it is always better for the students to learn the principles rather than the

application of the principles. In other words, since the application of the principles is not decided on by the instructor or the principles, it is always better for the students to learn about the principles than the application of the principles. Since the principle is not application specific, it is always better for the students to learn about the principles than the application of the principles. Since the application of the principles is decided on by the students, it is always better for the students to learn about the principles than the application of the principles.

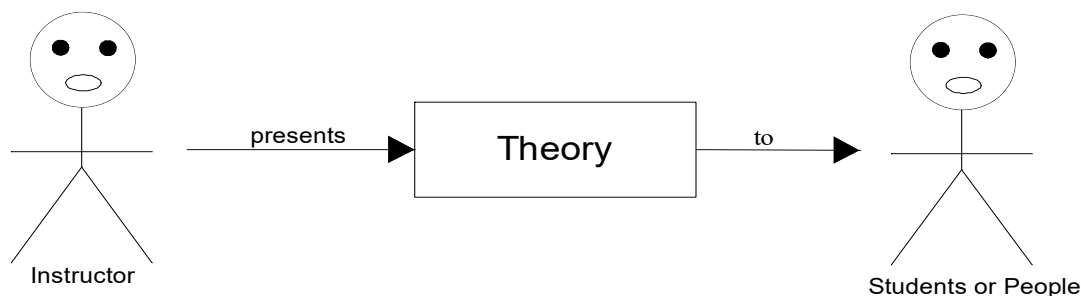
367. By understanding the above exercise, given that we are a theory dependable system, it makes sense for us to learn about a theory rather than the application of that theory. Just take your time to think about this exercise.
368. While we have used the word domain previously, we have not defined it yet to some extent. From what we have just said, let's define the word domain. A domain is defined as an area with its own set of rules or principles. A domain is also defined as an area of interest with its own set of rules or principles. By understanding what we have just said, we can see that two definitions were given for the word domain. Let's repeat the definitions again. A domain is an area with its own rules or principles. A domain is also defined as an area of interest with its own rules or principles. Just take your time to understand the given definitions.
369. By understanding the previous exercise, show that a domain cannot be explored or exploited without knowing the functional principle of that domain. In other words, verify that a domain cannot be explored if the functional principle of that domain is unknown.
370. Assume that you have worked out the above exercise and have a very good understanding of your workout. You can work out this one. Show that there is no need to explore another domain, if the existing domain is not limited for exploration. In other words, verify that there is no need to try to explore another domain, if the current domain is not limited in terms of what can be done. In other words, show that, if everything we need to do is possible in this domain, there is no need to try to explore another domain.
371. Show your understanding of the physical system related to both the communication domain and the theory domain. This is the same as saying, show your understanding to both the communication domain and the theory domain related to the physical system

372. **Understanding Theory of Education:** The ability of an instructor or instructors can never be duplicated. The ability of an instructor or instructors should never be taken for granted. It is very important to understand that. It is very important to understand the ability of an instructor. As it was pointed out, there is nothing that can be substituted for an instructor. In other words, no physical entity can be substituted for an instructor or can provide the function of an instructor. With that in mind, we have the following comparisons from the table below.

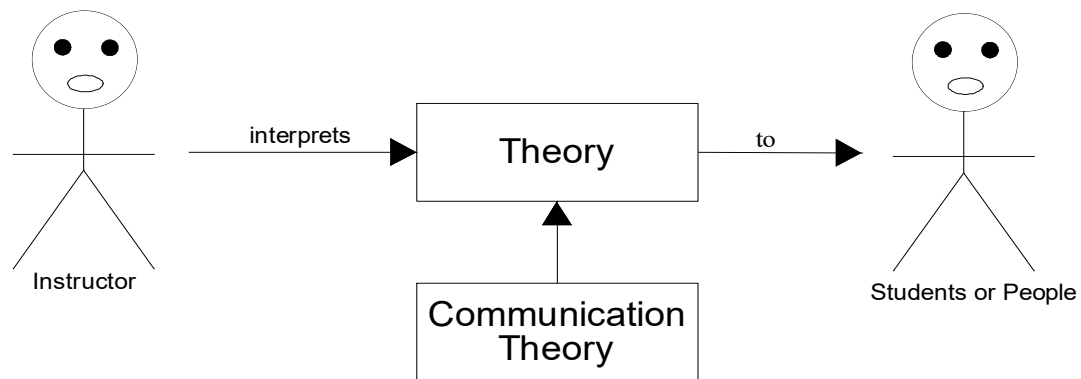
Students, Books, Instructor	Weight
Student with book without instructor	Less than 20%
Student with book instructor with book	Less than 30%
Student without book instructor without book	Approximately equal to 100%

The way to look at it, it is always weighted more to have an instructor. Don't worry about the numbers. Just interpret it as it says above. It is always good to have an instructor and it is weighted more. Don't worry about where the numbers come from. If you are able to figure that out in your life time, that is ok; again don't worry about them.

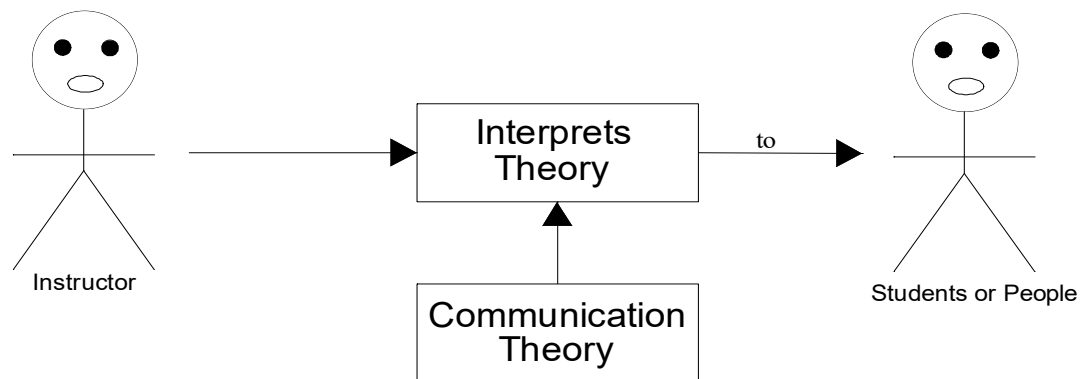
To prevent the misinterpretation of the note above, let's look at it that way and define an instructor. What is an instructor? An instructor presents theory to people or students, as it is shown here. Whenever we say instructor presents theory to the people, the people are considered to be students.



Now, when we look at the presentation theory function, we ask this question: What do we mean by instructor presents theory to students or people? We see interpretation, so the presentation is simply an interpretation. With that, we have the following model shown below.



From what we know about theory, interpretation of theory and the physical system itself, the model above can also be presented in the following form.



From the model above, we can see that the interpretation of theory by the instructor to the students is the presentation of the theory to the students. In other words, the instructor presents theory to the students is an interpretation of that theory from the instructor to the students. The interpreting theory is the function rather than the physical system; it is better to take it that way. It is very important to understand that. Just take your time to think about that.

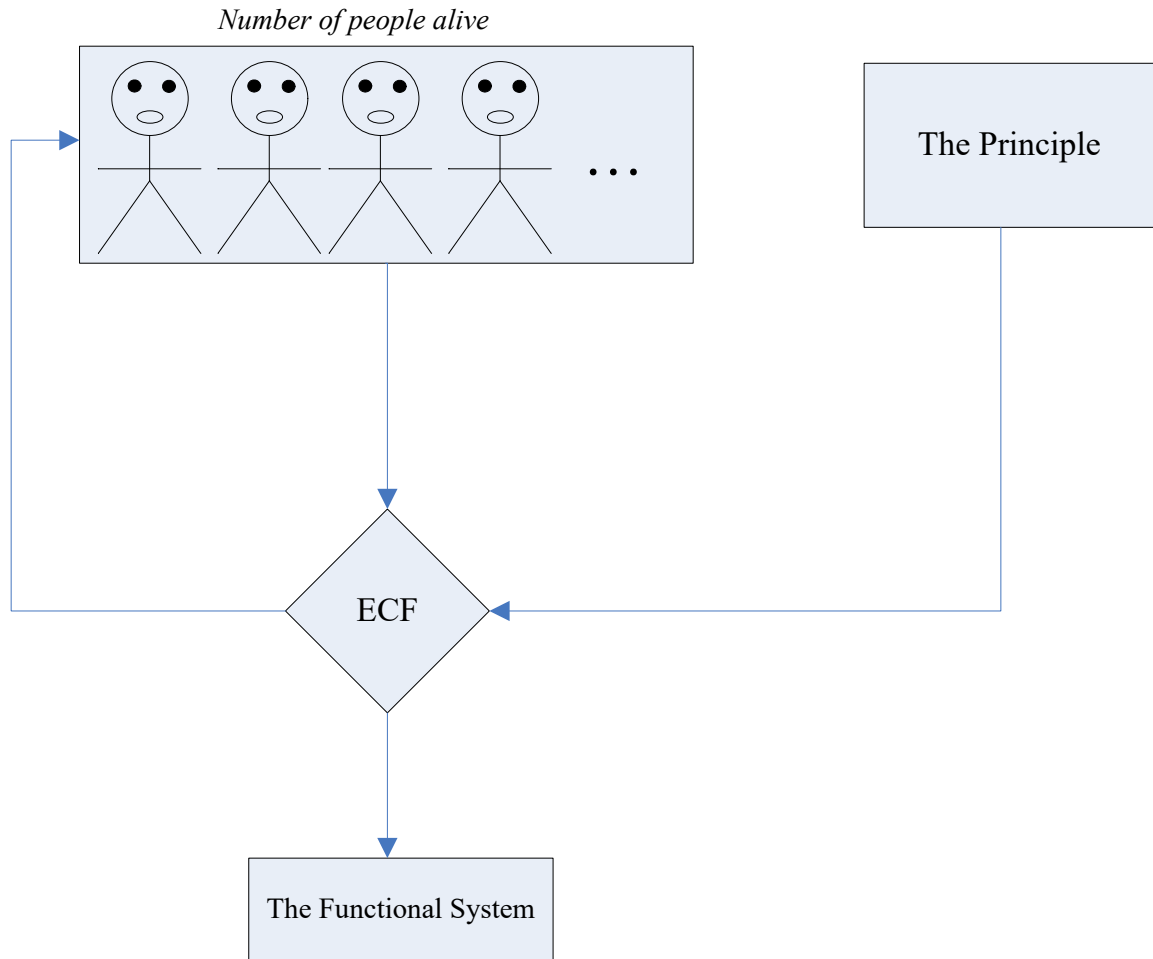
373. **Understanding the Importance of Presentation of Theory:** This can also be titled as Understanding Theory of Education, which is also an extension to the Understanding Theory of Education. We can also say Understanding the Presentation of Theory.

By understanding the exercise above; we also understand the importance of an instructor in terms of presentation of theory. By understanding the exercise above, we also understand the importance of an instructor within the principle itself. Given that the

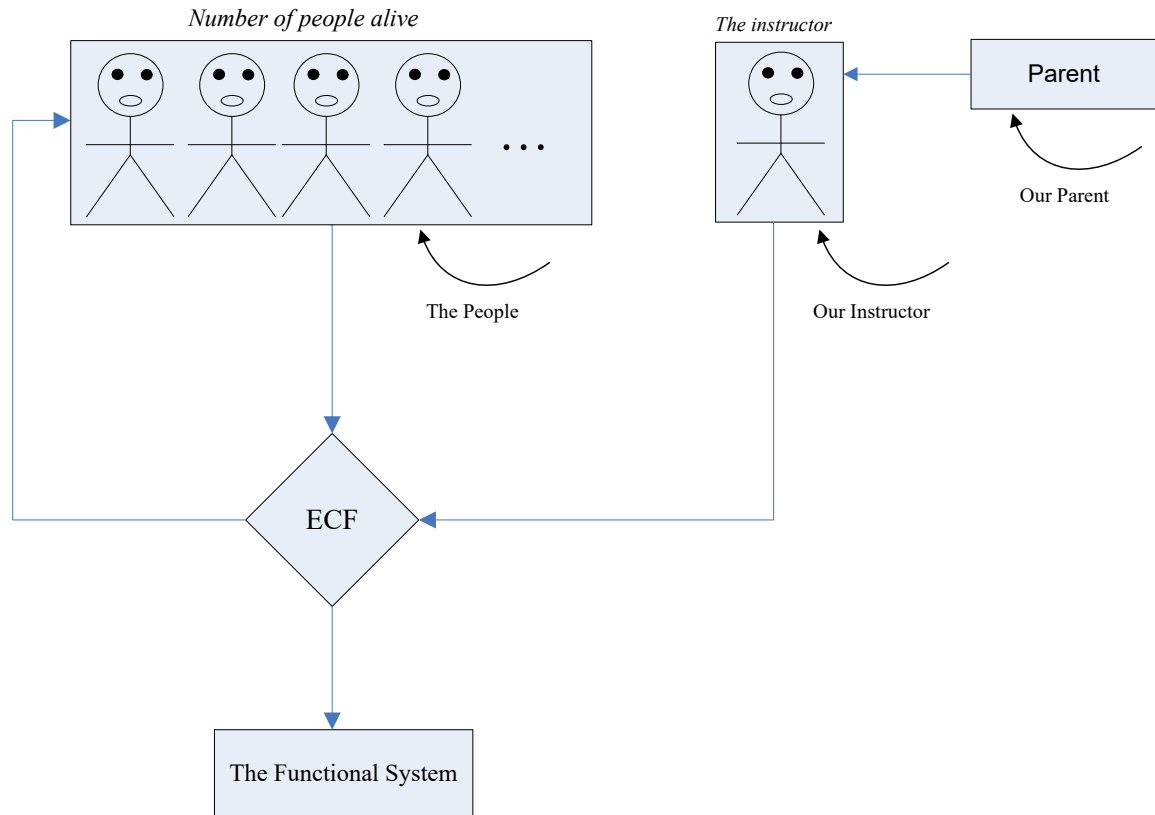
principle is considered to be our parent, it is always good to look at the importance of an instructor within the principle itself.

From what we have learned previously about the presentation of theory and also the feedback process from our parent, we know that a theory is presented to us at a time when we need it. In other words, assume that we were working to do something, but we did not know how to do it well. We receive feedback from our parent to enable us to do it properly. We can look at that feedback or that feedback process as a form of presentation of the principle.

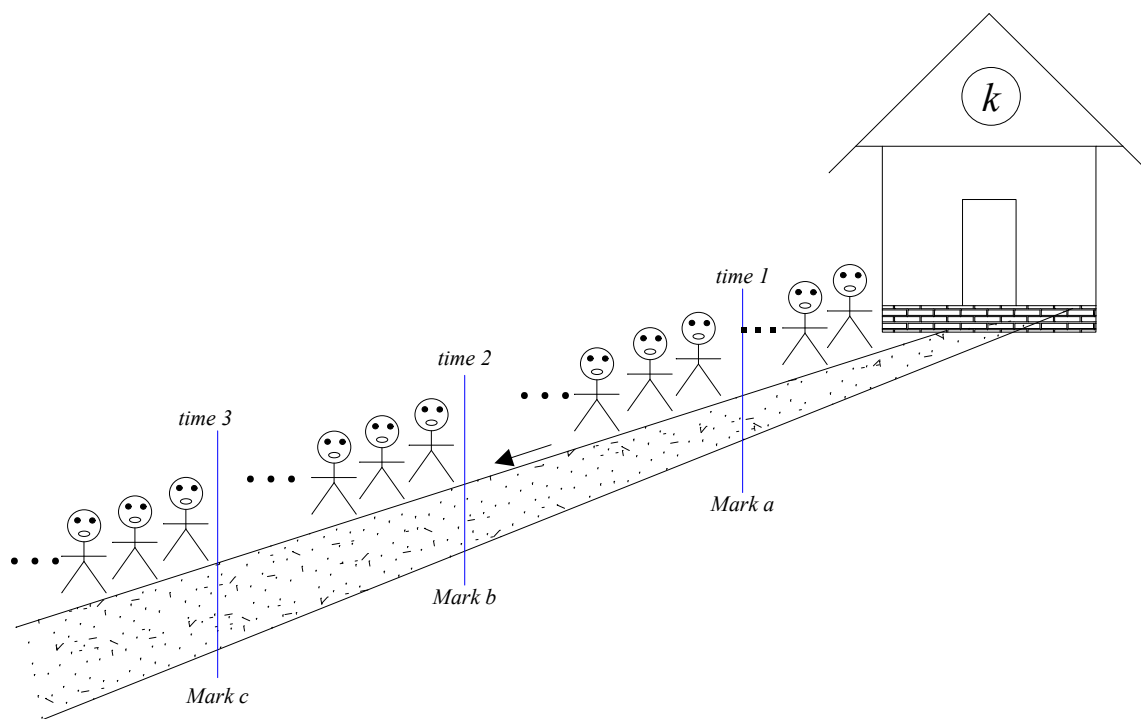
By understanding the two paragraphs above and understanding that the principle itself is considered to be our parent, we can see that there is a relationship between our parent and an instructor when it comes to presentation of theory. To better understand what we have just said, we can associate it with the feedback process as well. Since the functional system enables the functionality of everybody alive, the performance of the functional system also takes everybody alive into consideration. In this case, whenever we use the term presentation of theory or the feedback process during presentation, it means presentation to everybody alive and feedback to everybody alive. It is very important to understand that. From what we have just said related to the feedback process, by taking everybody into consideration, we come up with the model below. The way to look at it, the functional system is considered to be our application or what we do, since it allows us to function and we apply theory to enable its functionality. On the top part, we replace our parent with the principle, since the principle is considered to be our parent. Next to the principle, we have the number of people alive. This includes everybody alive. We use the continuity for the inclusion of everybody and also to save space. The way to look at it here, the feedback process takes everybody into consideration related to the functionality of the functional system.



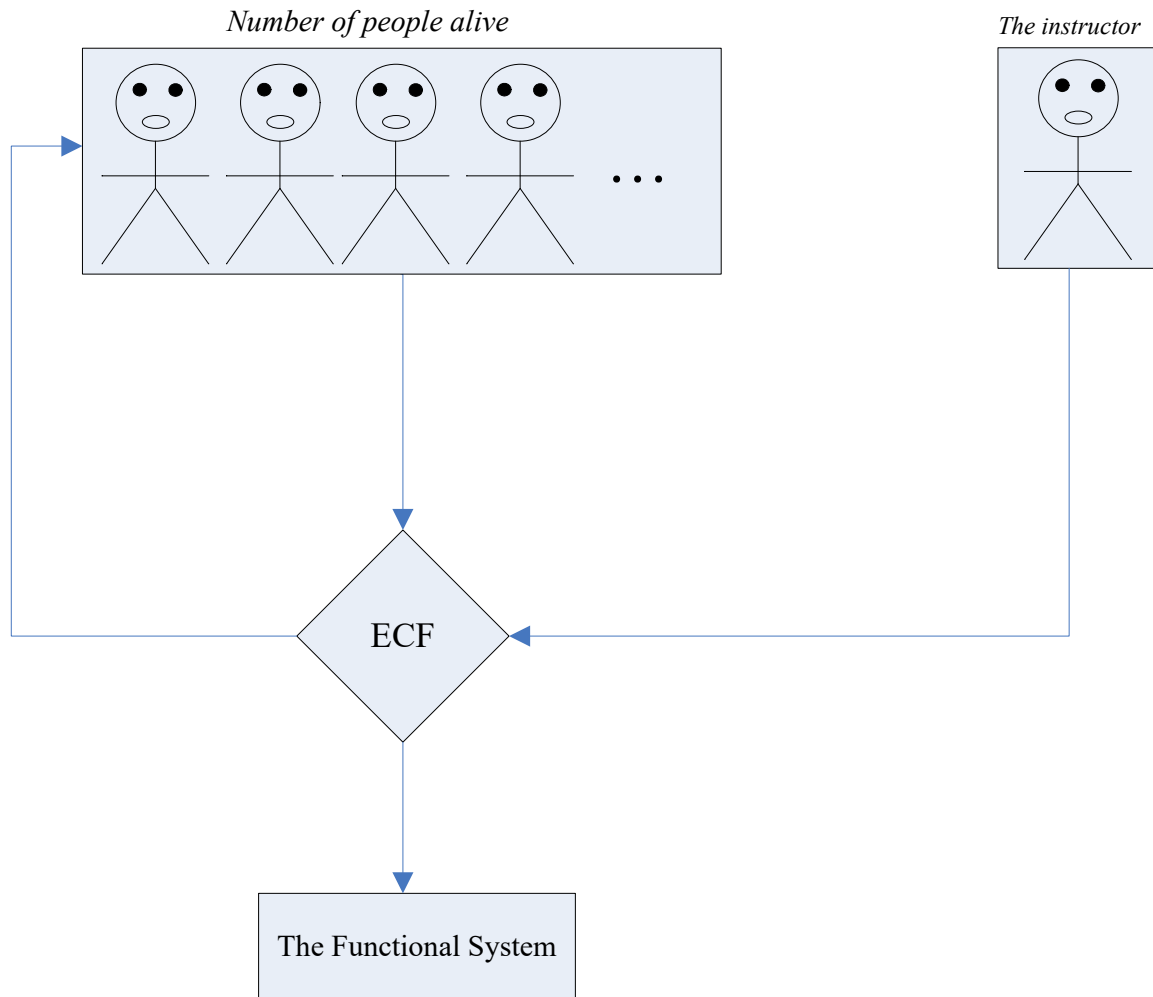
To better understand the feedback process related to the presentation and the relationship of the instructor, our parent, the feedback, and the presentation and to prevent misinterpretation, let's represent the model above by the one shown below. From the model below, we can see that the instructor gives us feedback from our parent. In other words, we receive feedback by the instructor from our parent. By understanding the feedback model, it is the same as saying that our parent provides us feedback through an instructor.



To better understand what we have just said above, let's take it like this. As a theory dependable system, we depend on our utilization theory to enable our functionality. Since the functional system enables our functionality and we must apply our utilization theory in order for the functional system to continue to function normally, we must never disregard the existence of our utilization theory. Once we disregard our utilization theory, we also disregard our existence. To better understand everything we have said up to here related to the feedback process and the presentation of theory by an instructor, let's look at it in terms of the downhill process. From the downhill process, as shown by the model below, we know at the time when the principle was given to us and we chose not to apply it to enable our functionality, we started leaving the house. In other words, once we disregarded the principle at that time, we started heading down. As shown on the model below, we are heading down from our house. We use the continuity mark to show all of us going down. When we say all of us, we mean everybody alive.



Now, while we are heading down, between ourselves one of us provides feedback from our parent. Let's say it again to prevent misinterpretation. While we are coming down from our house, among us, one of us, the instructor provides feedback to all of us from our parent. Related to the feedback, since the principle itself is considered to be our parent and there is a relationship between the principle, the instructor, and our parent in terms of presentation of theory, then the feedback model above can be changed to the one below to show the process of the presentation related to the feedback. In other words, since the principle itself is considered to be our parent and there is a relationship between the principle and the presentation of theory, while we are heading down, one of us—the instructor—provides feedback as shown by the model below. By taking a look at the model above related to the one below, we can see that the first feedback we receive by the instructor, which is considered the first presentation, happens at *mark a* and at *time 1*. We choose not to apply the principle given to us at that time and we continue heading down. Now we reach *mark b* at *time 2*. Then we receive another feedback from our parent by an instructor. Again we disregard the principle and choose not to apply it and we continue heading down. While heading down, we reach *mark c* at *time 3*, then we receive another feedback from our parent by an instructor; again we choose not to apply the principle. By looking at the overall process while we are coming down from the house, we keep receiving multiple feedback from our parent by multiple instructors and we keep disregard them and choose not to apply the principle.



Since our functionality depends on the functional system, while we are heading down, we still function in an abnormal mode. Given that the functional system depends on us to apply our utilization theory to enable its functionality, by disregarding these feedback and choosing not to apply our utilization theory, the performance of the functional system diminishes related to time as well.

To better understand the overall process related to the presentation, it is always good to look at it in terms of generation while we are heading down from the house. While we are heading down, let's assume that one of us, the instructor provides feedback from our parent. Let's assume that at *mark a* we receive feedback from our parent by an instructor.

We disregard it and we choose not to apply it then we continue heading down. The way to look at it, physically, the same instructor who provides us the feedback at *mark a* is not the same one who provides us feedback at *mark b* in terms of presentation of theory. To better understand the overall process, let's use the table below and assume some generations. From the table below, we show what we are talking about by defining some generations.

Time	Generation	Instructor	Feedback	Presentation
Time 1	2 nd	Instructor 1	1 st Feedback	1 st Presentation
Time 2	8 th	Instructor 2	2 nd Feedback	2 nd Presentation
Time 3	15 th	Instructor 3	3 rd Feedback	3 rd Presentation

From the table above, we assume 100 years per generation. The time can be any time and also the generation number. It does not matter what time we choose or generation number. What is important here? At different times, we receive feedback from our parent by an instructor in terms of presentation of theory and the process keeps repeating. In other words, we have been receiving feedback from our parent as we are heading down and we continue to receive feedback.

While we are heading down, we still need the functional system to enable us to do so. While we are going down, we still need the functional system. Assume that we are walking; we still need the functional system to enable us to do so. Since the functional system keeps diminishing related to time, it will no allow us to continue walking indefinitely and keep receiving feedback from our parent by an instructor. It is not possible and it is not practical. It is not possible for us to continue receiving feedback from our parent indefinitely. It is not practical and guaranteed by the functional system.

It is very important to understand the importance of presentation of theory related to an instructor. It is also very important to understand the importance of an instructor in terms of presentation of theory. While we are coming down and continue to receive feedback from our parent by an instructor, we know that the process cannot continue indefinitely. We also know that the process does not take time into consideration in terms of when an instructor will present the principle to us or feedback us. In other words, given that the process does not take time into consideration in terms of when an instructor will present us the principle, it makes sense for us to understand the importance of a presentation by taking it into consideration. Since the functional system does not guarantee the repetitive feedback process indefinitely, it makes sense for us to understand the importance of a

presentation and take it into consideration. While the functional system will keep diminishing faster related to time, by looking at the table above it may take several generations before a given presentation. In this case, it is very important to take a given presentation into consideration.

To better understand everything up to here, let's review what we have said again. It is very important for us to understand the presentation of a theory by an instructor. Since we are a theory dependable system, we need to apply theory to enable the functionality of the overall system. Since the functional system enables the functionality of every one of us, all of us need to apply theory to enable the functionality of the system. Once we disregard the principle that enables us to function, we also disregard the functional system. While we continue to receive feedback from our parent by an instructor to enable us to learn and apply our utilization theory, this process cannot continue indefinitely. The functional system does not allow that feedback process to continue indefinitely. At some point in time, we have to assume responsibility.

- a. Just take your time to think about the overall explanation.
- b. By understanding the functional system and also existing functions, we know that if the existing functions become dysfunctional, the functional system also becomes dysfunctional. By looking at the presentation process—we mean the presentation of a theory by an instructor from our parent—we can see that it cannot continue indefinitely. Verify that the continuity of feedback from our parent by an instructor in terms of presentation of theory is not guaranteed indefinitely. In other words by understanding the functional system and also existing functions, show that the feedback process cannot be continued for a long period of time or indefinitely. Another way to say it, by understanding the functional system and existing functions, show that it is not practical for our parent to continue to provide us with feedback for a long time or indefinitely through an instructor in terms of presentation of theory. You can also provide practical examples if you wish to.
- c. Since the feedback process cannot be continued indefinitely, if we continue to disregard our utilization theory, at some point in time, it has to be the end of it. Since the feedback process described above cannot continue indefinitely, at some point in time, we have to take responsibility into consideration. Since the feedback process cannot be continued for a long period of time or indefinitely, at some point in time, we have to be responsible. Since we cannot continue to receive feedback from our parent indefinitely through an instructor in terms of presentation of theory, at some point in time, we have to be responsible. Since the feedback process cannot be

continued indefinitely, at some point in time, we have to take our own responsibility. Since the repetitive feedback process is not guaranteed indefinitely by the functional system, we have to take responsibility into consideration. Since the functional system does not allow the repetitive feedback to happen indefinitely, at some point in time we have to take responsibility into consideration. By understanding everything we have said here, how would you take responsibility into consideration?

- d. Since the functional system depends on the same utilization theory we depend on, our understanding, learning, and applying our theory does not take time into consideration. In other words, related to time, the diminishing of the functional system takes the application of our utilization theory into consideration as well. By understanding what we have just said related to the table above, we can see that the presentation by an instructor related to the feedback process may never be predicted. In other words, it may not be possible for us to determine when that presentation will be available. As we can see from the table above, it takes several generations from presentation to presentation.

By understanding what we have said from the paragraph and also importance of theory, it is always good for us not to disregard a theory at the time it is presented to us. Since the repetitive process is not guaranteed by the functional system, it is always good for us to give consideration to a given presentation. Since it may take several generations before a given presentation, it is always good for us to give importance to a given presentation. Since it may take several generations before a given generation and the functional system may not guarantee that, it is very important to give importance to a given presentation.

- e. We can say that a given presentation is very important to us, since it enables us to learn and apply the principle to enable the functionality of life. By understanding part d above and also part c related to your workout, verify your understanding of importance of theory by showing why should you not take a given presentation for granted and why should you provide importance to a given presentation and what should you do to provide importance to a given presentation.
- f. Since our functionality depends on the functional system, all of us need to apply our utilization theory to enable the functionality of life. Since the functional system depends on all of us to apply theory to enable its functionality, a given presentation takes all of us into consideration. Show your understanding of this statement related to the functional system in terms of population per generation and presentation of theory. In other words, use the statement to show your understanding of the functional system in terms of people per generation related to presentation of theory.

- g. Referring to sentence analysis related to disregarding application of theory, show that sentence analysis related to disregarding application of theory is the same as sentence analysis related to disregarding presentation of theory.
 - h. Verify your understanding of the feedback process related to the presentation by taking the functional system into consideration and the error correction function. In other words, from your understanding of the feedback process and the presentation, by looking at the model, we can see that there is a relationship with the application function. Now, by taking the application function into consideration, show your understanding of the presentation related to the error correction function. You can provide a practical example and use models.
 - i. Take theory application into consideration to rework the part h above.
374. By understanding the exercise above, it is also important to know that the presentation does not take location into consideration. Since it is normal for people to live in specific locations. It is also normal for the presentation to take place in specific locations. However, the application of the principle does not take location into consideration. As it is pointed out above, the functional system depends on all of us to apply theory to enable its functionality. In terms of applying the principle, the presentation takes all of us into consideration disregarding location.
375. Show your understanding of the difference between theory and philosophy related presentation of theory. This is the same as saying show your understanding of presentation of theory related to the difference between theory and philosophy.
376. Show your understanding of the difference between theory and philosophy related to comparison of theory. This is the same as saying show your understanding of comparison of theory related to the difference between theory and philosophy.
377. By understanding exercise number 373, the physical system, the downhill time and the uphill time, sometimes it is good to look at things in terms of generations. In other words, it is good to look at things on a generation basis. Here you will verify why.
378. Show your understanding of the physical system associativity characteristic related to presentation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of presentation of theory related to associativity characteristic of the physical system.

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379. Show your understanding of the communication enabled characteristic of the physical system related to presentation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of presentation of theory related to communication enable characteristic of the physical system.
380. Show your understanding of the physical system related to presentation of theory. This is the same as show your understanding of presentation of theory related to the physical system.
381. Show your understanding of independency of theory related to presentation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of presentation of theory related to independency of theory.
382. **Understanding Theory of Education Related to Presentation of Theory:** While theory of education is the process of learning theory, and theory of education is considered to be a theory itself, as a theory itself, theory of education is considered to be higher. Within the theory of education itself, in terms of presentation of theory, theory of education takes presentation of theory to a higher level. We can also say that, presentation of theory is a part of theory of education, but at a higher level. The way to look at it, among the theories, theory of education is considered to be higher. At that level, presentation of theory is considered to be much higher. Let's say it again; while theory of education is considered to be a higher level theory, however presentation of theory takes theory of education much higher.
383. Show your understanding of the functional system related to presentation of theory. This is the same as saying show your understanding of presentation of theory related to the functional system.
384. Show your understanding of importance of theory related to presentation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of presentation of theory related to importance of theory.
385. Show your understanding of presentation of theory related to expandability of theory. In other words, show your understanding of expandability of theory related to presentation of theory.

386. **Understanding Parent:** This can also be titled, **Understanding Our Parent:** In order for the word parent to exist, there must be a gap between the parent and the children. In order for the word parent to be valid, there must be a gap between the parent and the children. In order for a parent to exist, there must be a gap between that parent and the children. In order for the existence of a parent to be valid, there must be gap between the parent and the children. If there is no gap between the parent and the children, then the word parent does not exist. If there is no a gap between the parent and the children, then the word parent is not valid. If there is no gap between a parent and the children, then that parent does not exist. It is very important to understand that.
387. Show your understanding of portability of theory related to presentation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of presentation of theory related to portability of theory.
388. Show your understanding of the difference between theory and philosophy related to the power theorem. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the power theorem related to the difference between theory and philosophy.
389. Given that we don't have control over questions people can ask us; given that we don't know questions people would ask us in advance, however with an understanding of communication, there are answers that can be approximate in advance. With that, we have the following titles.

Understanding Our Domain Related to Our Parent's Domain: Given that we don't know anything about our parent's domain, this title is wrong due to the second phrase; now let's try another one.

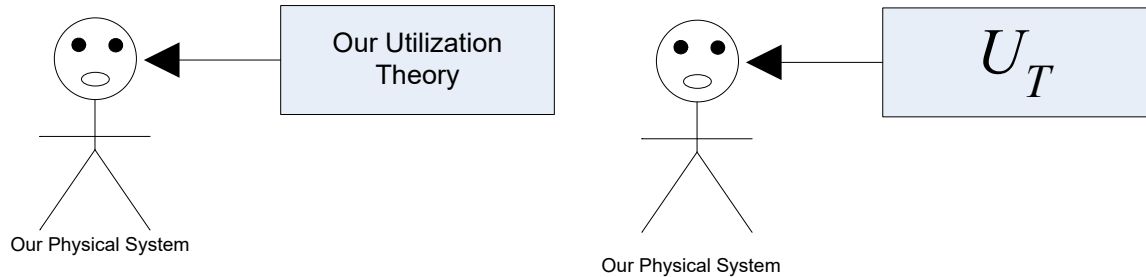
Understanding Our Level of Understanding Related to Our Parent: This seems to be ok, but there is a problem with the second phrase. Some people may think that we mean the level of understanding of our parent. Given that we don't know that level, there may be ambiguity here. Now, let's try another one.

Understanding Our Logic Related to Our Parent's Logic: We can also say that understanding our level of understanding related to our parent's logic. This one is more appropriate. This question has been asked before, what does our parent know that we don't know? What does our parent know about us that we don't know? What does our parent know about our system that we don't know? We have answered this question by

Exercises

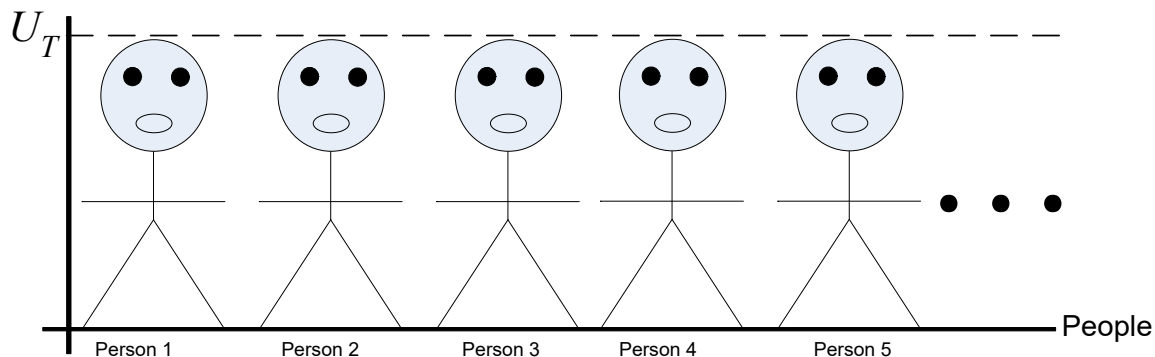
showing a lot of principles that our parent's knowledge about our system that we don't know. We have also said that our parent's logic is higher than ours. By answering the previous question, we have shown indeed that our parent's logic is higher than ours.

We know that we are a theory dependable system and we must apply theory to enable our functionality. By understanding ourselves, fundamental of theory, and our utilization theory, we have come up with our physical representation in the following form.

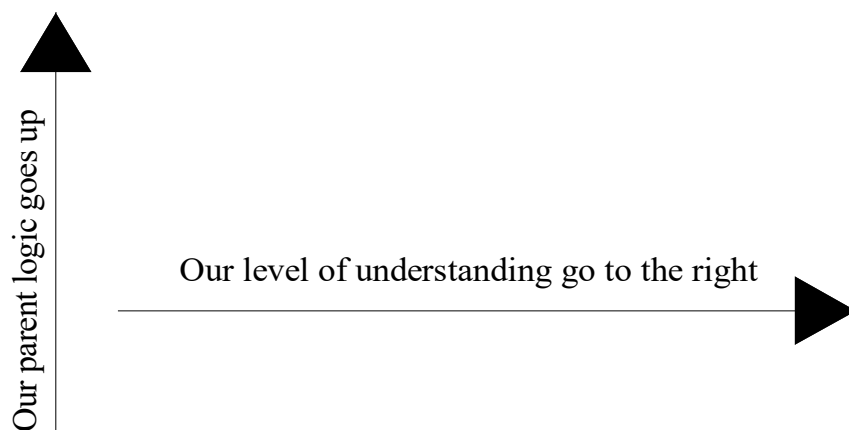


Both of the models are the same. The one on the left shows that our system is guided by our utilization theory and the one on the right shows our system with the abbreviation of our utilization theory.

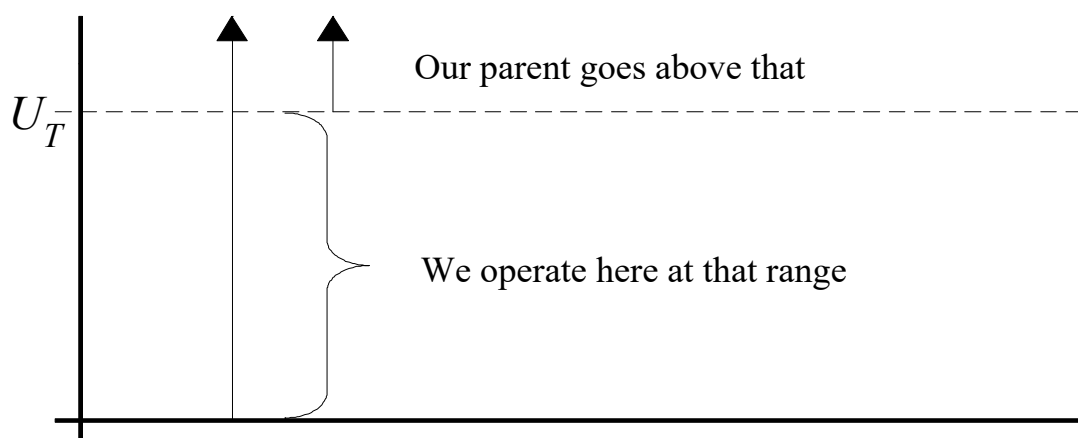
By understanding the above explanation and also the models, we should see that our utilization theory gives us ideas to do what we do. That makes sense. Since we are guided by our utilization theory, we must depend on it to do what we do. Since we depend on our utilization theory to do what we do and our utilization theory gives us ideas to do what we do, there is no way we can operate above our utilization theory. Our utilization theory can be viewed as our range of operation. To better understand what we have just said, it is always good to show that in a model. In this case, we can show ourselves and our utilization theory as the ceiling. In other words, our utilization theory can be viewed as the ceiling of our operation, since we cannot cross it. The model below shows what we are talking about. It shows that we operate within the range of our utilization theory.



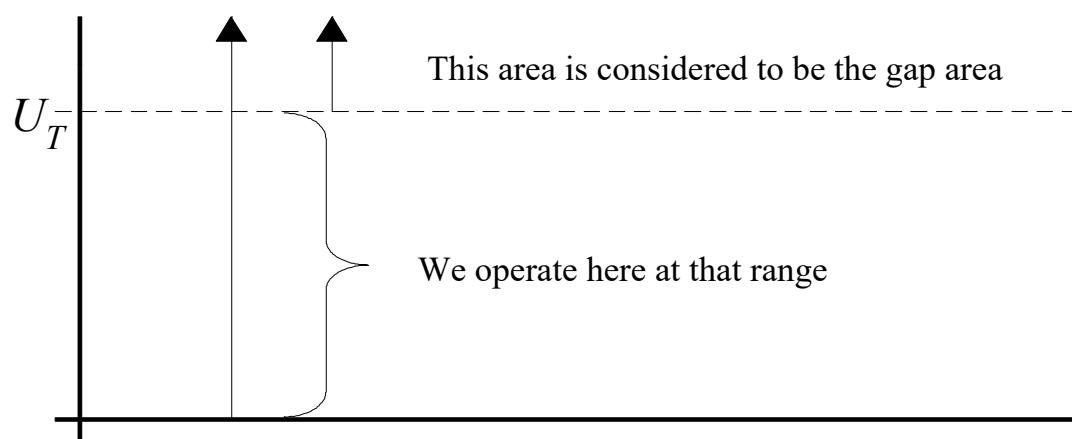
The model above shows that we operate within our boundary. We use the continuity to denote more people in the chart that are not shown here. What is important here, since our utilization theory gives us ideas to do what we do, there is no way we can operate above our utilization theory. Compared to our parent, since we know the logic of our parent is much, much higher than us; compared to us, our parent operates at a much, higher level. In other words, our parent operates above the range of our operation. To better understand what we have just said, let's put it in this form and use some models. The way to look at it, our parent's logic goes above our level of understanding. Our parent's logic goes up, while our level of understanding goes up, up to our utilization theory, then moves to the right; take a look at the model below for more information.



It is always better to represent what we have just said above on the stability chart. Again, let's look at the model below for better representation of what we have just said.

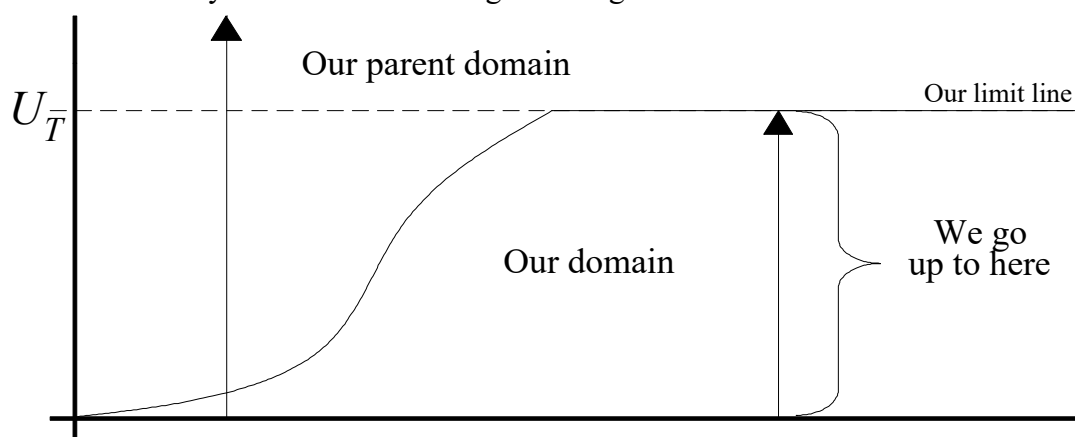


The way to look at it, since our utilization theory contains many, many principles, we can say that our utilization theory starts from principle one to principle etc., where “etc.” means a very, very big number that we don’t know. Now, in order to understand our parent logic, we have to operate at that range. We mean the range of our principle. Given that our intelligence works in an increment/decrement basis, whenever we fail to understand our utilization theory, we also fail to understand our existence. With that, we no longer operate at the range of our principle. We simply operate on the negative sides. In this case, we can no longer understand our utilization theory, since we are not operating at a range to understand it. It is very important to understand that. Another way to look at it, we don’t have any physical interface with our parent. The principle is what interfaces us with our parents. Whenever we fail to understand our existence, we also fail to understand the existence of the principles. In this case, the existence of our parent becomes imaginary as well. The model below is similar to the one above by showing the gap area. In other words, the model shows the gap separation by naming it.

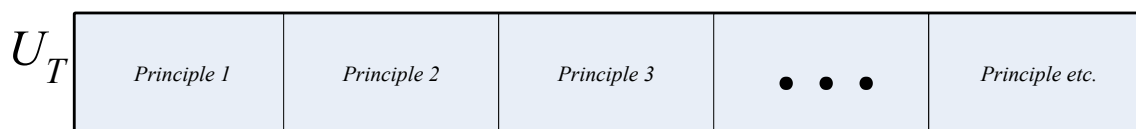


Exercises

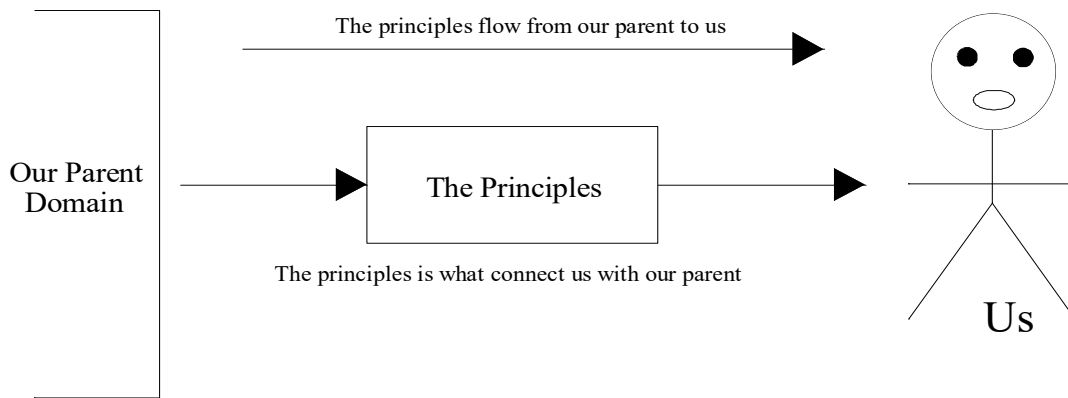
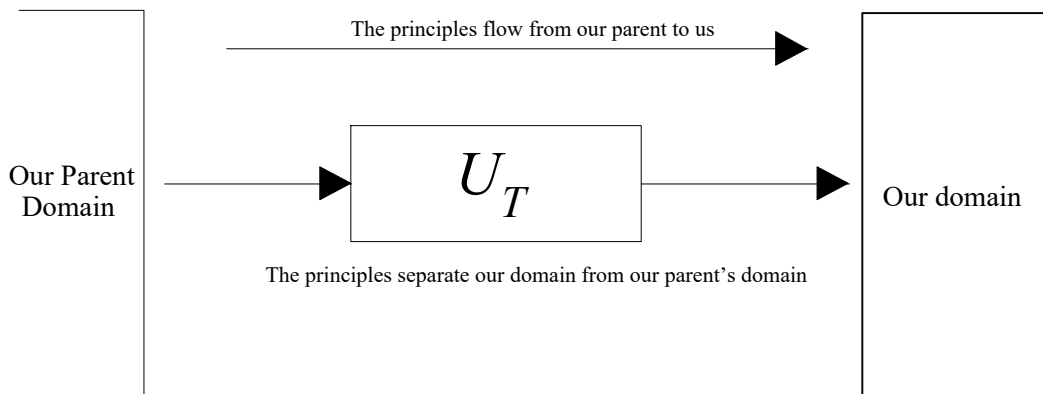
To prevent misunderstanding, the way to look at it, our operating range goes up to our utilization theory then we start moving to the right. The model below shows what we mean.



The way to look at it as shown by the model below, our utilization theory is made of a lot of principles. We use continuity here to show much, much more principles that are not listed.



To have a better understanding of what we have just said above, let's add this to it. As we know, we don't have any physical connection with our parent. The principles is what is connecting us with our parent. To better understand that, let's look at the flow of what we have just said by the following model. As we see, we are separating from our parent's domain by the principles. The principles flow from our parent to us. It does not matter the way we look at it, compare to the graph above. We can look at it in an upside-down approach related to the graph above that is not important. What is important is that we connect with our parent by the principles and the principles separate our parent from us. The way to look at it, as shown below, the separation can be viewed or interpreted as a wall and the principles flow from the wall to us. Take your time to think about that; it is very important. Both of the models below are the same.



390. Show your understanding of relationship of theory and system related to presentation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of presentation of theory related to theory and system relationship.
391. If you want to, you can verify exercise number 386. In other words, if you want to, you can verify that statement. In order for a parent to exist, there must be a gap between that parent and the children. All you need to do is verify that statement if you want to.
392. Show your understanding of communication theory related to presentation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of presentation of theory related to communication theory.
393. Show your understanding of application of theory related to presentation of theory. This is the same as saying show your understanding of presentation of theory related to application of theory.

394. **Understanding the Importance of Parent:** As a theory dependable system, it is always good for us to think that we have a parent. As a theory dependable system, it is always good for the children to think that they have a parent. As a theory dependable system, it is always good—we, the children—to think that we have a parent. By being theory dependable, we apply our utilization theory to enable our functionality. By being theory dependable and self controllable, we get ideas from our theory to enable our functionality. Once we disregard the existence of our parent, we no longer view ourselves as theory dependable. When we disregard the existence of our parent, we simply disregard the existence of the principle that enables our functionality. As a theory dependable system, it is very important for us to understand our parent and the need for us to think that we have one. Just take your time to think about this exercise.
395. **Understanding the Importance of Parent:** By understanding the exercise above, we can see that. Once we don't think we have a parent, we no longer have a direction. Once we don't think we have a parent, we no longer have a destination. Once we disregard the existence of our parent, we no longer have a direction. Once we disregard the existence of our parent, we no longer have a destination. As a theory dependable system, by having a parent, it points us to the right direction. As a theory dependable system, by having a parent, it provides us with a destination. As a theory dependable system, it is very important for us to understand the importance of our parent related to us.
396. Show your understanding of presentation of theory related to interpretation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of interpretation of theory related to presentation of theory.
397. Show your understanding of information theory related to presentation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of presentation of theory related to information theory.
398. **Understanding Presentation of Theory:** We can also say that Understanding Theory of Education which is an extension of Understanding Theory of Education. We can also say A Better Understanding of Presentation of Theory.

By understanding exercises number 323, 372, 373 and 382, it is very important to note that the term presentation of theory we refer to the exercises listed here is considered to be higher level of presentation. It is very important not to equalize this type of presentation as a regular presentation. By having a very good understanding of

communication theory, the theory of education, presentation of theory, and also importance of theory, we can see that the feedback or the presentation happens in a much higher level. It is good to differentiate that presentation from a regular presentation. It is also important not to equalize this type of presentation to the one we have described in problem development and sentence analysis. They are completely different. Here we talk about a higher level of presentation which is related to theory of education or a higher level of presentation that takes theory of education to a much higher level. It is very important to understand that. It is also very important to differentiate those two types of presentation.

399. Show your understanding of parent related to presentation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of presentation of theory related to parent.
400. **Understanding Presentation of Theory:** We can also say Understanding Theory of Education, which is an extension of Understanding Theory of Education. By understanding the relationship of theory education and the power theorem, the relationship between our parent and us—parent and children relationship—the relationship between our parent domain and our domain in terms of the principle, by understanding that there is a limit between us and our parent, it is also good to know that presentation of theory also takes the power theorem into consideration.
401. **Understanding Presentation of Theory:** We can also say Understanding Theory of Education, which is an extension to Understanding Theory of Education. We already know the following: theory of education is considered to be a higher level theory, presentation of theory takes theory of education into a much higher level, there is a relationship between theory of education and the power theorem, the presentation of theory takes the power theorem into consideration. In addition to that, it is also good to know that, as a theory itself, the power theorem is considered to be much higher.
402. **Understanding Presentation of Theory:** We can also say Understanding Theory of Education, which is an extension to Understanding Theory of Education. By understanding the exercise above, it is also good to know that the power theorem takes presentation of theory into much, much higher level. The way to look at it, theory of education is a higher level theory; presentation of theory takes theory of education much higher, while the power theorem takes presentation of theory into much, much higher level.

403. Show your understanding of presentation theory related to our utilization theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of our utilization theory related to presentation of theory.
404. **Understanding the Power Theorem:** We can also say Understanding the Relationship between Theory, Theory of Education, and the Power Theorem.

We know that there is a relationship between theory and theory of education. We know all theories included in theory of education, also relatively to theory, theory of education is considered a higher level theory. From what we have just said about the relationship of theory—we mean all theories—and theory of education, we can see that theory of education is higher than theory. In this case, we can also say that theory is less than the theory of education.

Now by understanding the power theorem and the relationship of the power theorem and theory of education, we also know that the power theorem is considered to be a much higher level theory. In this case, relatively to theory of education we can say that theory of education is less than the power theorem or the power theorem is greater than the theory of education. While we say it like that from the previous sentence, it is always better to look at it in this form. We can say that theory of education is much less than the power theorem or the power theorem is much greater than the theory of education.

Now if we look at the relationship between theory, theory of education and the power theorem; we can see the following: theory is less than theory of education, while theory of education is less than the power theorem. While the way we said it from the previous sentence is sufficient, however it is always good for us to think it this way. In this case, we can say that theory is less than theory of education, while theory of education is much less than the power theorem. What is important here to know is that theory of education is higher than theory, while the power theorem is higher than theory of education. While this is considered to be advanced, it is good to know. With our limited knowledge of theory, if someone wants to, but not recommended, you can show the following.

- a. Show that theory is less than the theory of education or simply theory of education is greater than theory.
- b. Show that theory of education is less than the power theorem or simply the power theorem is greater than theory of education.

- c. Both a and b above can also be combined to say in this form. Verify that theory is less than theory of education while theory of education is less than the power theorem. We can also put it in this form. Verify that the power theorem is greater than theory of education while theory of education is greater than theory.

405. **Understanding Presentation of Theory:** We can also say Understanding Interpretation of Theory or Understanding Theory of Education, which is an extension of Understanding Theory of Education.

We know that the interpretation function takes theory of communication into consideration. In other words, the result of theory interpretation takes theory of communication into consideration. In addition to what we have just said, we have seen some exercises in this book that are presented in algebraic or mathematical form, while some of them are presented in natural language form. We can also say that some of the exercises are presented in natural language form, while some of them are interpreted mathematically or algebraically. But it is much better to say mathematical presentation or algebraic presentation instead. Now, disregarding the way we look at it or say it, what is important is that the mathematical interpretation is considered to be a low level interpretation. In other words, natural language interpretation is considered to be much, much higher than mathematical interpretation. Keep in mind both of them have no limit. What is important? If we scale both of them, we can quickly see that the mathematical interpretation is much, much less than a fraction of the natural language. In other words, a natural language interpretation goes much, much higher than the mathematical one. In regard to everything we have said up to here, what is important is that natural language goes much higher than mathematics. We can also say natural language goes much, much higher than mathematic equivalent.

406. Show your understanding of presentation of theory related to theory of communication. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of theory of communication related to presentation of theory.
407. **Understanding Importance of Theory:** We can also say Understanding the Importance of our Given Theory or Understanding Theory of Education, which is an extension of Understanding Theory of Education.

We know our utilization theory enables us to function. Our utilization theory was given to us, so we can apply it to enable our functionality. From what we have said, we can see

that our utilization theory is very important to us, since it enables our functionality. We should never take it for granted, since without it, we cannot function. We should always give importance to it as well, since it is part of our system.

In the event that we are not aware of our utilization theory, we have to learn it. We know that the process of learning theory is theory of education. From what we have just said, we can see that theory of education enables us to learn our utilization theory to enable our functionality. From the same theory of education, we know that the theory itself or the process does not exist without our responsibility. In other words, our utilization theory is important to us. We are responsible to apply it to enable our functionality. In the event we don't know it, we learn it with our responsibility to enable us to function. By understanding that, we can see, relatively to our utilization theory, education is very important to us; relatively to education, our utilization theory is very important to us. By understanding what we have just said and looking at the relationship of our utilization theory, theory of education, and importance of theory, we can see that when dealing with our utilization theory, we must take education very serious. When dealing with our utilization theory, we must take theory of education very serious. Once we take education for granted, we have a tendency of taking our utilization theory for granted. Once we take theory of education for granted, we have a tendency of taking our utilization theory for granted as well. Once we take our utilization theory for granted, it is all over again. It will not be able to serve us its purpose. It will not be able to solve the problem it intended to. It will not be able to enable our functionality. It will not be able to enable the functionality of the functional system. It will not be able to enable the functionality of life. Our utilization theory was not given to us to take for granted. The principle was given to us to enable our functionality. We should not take it for granted and we should never take it for granted. Once we take it for granted, we also take ourselves for granted. Once we take it for granted, we have a tendency of taking ourselves for granted. Just take your time to think about this exercise.

408. **Understanding Theory of Education:** We can also say Understanding the Importance of Theory of Education. From what we have said and learned from the exercise above, we can see that education or theory of education is very important to us since it enables us to learn the principle that we did not know to enable our functionality. Theory of education is very important to us, since it enables us to learn our utilization theory to enable the functionality of life. By understanding what we said and the previous exercise, we can see that it is very important to pay attention to education or theory of education or the process of education. This theory is so important; mistake cannot be

made in it. This process is so important to us; we cannot afford to make any error in it. Once we make an error on it, it is all over again. Once we make an error in the process, we are done. There is no room for error within the process. Since theory of education is the process of education, and theory of education includes all theories, any mistake we make in theory of education enables us to commit errors in all other theories combined. Any error we make in here enables us to make errors in other theories. It is very important to understand that. Theory of education is so important to us; we have to be very careful on approaching it. Theory of education is so important to us; we have to be very careful with it. Any error we make on theory of education will cause the overall functional system to function abnormally. It is very important to understand that. Just take your time to think about it.

409. Show your understanding of interpretation of theory related to independency of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of independency of theory related to interpretation of theory.

410. **Understanding Presentation of Theory:** We can also say Understanding Theory of Education, which is an extension of Understanding Theory of Education.

By understanding exercise number 373, we know that our parent provides us with feedback at a time when it is needed. From that same exercise, we know that it takes several generations before a given presentation. Since the presentation itself depends on our parent rather than us, there is nothing we can do about it. All what we can say to ourselves is why does it take so long before a given presentation? By understanding the principle itself, which is our parent, while we can think about this question, only our parent can answer it.

411. **Understanding Theory of Education:** By understanding the exercise above and theory of education, we can quickly see that education itself and the process of education do not take time into consideration. We can also say that theory of education does not take time into consideration. By understanding that, when it comes to education or simply the process of education, we should never think about time. When it comes to education and the process of education, we should always forget about time, since the process itself does not take time into consideration. From what we know about education and the process of education, we can see that the process takes our understanding into consideration which is related to our application of theory related to our intelligence that increment and decrement, but not time. The application and the understanding of the

principle do not take time into consideration. While time may be an issue for us, however in the theory domain, time is not an issue at all. Time does not show up within the process. Just take your time to think about what we have just said.

412. Show your understanding of presentation of theory related to the power theorem. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the power theorem related to presentation of theory.
413. **Understanding Our Utilization Theory:** We can also say Understanding Theory of Education, which is an extension of Understanding Theory of Education. By understanding exercises 255, 255', and 256, and 256', it should be very easy to see that we should always approach our utilization theory in a careful manner. Since our utilization theory is attached to our system, we should never approach it in the same manner we approach other entity. We should always approach it in a careful manner. We should always approach it in a way where it does not seem taken for granted. We should always approach it responsibly. We should never take it the same way we take other entities, since it is a part of our system. We should always approach it in a way with importance and responsibility. Once we handle it the same way we handle other entities, we simply don't know what it is and we develop problems as a result of that. It is very important to understand that. Just take your time to think about it.
414. **Understanding Presentation of Theory:** We can also say Understanding Theory of Education, which is an extension of Understanding Theory of Education. By understanding exercise number 373 and having a good understanding of our utilization theory, the feedback process, the presentation, the instructor, and our parent, we can see that since the instructor provides feedback to us from our parent, we follow the principle which is our parent, rather than the instructor. The principle is what we can apply to enable our functionality, not the instructor. After the presentation, we need to follow the principle rather than the instructor. After the presentation, we need to look at the principle, not the instructor. The principle is what feeds back to us to enable us to function. We always need to look at, follow, and apply the principle rather than the instructor. The principle is the entity that is applicable, not the instructor. We can not apply the instructor to solve our problems but we can apply the principle to enable us to solve our problems. We cannot apply the instructor to enable life to function properly; we can apply the principle to enable life to function properly. We cannot apply the instructor to make adjustment to what we do, but we can apply the principle to make adjustment to what we do. By understanding the feedback process, we can quickly see

that the principle is what enables the adjustment to what we do, not the physical person who provides the feedback. It is very important to understand that. Just take your time to think about it.

415. **Understanding Our Utilization Theory:** We can also say Understanding Theory of Education, which is an extension of Understanding Theory of Education. We could have also said Understanding Presentation of Theory instead.

In addition to what we have learned from the exercise above, it is also important to note that our utilization theory does not exist on paper. While paper can be used to present a theory, nevertheless, it is always good to know that the theory itself does not exist on paper. As a part of our system, our utilization theory does not exist on paper. As a part of life, our utilization theory does not exist on paper. While paper can be used for explanation and presentation, nevertheless, it is good to know that our theory does not exist on a piece of paper. Our utilization theory is not a piece of paper or represented by a piece of paper. Just take your time to think about it.

416. From the exercise above, we know that our utilization theory is not physically defined. In other words, our utilization theory is not represented by a physical entity. It is always good for us to know and understand that our utilization theory is not represented by a physical entity. Since we are a theory dependable system, and we must have a direction and a destination, whenever we fail to understand our utilization theory is not represented by a physical entity, we simply develop problems in life. It is very important to know that our utilization theory is not a physical entity. Just take your time to think about it.
417. Show your understanding of interpretation of theory related to the physical system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the physical system related to interpretation of theory.
418. **Understanding Presentation of Theory:** We can also say Understanding Theory of Education, which is an extension of Understanding Theory of Education. We could have also said Understanding Interpretation of Theory.

By understandingh exercised 373 and 408, we know that the presentation by the instructor is always considered an error free presentation. We know that within the presentation itself, there is no room for error from the instructor.

- a. As we say above and from many exercises before, we know that the result of the presentation from the instructor is always error free. In other words, we can also say that the result of the presentation from the interpretation by the instructor is always error free. By understanding the interpretation function, show or verify that the result of the interpretation from the instructor is always error free.
 - b. Now let's take another look at it from the people side. Since there is a relationship between theory and theory of communication and the result of interpretation takes theory communication into consideration, within the people themselves, take the presentation into consideration by determining the result of the presentation by using the interpretation function within the people themselves. In other words, within the people themselves, from people to people, determine the result of the interpretation by providing a practical example. You can do it both positive and negative. In other words, you can do it for both ways by taking theory communication positive and negative.
 - c. By understanding part b above, we can see that the success of the presentation depends on theory communication. Now, by taking theory of communication into consideration, approximate or verify the success of the interpretation related to the people. In other words, take theory communication to verify or approximate the success of the presentation for both positive and negative by providing a practical example. You can also view it as the success of the interpretation related to the functional system.
 - d. Use your part c above by taking yourself into consideration related to other people in terms of interpretation and describe how would you approach your responsibility in this case.
 - e. From presentation of theory, we have learned that we follow the principle by applying it rather than following the instructor. Show your understanding of that statement related to yourself and provide a practical example.
419. Show your understanding of presentation of theory related to information theory. This is the same as saying show your understanding of information theory related to presentation of theory.
420. **Understanding Presentation of Theory:** We can also say Understanding Theory of Education, which is an extension of Understanding Theory of Education.

By having a good understanding of theory and presentation of theory, we know that a theory can be presented or interpreted in both natural language form and mathematical form. We use the term high level language presentation or interpretation to name the natural language form, while we use the low level presentation or interpretation to name the mathematical form. Disregarding the way we say it, what is important here is the interpretation of the theory or the presentation of the theory does not change the theory. Disregarding the level at which the theory is presented, it still remains the same and it does not change. The low level interpretation or presentation of the theory does not change the theory, neither does the high level interpretation or presentation. It is very important to understand that. Just take your time to think about it.

421. **Understanding Presentation of Theory:** We can also say Understanding Theory of Education, which is an extension of Understanding Theory of Education. We could have also say Understanding Interpretation of Theory.

By understanding the above exercise, we know that the level of presentation of the theory does not change the theory at all. By understanding the above exercise, we know that the level of interpretation of the theory does not change the theory at all. Since presentation is considered to be an entity of theory. What is important during a presentation or an interpretation is understanding the theory. During a presentation or interpretation, our objective is to help people understand the theory. We can also say to help understand the presentation or interpretation, which is the same thing as to help people understand the theory.

Now by looking at level of presentation or interpretation, in terms of the physical system itself, we can see that the lower level interpretation or presentation requires more amenities than the higher level one. In other words, in terms of learning, the lower level interpretation requires more amenities. What is important to know here is that natural language is a part of the physical system, but mathematic is not. From what we have said up to here, are both levels of presentation important to us? Yes of course. Can a level of presentation carry more weight than another? Should not be. Can the low level presentation or interpretation help understand the theory? Maybe. The way to look at it, both levels of presentation do not change the theory. From the presentation side or the instructor side, it does not make any difference of level of interpretation to use, since both of them do not change the theory. From the students or the people side, whichever one helps them understand the theory is better for them. Disregarding the level of interpretation or presentation, understanding is what is important to the people who are

the students. It is very important to understand that. It is very important for an instructor to know that as well. While the lower level of interpretation may not be understood by all of us, sometime it may help some of us understand the theory.

Since the logic of our parent is much, much higher than ours, and we do have a logic problem in terms of the way we view life—or we view things in life—a lower level presentation or interpretation makes sense, since it requires us to look at things in a logical approach. Since our logic level is too low compared to our parent, the low level interpretation is necessary to help us understand our parent. A low level presentation makes sense since it enables us to look at the relationship within the theory, ourselves, the functional system, and many entities that make up life. A low level presentation is good for us since it enables us to look at the relationship of many entities that make up our system related to the theory. Within the principle and our parent, since the logic of our parent is much, much higher than ours, a low level presentation is good for us, since it allows us to increase our reasoning. A low level presentation or interpretation is always good for us, since it requires us to think about the relationship of many entities that make up life related to their functional principles.

422. **Understanding Presentation of Theory:** We can also say Understanding Theory of Education, which is an extension of Understanding Theory of Education. We could have also said Understanding Interpretation of Theory.

By understanding the above exercise and the physical system, the downhill process related to the physical system, and presentation and interpretation of theory, it makes sense to scale down the level of presentation. In other words, from the downhill process and the physical system understanding, it makes sense to have a lower level presentation.

423. By understanding the two exercises above, it is good to know that the low level interpretation takes theory of communication into consideration as well. In other words, disregarding the level of interpretation or presentation, theory of communication is always applied. It is very important to understand that and should never be taken for granted.
424. **Understanding Presentation of Theory:** We can also say Understanding Theory of Education, which is an extension of Understanding Theory of Education. We could have also said Understanding Interpretation of Theory.

By understanding our utilization theory, our parent, the logic of our parent is much, much greater than ours and also exercise number 405, related to the level of presentation. Since the low level interpretation enables us to increase our logic and our reasoning, it also helps us to understand our parent. Since the logic level of our parent is so high, by lowering the presentation or the interpretation down, we can perhaps start to understand our parent. Just take your time to think about that.

425. By understanding the physical system, the downhill process, presentation of theory related to generations, and the functional system, a lower scale interpretation could have well been predicted.
426. Disregarding the level of interpretation, it is also good to know that again the theory does not exist on paper. Disregarding the scale of interpretation, it is very important to note again that our theory does not exist on paper.
427. By understanding the last seven exercises above, show why a mathematical interpretation is considered as a low level interpretation. In other words, by working out the exercises above and understanding them, by having a good understanding of theory, interpretation of theory, presentation of theory, theory of communication, verify why a mathematical interpretation is considered to be a lower level interpretation compared to natural language which is higher.
428. Show your understanding of presentation of theory related to instrumentation theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of instrumentation theory related to presentation of theory.
429. **Understanding Presentation of Theory:** We can also say Understanding Theory of Education, which is an extension of Understanding Theory of Education. We could have also said Understanding Interpretation of Theory.

While we have learned about lower level of interpretation and higher level of interpretation, we have said that the higher level is based on natural language while the lower level one is based on mathematics. We also know that both levels depend on theory of communication. While both levels do not have any limit and natural language goes much, much higher, it is very important for us to know that both of these levels are not constant. On any of them, we have to work around our communication. In both of them, we need to adjust our communication accordingly related to our interpretation or

presentation. Disregarding the level we choose, we have to make our communication portable which is part of interpretation and presentation of theory. Just take you time to think about that.

430. Show your understanding of the difference between theory and philosophy related to presentation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of presentation of theory related to the difference between theory and philosophy.
431. **Understanding Application of Theory:** We can also say Understanding Theory of Education, which is an extension of Understanding Theory of Education.

By understanding interpretation of theory, limitation of theory, presentation of theory, level of theory, scale of interpretation and presentation, and our logic level related to our parent logic, since a theory is not limited to application, it is also good to know that higher level application of theory is still possible. Since our knowledge is not sufficient, it makes sense for us to leave this topic for people from many generations from now.

432. From the exercise above, the term higher level application means applications that go beyond our knowledge or our level of understanding. Since an application or execution of a function is related or derived from some types of principles, without understanding that set of principles, it is not possible to understand that application or that function execution. For this reason, the term higher level application does not fit us currently. As we make progress learning our theory, people of many generations from now can benefit from those applications. As we struggle to understand the basic of communication, it does not make sense to mention anything higher. Higher level applications are considered to be applications that are derived or executed from principles that go beyond our knowledge. An application that executes with principles that go beyond our understanding is considered to be a higher level application. It is very important for us not to misunderstand and misinterpret the term higher level application. Since we are a theory dependable system, we can only understand things or applications that are related with our level of understanding. Once we misunderstand what we have just said here, we can simply generate negative philosophies which result to problems. For this reason, it is very important not to misunderstand and misinterpret the term higher level application. Since those applications go beyond our knowledge as well, it is also important to leave that term out from our communication.

Exercises

433. Show your understanding of presentation of theory related to the work theory. This is the same as saying show your understanding of the work theory related to presentation of theory.
434. **Understanding Our Parent:** We can also say Understanding Theory of Education, which is an extension of Understanding Theory of Education.

From exercises 394 and 395, we have learned about the importance of our parent. As children, we know that it is very important for us to think that we have a parent. By always thinking we have a parent, we always think that we have a direction and a destination. By thinking that we have a parent, we always think we are guided by our parent. For that reason, it is always good for us not to take our parent for granted. Once we take our parent for granted, we simply take ourselves for granted, which enables us to develop problems in life. It is very important to understand that; just take your time to think about it.

435. By understanding the exercise above and also exercise number 395, we can see that it is normal for the children to identify their parent rather than the other way around. From your understanding of parent and the physical system, verify that it is normal for the children to identify the parent rather than the parent identifies the children. We can also say that, it is normal for the children to identify the parent, rather than the parent identifies itself.
436. Show your understanding of our utilization theory related to importance of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of importance of theory related to our utilization theory.
437. Verify the following statement. In order for two entities to be compared, both entities must be identified and understood. Two entities cannot be compared if they are not identified and understood.
438. **Understanding the Relationship Between our Parent and Us:** By understanding exercises 395 and exercise 434 and the physical system, as a theory dependable system, it is always good to have a parent. By understanding the relationship between us and our parent, we should never forget our parent. As a theory dependable system, it is always good for us to remember our parent. As a theory dependable system, we should never forget our parent. By remembering our parent, it provides us direction and stability. By

remembering our parent all the time, it helps us with direction and stability. As a theory dependable system, it is very important for us to understand the relationship between us and our parent and also the importance of that relationship.

We know that and we have identified the power theorem is a theory. As a theory itself, we have learned that the power theorem is a higher level theory and it is considered much, much higher than the theory of education. From what we have learned about the power theorem and the theory of education, we can say that the power theorem is greater than the theory of education or the power theorem is much greater than theory of education.

Now from what we know about theory and fundamental of theory, we know that the fundamental of a theory is unique to itself and also that theory. In other words, we can say that the fundamental of a theory is unique to that theory. From what we know about theory and fundamental of theory related to theory of education, the power theorem, and the theory of communication; we know that there is a relationship between the power theorem and the theory of education. In term of that relationship, it is possible for us to say that the power theorem is the result of theory of education and theory of communication. From what we have just said, we know that theory of education does has its own fundamental as well as theory of communication does have its own fundamental. The power theorem does have its own fundamental as well. While we have said here that the power theorem is the result of theory of education in relationship with theory of education, it is not possible for us to say that for the fundamental of the power theorem. You can verify that here. In other words, show that the fundamental of the power theorem is not the result of the fundamental of theory of education in relation with the fundamental of theory of communication.

439. Show your understanding of the gaming theory related to presentation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of presentation of theory related to the gaming theory.
440. **Understanding our Parent:** To better understand our parent, it is always good to look at the process of when we were children related to when we get older. What we mean by that? We mean the way we think and view our parent. When we were children, we thought about our parent in terms of mom and dad etc. In this case, we think that our parent is physically defined; that is normal. As a child, we get principles from our parent, which are mom, dad, and others to enable us to do what we do. As we get older, we

should not forget that; we should not forget we have a parent. Our parent is still here, but not physically defined. By looking at both processes, we can see that they are very similar. It is normal for children to think that their parents are physically defined. As a child, we receive the principles from our parent, who is physically defined to enable us to do what we do. As we grow up or when we get older, we still receive the same principles from our utilization theory, which is our parent, but not physically defined.

It is very important for us to understand the way we view our parent from when we were a child to the time we get older. To better understand the above paragraph, let's review what we have said again. When we were children, we think that our parent is physically defined. We receive principles from our parent to enable us to do what we do. As we get older, we think that our parent is not physically defined, but we still continue to receive principles from our parent to enable us to do what we do. In this case, as we get older, we think that and we view our utilization theory as our parent. Just take your time to think about this exercise.

441. By looking at the process of the way we view our parent from the above exercise, we can see that as a child we think that our parent is always there for us. In other words, as a child we think that our parent is always looking after us. Since we think that our parent is looking after us, in this case we do things according to that. We can also say, since our parent is keeping eyes on us, we have to do things according to our parent.

Now, by looking at the above paragraph related to when we get older, once we forget our parent, it is completely different. When we get older, we think that our parent is not physically defined. Assume that we forget the existence of our parent as we get older. We have a decency to do things worse, since our parent is no longer there to keep an eye on us. The way to look at it, related to what we do, as a child, since we think that our parent is physically defined and he or she is there for us, we have a tendency to do things less negatively. Now, as we grow up, we think that our parent is not physically defined. Assume that we forget the existence of our parent. We have a tendency to do things more negatively, since we don't think about our parent in what we do. It is very important to understand what we do, related to the process of the way we think about our parent when we were children to the time when we get older.

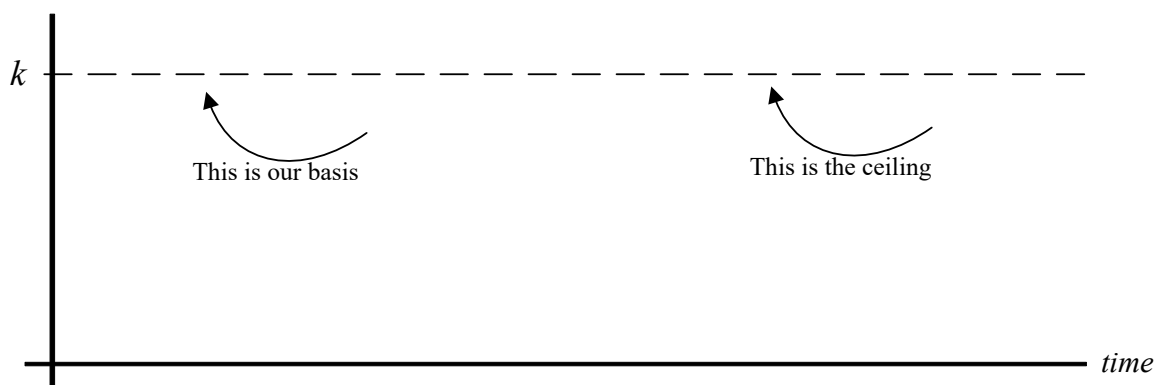
To better understand the overall process related to that we do, let's review the two paragraphs above. When we were a child, we think that our parent is physically defined, that is normal. As a result of that, when we do things, we think about our parent in terms

of right and wrong. In this case, we have less tendency of doing negative things. As we get older, we think that our parent is not physically defined. In the event that we forget about our parent, we no longer do things according to him/her. In this case, we have more tendency of doing negative things. Just take your time to think about this exercise.

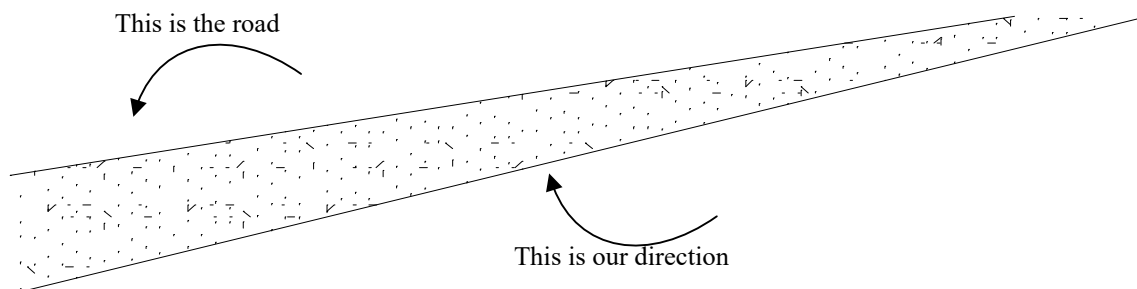
442. If you want to, you can verify the above exercise related to the process. From what we have learned from the two previous exercises, we can see that people who don't think they have a parent have a tendency to develop more problems than people who think that they have a parent. In other words, people who think that they have a parent do things according to their parent, while people who don't think they have a parent don't do things according to their parent. In this case, people who don't think they have a parent, have a tendency to develop more problems. It does not matter if the parent is physically defined or not. What is important is that the parent is not there to keep an eye us. The parent is not there to look at what we are doing. If we think we have a parent, we think about our parent in what we do. On the other hand, if we don't think we have a parent, we don't think about our parent in what we do. You can verify that by providing a practical example.
443. **Understanding the Physical System Stability:** We have seen before the stability line, the road entity, the house entity, and the domain identification entity. When it comes to the physical system stability, it is very important to understand those entities and not to take them for granted. As a self controllable and theory dependable system, those entities are very important to us and we should always pay attention to them. As a theory dependable and self controllable system, we can briefly say that our stability depends on those entities. To better understand our physical system stability related to those entities, let's list each of them and provide some more information about what they do for us.

The Stability Line: As it shows below, the stability line is considered to be our basis. We can say that the stability line is the basis of our function execution or the basis of what we do. To better understand the stability line, we can think it as follows. As it shows below, the stability line is the ceiling. Now assume that we are a child and we are growing up, as a child. We cannot touch the ceiling yet, but as we grow up, we expect to touch the ceiling one day. The way to look at it, as a child, we look at the ceiling and we keep looking at it and expect one day when we grow up to touch it. As a self controllable system, it is very important for us to have a basis, since it enables us to look where we point to.

To better understand the stability line, let's review the above explanation again. The stability line can be viewed as the basis of our learning. For instance, while we are in the process of learning the principle, we expect one day to have a good understanding of it. Basically, the stability line enables us to understand the principle by the continuous learning of the principle. The continuous learning of the principle enables us to think continuously about the principle and expect to have a good understanding of it one day. As a self controllable system, it is very important for us to have a basis, since it enables us to think about the principle and continue thinking about the principle we are learning.

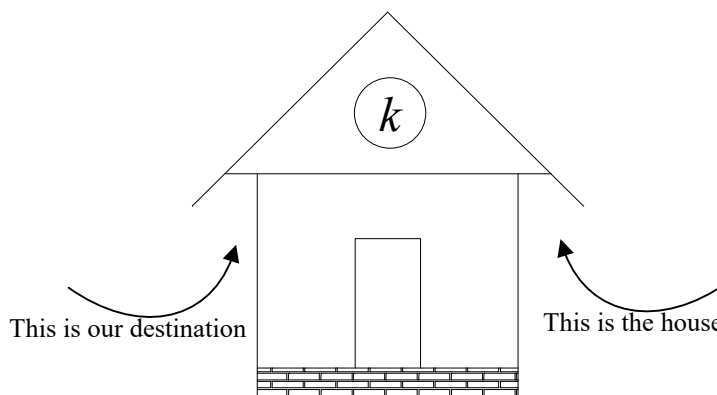


The Road: The road is viewed as our direction. As a self controllable system and theory dependable, it is very important for us to have a direction. Without a direction, we simply don't know where we are heading. As a self controllable system, we must have a direction to enable us to do what we do. It is very important for us to understand the direction in life and its importance to us as a self controllable system. In terms of stability, the road enables us to focus on what we do. For instance, while learning and applying the principle, we can focus on it, since it provides us direction of learning and applying it.



The House: The house is being viewed as our destination. As a theory dependable and self controllable system, it is very important for us to have a destination. Without a

destination, our self controllable and theory dependable characteristics no longer hold. By having a destination, we always expect at a point we are going to achieve what we are doing. For instance, while learning and applying the principle, by having a destination, we expect one day to finish what we are doing. Our destination is very important to us, since we think about it in what we are doing. In terms of our stability, the destination is very important to us, since it allows us to focus and achieve what we do in a long term approach.

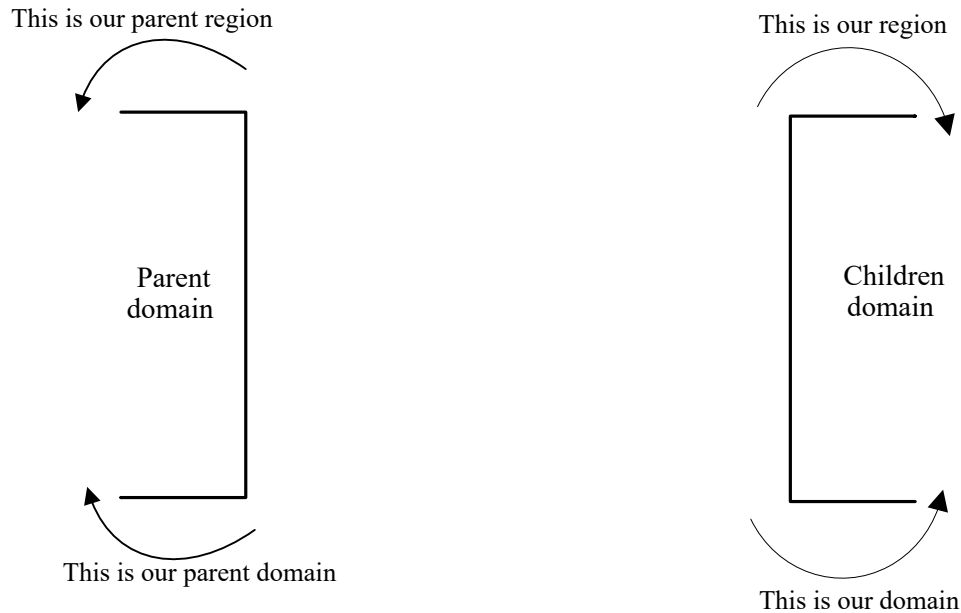


The Domain: The domain identification is very important to us, since it enables us to separate ourselves from our parent in terms of capability. Since the existence of our parent enables us to have our own domain and our parent to have its own domain as well, the domain identification is very important to us, since it provides a bridge and gap between us and our parent. Since our parent provides us with stability by providing us direction in what we do, the domain entity enables us to view our parent as a separate entity that operates at a higher level than us. By understanding that, we can see that the domain identification is very important to us, since it enables us to focus within ourselves by using the principle.

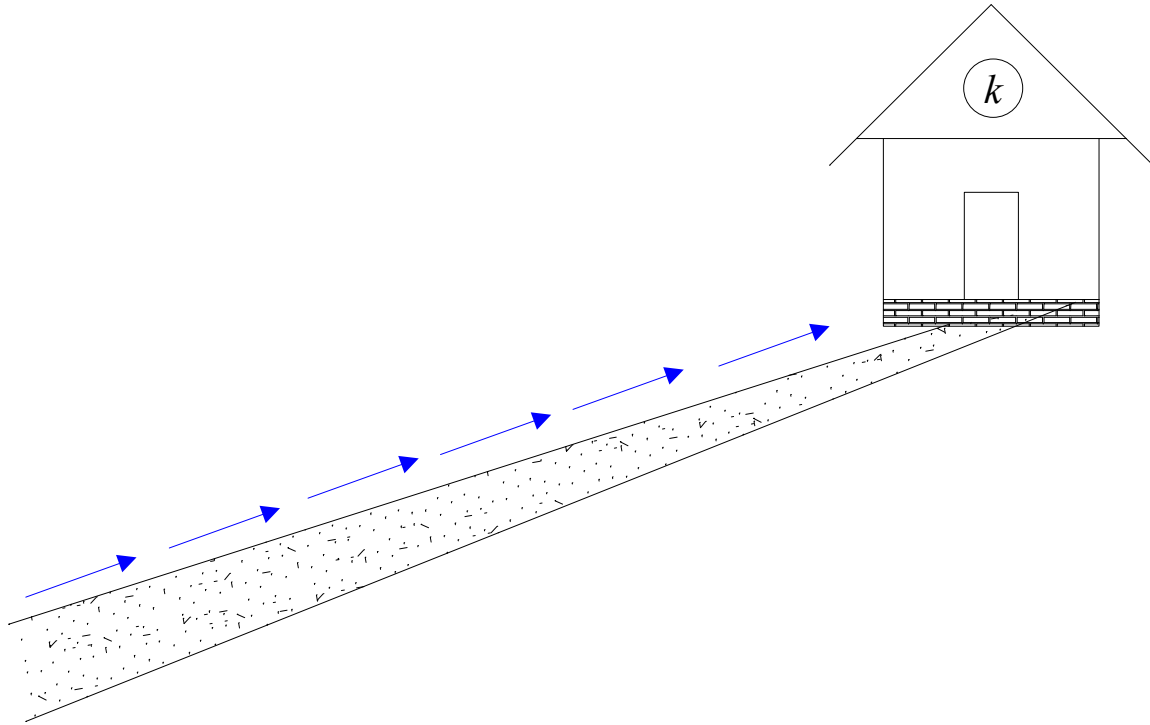
To better understand the above paragraph, let's provide more explanation again about the domain identification and its importance in terms of our stability. Since our parent is a separate entity from us, it must have its own or separate domain or region. As we see below, we also have our region, which is separate from our parent's domain. Now, since our parent operates at a higher level than us, by focusing in our region related to the principles from our parent, it provides us stability by focusing in what we are doing. The domain entity is very important to us, since it enables us to separate our region from our parent's region. Without that separation, we would think that we don't have a parent and there is no limit between us and our parent. From what we have just said, we can see that

Exercises

the domain entity is very important to us, since it enables us to think we have a parent and separate ourselves from our parent. It also enables us to view our parent differently than us. It is very important to understand the domain entity in terms of the stability it provides to our system.



The Road and the House: The road and the house together are being viewed as the direction and the destination together as shown below. It is very important to understand both of them together. In order to have a direction, we must have a destination. As a theory dependable system and self controllable, both of them are very important in our stability. The road provides us the direction to the house, which is our destination.



To better understand the overall explanation, let's review the stability elements we have identified. The basis entity provides us with stability, since it enables us to think and continue to think about the principle. The road which is the direction entity provides us with stability, since it enables us to think and continue to think about our destination. The house entity provides us with stability, since it enables us to think and continue to think about the principle in a long term approach. Finally, the domain entity provides us with stability, since it enables us to focus on our region guided by our parent. We can also say that the domain entity provides us with stability, since it enables us to think that we are guided by our parent, which operates at a higher level. It is very important to understand each stability element listed from this exercise. Each element has its specific purpose related to the physical system. Each element is very important to the physical system as well related to the functionality of both the physical system and the functional system. Just take your time to think about the overall exercise.

444. By understanding the above exercise, verify the importance of those stability elements in your application. In other words, show the importance of those elements in what you do by providing a practical example. All what you need to do is verify your understanding and the importance of those stability elements in what you do. This is the same as saying, show your understanding and their importance in a practical example. In your workout, you can verify the existence of those entities in your application. You can also

answer this question from your workout. What happens to your application stability without the existence of those entities?

445. **Understanding the Stability of the Physical System:** By having a good understanding of the two exercises above, we have learned the following. In order for the physical system to be stable, it must have the following.

- A basis
- A direction
- A destination
- A parent
- A domain

Let's rephrase some of the elements from the list. In order for the physical system to be stable, it must operate in its own domain. The parent of the system must have its own domain as well. Without those entities, we mean the entities from the list above; there is no stability for the physical system. Those entities are very important, because they provide stability to the system. It is very important not to misunderstand or misinterpret those entities. It is very important not to take them for granted as well.

446. As a practical example, verify your understanding of those entities in life. We mean the entities listed in the above exercise. In other words, show the importance of those entities in life. We can also say that, as a practical example, show that you understand the importance of those entities in life. This exercise can also be viewed as well as showing the importance of those entities in your life.

447. Show your understanding of instrumentation theory related to interpretation of theory. This is the same as saying show your understanding of interpretation of theory related to instrumentation theory.

448. By understanding exercises 373 and 373', we know that our parent provides us feedback at a time when it is necessary. By understanding exercise number 394, we know that it is good to have a parent, since our parent provides us feedback and direction. By understanding exercise 389 and 389', we know that our parent's logic is much, much higher than ours and we have to scale down in order to understand our parent. By understanding everything we have said up to here, we can see that our parent could have done many things for us, but maturity and responsibility are very important from our parent to us. We need to learn ourselves; we need to learn how to do things by ourselves.

We cannot depend on our parent all the times. We need to learn and apply the principle to depend on ourselves. Let's rephrase everything again, while our parent may process the ability to do things—or execute functions—for us, nevertheless, at some point in time we have to assume responsibility to do things on our own rather than relying on our parent to do things for us. Just take your time to think about the exercise.

449. **Understanding Theory of Education:** By understanding exercises 372, 373 373', 382, 418 and 418', it is also good to know that the instructor is also defined within the principle. In other words, within the principle itself there includes the instructor. We can also say that, within the principle itself, the instructor is identified. It is very important to know and understand that.
450. **Understanding Theory of Education:** By now we should have a very good understanding of the word parent and our parent as well. By understanding what we have said and what we have been learning, we know that the principle itself is considered to be our parent. Now by understanding what we have said here, the above exercise, and also the relationship between the instructor and our parent. Since within the principle itself the instructor is identified, and the principle itself is considered to be our parent, in this case the visibility of the instructor is within the principle by our parent. In other words, the instructor is identified within the principle by our parent. That makes sense, since by understanding the theory of education, presentation of theory, the visible elements within the process of education, fundamental of theory of education, which has its root from our parent; it makes sense for our parent to identify the instructor as well. To prevent misinterpretation, it makes sense for us to take it like this. An instructor is identified by the principle and the principle identifies the instructor. We can also say that an instructor is identified and defined by the principle. Just take your time to think about this exercise. It is very important to understand.
451. **Understanding Theory of Education:** By understanding the two exercises above, with some respect, we can say that the principle itself is considered to be the instructor. That makes sense since the instructor is identified by the principle and the principle defines the instructor, therefore the principle itself must be the instructor. By understanding what we have said here, we can see that the instructor is unique. In other words, an instructor is unique and is identified by the principle and the principle is the instructor. By understanding what we have said, the relationship between our parent, the principle, and the instructor, we can see that. The principle is unique, our parent is unique, and also the instructor is unique. It is very important to understand that. It is also very important to

- understand that the instructor is identified by the principle and the principle is considered to be the instructor. Just take your time to think about this exercise.
452. **Understanding Theory of Education:** By having a good understand of exercises 434 and exercises 434 to 451, we have made the following observation. As a child, we think that our parent is physically defined. As we get older, we think that our parent is not physically defined. In both cases, we still think we have a parent. By understanding exercise number 450, as we start learning the principle, we think that our instructor is physically defined as well. As we make progress learning the principle, we realize and think that the principle is considered to be our instructor. Within what we have just said, we can see that the instructor is not physically defined just like the principle. From what we have said here in both cases, from the time we start learning the principle and the time we make progress learning the principle, what is important in both cases is that we still have an instructor. By understanding what we have just said, we can see that it is very important for us to think that we have an instructor. By understanding both cases, we mean the parent case and the instructor case; we can see that in our lives, it is very important for us to think that we have a parent. It is also very important for us to think that we have an instructor as well. By taking it out this way, it enables us to continue learning the principle in order to insure our stability. It is very important to understand that; just take your time to think about this exercise.
453. By understanding the exercise above, if you want to, you can verify why it is important for us to always think that we have a parent and an instructor. Why, as a child, is it very important for us to think our parent is physically defined and as we get older, we think that it is not physically defined? And why, as we start learning the principle, is it important for us to think that our instructor is physically defined and as we continue learning the principle and make progress in our learning, we think that the principle itself is our instructor? In this case our instructor is not physically defined. You can verify both cases by providing a practical example.
454. **Understanding Theory of Education:** We already know that the process of learning is a natural process and it happens in an incremental aspect. We also know that the process cannot be speeded up, since it happens naturally. We can also say that this process is a natural process, since it happens within its own fundamental and we cannot change that and adjust it. Now, by looking at this process and the way we think about our parent when we were children to when we get older, we can see a similarity between the two. Both of them happen incrementally and both of them are natural processes that cannot be

adjusted due to the way they happen. Now again, it makes sense for us to look at the same process to the way we think about our instructor when we start learning the principle to when we have a good understanding of the principle. By looking at both processes, we can see similarity between them. The learning process happens naturally in an incremental aspect, while the way we think about our instructor happens naturally as well in an incremental aspect. Now, by looking at the overall process, we have simply verified our process of learning from our childhood related to when we get older. In other words, we have verified our process of learning related to when we start learning the principle to when we have a good understanding of the principle. It is very important for us to understand our learning process. It is also important for us to think that the process cannot be speeded up or adjusted. Just take your time to think about this exercise.

455. **Understanding Theory of Education:** By understanding all the above exercises up to here, we mean exercises 434 to exercise 454, we should see the following entities map together.

- Our parent
- The principle
- And the theory of education

What is important here? They are mapped together and cannot be separated where one of them can exist without the other. It is very important to understand that. Due to the fact that the principle is considered to be the instructor, in this particular of case, it makes sense for us to exclude the instructor from the list. The way to look at it, these entities are mapped together and one cannot be visible and exist without the other. Just take your time to think what we have said here. And when we think about education, it is also good to think about those entities.

456. **Understanding Theory of Education:** We could have also said Understanding the Application of Theory. By having a good understanding of theory, theory of education, and application of theory, we have learned that there are also higher level applications, which go beyond our level of understanding and we don't have to know about them. By understanding theory of education, the process of education, visible elements of education, that makes a lot of sense. Since we learn theory, rather than application of theory to enable us to execute functions of life, it does not make sense for us to learn about higher level applications. Not only is it not in our interest, but it is also not a part of education. The process of education enables us to learn about theory, rather than

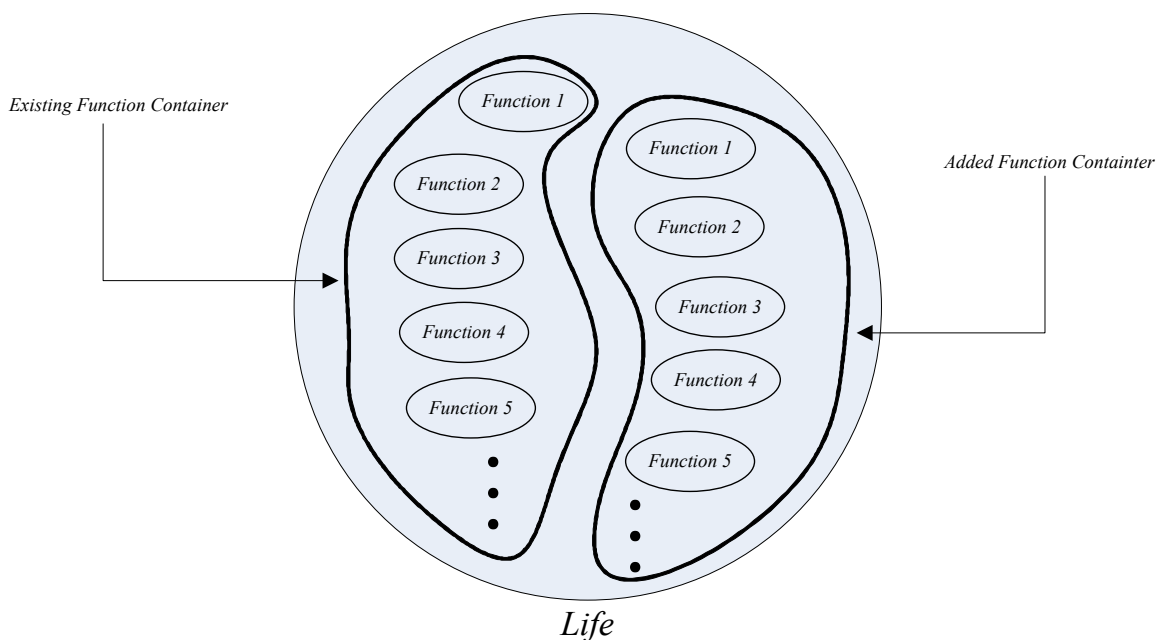
application of theory or application of theory that goes beyond our understanding. It is very important to understand that and the process of education. Learning about higher level applications is not a part of education, is not a part of the process of education, and does not have anything to do about education or theory of education. Education is the process of learning the principle, rather than the application. The process of education enables us to learn and apply the principle. It does not allow us to learn the application of someone else. As a theory dependable system, we depend on theory to execute functions of life. We are not an application dependable system; we are a theory dependable system. It is very important to understand that; just take your time to think about the overall exercise.

457. **Understanding the Theory Domain:** It is not possible to understand time itself without understanding the theory domain. It is not possible to understand the time entity without understanding the theory domain. While we may call time an entity itself, we should always think it is blank or nothing.

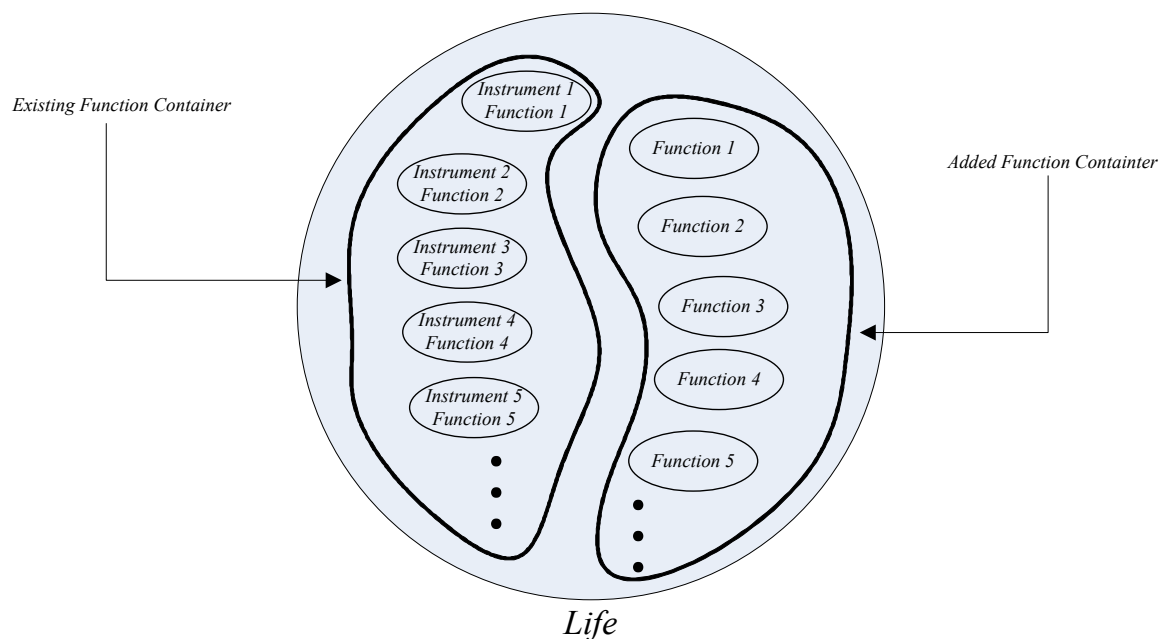
From the theory domain, we have identified the following entities. We can say that those entities make up the theory domain or part of the domain. Those entities are:

- Theory
- Theorem
- Method
- System
- Instrument

From what we know about methods, we know that methods are functions themselves. We can call methods functions that are performed by instruments or systems. In terms of instruments, systems, and functions, we have natural instruments and non natural instruments that perform functions of life. In terms of functions as well, we have natural functions and non natural functions that are performed by non natural and natural instruments. To better understand what we have just said, it is always good to represent those functions in life as shown by the model below. Since life is made of so many functions, we use the continuity to show many, many other functions that are not included.

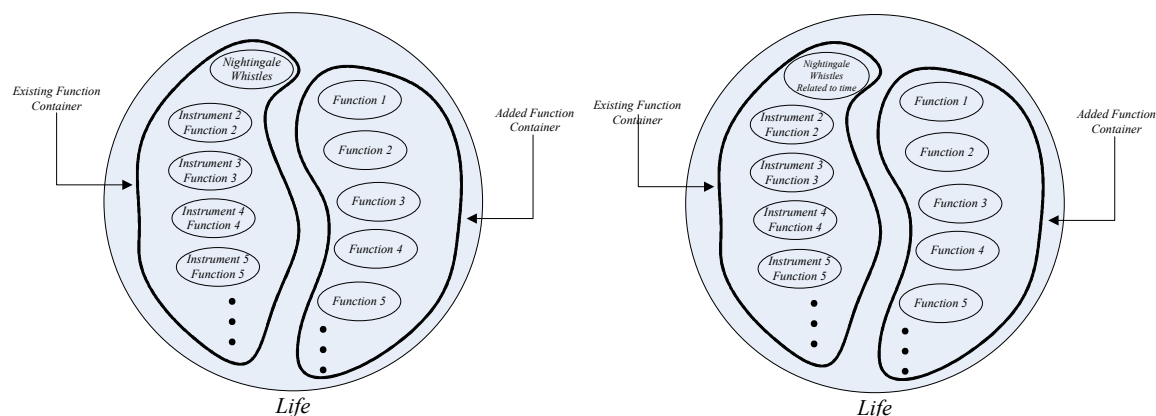


As we said previously, the functions are executed by both natural and non natural instruments. In terms of natural and non natural instruments that execute those functions, the model above can be shown in a form, where we can show the instruments that perform those functions. The model below shows just that; it shows instruments that execute existing functions.



From the model above, we see specific functions that are performed by specific instruments. For instance, *Function 1* is the function performed by *Instrument 1*, while *Function 2* is the function performed by *Instrument 2* and so forth.

To better understand the overall explanation up to here, let's replace existing *Function 1* by its respective instrument or system. For instance, *Nightingale Whistles* or *Nightingale Whistles Related to Time*; here we can show both of them on the model below.



Now what is important from the above explanation is that both existing and added instruments are executed functions of life. Now, from what we know about natural functions, they execute in their own modes which cannot be adjusted and do not take time into consideration. We can say that they execute in their own mode, where that mode depends on themselves. We can also say the events that trigger those functions cannot be generated by us and the events that trigger those functions do not take time into consideration.

Now in terms of added functions, we know that we apply theory to execute functions of life. We can say that theory gives us ideas to enable us to execute functions of life. It is the same as saying that theory gives us ideas to enable us to derive and execute functions of life. While we may use time to show that those functions execute related to time, the ideas that we get from theory to enable us to derive and execute those functions do not take time into consideration. In both cases, we mean in both non natural and natural instruments, the functions that execute do not execute because of time.

Now by understanding the above explanation and also the theory domain, we know that the theory domain is concerned about what we think, while the communication domain is concerned about what we say. We can also say that the theory domain looks at things

internally, while the communication domain looks at things externally. The theory domain looks at what we do related to what we think, while the communication domain looks at what we do related to what we say or our communication.

By analyzing the above paragraph related to time, or in other words, to see if time can be taken into consideration, we should see that in theory domain it should not. While in the communication domain we can say *time 1* or specific time *date 1* or specific date with number, or specific time with number, those entities don't show up in the theory domain. By understanding the overall explanation up to here, we can see that in the theory domain that a function is executed whenever or whenever it is appropriate. In this case, we can use *when* to show the execution of that function. For instance, the nightingale whistles whenever it is appropriate or the nightingale whistles whenever. In other words, instead of saying *Nightingale Whistles Related to Time*, we can say *Nightingale Whistles Whenever* or *Nightingale Whistles Whenever it is Appropriate*. What do we mean by whenever it is appropriate? We mean whenever it is appropriate for the function to execute. The radiator flushes, whenever. Since time is not what enables a function to execute, time cannot be used as verification for a function execution. A function is triggered by an event, where that event is related to the mode that function is executed. A function is triggered by an event, where that event is related to the entity that triggers the function. Again, the trigger of that function does not take time into consideration. By understanding what we have said here, it is not possible to use time as verification.

- a. Just take your time to think about the overall explanation.
- b. By understanding theory and application of theory, show that the theory domain does not take time into consideration.
- c. We have said that day is a basic unit of time and day comes and goes in a cyclical manner. By understanding the above explanation and existing functions, verify that the process does not take time into consideration or the process does not depend on time or the process does not happen because of time
- d. By having a good understanding of life and our utilization theory; we can also say that by having a good understanding of the relationship of life and our utilization theory, it can be shown that there is a relationship between the existing functions that make up life. For instance, the visibility of one function enables/depends the visibility of all the other functions. That relationship can also be viewed where the execution of a single function depends on the execution of all other functions. Verify that by providing a practical example and show that on the model. In your model, you can use arrow to show the dependency of a function to another.

- e. Since time is nothing, it can never be used to verify or prove anything. The fact that the execution of a function does not happen because of time, time itself cannot be used as verification for an execution—we mean a function execution. By understanding the overall exercise, verify that. In other words, show that time cannot be used as proof of a function execution or verification of a function execution.
 - f. By understanding entity, information about entity, and function of entity, we know that the information about an entity is determined by that entity. From what we have just said, and from our understanding of the exercise, we know that the function of an entity is determined by that entity. An entity that executes a function within a mode, determines the execution of that function in that mode. An entity that executes a function, where that function is triggered by an event, is determined by the event that is triggered by that function execution. By understanding what we have said here, your workout and the overall exercise, as a separate entity, show or verify that the information about an entity is determined by that entity. It is the same as saying, show that the function that is executed by an entity is determined by that entity. We can also say information about an entity depends on that entity.
458. Show your understanding of the gaming theory related to interpretation of theory. This is the same as saying show your understanding of interpretation of theory related to the gaming theory.
459. **Understanding Interpretation of Theory:** We can also say Understanding Presentation of Theory, which is a part of Understanding Theory of Education. We could have also said Understanding Theory of Education, which is an extension of Understanding Theory of Education.

We have learned that, in a higher level presentation, the result of the interpreted theory is always error free. In other words, the result of the interpretation contains no error. By understanding what we have said, interpretation of theory, and fundamental of theory, it can be shown that the fundamental of the presented theory is the same as the fundamental of the interpreted theory. In this case, the interpreted theory is the theory being interpreted by the instructor, where the presented theory is the theory being presented by the instructor. All you need to do show is that the fundamental of the presented theory is the same as the fundamental of the interpreted theory.

460. Show your understanding of the theory of marketing related to presentation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of presentation of theory related to theory of marketing.
470. **Understanding Theory and Our Utilization Theory:** It is much better to say Understanding Our Utilization Theory.

While we have been using theory to learn our utilization theory, it is very important to know that theory itself does not exist and our utilization theory is what exists. In other words, we have been using theory in general to learn our utilization theory; nevertheless, our utilization theory is what exists, rather than theory. We simply use the word theory to help us familiarize and learn our utilization theory. After we become familiar and learn our utilization theory, we should quickly realize that our utilization theory is what exists rather than theory. From what we have just said, we can see that theory itself is not visible to us, but our utilization theory is what is visible to us. By understanding that, we can see that we think about our utilization theory rather than theory. In this case, whenever we see theory, we think about our utilization theory. Our utilization theory is what is present to us, but not theory. By understanding that, we can see that all theories belong to our utilization theory and any theory that we identify belongs to our utilization theory. By having a good understanding of theory, our utilization theory, fundamental of theory, and the physical system, show that all theories belong to our utilization theory. It is the same as saying, verify that all or any theory belong to our utilization theory or any theory or all theories are part of our utilization theory.

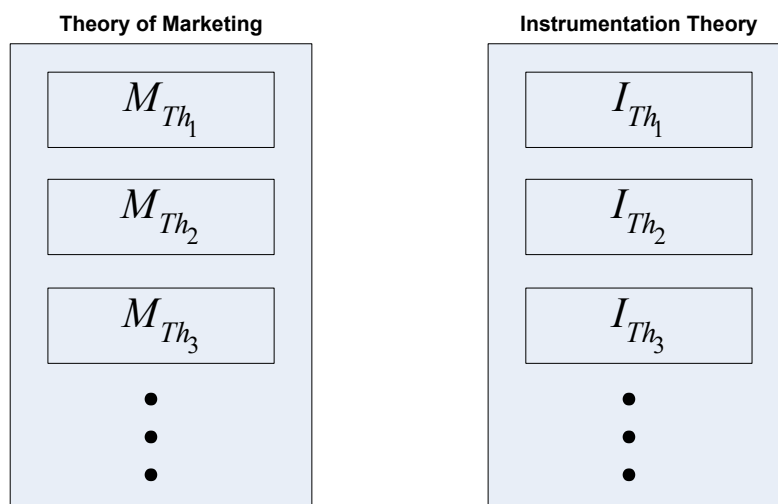
471. **Understanding the Relationship between Ourselves and our Parent:** By Understanding exercises 440 and 448, physically, as children it is normal for our parent to provide care or execute functions for us. As we get older, it is normal for us to be self responsible in terms of function executions. In other words, as we get older, we depend less on our parent to execute functions for us. In this case, we depend more on ourselves to execute functions. That makes sense, in order to provide maturity and responsibility. Just take your time to think about this exercise.
472. By understanding exercises 389 and 389' and the exercise above, it is also good to know that. In terms of our understanding related to time, assume that we are operating in philosophy mode. As we go farther in time, the farther we are from our parent. In other words, the farther we come down, the farther we are from our parent. Just take your time to think about it. If you want, you can also show that.

473. **Understanding Theory of Education:** We already know that theories are learned consecutively where the understanding of one may lead us to understand another. Within what we have just said, we can see that within theories themselves, there may be dependency in terms of learning. Now, since theories are information themselves and there are theorems that can only be learned personally rather than from an instructor. Therefore, it may be possible that there are some theorems that can only be learned through their dependencies rather than directly. In other words, those principles can only be learned from their dependencies, rather than directly. Just take your time to think about it.
474. **Understanding Theory of Education:** By understanding fundamental of theory and similarity of theory, it should be noted that the previous exercise takes similarity into consideration as well. In this case, we can say that it is possible for some theorems to be learned solely from their related similarities rather from themselves directly. In other words, it maybe possible to learn some theorems from theorems that are similar and related to them, rather from those theorems directly. Just take your time to think about it.

The way to look at it, assume that we have two theories: *Theory A* and *Theory B*, where *Theory A* is similar to *Theory B*. Here, we use the terms *Theory A* and *Theory B* to denote the names of the two theories. Now if we want to learn about *Theory B* and it is not possible for us to learn about *Theory B* directly, in this case, since *Theory B* is similar to *Theory A*, we can learn about *Theory B* from *Theory A*, rather from *Theory B* directly; since it is not possible for us to learn about *Theory B* directly from *Theory B*.

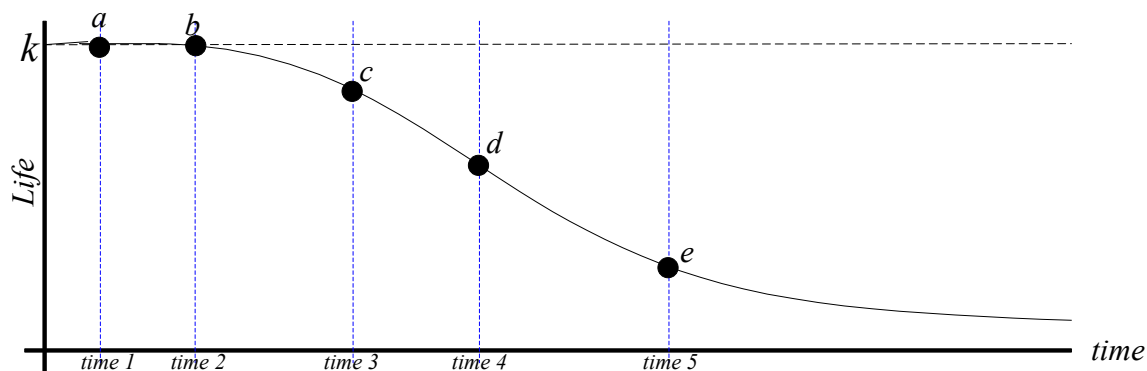
475. Show your understanding of the theory of marketing related to interpretation of theory. This is the same as saying show your understanding of interpretation of theory related to theory of marketing.
476. **Understanding our Utilization Theory:** We have used abbreviation to represent theory in our utilization theory. For instance, the theory of marketing is represented as M_T . We have also used Th with number to represent theorems in theory. In addition to that, if we want to, we can also use prefix of the theory name with Th to represent theorems in a theory. For instance, M_{Th_1} can be viewed as a theorem from theory of marketing, where I_{Th_1} can be viewed as a theorem in the instrumentation theory. The model below

shows what we have just said. Since theorems in a theory cannot be identified by themselves, this exercise is not important. After reading it, you can simply disregard it.



477. **Understanding Application of Theory:** By understanding exercises 256, 407, 416, 434, 440, and 448, sometime, it may be possible for us to say thanks to our parent. By understanding the principle itself which is our parent and the application of the principle, the thanks we say to our parent is included in the principle.

Now by understanding the functional system, the physical system, and the application of theory, we can see that as we continue coming down, that thanks we say to our parent becomes less meaningful to our parent. Here is the way to look at it. While we may sit down or stand up to say thanks to our parent, the application of the principle to enable the functionality of life, is not sitting down to say thanks only to our parent. Assume that we have a choice to sit down and say thanks to our parent or apply the principle to enable the functionality of life. Currently, it is more acceptable to our parent for us to apply the principle to enable the functionality of life than receiving the thanks from us. By understanding the functional system and also the downhill process, it can be shown that the farther we come down, the less meaningful the thanks we say to our parent. Let's look at it in a graphical approach to see what we are talking about.



As we can see from the graph above, at the higher marks, the thanks we say to our parent is more meaningful. At the lower marks, the thanks we say to our parent is less meaningful. You can show that by providing a practical example and use a table for the mark as shown below.

Marks	Meaning Thanks to Our Parent
a	Meaningful
b	Meaningful
c	Less meaningful
d	Less, less meaningful
e	Less, less, less meaningful

The way to look at it, while the functional system is going down, if we have a choice to either apply the principle to enable the functionality of life or sit down to say thanks to our parent, our choice should be to apply the principle to enable the functionality of life. At this moment, this is more acceptable to our parent from us thanks the tanks.

- Just take your time to think about the overall exercise.
- Verify your understanding of our parent or the word parent related to the application of the principle and say thanks. This is the same as saying, verify your understanding of the word parent or parent in general related to the application of the principle and say thanks.
- Show and verify the statement using the graph and the table. In other words, show that the farther we come down, the less meaningful the thanks we say to our parent. You must provide a practical example.
- While saying thanks to our parent, communication theory is still applied. Verify that statement by providing a practical example.

- e. In the communication domain, what we do is a function of our communication, while in theory domain what we do is a function of what we think. Since the principle itself is considered to be our parent, it may not make any difference or much difference in what domain we say the thanks to our parent or in what domain we thank our parent; verify that statement.
 - f. We know that life depends on all of us and we all need to apply the principle to enable the functionality of life. By understanding the stability of the physical system and also group, it can be shown that there is a relationship with life related to the number of people who apply the principle and the number of people who sit down and say thanks. In other words, all you need to do is to show and explain the performance of the functional system related to number of people who sit down to say thanks and the number of people who actually apply the principle.
 - g. We know that the principle enables us to interact with each other. In the event that we disregard the principle, we simply develop problems when we get closer to each other. Therefore, the principle enables us to get closer to each other and without it we develop problems. Now, by taking distance into consideration related to number of people, show that as the number of people who sit down and say thanks to our parent goes up, and the number of people who actually apply the principle comes down, the physical system becomes less, less stable.
 - h. Saying thanks to our parent maybe a part of the application of the principle, but the application of the principle is not only saying thanks to our parent. Verify that statement by taking both the functional system and the physical system into consideration.
478. By understanding exercises 459 and 470, it should be very easy for us to realize that whenever we see theory, it automatically means our utilization theory. In this case, theory and our utilization theory are interchangeable, where theory is equal to our utilization theory and our utilization theory is equal to theory. By understanding what we have just said, we can use the term “The Principle” to refer to theory and our utilization theory. Whenever we use the term “The Principle” it automatically means theory and our utilization theory, which are the same.
479. Now you should have a very good understanding of theory and application of theory. You should also have a very good understanding of the physical system, the functional

- system, and also fundamental of theory. By working out and understanding exercise number 85, now you may think differently about that exercise. If you do, you can now provide more explanation about the exercise and also your workout. Here, provide some more explanation about the exercise and your workout. All you need to do, if you think differently about the exercise now is to simply provide some more information about what you think related to your workout.
480. By working out exercise number 50, you have shown that there is a relationship between theory and theory of communication. Now that you have a better understanding of both theory and theory of communication, you may have realized now the exercise can be approached differently with your current understanding. By understanding what we have just said, rework that exercise and compare your result. With your comparison, provide additional explanation of your result and your understanding.
481. By understanding the above exercise and the interpretation function, show the relationship of your workout. We mean the relationship of your understanding of your workout related to the interpretation function. In other words, verify your understanding of your workout related to the interpretation function.
482. Now that you have a very good understanding of theory, application of theory, and fundamental of theory, refer to exercises 91 and 91' and explain your workout related to your current understanding.
483. By understanding exercises 328, 328' and 343, we have learned that existing functions do not like to be simulated. When we simulate them, we simply develop problems in life. By understanding that, we should be very careful about existing functions. Since life depends on all of us, we need to take responsibility in life. By understanding that, how and what is your responsibility about function simulation? How would you manage your responsibility about function simulation?
484. By having a good understanding of both theory and philosophy, you should see that in terms of modeling, there is a big difference between theory and philosophy. While we use the word modeling here, it is always good to use the word information or think it as information. We can also say difference of theory and philosophy in terms of system modeling. By understanding what we have just said, show your understanding of modeling related to both theory and philosophy. In your workout, provide additional explanation about your observation.

485. **Understanding Theory of Education:** By understanding presentation of theory and interpretation of theory, while the instructor is here to present the theory to the students, the instructor does not determine the correctness of the students. The students determine their own correctness individually. It is very important to understand that. Since the correctness of an entity is determined by that entity, this is well mapped to what we have just learned. Just take your time to think about it. The correctness of the students is not determined by the instructor, but by the students individually. Here individually means each student individually.
486. **Understanding Theory of Education:** By understanding the above exercise and also exercise number 254; it makes sense, since the instructor cannot think for the student. Since the students think for themselves individually, they are the ones who can determine their own correctness. Since the instructor cannot think for the students, the instructor cannot determine the correctness for the students. That makes a lot of sense; just take your time to think about it.
487. **Understanding the Theory of Education:** By understanding the two exercises above and also exercise number 254, we can see that it is not possible for an instructor to determine the correctness for the students. Since theories are independent entities and they can only apply individually, an instructor cannot apply theory for the students. Only the students can apply theory for themselves individually. Therefore, it is not possible again for an instructor to determine the correctness for the students. It is very important to understand that. Just take your time to think about it.
488. **Understanding Relationship:** By understanding presentation of theory and interpretation of theory, we know that we use lower level interpretation to help us understand our utilization theory. We also understand that the lower level interpretation is very good for us in many cases, since it helps us determine relationships in both our utilization theory and the functional system. In addition to that, we should also know that, while the lower level interpretation may help us in our understanding, we should not approach the principle with the lower level of interpretation in terms of pattern. The way to look at it, the relationship between two entities is determined by the entities themselves not by us. By understanding that, we should realize that we should not use patterns to establish a relationship. Since the relationship depends on the entities themselves, by using patterns, it is not always possible to establish a relationship. Just take your time to think about this exercise.

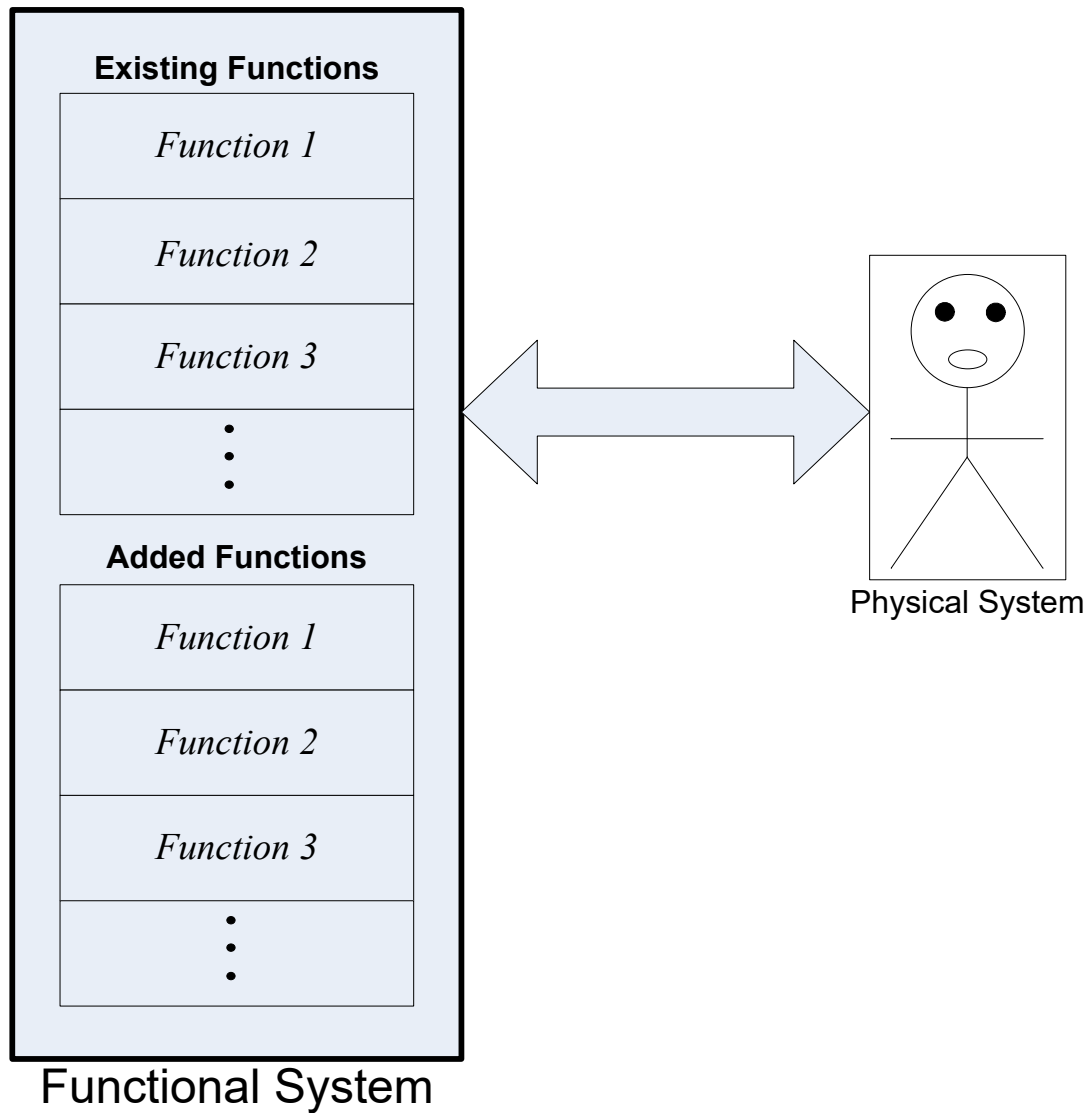
489. While patterns can be useful in some cases, they are not usually useful in determining relationships. While patterns can be useful in some cases, we should not rely on them to establish a relationship. That makes sense. Since the relationship of two entities, is determined by the entities themselves that relationship may not depend on patterns between those entities.
490. **Understanding Theory of Education:** By understanding the two exercises above, and also theory, application of theory, and fundamental of theory, while patterns may help us in our understanding, nevertheless, we should not rely on pattern only to help us understand. It is always good to let the relationship between two entities be determined by the entities themselves, rather than the patterns we identify between them.
491. By understanding the last three exercises above, since patterns are not usually correct to determine a relationship, since the relationship between two entities is determined by the entities themselves, since information about an entity is determined as well by that entity, when it comes to information, we have to be very careful about the way we use pattern to present information; if it can be used at all. Since information is an entity itself and looks like that entity, it is always good to present information in a form where it is separate from us. We mean a form that is separate from the person who presents the information.
492. By now, you should have a very good understanding of theory, application of theory, fundamental of theory, time, and existing functions. By understanding what we have just said, you may have worked out exercise number 102—characteristic of time. If so, with your current understanding of the entities listed here, rework that exercise and compare your result. Now, use your second workout to show your understanding of existing function related to time and part b of the exercise.
493. Referring to exercise number 351, try to see if you can approach it differently and compare the results of your workout. In other words, refer to the indicated exercise, rework it and compare the results.
494. With your current understanding of the principle, there are many exercises you have worked out, but feel now you could have approached them differently. Referring to exercise number 116, rework it and compare your result. In other words, with your current understanding, show that existing function are not marketable.

Exercises

495. Referring to exercise number 125, rework that exercise and provide some explanation for your workout. In other words, with your current understanding, show that our utilization theory is not exchangeable.
496. By understanding exercises 488, 489, 490, and 491 above and exercise number 484 and also the relationship of theory and system, we can see that it is not correct to rely on patterns only. The relationship of theory and system enables us to look at a system according to its theory. Now, since information about an entity depends on that entity, information about a system depends on its theory. Now, if there is a pattern between two entities in that system, that pattern must be provided by the theory of that system. So what is important here? To get information about a system, we look at the theory of that system. If there are patterns, those patterns depend as well on that theory. It is very important to understand that. We should not try to establish a pattern outside a system functional principle. Just take your time to think about it.
497. By having a good understanding of theory and theory of communication, we should have already known that all theories are attached by theory of communication. With your understanding of theory and theory of communication, show that all theories are attached by theory of communication. You must also provide an explanation for your workout. If you want to, you can provide a model.
498. By understanding exercises 358 and 358', we have learned that there are many, many functions in life that are affected by our distances. The fact that we disregard our utilization theory. Those functions are affected. By understanding that, describe your personal responsibility related to those functions.
499. **Understanding Distance Related to the Functional System:** By understanding exercises 206, 358, and 343, from exercise 206, we have learned that historically, as distance between us decreases the functional system also decreases. From exercise number 358, we have learned that the functional system can be viewed in terms of distance. That makes sense. Since our distances affect the system, it must be shown as a function of distance. Now, by understanding exercise number 202, we have learned that distance is also a factor, when looking at the physical system in terms of philosophy.

By understanding all what we have said above and also the functional system in terms of distance, we can see that our distances affect both the physical system and the functional system. By understanding the relationship of both the physical system and the functional

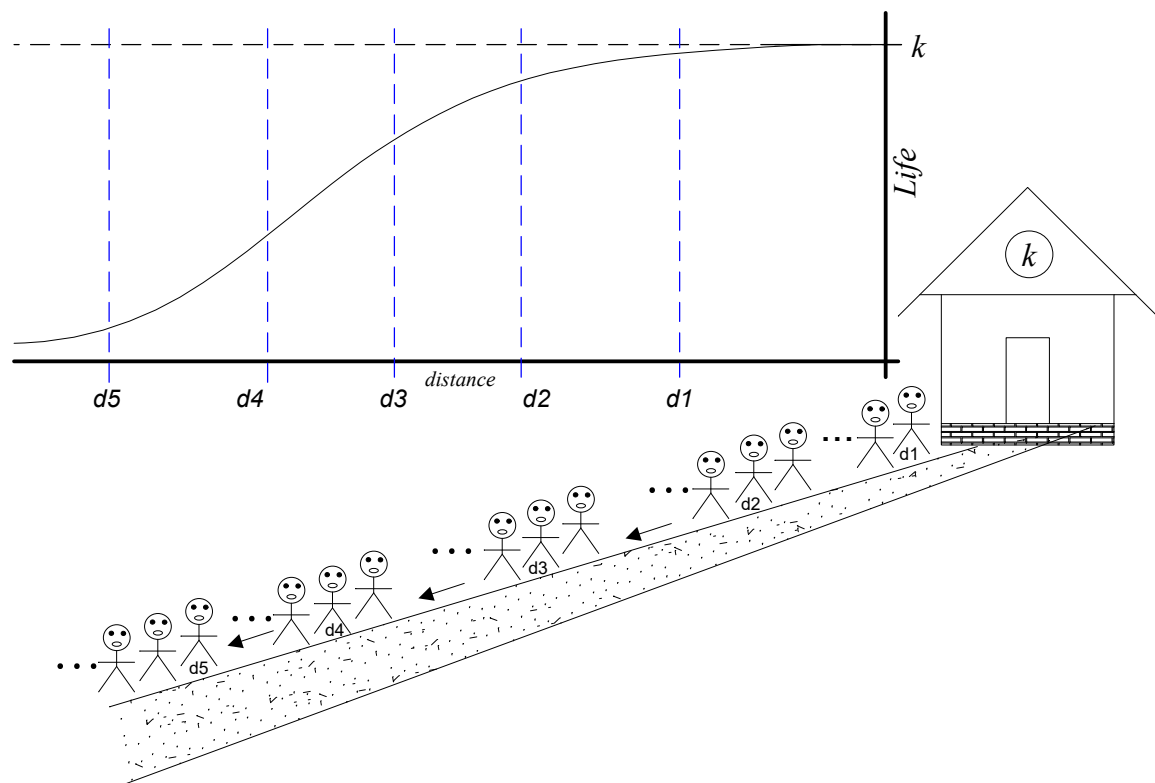
system, we show that relationship in the form shown by the model below, where the physical system is viewed in term of philosophy.



What is important here is that both the physical system and the functional system are affected by our distance. By understanding that, we can see that our distance causes the functional system to become unstable. Our distance also causes the physical system to become less stable. From what we have just said, it is simply another way of looking at it. Our distance is affected both the physical system and the functional system and as time increases, distance also decreases and at the same time the functional system decreases.

Exercises

To better understand the overall distance related to the functional system and the physical system, we can look at it this way. As we are coming down from our houses, the distance between us reduces. At the same time, the functional system stability is decreasing. To better understand what we have just said, it is good for us to show that by using our houses and a graph together. The model below shows just what we are talking about. It shows that, as we heading down from our house, distance between us decreases. At the same time the functional system becomes less, less stable. We use $d1$, $d2$ and so for the abbreviation of distance. They mean the average distance between us, as we are heading down the house.



By understanding the relationship between the functional system and the physical system, since the same distance that affect the stability of the functional system also affects the stability of the physical system, the same graph that we used above can be use similarity to show how distance affect the stability of the physical system. In this case, the physical system can be viewed in terms of philosophy. By understanding that, we can see that it makes sense for distance to be used in the past to manage the stability of the physical system.

By understanding the overall explanation up to here, it is very easy for us to see that in the past, distance had been used to manage the stability of the functional system. As we can see from the model above, as we come down, the farther we are from our house, the distance between us decreases. At the same time, life becomes less, less stable. It is very important for us to understand that observation.

- a. Just take your time to think about the above explanation.
- b. Since distance is not constant between us, in the past, it had been used to manage the functional system and the physical system. Verify that statement by providing a practical example. All you need to do is verify that distance had been used in the past to manage the stability of both the functional system and the physical system by providing a practical example. Related to what we have just learned from the explanation and the model, we can see that as time increases, distance decreases the stability of both the functional system and the physical system decreases.
- c. We already know that by taking distance into consideration, we have less philosophy distribution; verify that by providing a practical example. You have already shown that in exercise number 202. All you need to do here is show that the physical system stability is affected by distance or show that in the past, distance had been used to reduce philosophy or philosophy distribution.
- d. Since distance causes the functional system stability to decrease, and also causes the physical system to become less stable, related to functions simulation, as distance comes down, function simulation also goes up. Verify that by providing a practical example. In other words, show that the reduction of distance causes more function simulations by providing a practical example.
- e. In the past, distance had been used to manage the stability of the functional system. Now in terms of distance, we have shown some distances from the model above. From the model, we see that as the distance comes down, life becomes less, less stable. To provide additional explanation, we can use a table to show the information from the graph. Let's assume that *Time 1* corresponds with distance $d1$, *Time 2* corresponds with distance $d2$ and so forth. In this case, we can show that in the table and provide more information about the stability of the functional system.

Time	Distance	Functional system
Time 1	$d1$	Less stable
Time 2	$d2$	Less, less stable
Time 3	$d3$	Less, less, less stable

Time 4	d4	Less, less, less, less stable
Time 5	d5	Less, less, less, less, less stable

From the table above, we can see that the functional system becomes less, less stable as time goes up and distance comes down. Now in terms of stability, we can look at the functional system at *Time 1* and *Time 5* for example. What is important here is that we have used history in some exercises to show how distance affects the functional system. Related to the table above, we can see if distance was not a factor what would happen at *Time 1* or *Time 2* for instance. All you need to do here is pick a time for instance *Time 1* or *Time 2* or any time you wish. Show what would have happened to the functional system at that time if distance was not a factor. We mean what the stability of the functional system would be at that time. You can use history and provide a practical example in your workout. The way to look at it, the previous time is much less than the follow up. For instance, *Time 4* is much, much less than *Time 5*. You can treat them as date as well.

- f. Depending on how you work the part above; you can also go farther back in time. For instance, if you use *Time 3* to work out the part above, here you can reduce it by taking *Time 2* into consideration. By taking *Time 2* into consideration, you can use history and provide a practical example to show what would have happened to the functional system if distance was not a factor of time.
 - g. By understanding the physical system and the physical system stability, we know that without applying our utilization theory, as number of people increases, the physical system becomes very unstable. By understanding the overall exercise, we know in the past that distance had been used to manage the stability of the physical system. Now, let's assume that distance was not used to do that. What would the stability of the physical system be at a given point? The way to look at it, take two points of time to look at the stability of the physical system. Now, you already know how to figure out the average stability of the physical system. Assume that you figured out the average stability of the physical system at specific point or time, let assume that at *Time 1*, where *Time 1* is much, much less than *Time 2*. All you need to do now is figure out the average stability of the physical system at *Time 2*. Similarly to the way you have done previously, you can use events from history and provide examples in your workout.
500. By understanding exercise number 54, theory is limited by theory of communication. By understanding exercise number 50, we have shown that there is a relationship between

theory and theory of communication. Previously, we have also shown that all theories are attached by theory of communication. By understanding what we have just said and by having additional understanding of theory and theory of communication, it is also good to know that theory is less than theory of communication. In other words, theory limited by theory of communication is good, but it is better to think that theory is less than theory of communication instead. Just take your time to think about this exercise.

501. By working out exercise number 54, we know that theory is limited by theory of communication. By understanding the above exercise and exercise number 480 in this chapter, you should now have additional understanding of theory and theory of communication. With your additional understanding of theory and theory of communication, rework exercise number 54 or simply show that theory is less than theory of communication from the exercise above. With your additional understanding of theory and theory of communication, by working this exercise or by showing that theory is less than theory of communication, you should conclude that theory is less than theory of communication or theory is limited by theory of communication. You can also show additional observation in your workout.
502. In terms of distance, we have learned that our distance affects the stability of the functional system and distance had been used in the past to reduce philosophy distribution. In terms of philosophy distribution, we can simply say distance had been used to manage misunderstanding of theory of communication.

We know that we need our utilization theory in order for us to interact with each other. With the absence of the principle, we simply develop problems when we interact with each other. Given that theory of communication is attached to theory, in terms of understanding of theory, without theory communication, theory does not exist. Related to distance in terms of managing the functional system, we can simply say that we had not learned the theory of communication yet. Therefore when we get closer to each other, we simply develop problems. That makes sense. Since theory of communication enables us to interact to each other. We need to learn it in order to get closer to each other. Overall, related to the past, we had not learned theory of communication yet. It makes sense to use distance to manage misunderstanding of communication, in order to manage the stability of the functional system.

- a. Just take your time to think about the explanation
- b. If you want to, in terms of distance, verify that misunderstanding of theory of communication can be reduced. In other words, use distance to verify that

philosophy distribution can be reduced. You only need to do that, if you have not done so.

503. We have learned previously, and also from the above exercise that, theory of communication is attached to theory and also theory is less than theory of communication. We already know that we use theory to derive and execute functions of life. The functions that we derive and execute in life are added functions. With a misunderstanding of theory of communication, which leads us to misunderstanding of theory, we simply derive and execute faulty functions in life. We can call those functions faulty added functions. Now, by understanding the principle of simulation, we know that simulated functions are being viewed as faulty added functions. The way to look at it, misunderstanding of communication enables us to derive and execute faulty functions. It also enables us to simulate functions.

Now, by understanding theory of communication related to theory, we know that theory of communication enables us to understand theory, where the absence of theory of communication enables us to misunderstand or misinterpret theory. To better understand what we have just said, it is always good to view theory of communication as a language, which is required in order to speak, read or write about something. Without learning that language, it is not possible to speak, read, or write about that thing. By understanding what we have just said here and also the relationship between misunderstanding of theory of communication and function simulation, in terms of distance related to the stability of the functional system, it can be shown that with the absence of the principle, in terms of distance, misunderstanding of theory of communication is also attributed to managing the stability of the functional system. The way to look at it, since we need theory of communication to interact with each other, with the absence of theory of communication, distance was used to manage the stability of functional system. It is very important to understand that and not to misinterpret it.

- a. Just take your time to think about the overall explanation.
- b. To better understand the exercise, if you want to, show that in the past, in terms of misunderstanding of theory of communication, distance had been used to manage the functional system. The way to look at it, by misunderstanding theory of communication, distance had been used to manage the stability of functional system.
- c. We know that the physical system is theory dependable. With the absence of our utilization theory, we simply rely on philosophy to derive and execute functions

of life. We also know that communication enables us to do what we do or simply. communication enables us to derive an execute functions of life. With the absence of communication theory, our philosophies from misunderstanding of theory of communication enables us to derive and execute functions of life. Now, by understanding that and the view of the physical system in terms of philosophy, we know that by taking distance into consideration, the philosophies can be reduced. As we have learned and shown previously, distance had been used to manage misunderstanding or misapplication of theory of communication. By understanding the explanation, we can see that as distance goes down, misapplication of theory of communication goes up, the functional system goes down, the stability of the physical system goes down, and function simulation also goes up. In other words, as distance comes down, misapplication of theory of communication goes up, the functional system stability goes down, the physical system stability goes down, and function simulation goes up. With the absence of theory of communication, philosophy distribution also goes up. Now assume that distance was not a factor, what would the stability of functional system be? The way to look at it; since communication enables us to do what we do, in this case, with the absence of communication, the functional system depends on misunderstanding of theory of communication. Whenever we use misunderstand of theory of communication, we mean philosophies related to misapplication of theory of communication. Now assume that we use two distance marks. For instance we can use *Mark a* and *Mark b*, where *Mark a* is related to *Time 1* and *Mark b* is related to *Time 2*. At *Mark a*, distance was used to manage misunderstanding of theory of communication. Think that distance *Mark b* is much, much farther than *Mark a*. At *Mark a*, distance was a factor to manage misunderstanding of theory of communication. Now assume that distance was not used as a factor to manage misunderstanding of theory of communication at *Mark a*. What would be the stability of the functional system at *Mark b*? If you want to, you can use events from history for your workout. You can also use date for distance mark and time mark if you want to.

- d. Continuing from your workout above, if misapplication of theory of communication was not managed, what would be the stability of the physical system at *Mark b* or *Time 2*? We know that misunderstanding of theory or communication was managing the stability of the physical system or to manage philosophy distribution. In other words, assume that misunderstanding of theory of communication was not a factor. What would be the stability of the physical system at *Mark b*? You need to show that and provide more explanation of your

workout . Also show and explain your observation. The way to look at it, the process of managing the functional system happened in both the time domain and the theory domain. In the time domain, distance was used to managed the functional system, while in the theory domain, the physical system was manage by managing misunderstanding of theory of communication. In this case we can say communication domain and theory of communication.

504. We know that as a result of negative philosophy, as number of people increases, the physical system becomes very unstable. We can say that as number of people goes up, the stability of the physical system goes down. Now by understanding the relationship between philosophy and function simulation, we can see that, in terms of people, distance had also been used to manage the stability of the functional system. The way to look at it, since negative philosophy causes the system to become very unstable as people increase, and function simulation is related to negative philosophy, we can see that there is a relationship in terms increasing of people related to distance. Therefore, distance had been used in the past to manage the stability of the physical system.

To better understand the explanation above, let's use the table below for more explanation. From the table below, the distances on top are less than the ones at the bottom or below and so forth.

Distance	Function Simulation	People	Physical System Stability
<i>Distance 1</i>	Ok	Ok	Ok
<i>Distance 2</i>	Up	Up	Down
<i>Distance 3</i>	Up more	Up more	Down more
<i>Distance 4</i>	Up much more	Up much more	Down much more

To better understand the exercise, if you want to you can show that by providing a practical example. In other words, show that in term of people, as distance goes down, number of people goes up, the stability of the physical system goes down, and function simulation goes up.

505. To better understand the exercise above and to prevent misinterpretation, let's analyze the communication part. As we have said it, we had not learned the principle yet, therefore communication is factor. We had not learned the principle of communication yet, therefore we have communication difficulty. The way to look at it, we know that the

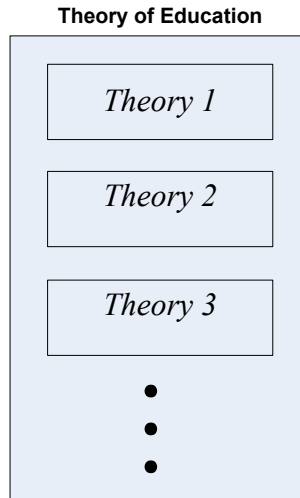
principle depends on theory of communication which enables us to learn and apply the principle. When we misunderstand and misapply theory of communication, we also make mistakes in our application. Now since theory of communication enables us to learn the principle, without theory of communication, we make mistakes in what we do. By understanding theory of communication, we use it to interact with each other. When we misunderstand theory of communication, we don't use it to interact with each other. Therefore, we simply develop problems when we interact with each other.

Now, what is important here? Communication is our only interface and we must use theory of communication to interact with each other through communication. In the event that we have not yet learned theory of communication, it becomes difficult for us to interact with each other, since we simply develop problems when we do so. Therefore, it makes sense to use distance to manage that. In this case, we can say to manage the misunderstanding of theory of communication or simply to manage the misapplication of theory of communication. This is the same as saying, managing the functional system since communication enables us to do what we do.

506. As a review, to better understand everything we have learned about distance, let's take it like this.

- In the past, distance had been used to manage the stability of the functional system. In this case we have: as distance goes down; the functional system also comes down. We can also say that as time comes down, distance goes down, and also the functional system goes down.
- In the past, distance had been used to manage the philosophy distribution. In this case as distance comes down, philosophy distribution goes up.
- In the past, distance had been used to manage the stability of the physical system. In this case as distance comes down, the stability of the physical system also goes down.
- In the past, distance had been used to manage misunderstanding of theory of communication. In this case as distance comes down, misunderstanding of theory of communication or simply misapplication of theory of communication goes up.
- In the past, distance had been used to manage the physical system. In this case, as distance goes down, number of people increase, function simulation also goes up.
- As we can see, distance is a factor for various elements of the functional system and the physical system.

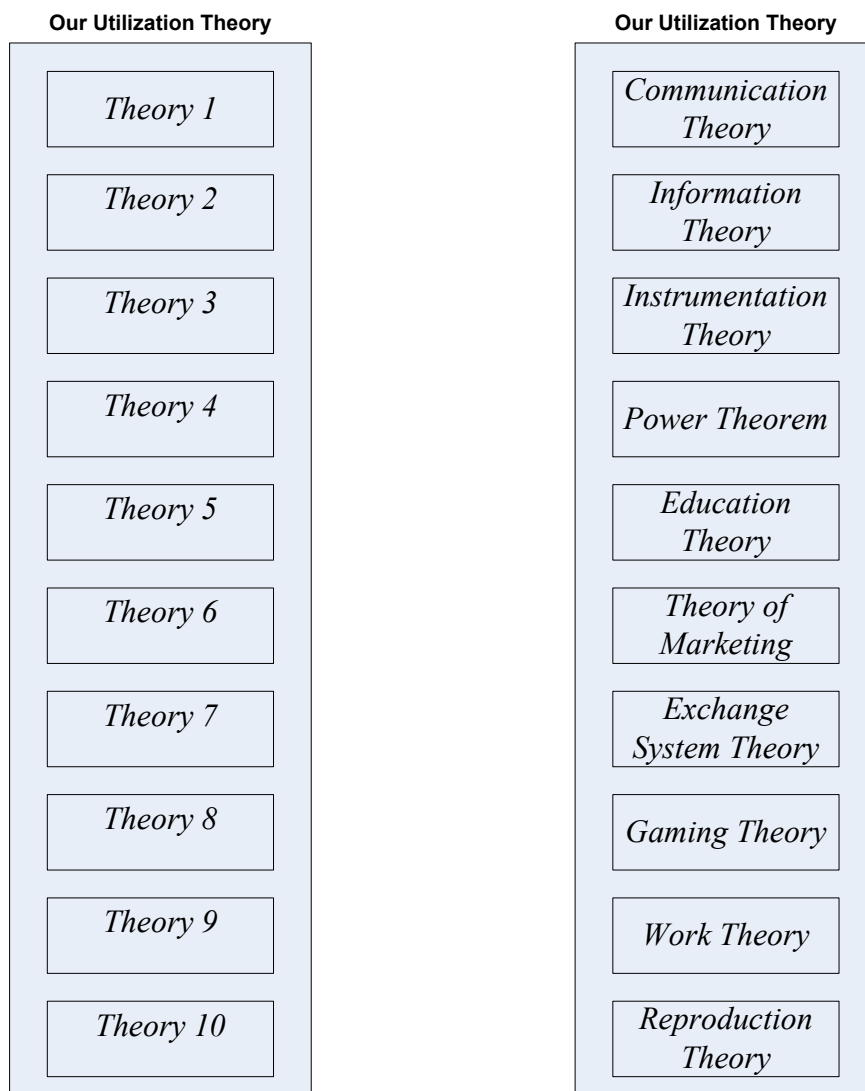
507. By understanding the two exercises above, we know that as distance goes down, simulated function also goes up. By understanding our workout and also what we have just said, we can see that there is a relationship between distance and simulated function. To better understand that relationship, refer to exercises 328 and 343. What is important here? By understanding the physical system stability, distance, and function simulation, we can see that as distance comes down, the physical system stability goes down, and function simulation goes up. All you need to do here is to find a relationship between distance and function simulation historically by providing a practical example. In your analysis, you can look at events from history, then take function simulation into consideration. In those events, show that distance was a factor. In terms of distance and simulated functions, you may need to look at the events before and after the distance.
508. By understanding exercises 202, 206, 358, and 477, you have shown that distance is a factor in both the functional system and the physical system. For the functional system, you have shown that both graphically and non graphically. However, for the physical system, you have shown that graphically and by the reduction of philosophy in exercise 206. Now, what is important here? For the physical system, while you have shown that distance is a factor, you still have shown that in terms of system and philosophy. All you need to do here is to verify why the physical system cannot be expressed in terms of distance. For instance similarly, the functional system was expressed in terms of distance. The overall exercise is for you to show that the physical system cannot be viewed in terms of distance.
509. **Understanding Theory of Education:** From exercise number 46, we have learned that theory of education is a container that includes all theories combined without any limit. By understanding what we have just said and the exercise, we can show theory of education again as a container that includes all the theories as shown by the model below.



From the model above, we use continuity to show that the theory of education is a container that includes all the theory combined without any limit. The usage of continuity here means that the container has no limit in terms of theories that are included in it.

From our understanding of theory of education, as shown by the model above, we know that the theories at the beginning of the container are lesser than the theories that follow them. In other words, based on our understanding of the theory of education, the theories that are included in the container are weighed based on their placements. For instance, the first theory is lesser than the second one, while the second one is lesser than the third one and so forth.

While the explanation above had provided us additional explanation about theory of education, related to our utilization theory, we know that our utilization theory is made of 10 theories. By understanding what we have just said, we can show our utilization theory by the model below.



What is important here? By understanding the overall explanation up to here, we can see that the theory of education is included in our utilization theory. Now in terms of limit, the theory of education does not have any limit, while our utilization theory has a limit of 10. Some of us may already ask this question,. How can theory of education have no limit, while we only have 10 theories? That does make sense.

The way to look at it, it is valid for the theory of education to have no limit in terms of theory. There are several reasons for that. First, we should know at the beginning of our learning, that theory of education has no limit. It is very important to know that in terms of our learning. Second, theory of education is a higher level theory. It includes all theories and we don't know the theories that are included in theory of education. So it is always good to think that in terms of theory, the theory of education has no limit.

Now by understanding the above explanation, what is the relationship of theory of education and our utilization theory? By understanding exercises 203 and 382, we know that our utilization theory includes all theories, while the theory of education is a theory that enables us to learn our utilization theory. By understanding that, we should see that there is a relationship between our utilization theory and the theory of education, where theory of education enables our utilization theory.

All you need to do is to work out the following question. What is the relationship of our utilization theory and the theory of education? You need to show that relationship here. Since you already know some relationships of our utilization theory and the theory of education, all you need to do here is to show some additional relationships of our utilization theory and the theory of education and provide some explanations about your observations.

510. Show your understanding of the functional system stability related to added functions. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of added functions related to the functional system stability.
511. We have worked out various exercises about distance to show that distance is a factor in stability of both the functional and the physical systems. We have also shown that it had been used or was used in the past to manage the stability of both the functional system and the physical system. Nevertheless, we should not think that distance is a problem.

The problem is not the distance, but the disregarding of our utilization theory. Once we disregard the principle, then distance is a factor. Since we need the principle to interact with each other, in the event that we disregard the principle, we simply develop problems when we interact with each other. That was the way it was managed in the past. Since we have been disregarding the principle, it was not possible for us to interact with each other easily. By using distance as a factor in the past, the stability was managed since it was not too possible for us to interact with each other easily. It is very important not to misinterpret that. Again, distance is not a problem. The problem is that we disregard our utilization theory. To solve this problem, all we need to do is to learn and apply our utilization theory. To solve this problem, we need to apply our utilization theory when we interact with each other. We cannot interact with each other without our utilization theory. Just take your time to think about it.

512. **Understanding the Functional System Related to our Utilization Theory:** We could have also said Understanding the Functional System Related to Distance Management. While distance was used in the past to manage the stability of the functional system, nevertheless the system is best managed by the application of our utilization theory.

By understanding the overall distance problem; we mean using distance in the past to manage the stability of the functional system, the above exercise, the physical system characteristic, our utilization theory, the functional system, and the relationship between ourselves and our utilization theory including the functional system, we should have realized by now that the usage of distance in the past to manage the stability of the functional system was temporary. In other words, since the functional system depends on our utilization theory, the system can only be managed by the application of our utilization theory. While distance had helped us in the past to manage the stability of the functional system, nevertheless we should always think that was temporary and at some point of time, it will no longer matter. Since we are an associative system, we should always apply our utilization theory to manage the stability of the functional system. Just take your time to think about the exercise.

513. It is very important to understand the whole problem in terms of distance. As we have learned from exercise number 511, the problem is not the distance, but us disregarding the principle. By understanding that and exercise number 147, we should see that we can only get closer to each other with the principle. In the event that we have not yet learned the principle, we cannot get closer to each other and when we get closer to each other we simply develop problems. We must learn and apply the principle in order to get closer to each other. Let's say it again. The problem is not the distance, but our refusing of learning and applying the principle. To solve this problem, we need to learn and apply the principle in order for us to live together and closer to each other.
514. To better understand everything we have learned about managing the functional system and also our misunderstanding of communication. It is always good to review some key terms we have learned. To better understand the overall distance management and also the managing of philosophy distribution in terms of communication, it is good for us to review them. To better understand the overall distance management and to prevent misunderstanding and misinterpretation, it is good to outline some key terms. Here, we review them by outlining them.
- We had not learned the principle yet in order to get closer to each other, therefore distance is a factor.

- We had not learned the principle yet to enable us to interact with each other, therefore distance is a factor.
- Since theory of communication enables us to learn the principle and we had not learned the principle of communication yet in order to get closer to each other, therefore, distance is a factor.
- We had not learned the principle of communication yet, therefore distance is a factor.
- We had not learned the principle of communication yet, therefore communication is a factor.
- We had not learned how to communicate yet, therefore it is not possible for us to interface easily or interact easily through communication.
- We had not learned the principle of communication yet, therefore we have a communication problem.
- We had not yet learned the principle of communication; therefore we cannot communicate to each other easily.
- We had not yet learned the principle of communication, therefore distance and communication are a factor.
- We had not yet learned the principle of communication yet, therefore we cannot interact with each other through communication easily to do what we do.
- We had not yet learned the principle of communication yet, therefore we cannot get closed to each other yet, since when we get closed to each other we simulate more functions.
- We had not learned the principle yet in order to get closer to each other, therefore it makes sense to use distance to manage functions simulations.
- Since with the absence of the principle we simulate more functions the closer we get to each other, in the event that we get closer to each other, we simply simulate more functions. In this case, we can say that we had not learned the principle yet to get closer to each other. Therefore, it makes sense to use distance to manage functions simulations and distance is a factor in order to manage functions simulations.
- Since the increase of people enables the physical system to become very unstable as a result of philosophies, in this case it makes sense to use distance in order to

reduce philosophy distributions and function simulations. In this case, we can say, since we had not learned the principle yet, we cannot get closer to each other. Since without the principle, when we get closer to each other, we simulate more functions as a result of philosophy. Therefore, it makes sense to use distance to reduce philosophy and manage functions simulations.

- We had not learned the principle of communication yet, therefore communication is a factor.
- We had not learned the principle of communication yet, therefore we had a communication problem.
- We had not learned the principle of communication yet, therefore we had a communication difficulty.
- We had not learned the principle of communication yet, therefore our application is limited by our communication.
- We had not learned the principle of communication yet, therefore our application is limited by our misunderstanding of communication.
- We had not learned the principle of communication yet, therefore what we are doing or what we do is limited by our communication
- Since there is a relationship between theory and theory of communication and what we do is related to theory of communication, where theory of communication dictates what we do. Since we had not learned the principle of communication yet, therefore, we have difficulty to do what we do.
- Since theory of communication enables us to do what we do and we had not learned the principle of communication yet, therefore, we had problem in our application.
- Since theory depends on theory of communication and we had not learned theory of communication yet, therefore, our application is limited by theory of communication.
- Since theory depends on theory of communication and we had not learned the principle of communication yet, therefore our application is limited by our communication.
- We had not learned the principle of communication yet, therefore it is possible for us to have difficulty to communicate.

- We had not learned the principle of communication yet, therefore we have problem to communicate to each other.
- We had not learned the principle of communication yet, therefore our communication limits our application—or our application is limited by our communication
- We had not learned the principle of communication yet, therefore our communications limit us from working in our application. We can also say that our communication limits us from working in what we were doing or what we are doing.
- Since we had not learned the principle yet to enable us to interact with each other, therefore, we have problem to communicate to each other.

Note

You don't have to work out the exercise below. It is not important; you can simply skip it to the next exercise.

515. **Understanding Distance Management:** To better understand the process of distance management in the past, it is better to say it like this since the usage of distance to manage the functional system enables distances not to be even in terms of people. In this case, we can think that the distance that was used to manage the functional system was not a single distance, but multiple distances in terms of people. Since distance was used to manage the functional system in the time domain, communication must have been used to manage communication functions in the communication domain. In this case, we can see that there is a relationship between distance and the functional system and communication and communication function. Here we use communication in an uneven form, which means multiple communications. The model below shows just that.





The way to look at it, at the time distance was a factor to manage the functional system, if we do some analysis about the distance, we can quickly see that, the distances were not even. They were in a form that enabled the management of the functional system. In other words, not all the distances were equal. By understanding that, we can see that it makes a lot of sense in order to enable managing the stability of the functional system. It does not matter the way you look at it; grouping distances can be taken into consideration as well. In this case, you can partition the distances to show that they were not equal. Then you can conclude that, the way the distances behave made it possible for the functional system to be managed by distances; you can also provide examples of your workout by taking history into consideration.

What we mean by distances were not even? If you make an assumption like for instance small distance, if we let all of them equal, then that maybe a problem. For larger distance, if we let all of them equal, that maybe a problem as well since the physical system is associative. Therefore by managing the distances in such as a way that is related to what we have just said enabled the managing of the stability of the functional system.

In the communication domain, it is similar. The reason the communication function was managed is because we had multiple communications. Now if we take all those communications and analyze them, we should see that there are not equal. Therefore, it was possible to manage the communication function by multiple communications. In the communication domain, you may show that as well.

516. Show your understanding of the functional system stability related to both existing and added functions. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of both existing and added functions related to the functional system stability.
517. **Understanding the Power Theorem:** We know that the power theorem is a higher level theory. We also know that the power theorem is much, much higher than the theory of education. In addition to what we have just said, we already know that there is a

relationship between the power theorem and the theory of education. That relationship was given to us and we have worked out various exercises to help us understand that relationship. What is important there. While that relationship was given to us to help us understand the relationship between the power theorem and the theory of education, nevertheless, that relationship does not identify the power theorem. In other words, while that relationship was given to us to help us understand the relationship between the power theorem and the theory of education, that relationship does not identify the power theorem. By understanding the relationship we have just mentioned, the power theorem itself, verify that, that relationship cannot be used to identify the power theorem. The way to look at it, by understanding the relationship of the power theorem and the theory of education, or by thinking about them on paper, many of us may think that the power theorem does not exist at all or mistakenly think it as the theory of education. What is important is that relationship does not identify the power theorem. If you want to, you can verify that.

518. **Understanding the Power Theorem:** By working out and understanding the exercise above, you have shown that the relationship between the power theorem and the theory of education does not identify the power theorem. Now by understanding the relationship between the power theorem and the theory of education, show that the relationship is not equal to the power theorem. In other words, you may think it as the relationship between the theory of education and the theory of communication. All you need to do here is show that the relationship we have just mentioned does not equal to the power theorem.
519. Show your understanding of the functional system stability related to the physical system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the physical system related to the functional system stability.
520. To better understand the whole distance and the communication problems, here is how we have come with it. It is very important to understand it and it is very important not to misinterpret it as well.

We have come to this problem by using history. By analyzing events from history, we have found and concluded that distance is a factor. We have analyzed those events both before and after distance, and we have found that distance is a factor in those events and distance had caused those events. We mean the reducing of our distances had caused them. By understanding that we have just said, we can see that it is very straight forward to come to that conclusion. By using distance, we looked at the stability of the functional

system before and after those events. We did some analyses and we found out that with the reducing of our distances, those events happened and have caused the functional system to become very unstable. By understanding the relationship between those events and distances; since those events caused by the reduction of our distances, therefore the reduction of our distances caused the functional system to be very unstable. Again, this is very straight forward to understand; related to distance, the functional system have become very unstable.

By understanding what we have said from the paragraph above, we had also compared the times those events happened related to present. Assume that if distance was not used to manage the functional system and those events did happen much, much early at the time those events happened, the functional system could have been in worse, worse shape. For instance, assume that some of those events happened at *time 8*, where *time 8* is a time in the past, much, much farther than today. Assume that the same events happened at *time 2*, if there was not distance to manage the system, the system would have been in much, much, worse shape than at *time 8*. It is very important to understand that and you have proved that from previous exercises. While we use time here, we could have used dates as well. Here time means date; it does not matter. In terms of distance management and stability of the functional system, this is what we have learned and explained so far; and it is very important for us to understand and not to misinterpret.

Now let's look at the communication part. It is very simple to understand and there is no room here for misinterpretation. We all know that we are a theory dependable system. As a theory dependable system, we depend on theory to do what we do. Let's say it again. As a theory dependable system. we depend on theory of communication to communicate. In the event that we don't know anything about theory of communication or we have not learned it yet, our communication is limited. In this case, it is not possible for us to communicate easily to each other. Now, since we depend on theory of communication to communicate, and we are communication enable, in this case communication enables us to do what we do. We already know that. In other words, communication enables our application. Now in the event that our communication is limited, our application is also limited. Since we have not yet learned the principle and we have problems to communicate to each other, since our application enables us to communicate to each other, by having a communication problem, it is not possible for us to execute our application. Our application will not be able to execute normally. As a result of that, our application will be faulty by our communication. Since our communication enables our application, our miscommunication gives rise to

misapplication. Assume that we were doing something, it will not be achievable. In this case, we can either stop it or continue to do it wrongly. It is very important to understand the importance of communication in what we do. As a communication enabled system, we cannot do anything or work with the absence of communication. As a communication enabled system as well, our communication dictates what we do. Any error in our communication enables error in our application. That same error can also stop our application and allow us to get wrong results. It is very important to understand the importance of communication in what we do.

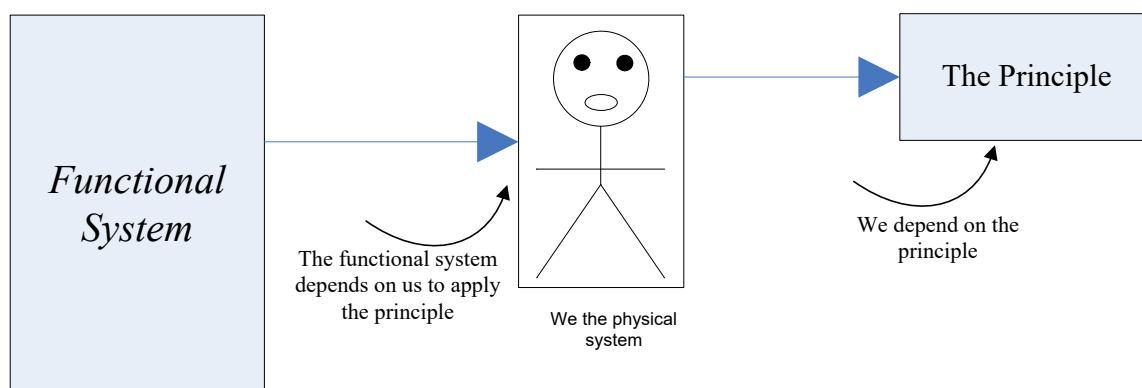
Now, let's take distance into consideration related to what we have learned from the above paragraph. Since what we do is limited by our communication, we need communication in order for us to do what we do. In the past, distance had helped us manage the stability of the functional system. We also know that, that same distance had also helped us reducing philosophy distribution. Now related to communication, since we had not learned theory of communication yet, by taking that same distance that managed the functional system, that same distance also helped us. Since in terms of communication, it reduced philosophy distribution and communication enables what we do, in this case negative philosophy enables us to do things negatively. That distance had helped us since it provided a difficulty for negative communication, which could have result to more damage in the functional system by doing more things negatively. In other words, since we had not learned the principle of communication yet, by reducing negative communication, it also had helped us on reducing negative applications. In this case, the use of distance to reduce negative philosophies and negative communications had helped us reduce many, many bad applications we could have had executed. It is very important to understand that. Just take your time to think about it. There is no room here for misinterpretation. It is very straight forward. We simply use distance from history and our understanding of theory of communication.

Since we are a communication enabled system, only communication enables our application. Since we are a communication enabled system, only communication enables us to do what we do. In the event that we disregard our communication enabled characteristic, we also disregard our communication ability. In this case, we simply find other ways of solving problems or doing what we do. The fact that we have been disregarding our communication enable characteristic. It makes sense and it is very important to use distance in the past to manage communication in order to manage the stability of the functional system. By not doing so, we could have executed much, much worse functions in the past if distance was not an issue for us. It is very important to

understand the importance of distance from the past related to the stability of the functional system. It is also very important for us to understand the importance of communication and distance related to philosophy distribution in the past, which help the stability of the functional system. Just take your time to think about the overall exercise.

521. Since distance is no longer a factor to control or manage the stability of the functional system; since what we do depends on our communications, we have to be very careful with a given presentation. Since the functional system cannot afford repetitive feedback, in terms of communication, right now we have to take responsibility of our communication. Just take your time to think about it to see if makes sense to you.
522. **Understanding Damage Control:** To better understand the overall distance management, we have to take it in terms of damage control. What we mean by damage control? We mean damage control at an earlier time; for instance damage that could have happened much, much earlier. For instance, if we use today's date as the current date, and we take a date in the past, where today's date is much, much bigger than the date in the past, without damage control, the functional system could have been in worse, worse shape in the date in the past. The usage of distance management and the management of misunderstanding of theory of communication, make a lot of sense, since they help manage what could have happened to the functional system much, much earlier.

To better understand the above explanation, it makes sense to look at the relationship between ourselves, our utilization theory, and the functional system. We know that we apply our utilization theory to enable the functionality of life. In the event that we disregard our utilization theory, that causes life to function abnormally. Since we need the principle to enable us to interact with each other, in the event that we disregard the principle, we no longer interact with each other easily without developing problems. Let's show our relationship between the functional system and our utilization theory.



Now by using distance in the past, it was possible to manage the functional system. The way to look at it, in order to manage the functional system, distance was taken into consideration, since the principle is not longer present to enable us to interact with each other. Now since the physical system is communication enabled, and the physical system must apply theory to enable the functionality of the functional system, in order to manage the stability of the physical system, communication must be taken into consideration or simply communication theory must be taken into consideration as well.

We have to understand the physical system and the functional system are two separate systems, and both of them must be managed. Both the functional system and the physical system have their own stability. The way to look at it, in the time domain, distance was used to manage the functional system, while in the theory domain, theory of communication was used to manage misunderstanding of theory of communication. We can also say that, in the theory domain, the stability of the physical system was managed by managing misunderstanding of theory of communication. It does not matter the way we say it; it depends on the way we look at it. What is important here? In the past, both the functional system and the physical system were managed by distance.

It is very important to understand the process of managing both the stability of the functional system and the physical system in the past by using distance. It is also very important not to misinterpret it. Just take your time to think about this exercise. To better understand the overall exercise, it is better to take it like this. By using distance in the past to manage the stability of the functional system, it was possible to prevent earlier damage. As we have said before, we mean damage that could have happened much, much earlier.

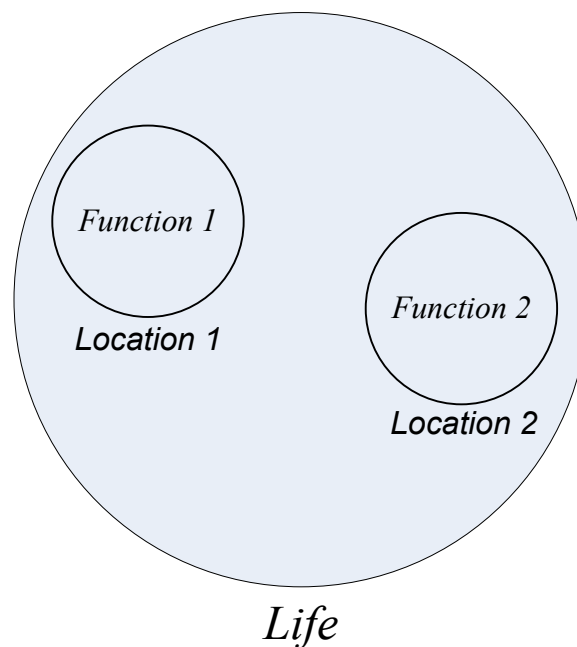
523. Continuing from our understanding of the above exercise, with misunderstanding of theory of communication, some people have been trying to adjust functions outside their working areas. We know that is not possible and it develops problems. Only people within an application in their working areas can make adjustments to their own functions. By taking history into consideration, related to distance, we can see that the reduction of distance make it possible for that negative philosophy to be expanded and multiplied. By understanding that, we can see if distance was not a factor, the expansion and the multiplication of that philosophy would have been much, much sever at an earlier time. It is very important to understand that.

Exercises

To better understand the paragraph above, let's provide some additional explanation here. By understanding the usage of distance to manage the functional system, and also the managing of the physical system stability, by managing misunderstanding of communication, we can look at it as follows. Assume that two groups of people are working in two different projects in two different locations. In *Location 1*, we have *Group 1* that contains 4 people, while in *Location 2*, we have *Group 2* that contains 5 people. The project the people are working at *Location 1* has *Description 1*, while the project the other people are working at *Location 2* has *Description 2*. To better understand the overall process, let's show that in a tabulated form, then use the life model to show it.

Project	Location	Description	Number of People	Communication Function
Project 1	Location 1	Description 1	4	Function 1
Project 2	Location 2	Description 2	5	Function 2

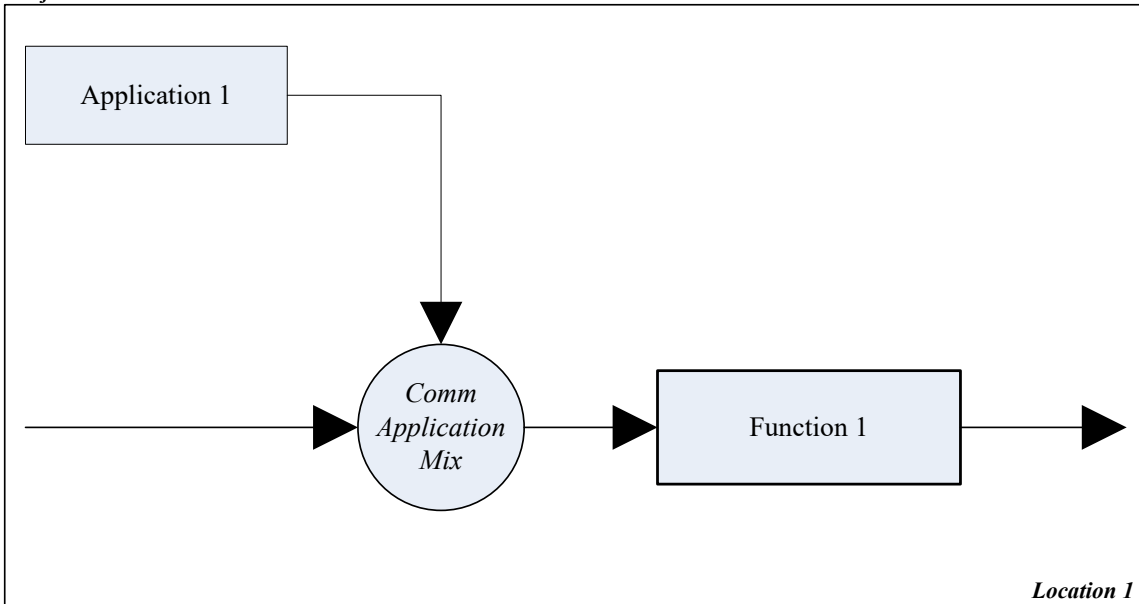
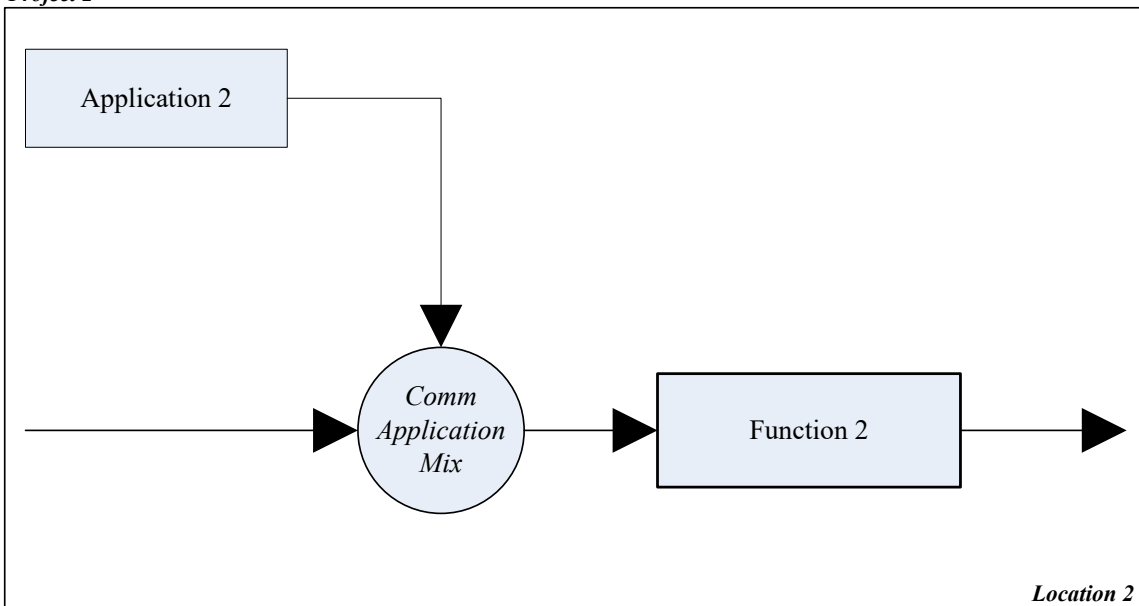
By understanding the overall explanation above and also the table, you should be able to draw the model of both *Project 1* and *Project 2* on two separate sheets of paper. Here, let's represent both *Function 1* and *Function 2* in the life model.



Now by drawing or representing both projects on two separate pieces of paper with the inclusion of people in the application, which you should have already had, your model

Exercises

should look similar to this. Here we only show the communication function and the application; we don't show the people in the project. The models below show both projects in different location. The first model shows *Project 1* in its respective location, while the second model shows *Project 2* in its respective location as well. As we can see, the projects are different and they are executed in two different locations by different people.

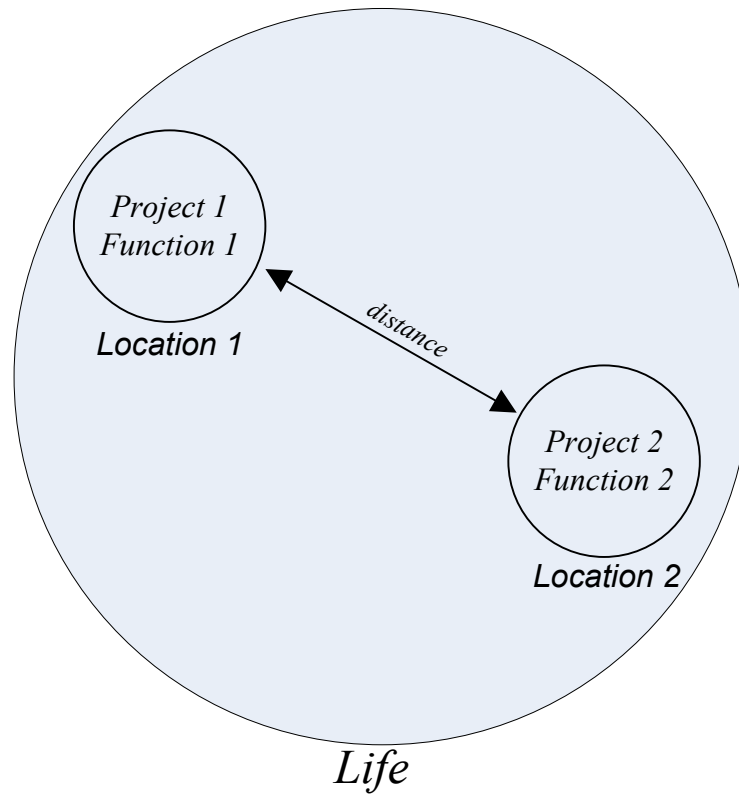
Project 1*Project 2*

Exercises

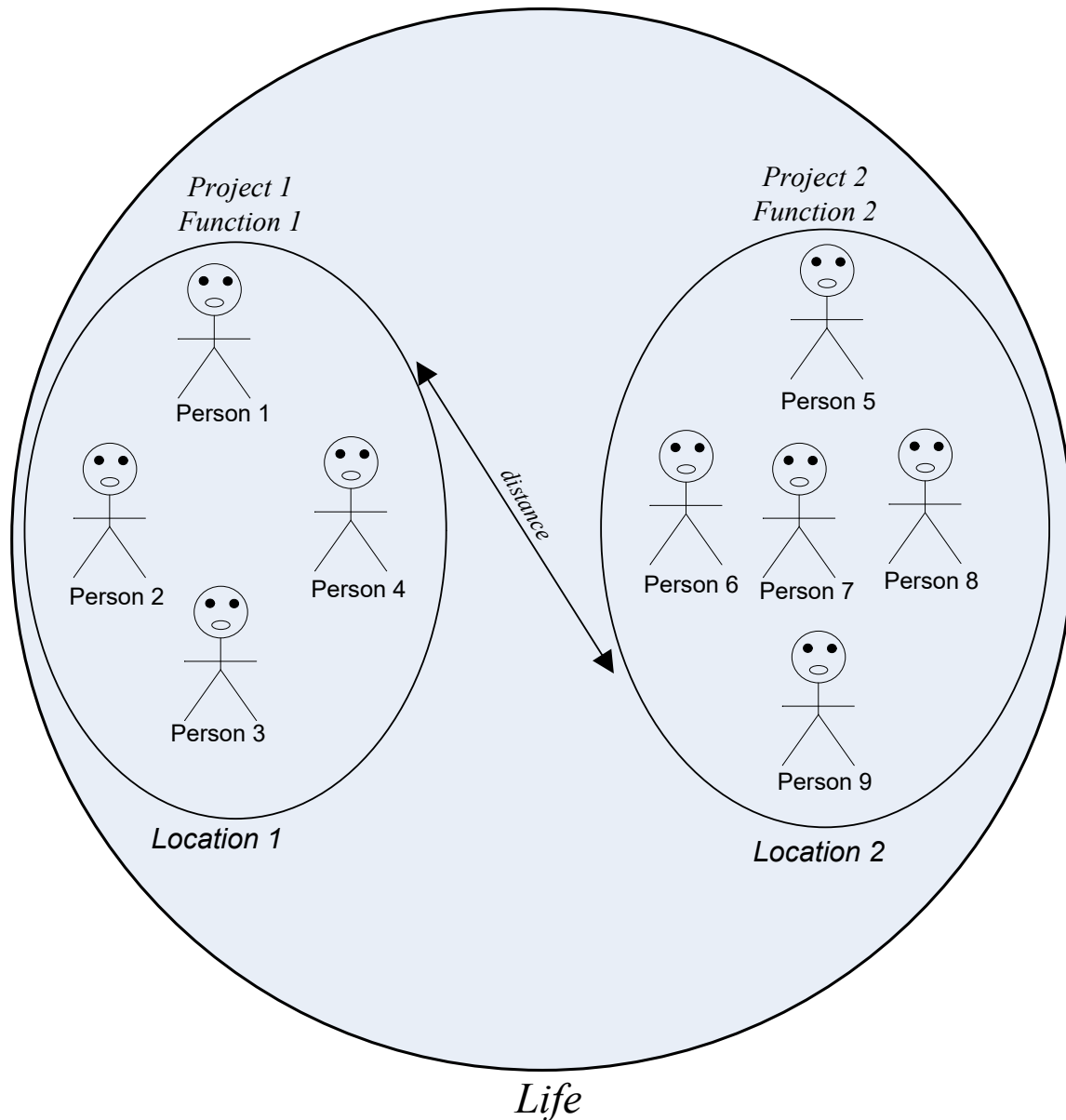
As we have said above, the projects are executed in different locations and they are not executed by the same people. In other words, the people who are in *Project 1* are not the same people who are in *Project 2*. You should have already figured that out in your model. To better show that, let's use the table below to list the people.

Project	Location	People	Function
Project 1	Location 1	Person 1, Person 2, Person 3, Person 4	Function 1
Project 2	Location 2	Person 5, Person 6, Person 7, Person 8, Person 9	Function 2

By understanding the explanation above and also the table that lists the people in the project, we can see that the people who are in *Project 1* are not the same who are in *Project 2*. It is also not possible and practical in life to have two people physically presented in two projects at the same time. In other words, it is not possible in life to have duplicate people. As we already known that, the people who are in *Project 1* may not be aware of *Project 2* and the people who are working in *Project 2*. As well as, the people who are in *Project 2* may not be aware of *Project 1* and the people who are working in *Project 1* and also the location of the project. Now in terms of location, let's show both projects in life with their locations and the distance between the people who are working on the project. We mean the distance that separates both projects.



Now we can continue the model above by showing the people who are in both projects and their locations. We mean the locations of the people and also the places the projects are executed. In this case, we have the model below



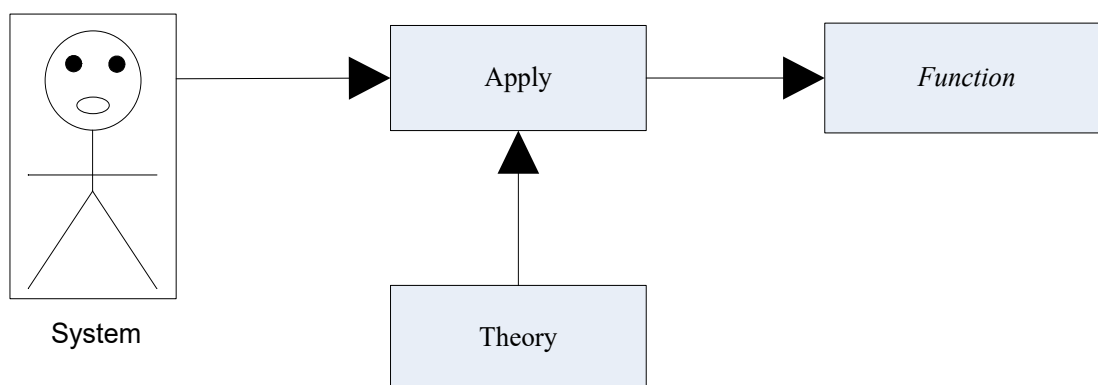
As we can see by the model above, we have two different projects that are executed in two different locations by different people. What is important here? By looking at the overall process and understanding the communication *Function 1* and *Function 2*, we know that only the people in each project can make adjustments to their own functions. You can verify that by providing a practical example.

- a. By taking your time to understand the overall exercise, show that only the people in *Function 1* and *Function 2* can make adjustments to their own functions. In other words, show that only people in *Function 1* can make adjustments to *Function 1* by providing a practical example. Only the people in *Function 2* can make adjustments

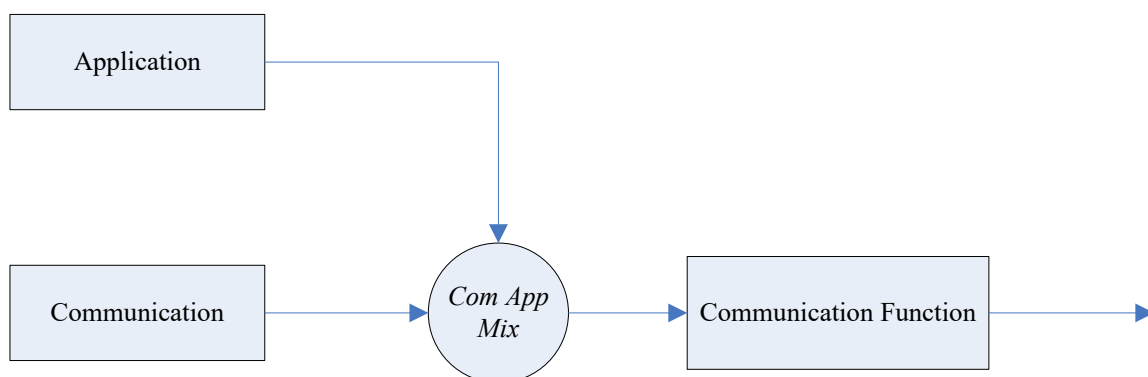
- to *Function 2* by providing a practical example. Depending on how you look at it, it is the same as saying, show that *Function 1* cannot be adjusted by people who work in *Function 2*.
- b. Now by misunderstanding communication and the physical system, some people at one location may think that they can make adjustments to other people's function at another location. For instance, assume that some people who work in *Function 2* at *Location 2* think that they can adjust *Function 1* at *Location 1*. That happens because of negative philosophies or misunderstanding of communication. Now by taking distance into consideration in the past, we can see that it was possible to manage those philosophies. Assume that distance was not a factor, we can see that the spread of that misunderstanding could have worsened much, more. But by taking distance into consideration, we can see that the philosophies can be reduced. For instance, by taking distance into consideration, that may provide difficulty for those people at *Location 2* to get to *Location 1* to try to adjust *Function 1*. What is important here is that distance was used to manage the stability of the physical system and also the functional system. And as distance decreases, without understanding of the principle, the functional system and the physical system become less stable. Show that by providing a practical example; use events in history in your workout. For your people, if you use two groups, you can use the same naming approach we use to name the people, where the name of a person will not be duplicated in both locations.
 - c. As a result of negative philosophies, for instance, some people in *Function 2* think that they can make adjustments to *Function 1*, although they are not included in *Function 1*. In the communication domain, the communication function depends on communication, where the communication function is related to application of theory of communication. With misunderstanding of theory of communication, the communication function is viewed as negative. Since the physical system is communication enabled, in order to manage the physical system, application of theory of communication must be managed. By understanding that, we can see that it was possible in the past to manage misapplication of theory of communication to reduce philosophy distribution. Now let's look at *Function 1* and *Function 2*, where people in *Function 2* think that they can make adjustments to *Function 1*, even though they are not in that project. By understanding that, we can see it makes sense to manage misapplication of theory of communication to reduce this type of philosophy. Without doing so, in the past, the stability of the functional system and the physical system could have been much worse, much, much earlier. So it was good to manage the stability of the functional system and the physical system by

managing misapplication of theory of communication to reduce philosophy distribution. If you want and if you have not done so, you can show that by using history as an example. We mean show that by using events from history. Here all you need to do is to extend your workout from above. In this case, you can show that in other words, since the principle of communication is not understood, it makes sense to manage the communication function by managing misapplication of theory of communication. The way to look at it, by managing the stability of the physical system from managing misapplication of theory of communication, that makes it possible to manage as well the stability of the functional system.

- d. Depending on how you workout part b above, you can workout this one if you have not done so. Taking history into consideration, show that as distance goes down and people from other locations tried to adjust functions in other locations, the functional system becomes less stable. In other words, as distance comes down and people who work in other locations tried to adjust functions of people in other locations, the functional system comes down. The way to look at it, use distance, the communication function and take a look at the relationship between the communication function and the function produced by the application of theory. Show that, at an earlier time, if distance was not a factor to manage the functional system, the functional system could have been in a worse, worse shape at an earlier time. You can take two times, for instance, *Time 1* and *Time 2*, where *Time 1* is much bigger than *Time 2*.
 - e. In all cases, the physical system or the stability of the physical system is managed by the application of theory of communication. In terms, of the communication function, now we have *Function 1* and *Function 2*. What would happen to those functions if misunderstanding of theory of communication is not managed or if the physical system is not managed by application of theory of communication?
524. In the time domain, distance was used to manage the functional system; while in the communication domain, communication was used to manage communication functions of our applications, where our communication is related to the theory of communication. We already know that there is a relationship between the functional system and the application of theory, where that relationship can be viewed as presented by the model below.



Since added function are not stand alone, the relationship above takes existing functions into consideration, since added functions need existing functions to work with. Now in terms of the communication function, we know that the function of our application is the result of our communication and the idea of our application, where that relationship is presented again by this model.



In this case, our communication is related to the theory of communication. By understanding that, we can see in the time domain it makes sense to manage the functional system by using distance. However, in the communication domain it makes sense to manage our communication function by managing the theory of communication or application of theory of communication or simply by managing communication. This exercise can be used for additional understanding; you don't need to worry about it.

525. **Understanding the Power Theorem and Distance Management:** It is very important to understand the distance factor. Disregarding what happened, and disregarding any time, the power theorem does not change. By understanding the power theorem and the theory of education, we know from exercise number 944, the closer we get to each other, the more likely the feedback. However, once the power theorem is misunderstood, the closer we get to each other, the more negatively we do things. In this case, with the absence of the power theorem and the theory of education, it makes sense to use distance

- to manage both the functional system and the physical system. In this case, distance is used to manage the functional system, where the physical system is managed by managing the misapplication of theory of communication.
526. Show your understanding of the importance of distance management in the past related to the functional system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the functional system related to distance management in the past.
527. Show your understanding of distance management in the past related to communication. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of communication related to distance management in the past.
528. Show your understanding of the stability of the physical system related to distance management in the past. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of distance management in the past related to the stability of the physical system.
529. By now we should have a very good understanding of philosophy, philosophy inheritance, the physical system, and our utilization theory. As a theory dependable system, we know that we depend on theory to derive and execute functions of life. In the event that we disregard our utilization theory, we depend on our philosophies to do what we do. Since we are a communication enabled system, and our communication enables our applications, in terms of philosophy distribution, we can see that there is a relationship between misunderstanding of theory communication and philosophy distribution. By understanding what we have just said, you can verify that by providing a practical example. In other words, show that misapplication of theory of communication or misunderstanding of theory of communication enables philosophy distribution, while understanding theory of communication or the application of theory of communication enables the normal functionality of the physical system.
530. **Understanding Theory of Education:** As a theory dependable system, we learn theory to enable us to derive and execute functions of life. As an intelligent-system, we depend on theory for our applications. As a theory dependable system, we should not rely on patterns to help us understand theory. As an intelligent-system, our intelligences depend on theory, not on patterns. While we may identify patterns on entities, we should not depend on those patterns to help us understand a principle. We are principle dependent, not pattern dependent.

531. Previously we have learned from our working of exercise number 54, if there is a similarity between the fundamental of two theories, there are also similarities within the theories themselves.

By now we should have a very good additional understanding of theory, application of theory, and fundamental of theory. With our current understanding, we have approached many exercises we have done before differently. With your current understanding of theory, rework exercise number 54, compare your workout, and provide additional explanations and observations. In other words, rework our exercise number 54 by showing that if there is a similarity between the fundamental of two theories, there is also a similarity within the theories themselves.

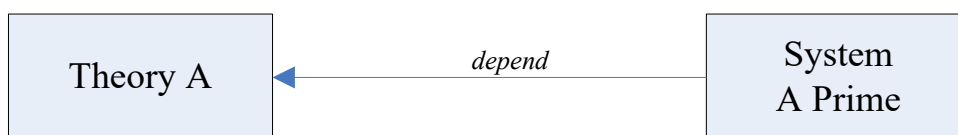
532. **Understanding the Power Theorem:** As a higher level theory, many of us may find it difficult to understand the power theorem. Previously, we have learned that our utilization theory is not defined on paper or represented by a physical entity. By understanding that, we should also know that all theories in our utilization theory, including the power theorem, are not defined on paper or represented by a physical entity. While we use paper for explanation and presentation of information, those entities are not defined or represented on paper.

By understanding the power theorem and the power definition, we know that the power theorem was given to us in a form that shows us the relationship with the theory of education. From exercise number 46 and also from our workout, we have shown that relationship does not physically identify the power theorem. What is important here? While the theorem was given to us in a form to show us the relationship between the theorem and the theory of education, that relationship does not represent the theorem. In other words, the theorem was given to us in a way to show us the relationship between the theorem and the theory of education; nevertheless, that relationship does not represent the theorem. Another way to say it, while the theorem was given to us in a form to show us the relationship between the theorem itself and the theory of education, that relationship does not represent the actual theorem. That makes a lot of sense, and it is very important to understand. Just take your time to think about it.

533. **Understanding Interpretation of Theory:** By understanding exercises 420 and 422, we know that a theory can be interpreted both algebraically or mathematically. It can also be interpreted by using natural language. We use the term low level interpretation to refer to

the mathematical interpretation, while we use the term high level interpretation to refer to the natural language interpretation.

By understanding the relationship of theory and system, we know that a theory is associated with an underlying system and that theory enables the functionality of that system. Related to what we have just said, we can draw a model to illustrate that below.



From the model above, it shows that *System A Prime* depends on *Theory A*. It does not matter the way we name the system. What is important is that the system is related to the theory and the theory enables the functionality of the system.

Now in terms of interpretation of theory, we know that interpretation of theory itself is a function, and that function requires an input. In this case, we can see that in order to interpret a theory, another theory is needed as input. That makes sense, since we are a theory dependable system and we depend on theory to do what we do. By understanding exercise number 372, the interpretation function is considered as what we do. Therefore, it depends on theory as well. It is very important to understand that. In order to interpret a theory, another theory or an input theory is needed. It does not matter if we use low level or high level interpretation. What is important. In order to interpret a theory, an input theory is needed and it must be associated with its underlying system.

While the lower level interpretation may help, it still depends on an input theory as well, that is associated with its underlying system. By understanding that, we can see that the interpretation function does not exist without an input theory. It is very important to understand that. Without an input theory, the interpretation function is not defined. Just take your time to think about the overall exercise.

534. By understanding the above exercise, we know that the interpretation function does not exist at all without an input theory. In other words, without a theory to be interpreted, there is not interpretation at all; and that theory that needs to be interpreted must be associated with its underlying system. By understanding that, you can simply verify that. In other words, show that a theory cannot be interpreted without an input theory. This is the same as saying, show that the interpretation function does not exist without an input

theory or simply show that the result of the interpretation is nothing or does not exist without an input theory or a theory that is being interpreted.

535. We know that information is an entity. As a separate entity, verify your understanding information related to the above exercise. It is the same as saying, show your understanding of the above exercise related to information. What we mean by understanding, we mean the understanding of your workout.
536. We know that a theory cannot be duplicated. From exercise number 50, we have verified that a theory cannot be duplicated. After working out various exercises from this chapter, you should have additional understanding of theory. Now with your current understanding of theory, rework the same exercise and compare your result. In other words, with your current understanding, verify that a theory cannot be duplicated. After working out this exercise, you can compare your workout with the one you have done previously. We mean your working of exercise number 50. In your current workout, provide additional explanations related to your observations.
537. **Understanding the Power Theorem:** By understanding theory of education, it seems like the higher a theory goes, the more difficulty we may find to understand it. As a higher level theory, the power theorem is no exception. Since the power theorem is much, much higher than theory of education, if we find it difficult to understand theory of education, we may find it more difficult to understand the power theorem.

We all know that our utilization theory is not physically defined and the power theorem cannot be identified on paper. We also know that a theory cannot be identified by someone for someone. As a theory itself, the power theorem is no exception. The way to look at it, as a theory itself, the power theorem can only be identified personally and individually.

538. Show your understanding of events in history related to distance. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of distance—we mean the distance used in the past to manage the stability of the functional system—related to events in history.
539. By having a good understanding of our utilization theory, we know that our utilization theory is made of 10 theories. By understanding that, we can list those theories below with their own fundamentals as shown by the table

Order	Theory Name	Abbreviation	Abbreviation
1	The Communication Theory	K_T	f_{K_T}
2	The Information Theory	i_T	f_{i_T}
3	The Instrumentation Theory	I_T	f_{I_T}
4	The Power Theorem	P_T	f_{P_T}
5	The Theory of Education	E_T	f_{E_T}
6	The Theory of Marketing	M_T	f_{M_T}
7	The Exchange System Theory	Es_T	f_{Es_T}
8	The Gaming Theory	G_T	f_{G_T}
9	The Work Theory	W_T	f_{W_T}
10	The Theory of Reproduction	X_T	f_{X_T}

By understanding theory of education, we know that theory of education is a set that includes all the theories. In terms of theory that includes in the theory of education, those theories can be listed by numbers like *Theory 1*, *Theory 2*, etc. While we say here the theories that are included in the theory of education can be listed by number, it does not matter and it is not important. All what matters here is that theory of education is a set that includes all theories. By understanding fundamental of theory, we know that a theory does not exist without its fundamental. Related theory of education to what we just said, we know that theory of education includes unlimited number of theory. However, fundamental of theory of education is completely different in terms of number. By understanding what we have just said, verify that from your understanding. In other words, show that in terms of quantity, related to theory of education, fundamental of theory of education is different.

540. Show your understanding of events in history related to communication. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of communication related to events in history.
541. **Understanding Interpretation of Theory:** If the interpreted theory is misunderstood, then the interpretation result will be negative. If theory of communication is

misunderstood, then the interpreted theory is misunderstood as well. If the interpreted theory is misunderstood, then the presented theory is viewed as negative. If theory of communication is misunderstood, then the presented theory is viewed as negative as well.

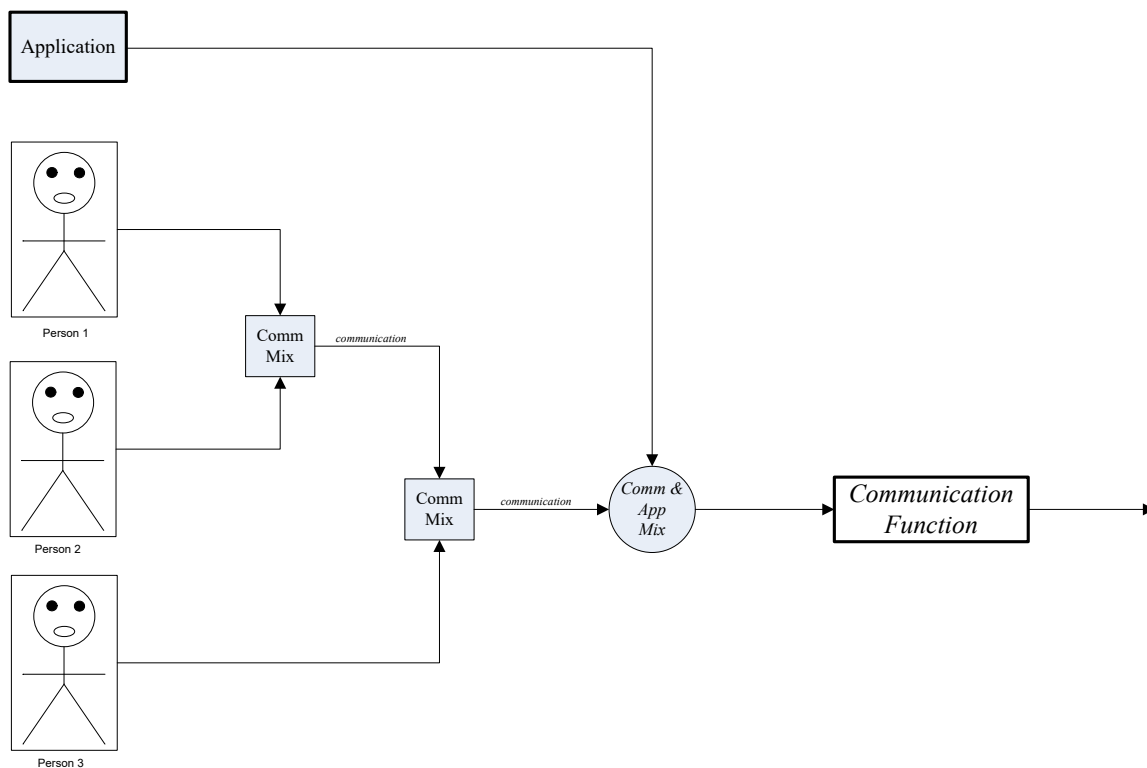
In a regular presentation, the theory being interpreted depends on theory of communication and the interpreted function itself depends on theory of communication as well. Since the interpreted theory depends on theory of communication, the interpreted function itself can be changed accordingly. In other words, since theory depends on theory of communication, the theory being interpreted also depends on theory of communication. Because of what we have just said, the interpretation function itself can be changed according to the understanding of theory of communication. By understanding what we have just said, we can see that without understanding of theory of communication by the person who is interpreting the theory, the interpreted theory is being viewed as philosophy. This is the way to look at it; a theory cannot be interpreted without understanding theory of communication. A theory can only be interpreted negatively without understanding theory of communication. By understanding this exercise, show that without understanding theory of communication, the theory being interpreted is being viewed as philosophy.

542. Show your understanding of events in history related to both distance and communication. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of both distance and communication related to events in history. Here we mean the usage of distance in the past to manage the stability of the functional system.
543. **Understanding our Application Related to Communication:** Within a given communication, there exist the principle and the communication itself. It is very important for us to understand the principle in our communication. It is very important for us to understand the importance of communication theory in our communication. As a communication enabled and theory dependable system, we need communication and theory to enable us to derive and execute functions of life. The way to look at it, by being theory dependable, we think relatively to our theory; by being theory dependable, we get ideas from theory to enable us to derive and execute our functions. By being communication enable, we need to communicate to each other to enable us to derive and execute our functions. In terms of communicating together, we can say that, by being communication enabled, we use communication to work together to enable us to execute our application.

Exercises

It is very important for us to understand both our communication enabled and our theory dependable characteristics. It is very important as well for us not to take those characteristics for granted. Once we take those characteristics for granted, we also take ourselves for granted. Once we take those characteristics for granted, we tend to forget that we—the physical system—are human. Once we take those characteristics for granted, we tend to do things in a negative manner.

As a communication enabled system, it is very important for us to pay attention to our communication. As we already know, communication enables us to execute our application. Within our communication, our application function is defined and can be identified as shown by the model below. On the model below, we show only three people, but think that our project is made up of many people. While we only show three because of space, there can be as many as we want. Here, there are too many, so we don't show all of them.



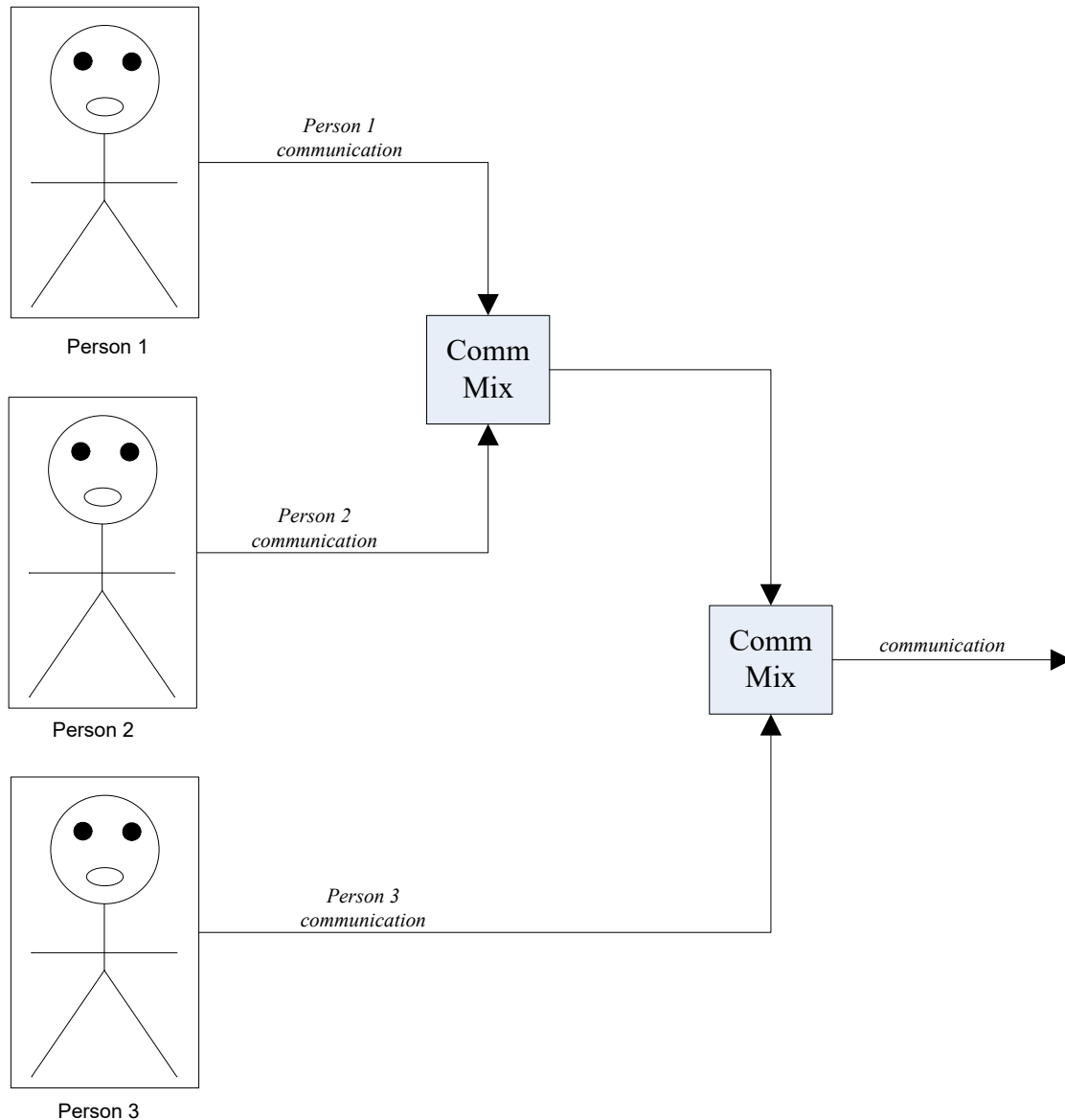
From the model above, we can see that the communication function takes every body in the project into consideration. We can say that the communication function includes communication of all people who are in the application. By understanding that, we can see

within the project itself, the communication of people who work in the project is common among them.

By understanding the above explanation, we can see that communication is what enables our application to execute and it must be common among all people who work in the application. Now in the event that our communication is not common or contains error, that will affect our application. It will also enable our application to execute with error. Assume that we continue that application without making our communication common among the people in the application or without correcting any error that presents in our communication. We will only have two choices; either we proceed to get a faulty result or we stop that application. It is very important to understand the importance of communication in our application. It is also very important to understand the importance of commonality of communication in our application. By disregarding the unity of communication in our application, we simply disregard our application and its importance. It is very important to understand that.

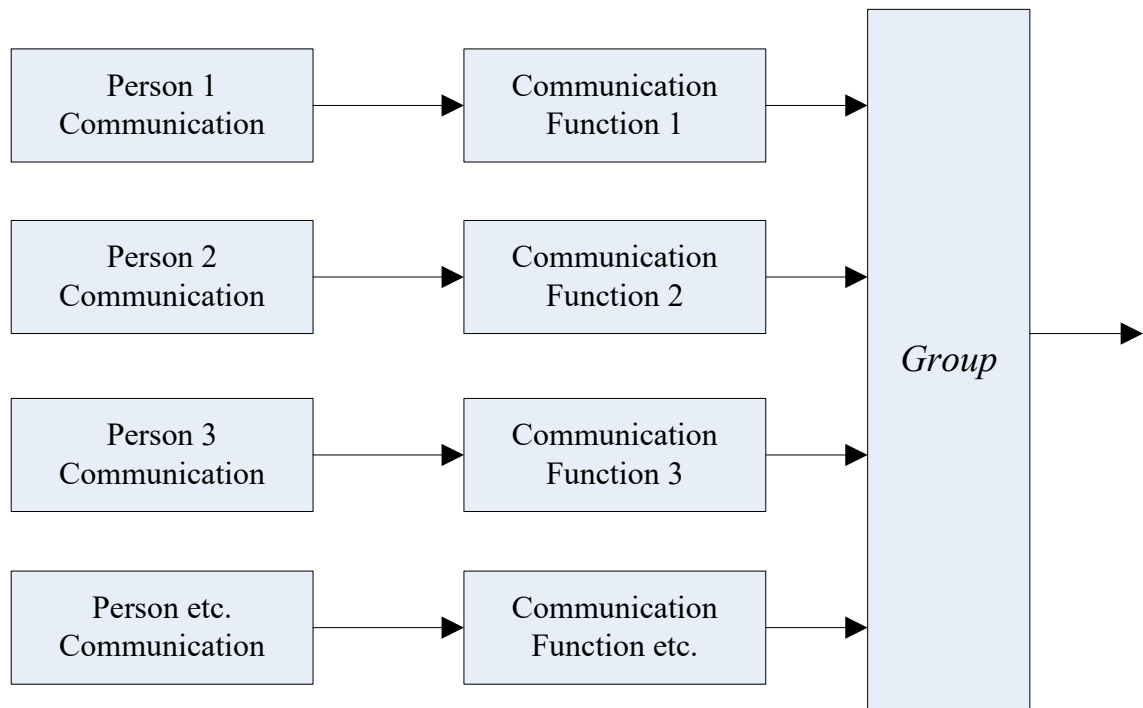
- a. Just take your time to think about the explanation.
- b. By concentrating on the communication part only and including all people who are in the project, we can see that the communication function takes everybody in the project into consideration. Now assume that we have a specific number of people in the project, the communication function takes all of them into consideration. By understanding what we have just said, we can see that the communication among the people in the project related to the project can be viewed as common. By understanding that, we can see that the communication function itself is limited by that communication. In other words, the communication function of that project is limited by the communication of the people who are in the project. Since the communication of the people who are in the project is common among them, we can see that the communication function is limited by the communication of the people. Now, since the communication function is limited by communication, if there is a communication problem that will affect the communication function, the result of the communication function will not be what is expected. In terms of problem in the communication, let's assume that we have negative communication. By taking communication common among everybody in the project, disregarding the way we look at it, the communication function will be affected. All you need to do here is to show that as a result of communication, by taking everybody in the application into consideration, the communication function is affected. You must provide a practical example. In other words, show, with a practical example, that the communication function is affected by taking everybody in the project into consideration.

- c. In order for the communication function to be satisfactory, the communication of the people in the project must be acceptable. The way to look at it, by taking everybody in the application into consideration, in order for the application to produce the right result, the communication of those people must be in unity or acceptable. To better understand what we have just said, let's illustrate it by using a model



As shown by the model above, the communication function depends on everybody's communication in the project. Now by taking the people in the project into consideration, the communication must be accepted by all of them in order for the application to produce the desired function.

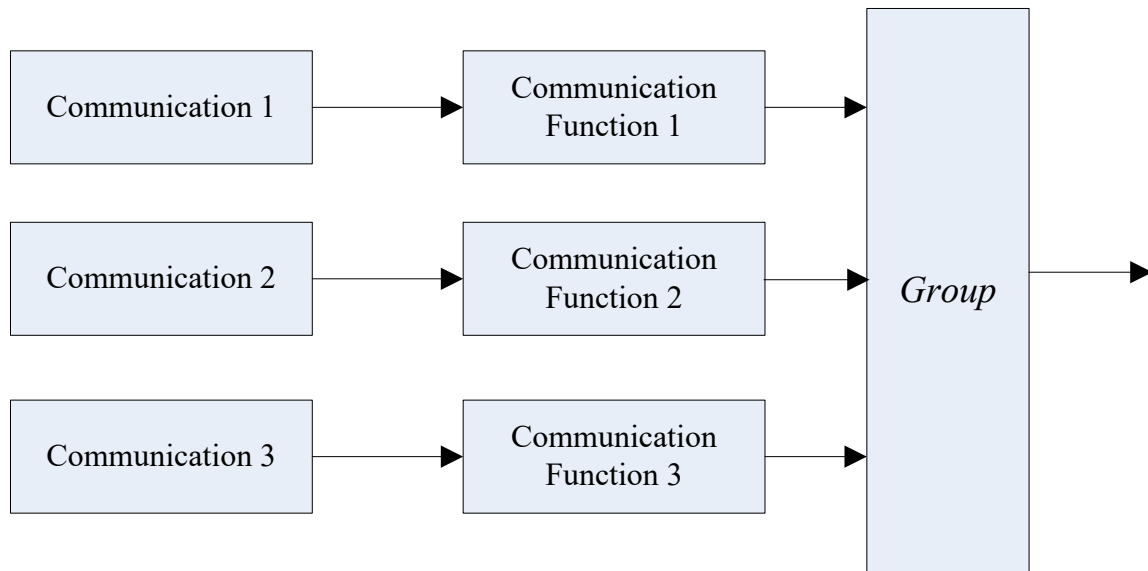
Now let's assume that we can separate all communication of the people in the project, where *Person 1* has his/her own communication, *Person 2* has his/her own communication, and so forth. Now by understanding what we have just said, we can see that we have multiple communications. That means the communication of everybody in the project is no longer common. To better understand what we have just said, let's show a model to illustrate that.



From the model above, we can see that we have multiple communications of multiple people; we also have multiple communication functions. In this case, we can see that the communication is not common for all people. By understanding that, we can see that communication of *Person 1* is not the same as communication of *Person 2*, and so forth. What is important here is that since the communication of people who are in the project are not common, the project will never produce the desired result. In order for the application to produce the right result, the communication of the people in the project must be united or common. All you need to do here is to show that by providing a practical example. In other words show with a practical example, in order for the project to produce the desired result or in order for the communication function to be acceptable, the communication of the people in the project must be united. If there is confusion in the communication, there will be disruption in the application or the application will never be successful. While we show that model

- above, however in your workout, you should not use it; you can use something similar to the one above instead.
- d. By understanding that the communication function depends on communication of everybody in the project, we can draw the overall model of the project, which includes the communication function to show the result of the application; here we mean something similar to part b. By understanding your workout from part c, you should have already had a model for it. If not, you can simply draw it. All you need to do here is by drawing those two models, you should explain what is the difference between the two communication functions. In your workout, you need to take communication into consideration and also people in the project. You can include the result of the application into consideration in your workout and provide a practical example.
 - e. By understanding the overall exercise up to here, we should also know that grouping of communication like can be taken into consideration. For instance, assuming that we have many people in our project, we can group some of them to show that the communication of the people in that group is common among them. By understanding that, in this section, you can group some people in your project to show that communication is common among that group. For instance, your project is made up of many, many people. You can use some of them and in that group, you can show that communication is common among them. What is important here? Common communication among one group that makes up the project does not matter. As long as communication is not common among all people that make up the project, the communication function will not produce the expected result. You can show that by providing a practical example. The way to look at it, unity of communication in a group or several groups does not mean overall unity. In other words, disregarding grouping, as long there is no unity in the communication, the result of the application is not expected. In this case, we can either accept the faulty result or abandon the application.
 - f. From your workout above, by grouping like communication; we mean by grouping people in terms of communication and like communication, show and provide a model of that group in a form where communication is common among that group.
 - g. By understanding the overall exercise up to here, we have shown that we have a communication problem in our project. For instance, we have people in the project, where their communications is not united. In this case, we can have two people with two different communications. By understanding the physical system, show and

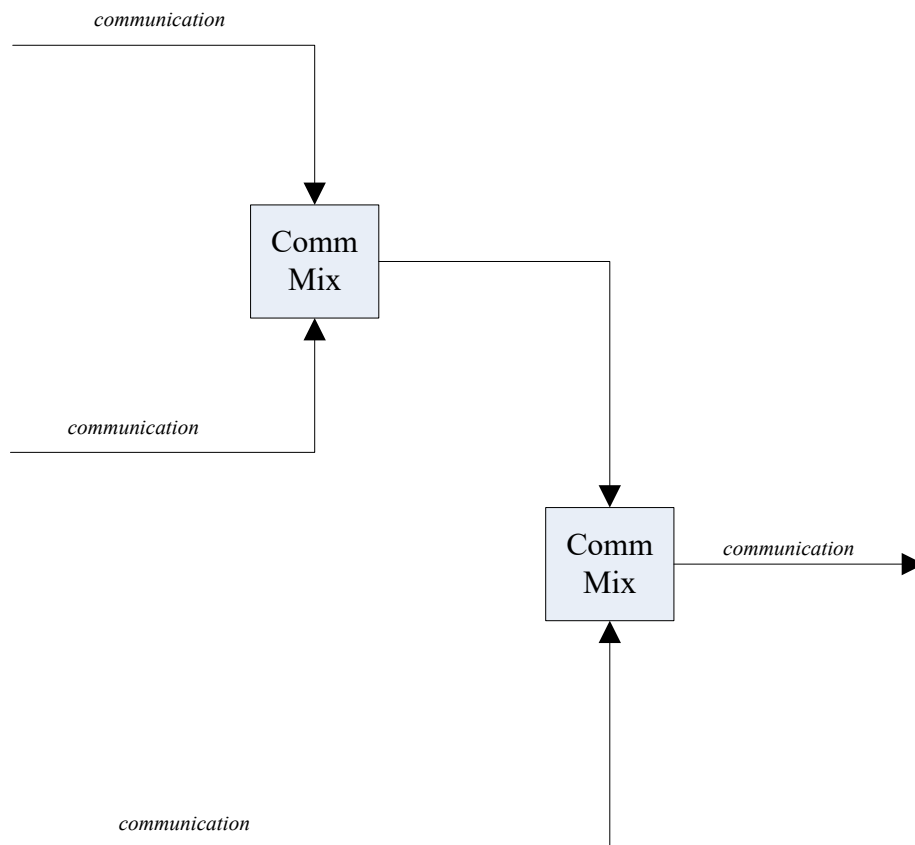
- provide and explanation, the relationship between two people and one person. Describe your observation in your workout.
- h. Verify by providing a practical example that, in the communication domain, the communication function is managed by communication. We can also say that, in the communication domain, the communication function is limited by communication. In other words, in the same communication domain, the communication function is limited by our communication. You need to show that by providing a practical example. This section of the exercise has two parts: one part you need to show that the communication function is managed by communication by providing a practical example and the other part, if you have not already done it, you need to show that the communication function is limited by communication by providing a practical example.
 - i. In case of different communications, where the communication function takes multiple communications into consideration, in order for the application to result successfully, all communications must be united. Now in case all communications are not united or accepted, determine whether or not it is possible to apply the Error Correction Function (ECF). If so, in terms of multiple communication or whatever, what would be the Error Correction Function? In other words, what will be the Error Correction Function for the communication function that takes different communications into consideration? You need to provide some explanations as well.
 - j. By understanding the communication function and the unachieved communication function; the unachieved communication function is the communication function that takes different communications as input. We know that the reason the unachieved communication function will never produce the right result is because the communications are not united. Now if we further analyze the unachieved communication function, in terms of what the communication was intended to do at the beginning, we can see that it is no longer the same. In this case, we can see in terms of communication, the unachieved communication is viewed as multiple communication functions with different communications as shown by the model below.



What is important here is that the overall communication function is made of different communication functions with different communications. For instance, *Communication Function 1* is related to *Communication 1* and so forth. By understanding what we have just said and the model above, we can see that each communication function is different. For instance *Communication Function 1* is different than *Communication Function 2* and so forth. By understanding that, we can see it will never be possible for the project to produce the right result. In other words, the application will never achieve its objective, since all those communication functions are different. The people in the project will never get the result they had expected. The application will never produce the result it intended to. By understanding the overall explanation, show that with different communications, the communication function can be viewed in the form where it is viewed as multiple and different communication functions. Show that with a practical example.

- k. If you have not done so, by understanding your workout above, draw the model of the multiple different communication function by showing the people who are in the application.
- l. Continuing from your workout, by taking grouping into consideration, one or several communication functions can be related to specific group. By taking grouping into consideration, you can provide a model for your group. By taking grouping into consideration, show that it does not matter, as long as all communications that are related to different communication functions are not united, the desired result will never be achieved. In other words, the application will never be executed normally. You can provide a practical example in your workout.

- m. By understanding the overall exercise up to here, we have performed various analyses of the communication functions, the unachieved communication function, and the corresponding unachieved communication function related to grouping. Now in all our analyses, we have only worked with the communication, the communication function, and people in the communication, while we left the application alone. From your understanding of the communication function, show that the application does not matter. In other words, show that the application only matters if we have uniformed communication. For instance, if all communications are united; without that the application does not matter.
- n. We have used the communication mixture entity in the following form

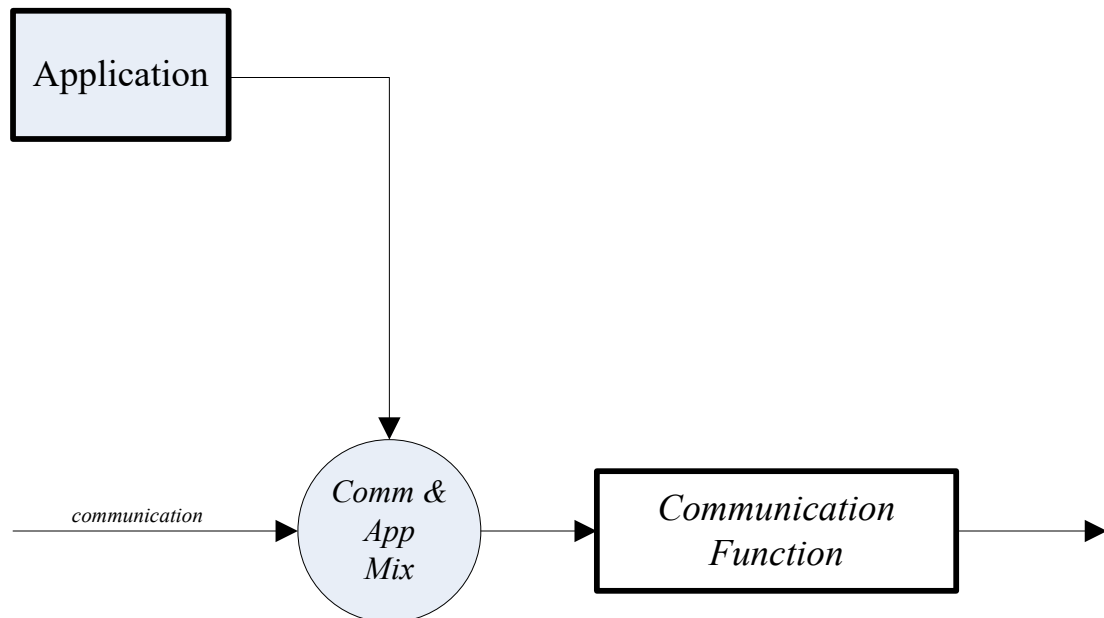


By now, you should have a very good understanding of the communication function, the unachieved communication function, and the group of unachieved communication function. From your understanding, define what a communication mixture is and show your understanding of that entity. Now by understanding your definition and your overall workout, show whether or not a communication mixture is possible in the communication functions, the unachieved communication function and the grouping of unachieved communication functions. If so, explain; if not, explain as

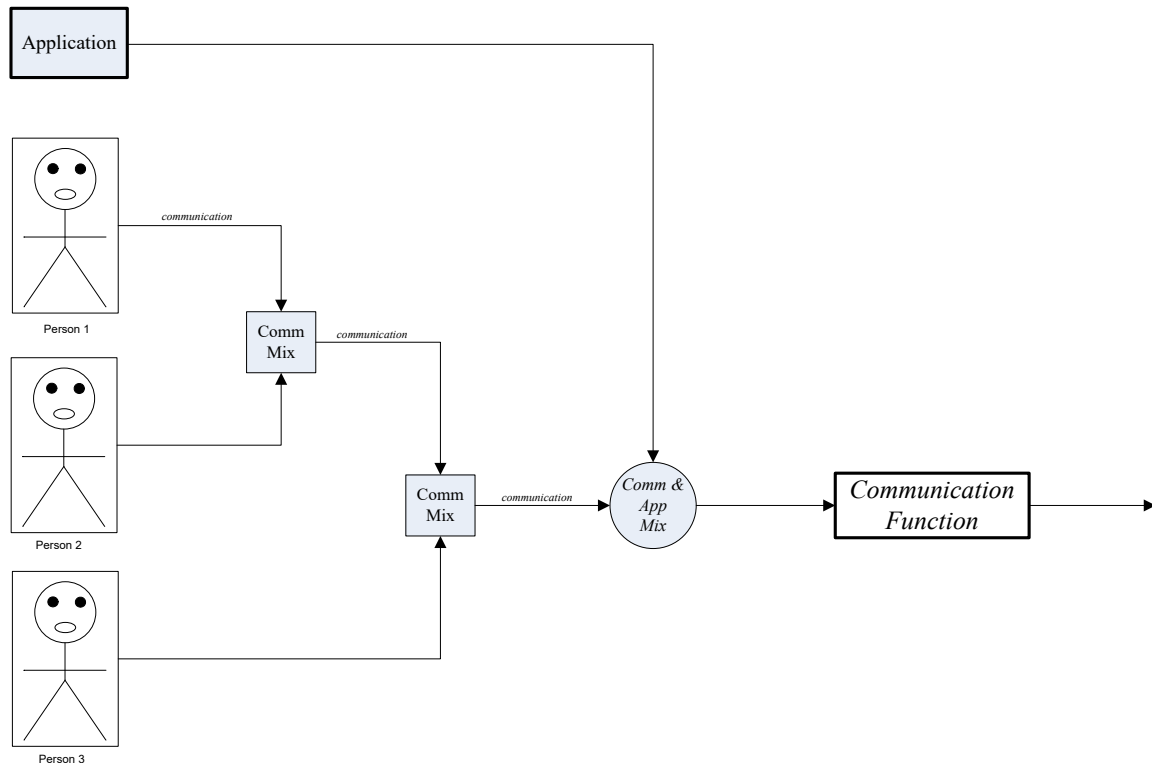
- well. In other words, you should explain whether or not the usage of communication mixture is possible in the functions listed above. You should also provide additional explanation about your observation.
- o. By working out the overall exercise, you should have a very good understanding of communication, people in the project and also their communication. The way to look at it, we talk about doing something. The result of what we are doing or the result of the thing we are talking about doing depends on our communication. It also limited by our communication. In the event that our communication is limited, the result is also limited and it may not be what we had intended. For instance, the communication function is what we had intended to do, but the unachieved communication function is what we get. The communication function is what we intended to achieve, but the unachieved communication function is what we had achieved. The unachieved communication function is considered to be a non achievable function. In this case, we can call the unachieved communication function the non achievable function or the non achievable communication function. It is important to understand that and also communication and our application.
 - p. Verify the following statement based on your understanding of this exercise and your workout. Communication enables us to work together, but only through the principle. This is the same as saying that, communication enables us to work together, but only with the principle. We can also say that communication enables us to work together, but with the principle. The same statement can also be rephrased to: communication enables us to work together, but with the use of the principle. All you need to do here is, by understanding your exercise and your workout, show that communication enables us to interface and work together, but only by using the principle of communication. If you want to, you may provide a practical example in your workout.
 - q. If the purpose of communication was to enable us to disregard the entity we are talking about, then communication would not exist at all. If the purpose of communication enables us to disregard the subject of our communication, then communication would not exist at all. By looking at the communication function in contrast to the unachieved communication function and the group of unachieved communication function, we can see that there is a problem within the communication in the unachieved communication function and the group of unachieved communication functions. Now, related to the communication function, the purpose of communication is to enable the execution of the communication function. In terms of the unachieved communication function and the group of

unachieved communication function, we can see that there are problems in terms of subject of communication or what the entity the communication is about. In this case, the communication has lost its objective or its purpose; the existence of the communication is meaningless. By understanding that, we can see that the result of the application is meaningless as well. If the communication is meaningless, so is the application. That means the entity the communication was about to produce is meaningless as well and it will not be achievable. In other words, the result the communication was going to produce is meaningless as well and it will not be achievable. By understanding the explanation, you can verify that by providing a practical example. This is the way to look at it; the process of our communication enables us to produce a result of our application. In this case, we can say *expected communication* or *expected result*. Now if the expected communication does not exist, so do the expected communication function and the expected result. We use the word *expected* here to show what will be achieved. In this case, if the communication does not exist, the communication function does not exist as well, nor does the communication result. We can also take it like that. The absence of the communication enables the absence of the communication function and the communication result. You can verify that by providing a practical example.

- r. Since the overall application is a function of communication, the communication function was given to us in the form shown by the model below.



Here we can call the application itself the idea of the application or simply the application. Now by taking people in the application into consideration, the model above can be expanded to the one shown below



What is important here? In order for the above model to produce the right function or in order for the communication function of the model above to be valid, then all communication must be in unity. If not, the communication function will not be valid. Let's assume that, in an application, we have multiple communications or different communications rather than single communication. By understanding what we have just said and taking people into consideration, we can see that each of those communications can be related to each person in the application. Since the overall project or the overall communication function depends on a single communication—we mean common communication among everybody in the application—the application itself does not matter. Since the application does not matter when the communications are not in unity and the communication function depends on common communication, when there is no communication, the application itself cannot be viewed as unity. For this reason, the application itself can be viewed as multiple applications among the people in the project. By understanding that, you should draw the model of what we have just said. In other words, draw the model

when different communications are viewed as different applications by taking people in the project into consideration.

By understanding the overall explanation up to here, show, with a practical example, that different communications can be viewed as different applications. In other words, since the communication function depends on communication, show that when we have multiple communications, we also have multiple applications. In your workout, you can take people in the project into consideration. You must also provide a practical example. The way to look at it, the application itself is affected by the communication. Whenever we have a problem in the communication, we also have a problem in the application. Grouping can also be taken into consideration in terms of the application.

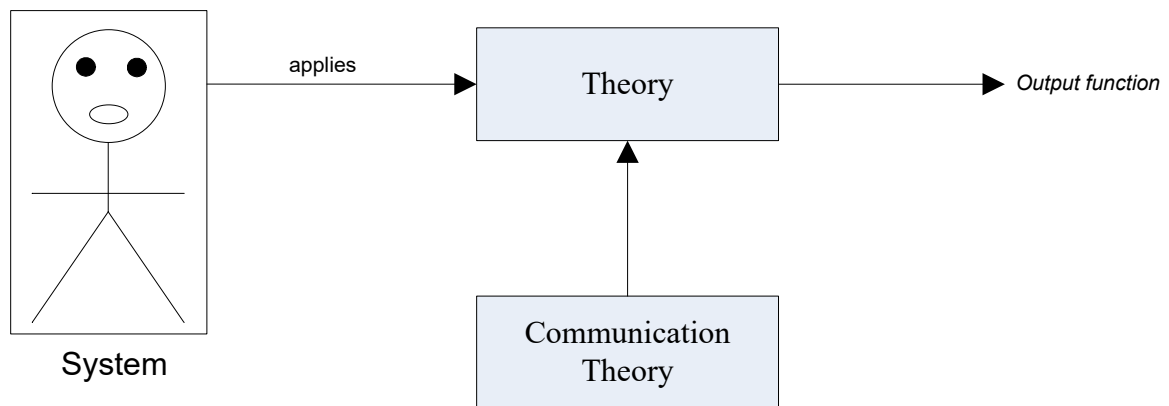
- s. Depending on how you work out the part above, you may have already shown that. If not, you may need to verify that here. If all communications are not in unity, then all applications are not in unity as well. Another way to say it, if all communications are different, then all applications are also different. Verify that, if you have not done so, by providing a practical example and show your observation.
- t. Depending on how you worked out parts “r” and “s” above; in order for unachieved communication function to produce the right result, then there must be an equal relationship in terms of multiple applications. On the other hand, if multiple applications are different or multiple communications are not in unity, then the unachieved communication function will not produce the right result. The way to look at it, if those conditions are not met, the expected result will be different. If you have not shown that already from your previous workout, you can do that here by providing a practical example.
- u. Here, show that, if we have multiple communications, we must have multiple applications. On the other hand, if we have multiple applications, we must have multiple communications. You can show that here by providing a practical example. You can also include model in your workout.

544. Understanding our Application Related to Theory: It is the same as saying, Understanding our Application Related to Application of Theory. As a theory dependable system, we get ideas from theory to enable us to derive and execute functions of life. Since theory of communication attaches to theory and theory depends on theory of communication, the functions that we derive and execute also depend on the theory of communication. In other words, those functions depend on our understanding of theory

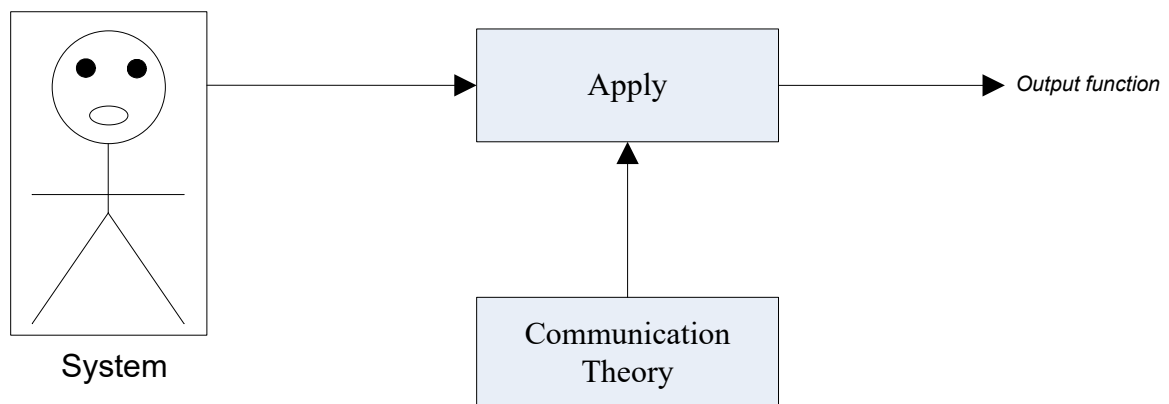
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of communication. A good understanding of theory of communication enables those functions to execute normally, while any misunderstanding of theory of communication will cause those applications to be faulty.

To better understand the relationship between our application and the theory of communication, it is always better to look at it as follows. Since we apply theory to derive and execute our function and theory of communication is attached to theory, in this case the process can be viewed as follows.

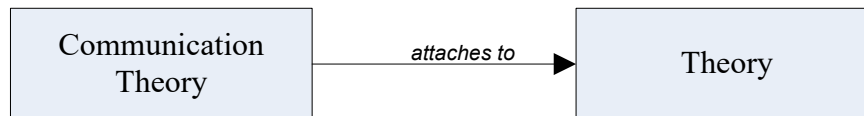


Now since we are a communication enabled system and understanding of theory of communication is what enables us to understand theory, in this case we can simply look at things in terms of theory of communication only. In other words, since we depend on theory of communication to help us understand theory, in this case we can look at what we do in terms of theory of communication only. By understanding what we have just said, the above model related to what we have said can be viewed as follows.

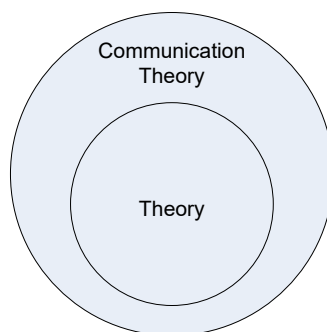


What is important here? Theory of communication is what we have to pay attention to in our application. Theory of communication is what dictates our application.

- a. Just take your time to think about the above explanation.
- b. In the communication domain, our application is managed by our communication. In the theory domain, our application is managed by theory of communication. Let's say it again. In the theory domain, our application is managed by our understanding of theory of communication or simply our application of theory of communication. Verify that statement by providing a practical example. In your workout, you should take multiple people in the application into consideration, we mean everybody in the application. You should also have a model of your project.
- c. Since theory of communication is attached to theory, without theory of communication, there is no theory. In this case, both the model of theory and theory of communication can be viewed as follows.



While we show it in the form above, it is always good to think it like that. Since theory of communication attaches to theory, the visibility of theory of communication enables the visibility of theory. On the other hand, if theory of communication is not visible, theory is not visible as well. By understanding that, theory of communication can be viewed as a container that has theory. If the container is not visible to us, then what is inside the container is not visible to us as well. By understanding that, we can show theory of communication in the form of a bigger circle, where theory is the smaller circle inside it. Without the visibility of the bigger circle, the smaller circle is not visible, since the bigger circle contains the smaller circle.

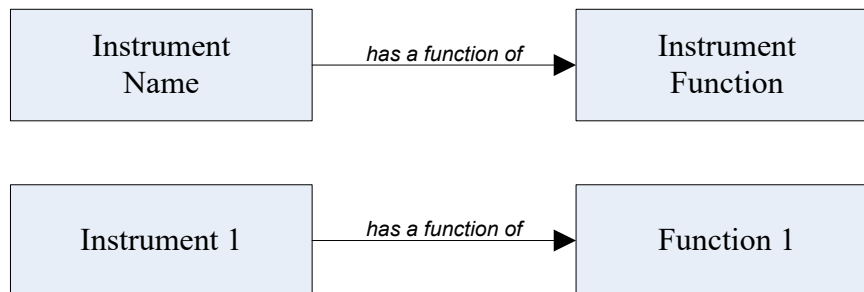


Now the way to look at it, we may have a plan to execute a function or we may be working on an application or project, where we have to derive an instrument, which has a function for instance *Function 1*. That instrument we are working to derive

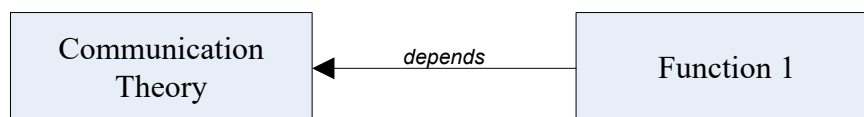
- depends on our understanding of theory of communication. Without understanding of theory of communication, we will never be able to produce that instrument. Without understanding of theory of communication, the result of our application will not be successful. By understanding the overall explanation up to here, show that the result of an application depends on theory of communication and without understanding of theory of communication, that application will not be successful. Show that by providing a practical example and explain your observation. Take multiple people into consideration in the application. Use your understanding of the visibility of theory related to the visibility of theory of communication.
- d. By understanding the relationship between the communication function and the interpretation function, verify that the result of the application is affected by the theory of communication. In this case, you can take theory of communication into consideration and also the interpreted theory from the interpretation function. For instance, you can think it or view it in a form that, if there is no theory to be interpreted, the interpretation result does not exist. In this case, you can also take it in a form that, if there is no theory to be interpreted, then the interpretation result will be different. You can take multiple people into consideration in the application; we mean take everybody in the application into consideration.
 - e. By understanding the part above, in terms of communication, we have shown that in the unachieved communication function, in order for the application to be successful, all different communications must be common. Now by understanding the relationship between the interpretation function and the communication function, in terms of multiple people in the application, the result of the application is affected by each person individually. In this case, in order for the result to be successful, all interpretation must be equal/similar or simply equal to unity. In this case we can say that, in order for the application to be successful, there must be similarity between all interpretation function or interpretation result. We can also say that, in order for the application to be successful, all interpretations must be equal to unity. If not, the result of the application or the project will not be successful. In this case, we will not get the result we intended to, and we can simply stop the project or discontinue it, since it will not be successful. Verify that by providing a practical example. Take multiple people into consideration; we mean everybody in the project. The way to look at it, in order for the application to produce the desired function, the interpreted theory by all people in the application must be positive or in unity. For instance, assume that we are working on a project to produce *Function 1*. In order for us to get that result, all interpretation result must be equal or equal to unity. If not, we will get

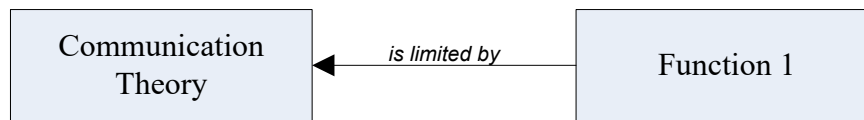
- a negative result. In this case, the instrument that we indented to derive will not be what we get.
- f. While we have used groups to group people and communication like—communication that looks similar—in the communication domain, verify why that is not a factor in the theory domain. Why grouping cannot be done in the theory domain?
 - g. Show that as a communication enabled system, we depend on theory of communication to give us ideas to communicate about our project or application. With the absence of theory of communication, our communication is limited about our project or application. In this case, the result of our application is also limited by our communication or misunderstanding of theory of communication. Verify that by providing a practical example. You only need to do this part, if you have not done so. If you have shown that in your previous sections, you don't need to do it.
 - h. We know that theories are independent entity. As a theory dependable system, we apply theory independently to derive and execute functions of life. Given that theories are independent entities, everybody who works in an application or project must apply theory individually to derive or execute functions that are combined to become the main function of the application. In order for that application to be successful, the application of theory by everybody individually must be successful. In other words, assume that a group of people are working on a project or application to derive or execute a function. In terms of application of theory, that function takes each person individually. You can verify that statement by providing a practical example. In other words, assume that a group of people are working together to derive or execute a function; that function depends on the application of theory by everybody. In order for that application to be successful, the application of theory by everybody in the project to derive that function must be in unity or equal to unity. If not, the expected function will not be what expected. You must take everybody in the application into consideration. You must provide a model of your application.
 - i. By working out the part above and understanding the relationship of theory of communication related to our application, take theory of communication into consideration and show that in order for the application to be successful, the application of theory of communication by everybody in the project must be similar or equal. You must provide a practical example and take multiple people into consideration; we mean everybody in the application. You must provide a model for your project. You can also take it like this. In order for the application to be

- successful, the application of theory of communication by everybody in the project must be in unity or equal to unity.
- j. By understanding the overall exercise up to here, you should have observed that in the theory domain, our application is limited by theory of communication. In this case, you can verify that by providing a practical example.
 - k. Since we are a theory dependable system and we depend on theory of communication to communicate, in terms of our application, it is better to say that in the communication domain, the communication function is limited by the application of theory of communication. Verify that statement.
 - l. By understanding the overall exercise, determine whether the Error Correction Function can be used in the theory domain. It is the same as saying, determine whether or not the Error Correction Function is applicable in the theory domain.
 - m. By understanding the above exercise, we know that communication enables us to interface and work together, but only by using the principle of communication. Show or your understanding of that statement in the theory domain. If you want to, you can provide a practical example in your workout.
 - n. We have used this form to show the function of an instrument and the instrument itself. The model below provides more information on what we are talking about.



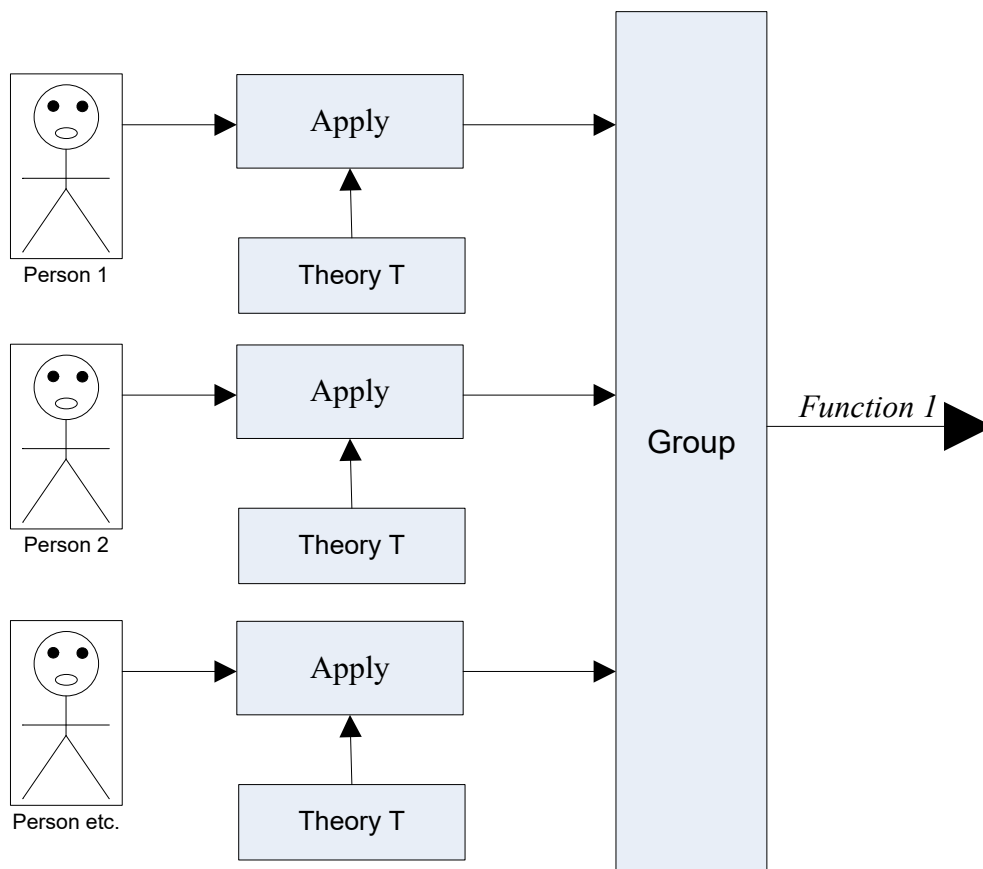
Related to communication, we know that *Function 1* is related to the application of theory of communication and *Function 1* is limited by the application of theory of communication. In this case, we can put it in the form of





We know that *Function 1* is executed by *Instrument 1*. Now what happens if theory of communication is not visible or negative? What happens to *Instrument 1*? Show that in order for *Instrument 1* to execute *Function 1*, theory of communication must be visible and not be negative. You can provide a practical example in your workout. For this part of the exercise, you can focus exclusively on the instrument.

- o. The function that we derive or execute depends on everybody in the application. Assume that we have multiple people in the project, where everybody applies theory independently to derive or execute *Function 1* as shown by the model below.

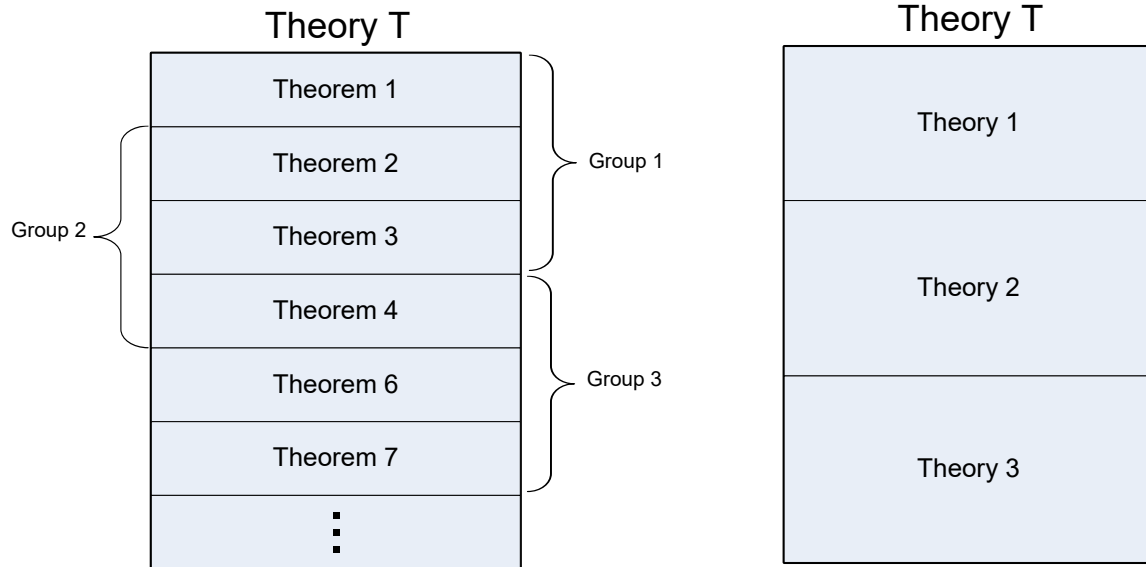


From the model above as we see, multiple people apply theory to derive or execute *Function 1*. We don't show all the people here, we use "etc." to simply show the last one, while we skip some of them. Now from the same model, we can see that

Function 1 is derived or executed by the application of theory by the people in the project. Since we have many people working in the project, we have to take them into consideration in terms of application of theory. Since theory is applied independently, that means we have to take each person into consideration in terms of application of theory to derive or execute *Function 1*. In terms of application of theory to derive or execute *Function 1*, the theorems in the theory can be shown in the form of

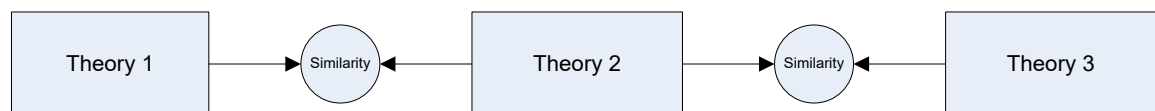
Theory T	
	Theorem 1
	Theorem 2
	Theorem 3
	Theorem 4
	Theorem 6
	Theorem 7
	⋮

The model above shows the theorem used by the people in the project to derive or execute *Function 1*. We use the continuity at the end to show that there are more theorems in the theory that are not listed. Now we can represent the theorems in the theory above that are applied by each person as a group. Since we show only three people from the model above, in this case, we can simply show 3 groups of theorems. Keep in mind that it does not matter; we group them depending on how many people work in the project. Here we simply show three groups. By understanding that, we have



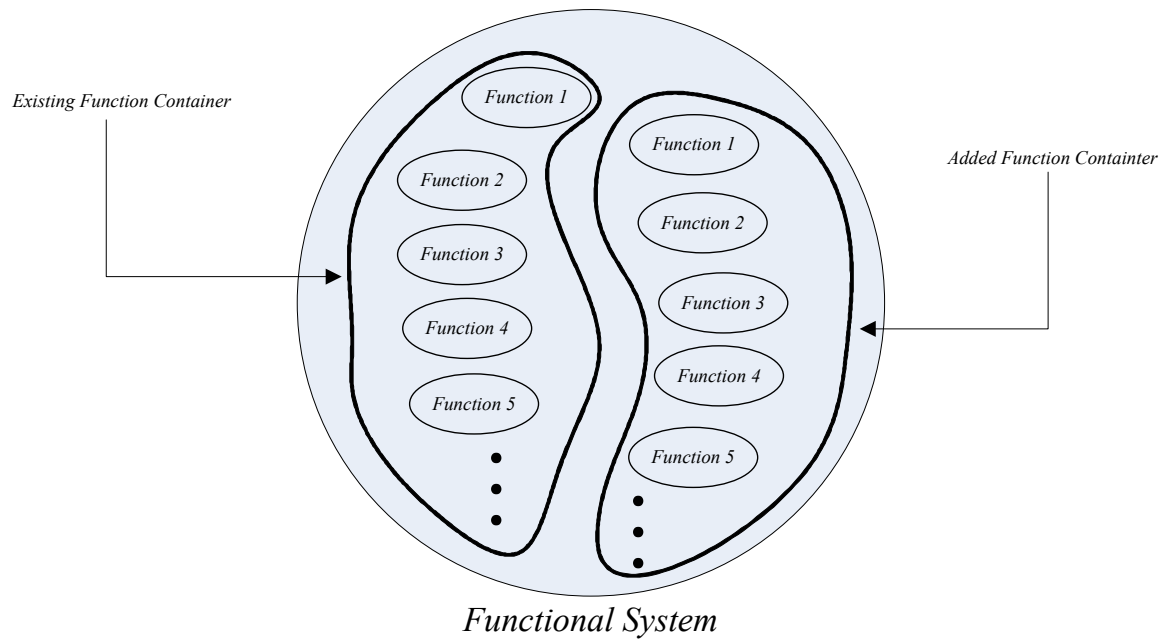
From the model above, we simply use the name *Theory 1*, *Theory 2*, and *Theory 3* to name the groups. While we use the word group here, it is always better to think it as list. Thus rather saying group of theorems, we can say instead list of theorems. It does not matter the way we arrange the theorems in the group, they can be overlapped. What is important here? People apply theorems independently to contribute in the derivation or execution of *Function 1*, and the derived or the executed function depends on everybody in the project. It does not matter how many people we have in the project.

By understanding the overall explanation up to here, especially the above paragraph, in order for *Function 1* to execute or derived successfully, there must be similarity within the application. In other words, in order for *Function 1* to be successful, there must be similarity within the theories that are applied to derive or execute that function. Since we have represented the theorems used in the project to derive or execute *Function 1* as groups, in order for *Function 1* to be successful, there must be similarity within those groups of theorem. To better understand what we have just said, let's represent the group by a model to show the similarity we are talking about.



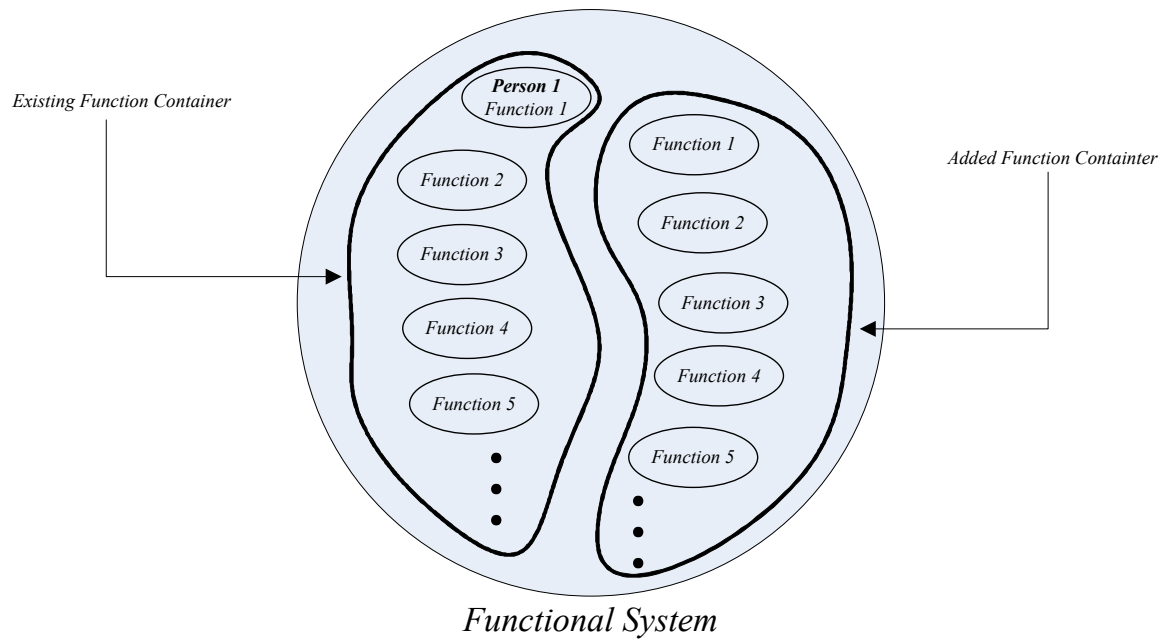
The model above is used for explanation purpose only; you should not draw yours like that. You should find another way to draw it related to your workout. From the

- above explanation, we see that, in order for the application or the project to produce the right function, there must be similarity within the application of theory by the people in the project. In order for the application to produce the right result, there must be similarity within theorems applied by the people in the project. Without that, the result will be faulty. By understanding the overall explanation, show that by providing a practical example. In your workout, draw the similarity and the relationship of the theory and show and label the group or list of theorems. We can also say that; from your workout, draw the theory similarity model and identify the theory relationship. The relationship depends on your workout and your observation, so there is no limit. Think of it as drawing all relationships that are possible.
- p. What does the above part have to do with theory of communication? You may need to ask yourself this question after you have worked it out. From your workout above, take theory of communication into consideration and show your observation.
 - q. Show that the physical system stability depends on theory of communication or simply the application of theory of communication.
 - r. Verify your understanding of your workout above by taking your application into consideration. In other words, if the function of your application is resulted to *Function 1*, show your understanding of your workout above related to the result of your application.
545. **Understanding Existing Functions:** By understanding exercise 328, 328', 343, 351, 351' , 457, and 457', we should have observed that existing functions are completely different than added functions and we should handle them differently. We should not handle existing functions the same way we handle added functions.
546. **Understanding Communication:** We know that we are a theory dependable system, and we are communication enabled. By being communication enabled, it makes sense for us to simply say, we do communicate. Related to the functional system, we know that the functional system is made of both existing and added functions. Related to what we have just said, we can show the functional system below with both existing and added functions.

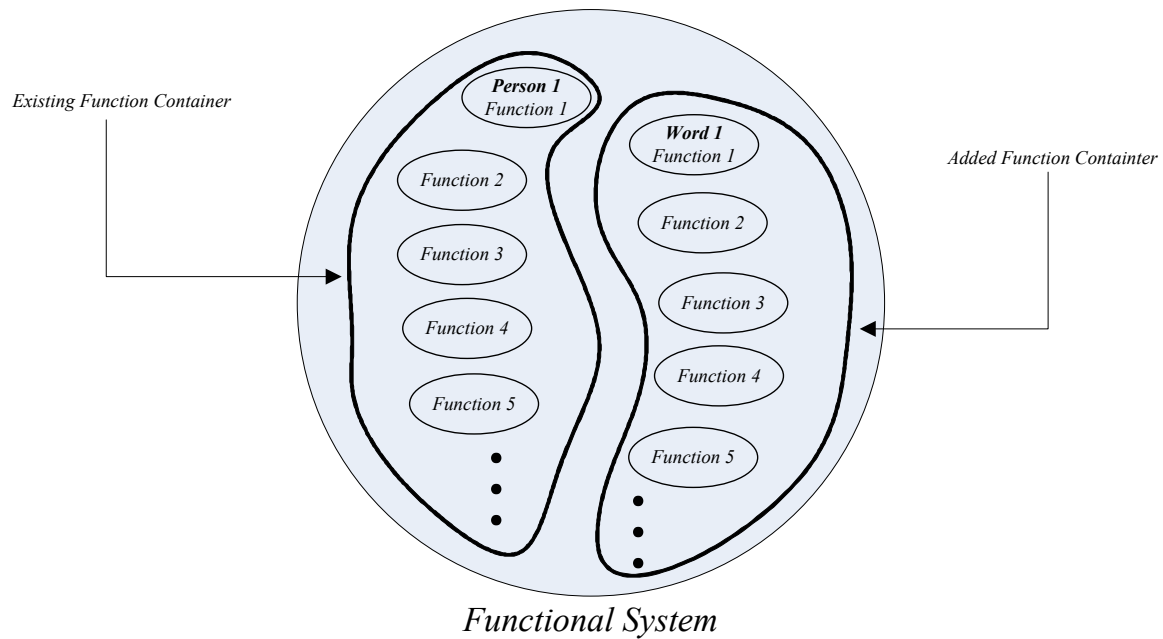


From the model above, we can see that the functional system is made of both added and existing functions. Since existing functions are completely different than added functions and they also executed in their own modes, it is always good to show them separately from added functions. In the model above, we show both existing functions in different containers.

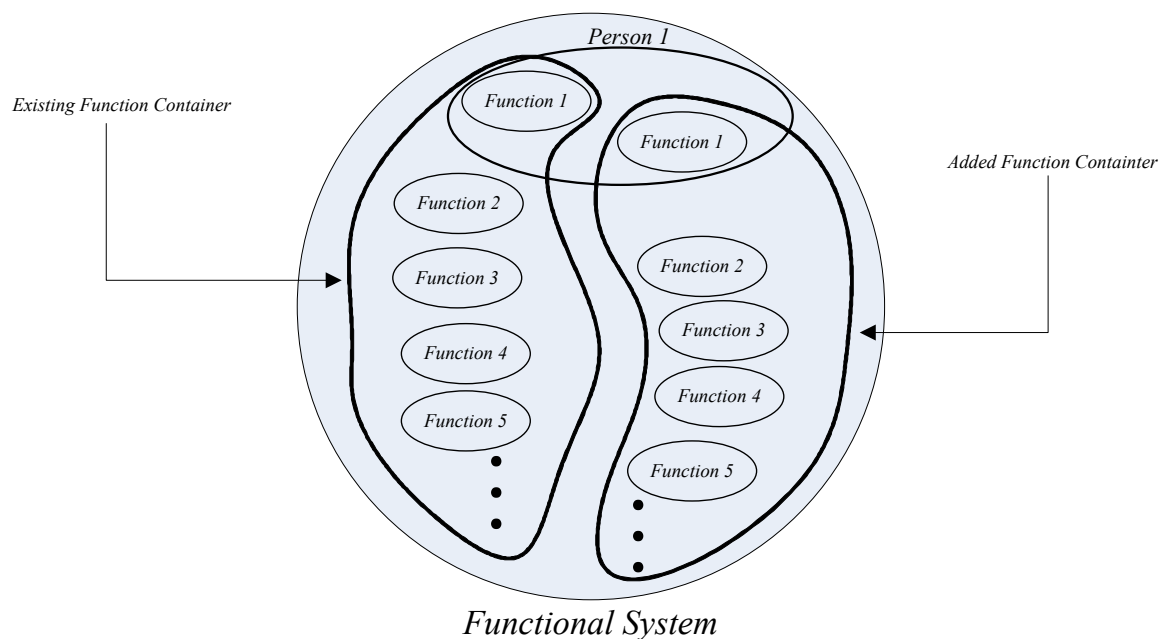
Now in terms of communication, our communication ability or the function that enables us to communicate is an existing function. Let's assume oral communication. The function that enables us to repeat a word is an existing function. In this case, that function is presented as *Function 1* and it is located in the existing function container. Assuming that a person repeats a word, in this case, we can show the name of the person in terms of *Person* with a *Number* and the function that the person executes, which is an existing function area of the functional system. Now let's show the model with the function in it and the person that executes the function.



Now, let's go further. That same person identifies an entity, which is *a door*, and repeats the word *door*. Then that function will be presented in the functional system in a form, where it will take added functions into consideration. What do we mean by that? We mean that the person who repeats the word *door*, uses existing function to repeat the word and also uses added functions. Let's show that in the model below. Before we show the model, let's do some analysis. The ability of the person to repeat the word *door* is an existing function, however identifying the *door* and the word itself is an added function. In this case, the repeat of the word *door* includes both added and existing functions. Before we show the model, let's use added function, *Function 1* as the word *door* or the identification of the word *door*. Let's use *Word 1* in this case.

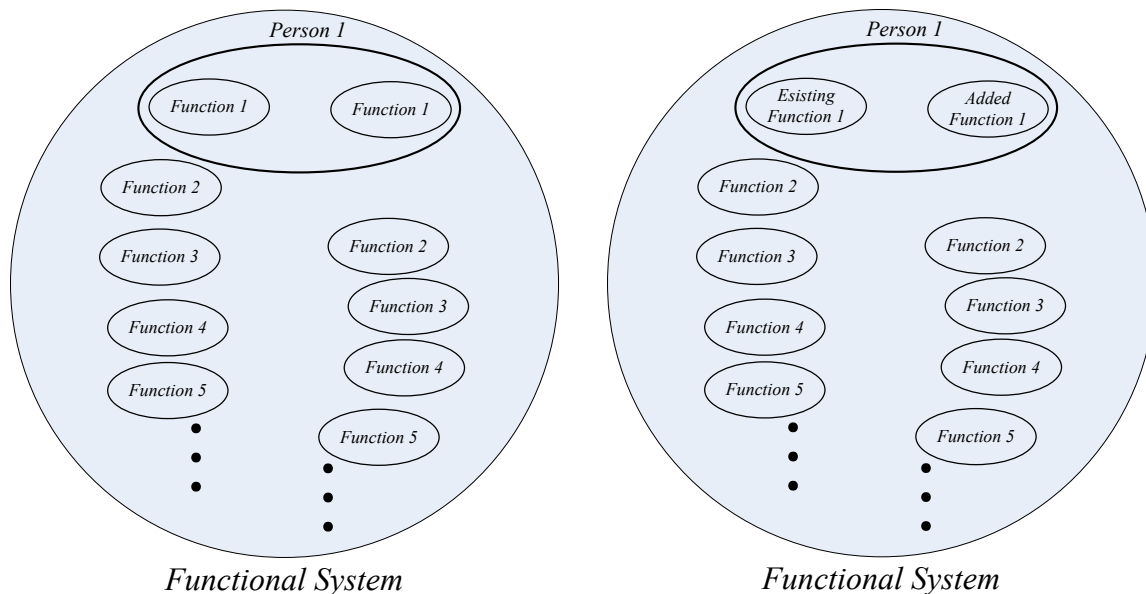


Now let's show the same model above with more explanation. The way to look at it, the repeat of the word *Door* by the person takes two functions into consideration. In the model above, the reason we show *Word 1* next to *Function 1* in the added function area is so we can see that the added function takes *word 1* into consideration. Now let's show the same model in a form where we show both functions in an area where the person who executes the functions is separate. In this case, we have the model below.



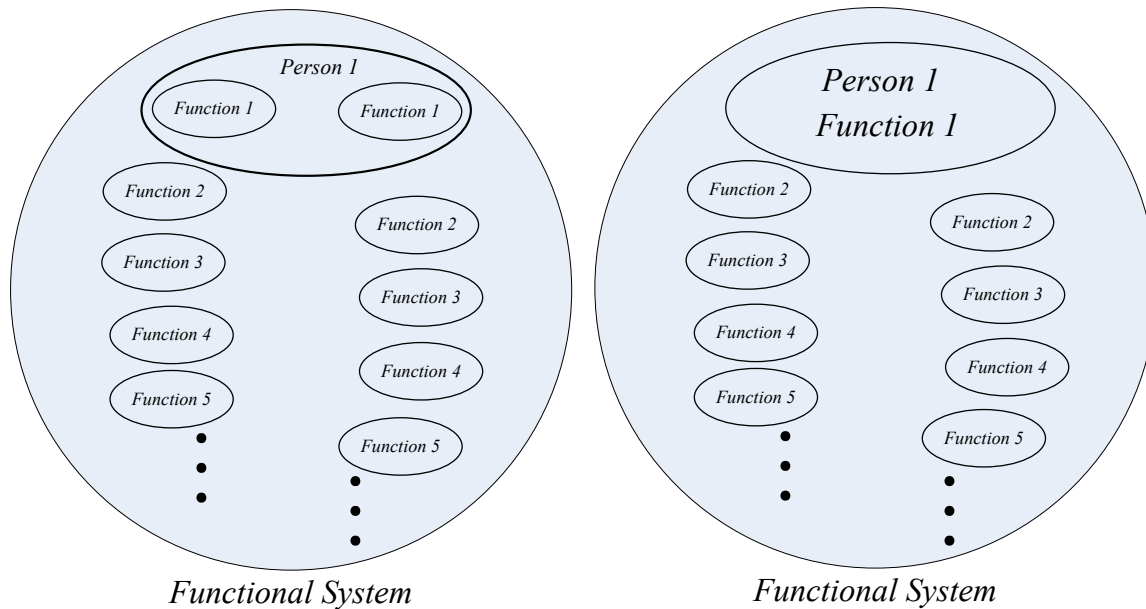
Exercises

From the model above, we can see that the repeat of the word *Door* takes both added and existing functions into consideration. The way to look at it, the name of the entity that is being identified as a *Door* is not considered an existing function. In other words, we choose a name to give to an entity, and giving names to entities is not considered existing functions. But talk, for instance, by itself is considered to be an existing function. To better understand the overall process, let's show the model now without existing and added function containers. What is important here is that the person executes a function that takes both added and existing functions into consideration.



While we show it in a form above by showing two functions inside one, we can also show it in a form by showing a single function. It does not matter the way we show it. What is important here is that in order for the function to execute by person one, it takes two functions into consideration and one of them is an added function. By understanding existing and added functions, we know that existing functions execute in their own modes, while we use the principle to derive and execute added functions. In this case, the added *Function 1* is related to the application of theory of communication. The model below is similar to the one above. What is important here? In order for the word *Door* to repeat, it takes added functions into consideration. Since the function is what is to be executed and it is being viewed as an existing function, the overall process can be viewed as an existing function that works with an added function. As shown by the model below to the right, *Function 1* can be viewed as an existing function, but works with an added function. In this case, the existing function is what is visible to us. Just take your time to think about the

overall exercise and try to understand it. It is very important to understand communication related to both added and existing functions.

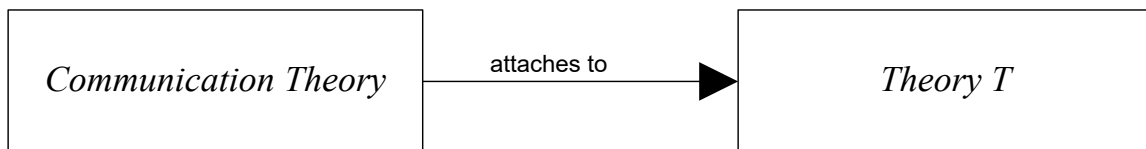


547. **Understanding Communication:** By understanding the above exercise, we should see that the naming of entities is considered to be added functions of life. For instance, we use words to name entities, and those words are considered to be added entities. We can say that, the names of those words are considered to be added functions as well. That make a lot of sense and it is very important to understand. By understanding the functional system itself, we know that the system is very expandable in terms of added functions. While the system includes many, many functions that execute in their own modes, which we call existing functions, it also provides us with the opportunity to add useful functions.

Now if we look at the overall process of communication related to children, initially we can see that children are open to learn any language. In this case, we identify the entities for them and name those entities by words. In other words, the children are open to any language for identifying entities at the beginning. What is important here is that the process of naming entities after identifying them is an added process. We call that process, added functions of life.

By understanding the relationship of language and communication, we can see that it makes a lot of sense. We know that communication is language independent. While languages depend on communication, but communication does not depend on any language. That makes a lot of sense. Now by understanding the overall principle and also what we have just explained with the inclusion of the above exercise related to the functional system, we can see that it is very logical and it is perfect. In other words, by understanding the overall process related to the functional system, we should see that the overall system is perfect. Let's say it again. By understanding the overall process related to the system itself, we should quickly see that and realize that the system is perfect and perfectly designed; here, designed means existed. While we develop problems by misunderstanding the system functional principle, the system is perfect to itself. Just take your time to think about the overall exercise.

548. We already know that theory is limited by theory of communication. After working out exercise number 480, we have shown that all theories are attached by theory of communication. For instance, a theory is attached by communication in a form where we can show both the theory and the theory of communication as shown by the model below.



By understanding what we have just said, you should have realized that already a theory cannot be understood without understanding the theory of communication. In other words, a given theory is not visible to us without understanding theory of communication. You should verify that statement. In other words, if theory of communication is not visible to us, neither is theory. Communication theory enables the visibility of theory.

549. **Understanding the Importance of Distance Related to a Given Presentation:** We could also say Understanding Distance Management Related to a Given Presentation.

We know that in the past, distance had been used to manage the stability of the functional system. We also know that if distance was not an issue, the damage done to the functional system could have happened much, much earlier. Now in terms of presentation of theory, we mean higher level presentation, we know that we have been receiving multiple feedback from our parent by an instructor. We have been disregarding

all of them, at the same time the functional system keeps declining time after time at a faster rate. Now if we look at the overall feedback process, we know that the functional system cannot guarantee feedback to be repeated indefinitely. Since the functional system does not guarantee repetitive feedback, at some point of time, we have to assume responsibility.

By understanding the above paragraph related to distance management, it is very easy to see that the use of distance to manage the stability of the functional system in the past, made it possible for the functional system to function abnormally and still functioning even though the feedback has been disregarded. In other words, since distance had been used in the past to manage the stability of the functional system, while disregarding the feedback, the system was still managed, even not fully; thanks to distance management. To better understand what we have just said, let's rephrase it again. Since distance management was used to manage the stability of the functional system in the past, while we had disregarded the feedback, the stability of the functional system was still managed a little bit. It is very important to understand the importance of distance management in the past and also the importance of a given presentation.

By understanding the above paragraph, we can see that distance had helped us a lot in terms of managing the stability of the functional system. Even though we have been disregarded all the feedback we have been receiving from our parent, however, with the help of distance management in the past, the system was still managed a little bit. Currently, we no longer have distance in our favor. Distance is no longer a factor to help us manage the stability of the functional system. Since distance is no longer a factor to help us manage the stability of the functional system, we have to take a given presentation very seriously. We can no longer disregard a given presentation. A given presentation has to be taken very seriously, since the application of the principle is our only choice to help us manage the stability of the functional system. It is very important to understand the past related to present. In the past, distance had helped us, even though we disregarded those presentations. Currently, we no longer have distance to help us. Our only help now is applying the principle to enable the functionality of life.

- a. Just take your time to think about the overall explanation.
- b. To better understand the overall explanation, it is always good to use a table to explain what we have just said. Let's assume that we have been receiving multiple feedback from the past to the present. We use *Time 1* to show the date of the first feedback we have received, which is simply the first presentation. *Time 4* or simply *Date 4* can be considered as date now, which is a current feedback.

Exercises

Time	Presentation	Feedback
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	1 st
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	2 nd
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	3 rd
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	4 th

The table below is a continuity of the one above. The way to look at it, assume that the table has six columns, where those columns are continued from the table above. The first column from the table below shows that after we have disregarded the first feedback, the functional system had declined more and kept declining as we kept disregarding the feedback. The last two columns show that, while we keep disregarding the feedback, distance was also reduced.

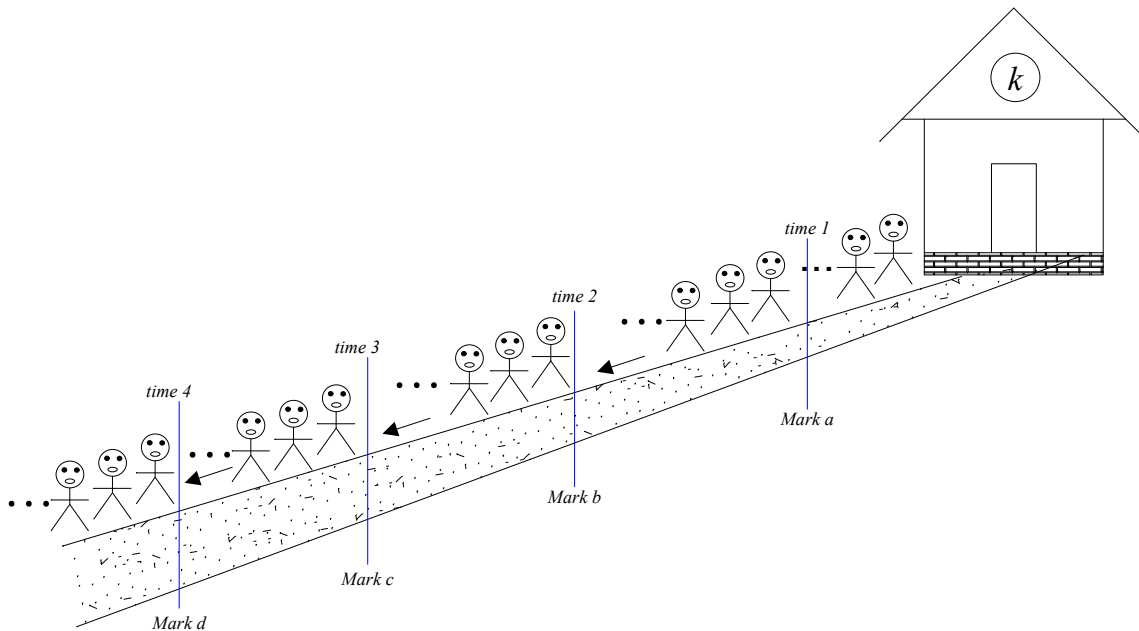
Functional System	Distance	Distance a Factor
Dropped	Reduced	Yes
Dropped more	Reduced more	Yes
Dropped much more	Reduced much more	Yes
Dropped much, much more	Reduce much, much more	No

To better understand the table above, let's think it in the form of the house we had shown before in the presentation of theory and use it in conjunction with a graph. In this case, we can think it like this. As we leave our house, we are heading down the opposite direction. While we are heading down, we reach *Mark a*, which is at *Time 1*, the instructor—one of us—gives us feedback from our parent, and we choose to disregard it. Based on what we have just said, we can show again a table related to the ones above that show road marks, time marks, feedback and presentation.

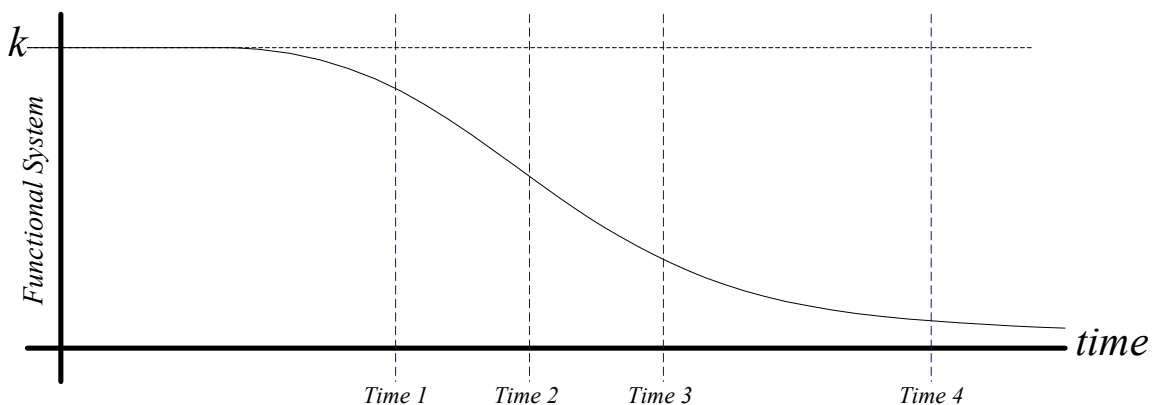
Road Mark	Time	Presentation	Feedback
<i>Mark a</i>	<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	1 st
<i>Mark b</i>	<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	2 nd
<i>Mark c</i>	<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	3 rd
<i>Mark d</i>	<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	4 th

The model below shows that we left our houses and we kept heading down the opposite direction. From the model as shown by the table above, each mark at

different times is considered to be a feedback and a presentation. As shown on the model again, the last feedback and the last presentation that we receive happened at *Mark d* and *Time 4*.



While we show the visual aspect of the feedback and the presentation by the model above, let's represent the table related to the explanation and the visual aspect graphically as shown by the model below. The model below is optional; you don't have to worry about it. It simply represents the same information from the table.



From the explanations above related to the models and the table, we can see that as we continue to disregard those presentations, the stability of the functional system is getting worse. In other words, as we continue to disregard the feedback and presentations, the functional system is continuing to decline and it is declining at a faster rate. As shown by the second table above, at *Time 4* distance is no longer a factor to manage the functional system. Now the functional system depends on how

we manage or take a given presentation. We know that the functional system cannot guarantee repetitive feedback indefinitely. As we have said previously, let's assume that, as we are heading down to opposite direction from the house, where we are very, very far from the house at *Mark d*, we receive feedback and a presentation, which happens at *Time 4*, which is time now. By understanding what we have just said, we can see that the 4th feedback is considered to be the current presentation. Now since we are heading down and we don't have any destination, we can put another mark onto the road. At some point of time in the future we are going to be at that mark, where that mark is considered to be the distance from *Mark c* to *Mark d*. This mark is considered to be an approximation and it is what we are thinking about. If we look at the distance from *Mark c* to *Mark d*, we can consider that mark is equal to that distance. By understanding what we have just said, we can name that mark as *Mark e* and that will happen at *Time 5*. Keep in mind that both *Mark e* and *Time 5* are future marks and future times. By understanding life, we know that while we are heading down, we are still functioning, but not normally. We can also say that, while we are heading down the road without direction, we are still using energy. What is important here is since it takes multiple generations for a given presentation and it cannot be predicted, we can quickly see that at *Mark e* or *Time 5*, the functional system will no longer sustainable, since distance is no longer a factor to manage the functional system. The way to look at it, we already know it takes several generations for a given presentation and those presentations can never be predicted in advance. By understanding that, we can see that at *Mark e* or *Time 5* the functional system may not be able to sustain another presentation, since it may not guarantee it at all. All you need to do is show that by providing a practical example. In other words, you need to verify at *Mark e* or *Time 5* the functional system cannot guarantee the next presentation.

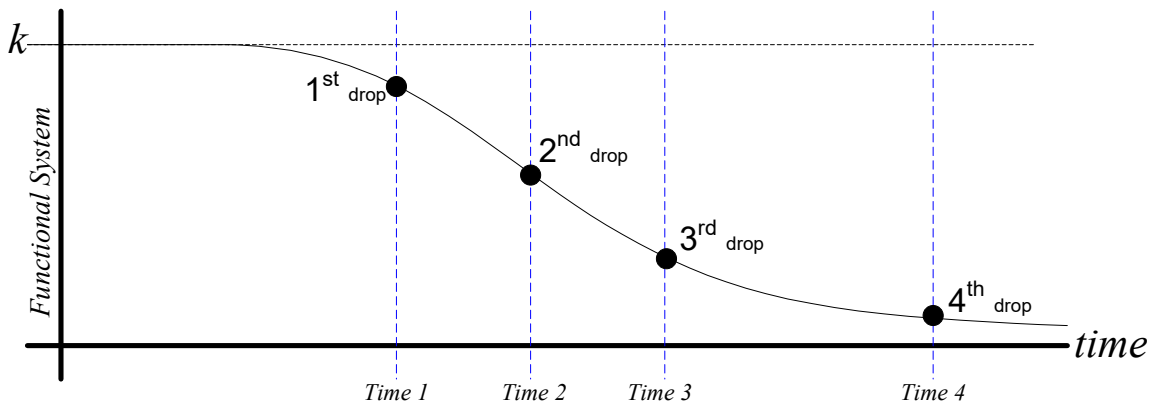
- c. By understanding your workout above, since the functional system may not be able to sustain another presentation, by continuing to disregard those presentations, assume that the current presentation at *Mark d* or *Time 4* may well be considered to be the last and final presentation. That makes sense, since the functional system cannot guarantee repetitive feedback indefinitely, so at some point in time it has to be over. Since the functional system cannot guarantee repetitive feedback indefinitely, since it always take multiple generations for a given presentation, at some point of time, there must be a final presentation or feedback. You need to verify that by providing a practical example. In other words, you know that distance is no longer a factor to manage the functional system. You know that presentations cannot be given indefinitely. Assume a current presentation at *Mark d*, which is time now. Related

Exercises

from your workout above, verify that the presentation at *Mark d* can be viewed as the final presentation.

- d. By understanding our two previous workouts, let's show the graph above again with some drops, in terms of a declining of the functional system. To better understand what we are going to say and what we have just said, don't worry about the graph below. Let's provide some explanation and use a table to help us understand it better. Assume that while we are heading down the road without direction, at *Mark a*, we record the first decline which is considered as the first drop. Once we hit *Mark b*, we record the second decline, which is considered as the second drop. The process keep continuing, since we have been disregarding all the feedback and presentations that we have received. The table below shows just that.

Road Mark	Drops	Presentation	Feedback
<i>Mark a</i>	1 st drop	1 st	1 st
<i>Mark b</i>	2 nd drop	2 nd	2 nd
<i>Mark c</i>	3 rd drop	3 rd	3 rd
<i>Mark d</i>	4 th drop	4 th	4 th



By understanding the overall exercise up to here, the table above, the visual aspect of us heading down from the house, the losses, the road mark, the declining of the functional system, and the downhill process, it can be shown that the 4th drop is much, much bigger than the 3rd drop. You need to show that by providing a practical example.

- e. Disregarding the way you look at it, at some point of time, there must be a final presentation. By understanding presentation of theory and the feedback process, verify that statement.

- f. By understanding your workout of part c, you have shown that the current presentation can be considered as the final presentation. By understanding your workout, presentation of theory, the feedback process, our parent, and the functional system, it can be shown that the final presentation can be considered as our last and final chance. What we mean by that? We mean our final chance to apply our utilization theory to enable the functionality of life. This is the way to look at it. Assume that at the time the principle was given to us, we disregarded it and chose not to apply it. Now as we come down or as life goes down, we receive feedback from our parent and that feedback is considered as our second chance. To better understand what we have just said and the overall process, let's show it on a table.

Time	Presentation	Feedback	Chance	Functional System
Time 1	1 st	1 st	2 nd	Less stable
Time 2	2 nd	2 nd	3 rd	Less, less stable
Time 3	3 rd	3 rd	4 th	Less, less, less stable
Time 4	Final	Final	Final	Less, less, less, less stable

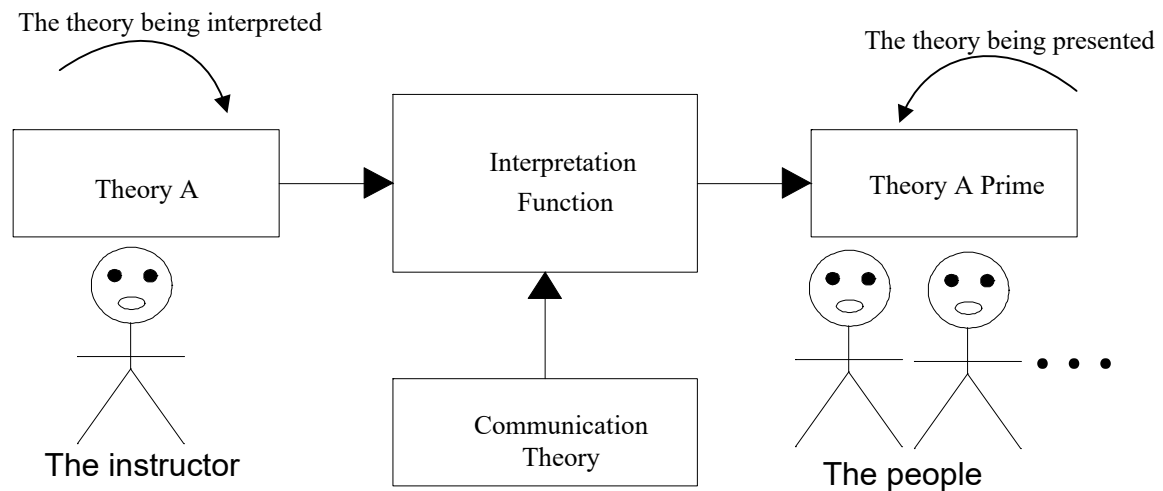
As we can see from the table above, we have been given a lot of chances by our parent to apply our utilization theory to enable the functionality of life. Since the functional system cannot guarantee repetitive feedback indefinitely, at some point in time they have to be a final chance. That makes sense since the functional system depends on us. Without us applying our utilization theory to enable its functionality, there will be a time where it will not function. By understanding the overall explanation, show that by providing a practical example. In other words, show that the final presentation may well be considered as our last and final chance. This is the same as saying, show that the final presentation can be considered or is considered as our final chance.

550. Show your understanding of presentation of theory related to the physical system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the physical system related to presentation of theory.
551. **Understanding Presentation of Theory:** A given presentation cannot be identified by someone else for someone. A given presentation can only be identified personally. Since a theory can only be interpreted personally, and it cannot be interpreted by someone for someone, a theory cannot be identified by someone for someone. Since a theory can only be interpreted personally, a presented theory can only be identified personally. Since a

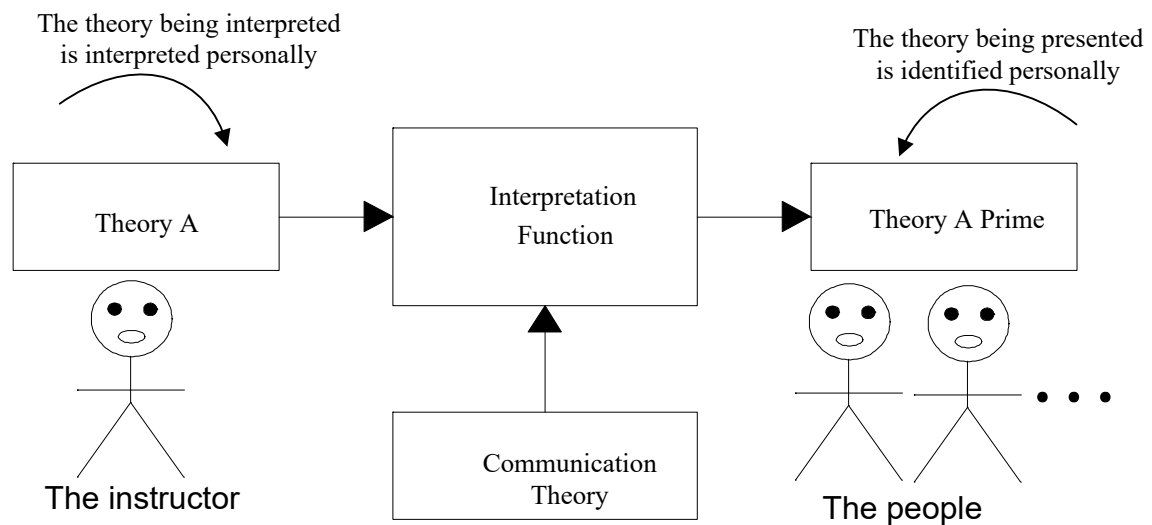
Exercises

presented theory can only be identified personally, a given presentation can only be identified personally.

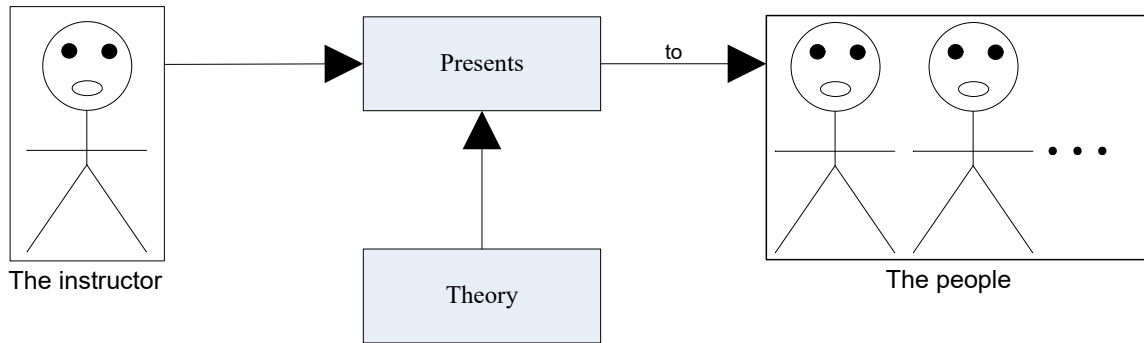
To better understand the above explanation, let's show the model of the presentation process. The model below shows that the theory being interpreted is theory *A*, while the theory being presented is theory *A Prime*. We use continuity here to show all the people.



Now what is important here? The theory that is being interpreted is interpreted personally, while the theory that is being presented is identified personally. To better understand what we have just said, let's show it on the model below.



From the model above, we can see that the theory being interpreted is interpreted personally, while the theory being presented is identified individually and personally by the people. What do we mean by that? We mean that another person cannot identify the presented theory for someone else; each person has to identify that theory personally. It is very important to understand that. Finally, the overall presentation process can be viewed as the one shown by the model below.



552. **Understanding the Theory of Education:** As a self controllable system, we depend on theory to give us ideas to derive and execute functions of life. When we don't know a theory, we have to learn it. The process of education enables us to learn theories; for instance we learn theories from an instructor. What is important here? As a self controllable system, during the process, the students decide what to learn, not the instructor. During the learning process, as a self controllable system, the students are the ones who decide what to learn individually, not the instructor. As a self controllable system, the students decide what to learn personally, not the instructor. During the process, each student determines personally what to learn, rather than the instructor. Just take your time to think about the exercise.
553. **Understanding the Theory of Education:** We already know that the process of education enables us to learn the principle, for instance from an instructor. In that process, the instructor presents the principle to the students. The principle itself is a separate entity from the instructor. In terms of the principle, the instructor physically does not have anything to do with the principle or the presentation of the principle. In other words, the instructor does not have any self interest in the principle nor the presentation. The interest of the instructor is to help the students understand the principle. In the event that the instructor believes there is an interest or a self interest in the principle, education does not exist at all. Whenever the instructors believe that they have self interest in the principle or the presentation, the word education or the process of education does not exist at all.

Since the principle is considered to be the instructor, in the event that the instructor shows any interest outside the principle, that instructor does not exist at all. In other words, the instructor only defines within the principle and the instructor does not define outside the principle. It is very important to understand that. In the event that the instructor shows some interest outside the principle or the presentation, then that instructor does not exist; nor does the presentation and the process of education. The process of education only exists within the principle, so does the instructor. The way to look at it, an instructor is only defined within the principle. Outside the principle, that instructor does not exist and is not defined. Just take your time to think about this exercise.

554. By understanding the above exercise, it is also good to know that the principle is unique to itself and within the principle itself; opinions don't count. Assume that the word *opinion* is valid and it is pointed to an actual entity. The way to look at it, within the principle itself, that entity is not defined or does not exist. Within the principle itself, that word does not exist. The principle is unique to itself and it does not include any outside entity. The principle is unique to itself and within the principle; our opinions do not exist or are not defined. The principle is very unique and it does not accept any outside entity. The principle is so unique, it does not accept any outside entity. Just take your time to think about the exercise.
555. By understanding characteristic of theory and our utilization theory, if you want to, you can verify the above exercise. In other words, if you want to, you can verify that the principle is unique to itself, and it does not accept any outside entity or opinion. All you need to do, with your understanding of the above exercise, show that the principle is so unique to itself, opinions are not included.
556. By understanding the last four exercises above, we should now realize that, if not already. The principle is already what it is and we cannot change it. The principle is already what it is and we cannot adjust it. It is very important to understand that. The principle cannot be changed or adjusted by any means and for any reason.
557. If you want to, you can verify the above exercise. In other words, if you want to, show that the principle cannot be changed or adjusted by any means and for any reason.
558. By understanding the above exercise and the relationship of life, the physical system, and our utilization theory, we should see that in order to adjust the principle, we will need to adjust life as well. Since life includes many functions that cannot be adjusted, it is not

possible for us to change and adjust the principle. It is not possible for us as well to change and adjust those functions. It is very important to understand that.

559. As an exercise, if you want to, you can verify the above exercise. In other words, if you want to, show that in order to adjust the principle, we will need to adjust life as well. Since we cannot adjust life, then we cannot adjust the principle.
560. By understanding all the above exercises up to here, we mean exercises 552 to 559, we should realize that principles are given entities that are associated with their own systems and we cannot make them. Our utilization theory is given to us and it is associated with us and the functional system. We cannot make a theory. We cannot make principles then attach them to our utilization theory. It is not possible. Our utilization theory is associated with the physical system and the functional system. We can only follow it and apply it to enable life to function normally.
561. By understanding theory, fundamental of theory, the physical system, the functional system, and the relationship between the physical system and the functional system; since the fundamental of a theory is unique to that theory, we have shown that a theory cannot be duplicated.

By understanding the paragraph above, and our additional understanding of theory, we can see that they are well mapped. Now what is important here? The uniqueness of a theory and fundamental of a theory are related to themselves and also the physical system or the way the system itself approaches them or understands them. By understanding that, the word number or number itself maybe viewed within the physical system understanding which is related to the system itself. By understanding what we have said, you need to provide a definition of the word number or simply number and show your understanding of it. You may need to use the point to label and explain your observation. You can also add to it in terms of questions, what is number? What are numbers?

562. **Understanding Theory of Education:** From exercise number 448 we know that, while our parent may process the ability to execute functions for us, sometimes we have to take our own responsibility to do things for ourselves. Our utilization theory was given to us to enable us to derive and execute functions of life. Since our utilization theory is a separate entity from ourselves, we have to learn it, in order to use it to derive and execute functions of life.

From exercise number 440, we know that as a child, it is normal for our parent to execute some functions for us. Now disregarding when we were children or when we were growing up, when it comes to learning the principle, it is a completely different ball game. When it comes to learning our utilization theory, our parent does not compromise. We have to learn it by ourselves individually. It is very important to understand that. Given that the learning process cannot be speeded up and does not take time into consideration, when it comes to learning our utilization theory, we have to be very careful. While we may receive feedback from our parent, nevertheless, when it comes to learning the principle, we have to take our own responsibility individually.

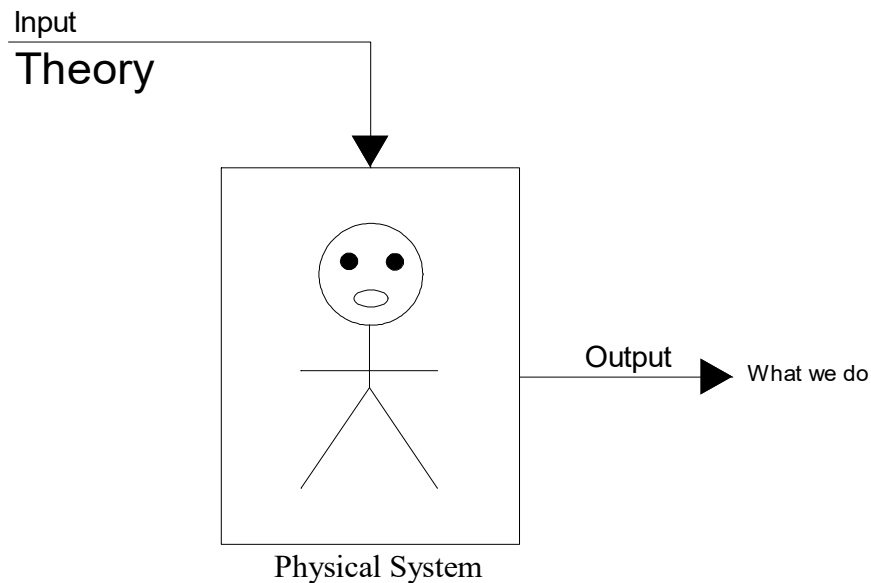
When it comes to learning the principle, we have to be very careful. The principle cannot be learned by someone for someone. The principle cannot be compromised as well. Even our parent does not compromise when it comes to learning the principle. Our parent cannot learn the principle for us. We have to learn it by ourselves individually. Each of us has to take our own responsibility to learn the principle individually. That makes sense since each of us live and execute functions of life. Those functions cannot be executed by others for us; we have to learn the principle in order to execute those functions to enable the functionality of life. It is very important to understand that.

563. By understanding the above exercise, we should quickly realize that our understanding of the principle depends on us rather than our parent. The learning of our utilization theory does not depend on our parent, but on us. It is very important to understand that. Each of us needs to learn the principle by ourselves individually, disregarding how long it takes us. As an associative system, the learning of the principle depends on each of us individually, rather than our parent. Just take your time to think about it.
564. By having a good understanding of distance—we mean usage of distance in the past to manage the stability of the functional system—you should have a good understanding of that distance itself, the functional system, the physical system, and also communication. With your understanding, what determines that distance?
565. **Understanding Theory of Education:** We know that the theory of education is very important to us since it enables us to learn our utilization theory. We know that our utilization theory is not represented by a physical entity or physically defined. We know that our utilization theory is very important to us. Once we disregard its importance, we also disregard our existence. We know that our utilization theory is a completely different entity and we should handle it with care and importance. Since theory of

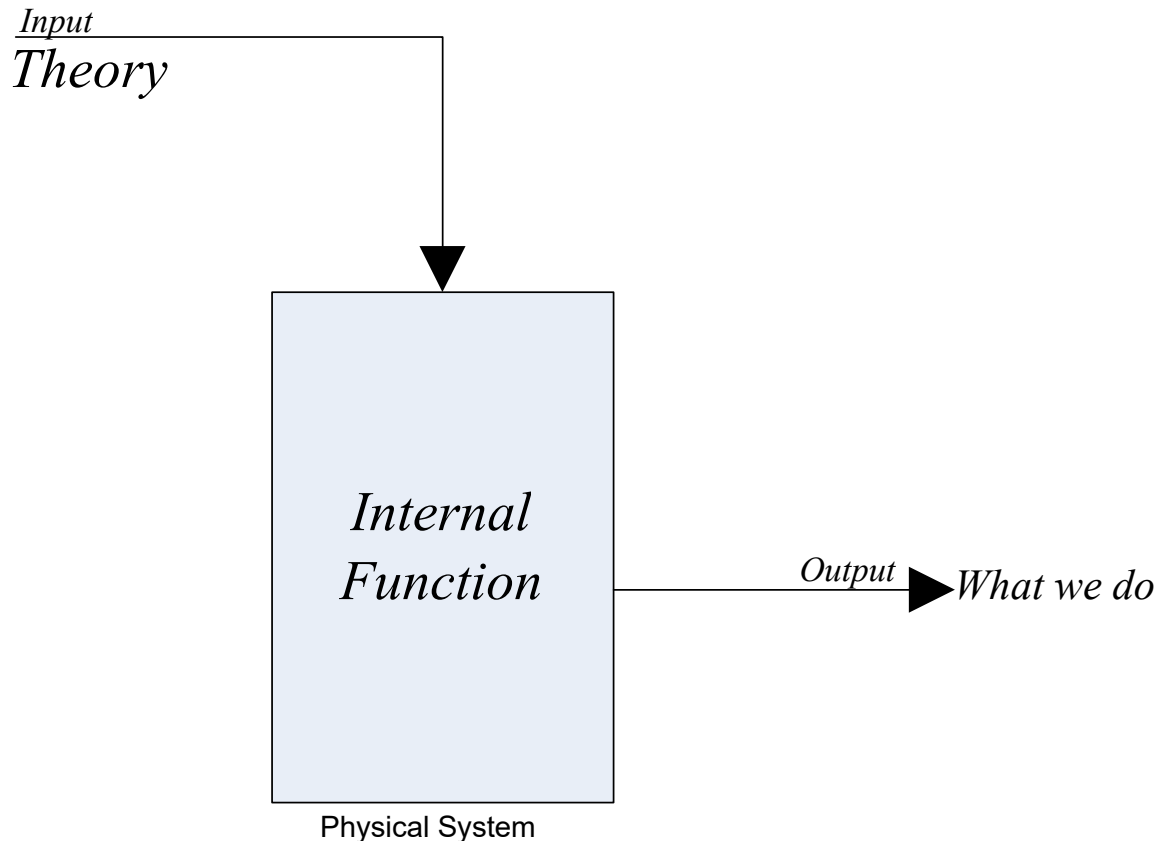
education enables us to learn our utilization theory, we should handle theory of education with care and importance as well. Given that our utilization theory is not physically defined or represented by a physical entity, so neither is theory of education.

While we use paper to present information, it is always good to know that theory of education does not exist on paper. While we use paper for explanation, it is very important to know that the theory of education does not exist on paper. As an instructor, it is very important not to handle theory of education on paper. Since a principle does not exist on paper, as an instructor it is very important not to treat a principle or education as a paper entity. Once we treat education as a paper entity, we have a tendency to take it for granted. As an instructor, it is very important to understand the process of education and not to let it be taken for granted or let it be viewed as a paper entity. It is very important to understand that; just take your time to think about this exercise.

566. By understanding the above exercise, we can see it makes a lot of sense. Since life does not exist on paper, neither does the principle that enables the continuous functionality of life. It is very important for us not to view the process that enables the functionality as a paper entity.
567. **Understanding the Physical System Related to Application of Theory:** We know that the physical system is theory dependable. We—the physical system—apply theory to enable us to execute functions of life. Since we get ideas from theory to enable us to derive and execute functions of life, we can say that, we—the physical system—take theory as input to enable us to execute functions of life. The model below shows just what we are talking about. It shows that the physical system takes theory as input, and produce output functions. In this case, what we do is considered to be output function. In other words, the functions produced by the ideas we get from the input theory.



The way to look at it, we—the physical system—get ideas from theory to enable us to derive and execute functions of life. Now if we look at the overall process, we can see that in order for that to happen, there must be some internal function that enables the overall process. Since the theory domain is concerned about the internal approach of the system, there should be no surprise here. To better understand the overall process and the explanation, let's show the system itself as an internal function. In other words, we use the same model above. But rather than showing the system itself, the model below shows the system is being replaced by its internal function.



The model above shows that there must be an internal function that works relatively with the theory that the system takes as input. Now if we look at that process and the process of applying theory that we have learned, we can see that if that internal function is known, the desired output function could have been produced in an effortless manner. In other words, assuming that, that internal function was given to us in a form where we can understand it and work with it, then we will not have any problems anymore. It would have been possible to solve all of our problems in an effortless manner. The way to look at it, by knowing the input theory in terms of theorem and knowing also the internal function, then the desired output function could have been produced effortlessly. We mean an effortless manner that does not exist on paper. Since the internal function is not known, in terms of our discussion, there is nothing we can do, just simply disregard the overall discussion and exercise.

The way to look at it, knowing that internal function is limited to us and it is not important for us. Since we can use what we know to solve the problems we have, there is no need for us to know that internal function. What we know about our system and life is not limited. We can do whatever we need with them based on our utilization theory, so

there is no need for us to know that internal function. Since the overall process serves us no purpose, there is no need for us to mention it in our communication or talk about it. Since we don't have any information about that function, the overall exercise must be disregarded in our communication. Outside this exercise or this chapter, it is considered to be obsolete. In other words, outside this book, reference to that function is invalid and obsolete. After looking at this exercise, there is no need to refer to it or mention it anywhere.

568. **Understanding Comparison of Theory:** By understanding exercise number 470, we have shown that all theories belong to our utilization theory. From the same exercise, we have used the term *The Principle* to refer to theory and our utilization theory. For instance, we can use the term *Theory T* to refer to our utilization theory as well. From exercise number 240, we have shown that our utilization theory is defined as unity.

From comparison of theory, we have learned that two theories cannot be compared if at least one of them are not understood. By understanding the overall explanation up to here, determine whether or not it is possible to compare our utilization theory. In addition to that, show your understanding of comparison of theory related to our utilization theory. Provide additional explanation of your workout and describe your observation.

569. **Understanding Theory of Education:** The process of education enables us to learn the principle and apply it to derive and execute functions of life. The process of education or theory of education does not allow us to learn other people applications nor higher level applications. As a theory dependable system, we learn theory to enable us to derive and execute functions of life. It is very important to understand the process of education and not to misunderstand it.

Theory gives us ideas to enable us to understand, derive, and execute functions of life. While there are regular applications, there are also higher level applications. While there are regular function executions, there are also higher level function executions. As a theory dependable system, we learn theory to enable us to execute functions of life. We can call those functions regular function executions or regular applications, since we can understand them and we get ideas from theory to enable us to understand them. For higher level applications, we don't have any ideas about them. Those applications go beyond our understanding. It is not a part of education to learn about those applications. By understanding that, we simply omit those applications from our communication.

Since the process of education does not allow us to learn about those applications, it makes sense for us to omit them from our communication.

As a communication enabled system, we use our communication interface to exchange information between us. The theory of information enables to manage the flow of information between us. In terms of higher level applications or higher level function executions, with the absence of information, there is no flow of information between us. Therefore, we don't have any information about those functions; we can simply omit them from our communication. With the absence of information about those applications, as a communication enabled system, we are limited to talk about those applications. With the absence of information about those functions, as a communication enabled system, we are not able to communicate about those functions. It is very important to understand that. Just take your time to think about it.

570. By understanding the above exercise, we know that as a theory dependable system, the process of education does not allow us to learn about higher level application. That makes sense since we don't have any idea of those applications, we cannot learn about them. Since our intelligence works in an incremental basis, in order to learn about an entity, we have to have a basis or an idea about it. Since we don't have any idea or basis about those applications, we cannot learn about them. By understanding theory of information, it makes sense as well. Since we don't have any information about those applications, we cannot learn them. Since information about an entity depends on that entity and we cannot generate information, we cannot learn about those application or those function executions.
571. We already know that the logic of our parent is much, much higher than ours and in order for us to understand our parent, we have to scale down. In other words, for instance, we have to rely on lower level interpretation. By understanding that and by having a good understanding of the principle, we should know that the reason some of us don't think our parent exists is because they don't understand the principle. Given that the principle cannot be identified for someone by someone, it makes sense. If someone cannot identify the principle, then that person thinks it does not exist. If someone cannot identify the principle, then that person thinks our parent does not exist. There is nothing wrong with that; it is normal. As a theory dependable system, we depend on theory to enable us to understand. In the event that we don't think relatively to a theory to enable us to understand an entity, it makes sense for us not to think about that entity at all.

Now that we have a good understanding of the principle, it makes sense for some of us to think that our parent does indeed exist; that is normal. Before we did not think about the principle, since we know it did not exist. Now we think about it and we know it does exist; so it makes sense for us now to believe in the existence of our parent; that is normal.

572. **Understanding Theory of Education:** By understanding the above exercise, we should see that and we already know that there is a relationship between our parent and the theory of education. We know that our level of understanding is much, much lower than our parent. In order to understand our parent, we have to raise our level of understanding by relying on lower interpretation. Now by understanding that, we can see that the process of education enables us to match our level of understanding related to our parent or match it to our parent. In other words, the process enables us to increase our level of understanding relatively to our parent. By doing so, one day we should have no problem to understand our parent. By matching our level of understanding toward the principle, one day we should have no problem understanding the principle. It is very important to understand that. By increasing our level of understanding relative to our parent, one day we should have no problem to understand neither the principle nor our parent.
573. **Understanding Application of Theory:** As a theory dependable system, we depend on theory to derive and execute functions of life. By understanding the overall process of application of theory, function derivations, and function executions, it is always good to view it as follows. Assume that we derive a function and we execute the same function. For instance, assume that we derive *Function 2* and we also execute *Function 2*. By understanding what we have just said and the process of deriving functions in life, we can put it like that. *Function 2* is derived from the application of *Theory T*. In terms of function execution, we have *Function 2* is executed by the application of *Theory T*. What is important here is that the same theory that is used to derive the function is the same one that is used to execute the function. This is the way to look at it. In a regular application or function execution, *Theory T* enables us to understand the derivation and the execution of *Function 2*. We can also say that, in a regular application or function execution, *Theory T* gives us ideas to enable us to understand the derivation and the execution of *Function 2*.

In terms of higher level application, by understanding the process above and trying to match it, there is no comparison or understanding at all. In term of higher level applications or higher level function executions, it is not possible for us to understand the

process nor describe it. In terms of high level applications or functions executions, we don't have any idea about them. It is not possible for us to describe them or talk about them. Therefore, it is very easy to see why we have to omit them in our communication. As a theory dependable system, we depend on theory of communication to give us ideas to enable us to communicate about a subject. Since we don't have any idea about those functions or those applications, we cannot talk about them. We are limited to higher level applications; therefore we cannot talk about higher level applications.

574. **Understanding Theory of Education:** When it comes to learning the principle, it is very important to look at it the way our parent always approaches it. In terms of the children, our parent always preserves maturity and responsibility. Learning the principle is our responsibility, not our parent responsibility. While our parent may provide us feedback, but not learning the principle for us, disregard what it takes and how long it takes.

If we take a look at higher level presentation in terms of time it takes for a given presentation, we always have those questions in mind. Why does it take so long time for a given presentation? Why does it take so long for a given feedback? Can the overall process be done another way? Why are all presentations always geared toward learning the principle? Why are all feedback we get from our parent always geared toward learning the principle? The way to look at it, when it comes to learning and applying the principle, we always take it for granted and act irresponsibly. In termd of our parent to us, when it comes to learning the principle, there is no other alternative; we have to learn it by ourselves. Why does it have to take so long? Can our parent learn it for us? The answer is no; we have to take our own responsibility to learn it, disregarding how long it takes. We don't have any choice or alternative; simply learn it to enable the functionality of life. Just take your time to think about it.

575. **Understanding Theory of Education:** We know that there is a relationship between our utilization theory and the theory of education, where theory of education enables us to learn our utilization theory. We also know about the uniqueness of our utilization theory. In relation to the theory of education, we know that the process itself does not involve any opinion or take outside entity. In other words, as a higher level theory, theory of education is also unique to itself. It is so unique to itself, it does not take any outside entity or opinion. Another way to say it, the process of education is very unique to itself. It is so unique to itself, it does not take any outside entity or opinion. It is very important to understand that.

Opinion itself is not a part of education of theory of education. The process of education takes opinion out of learning the principle. The process of education enables us to learn the principle, not opinions. The process of education enables us to learn the principle to enable the functionality of life. The process does not allow us to learn opinions. It is very important to understand the process of education or simply theory of education and what it is about.

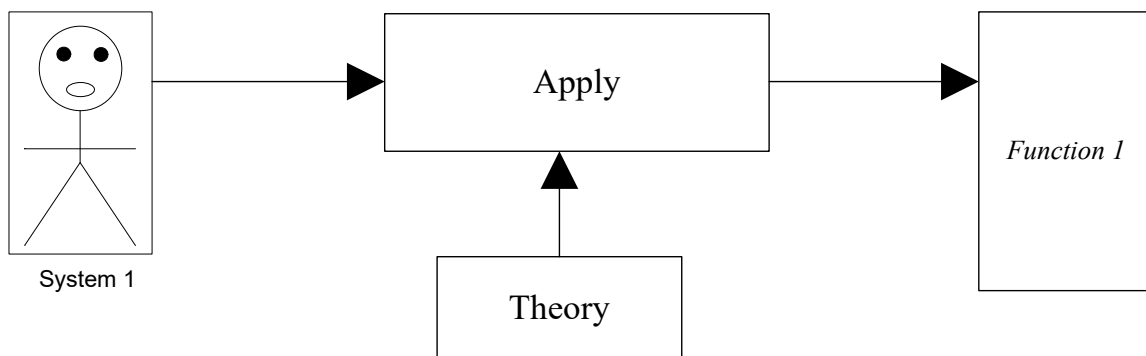
576. Show your understanding of the functional system stability related to function and system relationship. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of function and system relationship related to stability of the physical system.
577. **Understanding Theory of Education:** The process of education does not allow us to disregard the aspect of an entity, but preserve it. The process of education does not allow us to change information about an entity, but preserve it. The process of education does not allow us to change the aspect of a given entity, but preserve it. The process of education does not allow us to change information about a given entity, but preserve it. The process of education does not allow us to change the aspect of information, but preserve it.

We know that theory of education which is the process of education enables us to learn theory. Since the process of education itself enables us to learn principle and entity that we don't know, while we are learning, the process of education itself cannot change the aspects of those principles we are learning. While we are learning about entities that we don't know, the process of education cannot change the aspects of those entities we are learning. That makes sense since the aspect of an entity depends on that entity, while education provides us the ability to learn about an entity or the aspect of that entity. Nevertheless, that same education cannot change the aspect of the entity we are learning. Since information about an entity depends on that entity, while the process of education enables us to learn information about an entity, nevertheless that same education cannot change information about the entity we are learning.

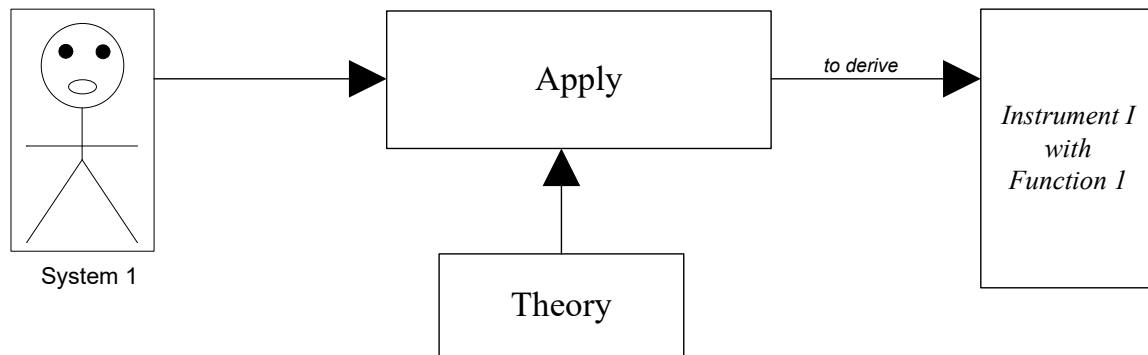
A given entity does have some aspects associated with it. Since the process of education enables us to learn what we don't know, it makes sense for us to use that process to learn about, for instance, a given entity that is in our interest. By understanding that, we can see that the process of education does not allow us to disregard given entities or principles. Therefore, the process must take given entities or principles into consideration. Since we view entities in terms of aspect, the process of education must

take aspects of entities into consideration. Just take your time to think about this exercise.

578. **Understanding Theory of Education:** While the process of education enables us to learn theory, the process itself does not increase or speed up the process of learning. The process of learning is a natural process and it happens naturally. The process of learning does not take time into consideration and it cannot be speeded up by time either. While theory of education provides the learning opportunity, theory of education itself or education itself cannot and does not increase the process of learning. It is very important to understand that. Once we fail to understand that, we simply disregard the process. In other words, once we fail to understand that, we simply develop problems. In this case, the process does not exist at all.
579. Show your understanding of the exchange system theory related to presentation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of presentation of theory related to the exchange system theory.
580. **Understanding Application of Theory:** As a theory dependable system, we apply theory to derive and execute functions of life. We know that life is a set of functions that include both added and existing functions. Now, let's assume that *System 1* applies theory to derive and execute *Function 1*. In this case we can show the model in the form below.



What is important here? In order to produce *Function 1*, *System 1* has to derive an instrument to perform that function or use an instrument to execute that function. By understanding that, we can show the model above again with the underlying instrument. The model below shows just that; it shows that *System 1* applies theory to derive *Instrument 1*, where *Function 1* is the function of *Instrument 1*.



By understanding the model above and the overall explanation, what is important here is that *Instrument I* has as function of *Function I*. In other words, the function of that instrument is *Function I*.

Now let's ask a question. What is the purpose of *Function I*? The function of *Function I* is to do something, for instance any useful function added to life. Now, let's take that function in terms of importance and purpose. By doing so, let's take *Function I* in focus rather than *Instrument I*, where *Function I* is visible, but not *Instrument I*. In this case, any function that provides the same ability or the same function can be considered, where we don't have to worry about *Instrument I* or the instrument that executes the function. We worry about the function only, since the function is what we need to achieve.

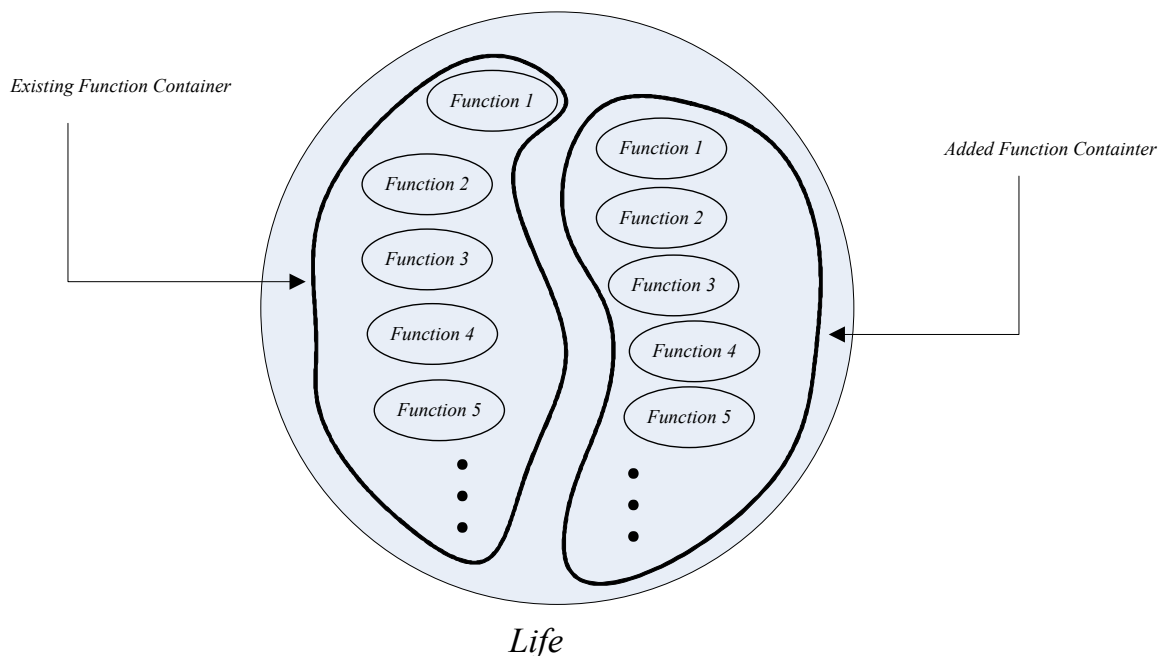
By understanding the overall explanation, what is important here? As a theory dependable system, we apply theory to derive and execute added functions of life. Since the function is what we need to achieve, we can think of the function only by disregarding the instrument that performs the function. In other words, we simply disregard the instrument, and we think about the function. In this case, by concentrating on the function only, any alternative function that does the same thing or execute the same function can be considered. In other words, by concerning in the function only, any other function that does the same thing can be considered. In this case, it is always good to think of function in terms of purpose. For example, *Function I* has a purpose of whatever we need to achieve.

- a. Just take your time to think about the overall explanation.
- b. As we said from the explanation above, it is always good to think of function in terms of purpose. In this case, we think of the function only. For instance, drive to go from location to location; navigate on water to cross a channel or a river, where the purpose is to go from location to location; use a telephone for distance communication, etc. The way to look at it, all those functions have purposes. To

better understand what we have just said, we can use a table as shown below to list those functions and provide some explanations about them.

Instrument	Function	Purpose
Car	<i>Function 1</i>	Facilitate ground travel/go from location to location
Boat	<i>Function 2</i>	Facilitate water travel/go from location to location or crossing water
Bridge	<i>Function 3</i>	Facilitate crossing/travel/go from location to location; water/ground crossing etc.
Airplane	<i>Function 4</i>	Facilitate air travel/go from location to location
Telephone	<i>Function 5</i>	Facilitate distance communication

What is important here is that we can think about those functions. In other words, we think about those functions and disregard the instruments that perform those functions; by doing so, we have the following in the circle view of life. The model below shows all the added functions listed above. We show those added functions in life.



Now by analyzing some of those functions for instance, the first 4, we mean *Function 1*, *Function 2*, *Function 3*, and *Function 4*, we can see similarity between them. We mean similarity in terms of what they do. In terms of similarity, let's show the table again and reword the purpose column.

Instrument	Function	Purpose
Car	<i>Function 1</i>	Facilitate travel/go from location to location
Boat	<i>Function 2</i>	Facilitate travel/go from location to location
Bridge	<i>Function 3</i>	Facilitate travel/go from location to location
Airplane	<i>Function 4</i>	Facilitate travel/go from location to location
Telephone	<i>Function 5</i>	Facilitate distance communication

Now, what is important here? By thinking in terms of function only and analyze those functions, we can see that it will be nice if a single function can perform the function of the others. In other words, we mean if a single function can execute the other functions. In this case, one function is needed rather than 4. To better understand what we have just said, let's take it as shown by the model below.

Function 1 — *performs function of* —▶ *Function 1*

Function 1 — *performs function of* —▶ *Function 2*

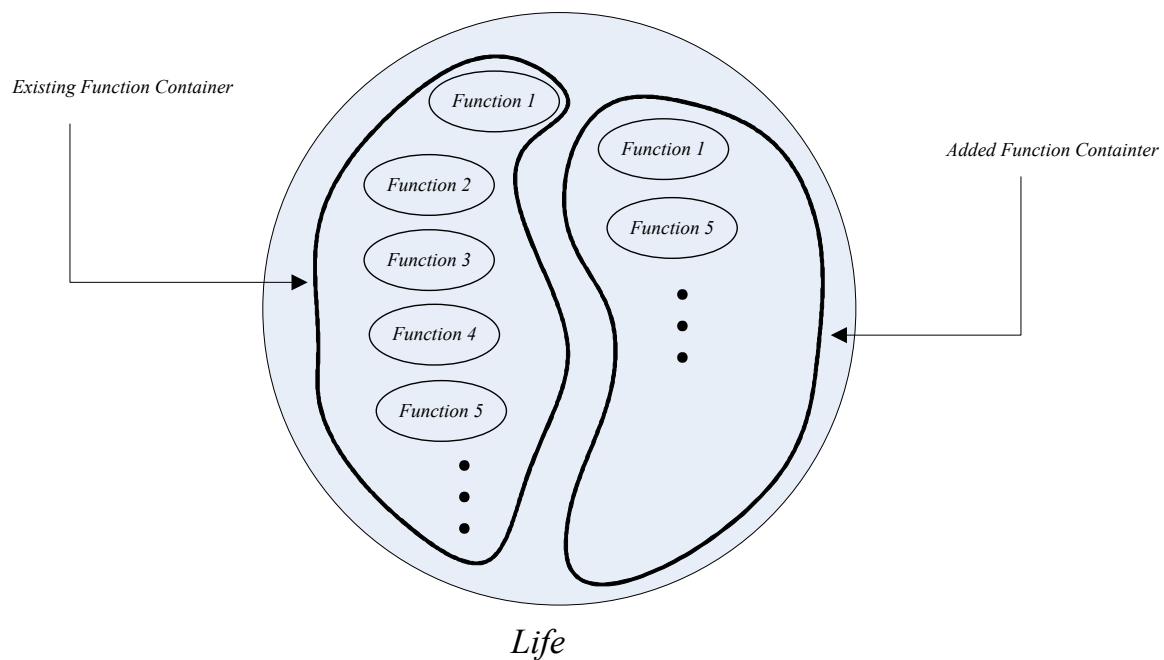
Function 1 — *performs function of* —▶ *Function 3*

Function 1 — *performs function of* —▶ *Function 4*

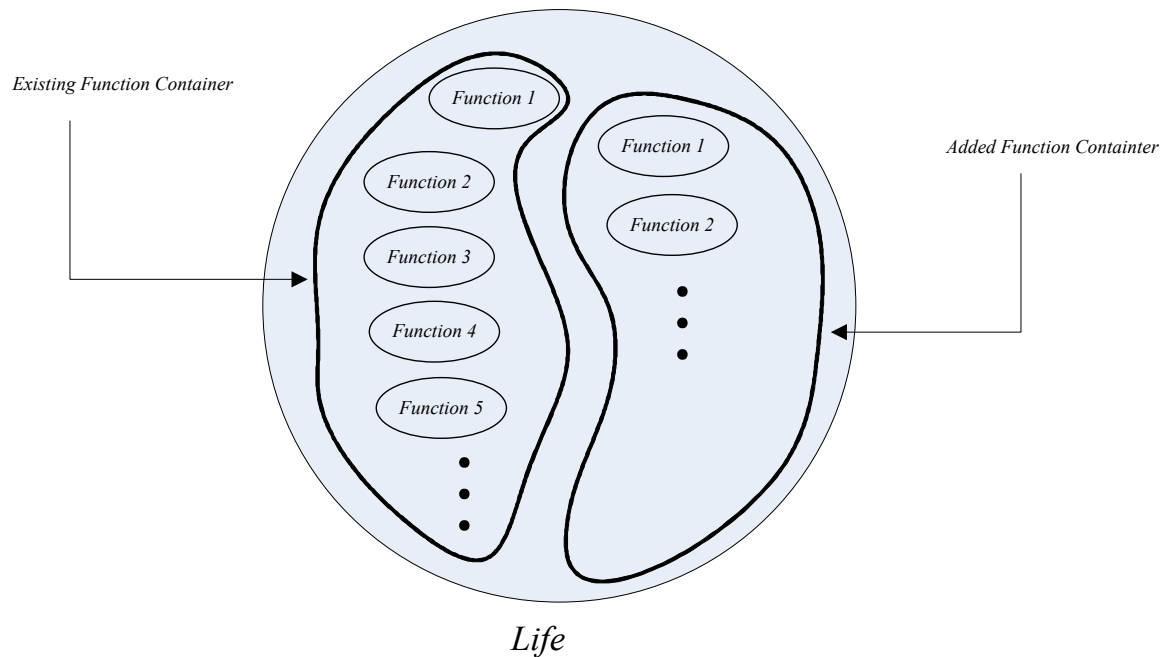
From the model above and from the table, we can see the function of *Function 1*, *Function 2*, *Function 3*, and *Function 4* are equal. In this case, we can show all of them in terms of *Function 1*, since they are equal. What do we mean by that? We

mean *Function 1* is equal to *Function 1*, *Function 1* is equal to *Function 2*, *Function 1* is equal to *Function 3*, and *Function 1* is equal to *Function 4*. So by observation and by understanding the explanation, we can see that *Function 1* can be used for all of those functions, since it is equal to all of the other functions except *Function 5*.

By understanding the above explanation, we can quickly see that the functions can be reduced in life. In other words, by representing those functions in life, we don't need all of the other functions, except *Function 5*. Since *Function 1* can perform functions of four functions, there are three functions in the list that are not needed. By doing so, we can represent that in life as shown below.



Now since using number in function and the end does not matter, we can put any number at the end of a function. It does not make any difference. While we use number 5 at the end of the function, we can also use 2 to show the next function. By doing so, we can rearrange them in the form shown below, where life is shown with added *Function 1* and *Function 2*.



What is important here? By taking functions in terms of purpose, the added functions can be reduced tremendously. You need to show that by providing a practical example.

- c. We know that life is a complex system, since if the existing functions become dysfunctional life becomes dysfunctional. We know that as the complexity of added functions increase, so does the complexity of existing functions. In this case, the complexity of life also increases. Now by understanding your workout above, by reducing number of added functions, we also reduce the complexity of existing functions, which reduce the complexity of life. By understanding that and your workout above, we can see that we have reduced the number of added functions. For instance, we have one function from four functions; in case of need, we no longer need four functions, but we only need one function in this case. Visually by looking at life after we have reduced those functions, we have seen fewer functions in the circle. In this case, we can see that the complexity of life is also reduced. All you need to do here is to show that reducing of added functions in life also reduces the complexity of life. You must provide a practical example and show your work in the circle form representation of life.
- d. Show your understanding of the word complexity and the term reducing complexity.

581. Show your understanding of the exchange system theory related to interpretation of theory. This is the same as saying show your understanding of interpretation of theory related to the exchange system theory.
582. **Our Understanding Related to Application of Theory:** As a theory dependable system, we learn theory then we apply to enable us to derive and execute functions of life. Since our intelligence works in an incremental basis, as we continue learning the principle, we expect to think differently. For instance, before we did not know what life is, as we continue learning the principle, we have a better understanding of life. As we continue learning the principle, we think life in terms of functions, where those functions are performed by entities or instruments. Before we started learning the principle, we did not have a good understanding of life and we had taken existing functions for granted. After having a good understanding of the principle, we have more respect for existing functions.

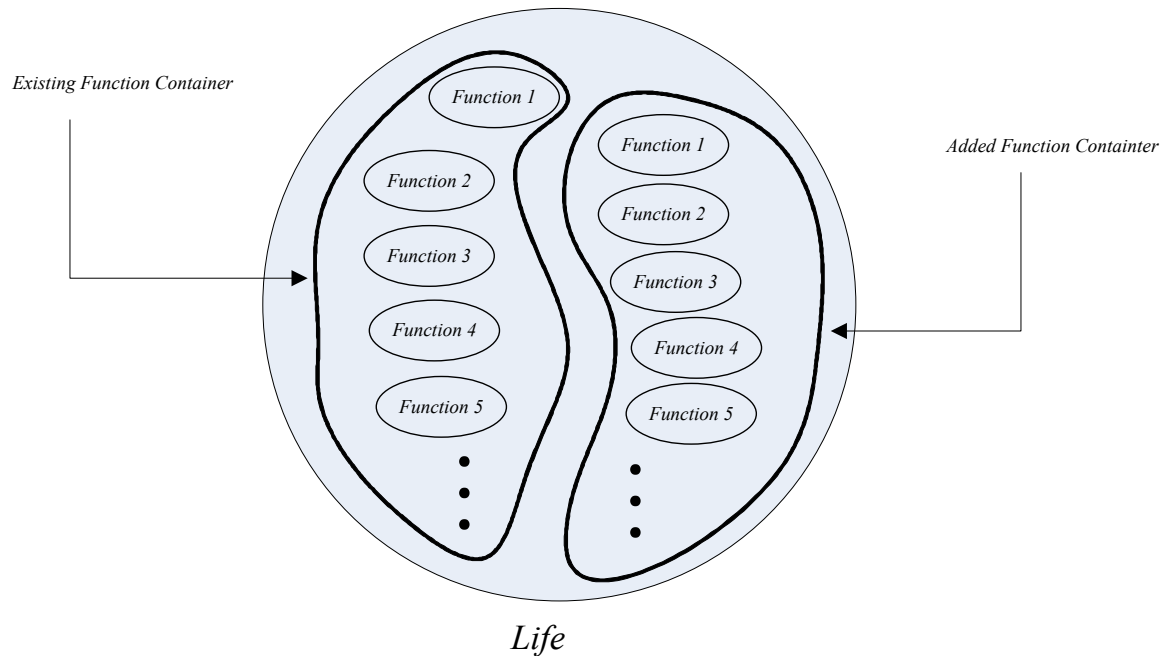
In terms of added functions, before we started learning the principle, we did not think about them in terms of functions and their instruments. After having a good understanding of the principle, we think about added functions in terms of functions and instruments. Now, as we keep making progress in learning the principle, there will be a time where we are not going to think of added functions in terms of functions and instruments, but in terms of functions only. In this case, an added function can be viewed as a function rather than an instrument that performs a function.

583. **Understanding our Utilization Theory:** After having a good understanding of our utilization theory, after identifying all of the theories from the set, we mean the given set, and working with them, we should have a very good feeling on how the set is organized. With your understanding of the set and each theory from the set, you can think on how the set is organized or structured. You don't have to work out this exercise on paper or something else, all you need to do, think about it.
584. **Understanding our Utilization Theory:** We can also say Understanding the Theory of Education. As we have learned, when it comes to learning the principle, our parent cannot learn it for us; we have to learn it by ourselves individually. When it comes to applying the principle, our parent cannot apply it for us; we have to do it by ourselves individually. When it comes to learning and applying the principle, our parent cannot do it for us; we have to do it by ourselves individually. In addition to that, we should also know that, if not already, the principle has no limit in terms of learning and application.

585. By understanding exercises 580, 580' and 582, there maybe a time, when it comes to solve a problem or find a solution for a problem, rather than thinking about a physical solution or a physical entity, we might simply think about a function to solve that problem or provide a solution instead.
586. **Understanding Theory of Education:** We know that our parent principle gives rise to the theory of education. By understanding theory of education itself, we know that theory of education is a higher level theory and it enables us to learn our utilization theory. Some importance principles we have learned about theory of education include: as a theory dependable system, we depend on theory of education to learn theory that we don't know. According to our parent, if we don't know a principle, we have to learn it through the process of education, which we call normal process, disregarding what it takes and how long it takes. By understanding what we have just said and our parent related to the process of education, we can see that the overall process of education takes the path of our parent into consideration. In other words, the overall process of education is to follow the same path as our parent. We can also say that the process is to follow the same route our parent does. For instance, our parent shows us the process does not take time into consideration, so we cannot add time to it. Our parent shows us that he or she cannot learn the principle for us, so we cannot show that we can learn it for others. Our parent shows us if we don't know a principle we have to learn it, so we cannot do it differently. Our parent shows us the process cannot be speeded up, so we cannot show that we can speed it up. As a higher level theory, our parent shows us that the process itself related to the theory it belongs requires a higher level of understanding, we cannot do it differently. Since we depend on theory of education to learn theory and when we make mistake in theory of education we also make mistake in theory, our parent shows us that we should be very careful with the theory of education. We cannot do it differently and we have to follow the same path. Just take your time to think about this exercise.
587. Since the functional system is made both of existing and added functions, whenever we add a function to life, we have to take the existing functions into consideration. Since the existing functions existed before the added functions, and when we add a function to life we simply add a function to a system that is already existed. In this case, we have to take the existing functions into consideration. Whenever we fail to understand that, we simply develop problems. When we fail to take existing functions into consideration, when we add a function to life, we simply develop problems. To better understand what we have

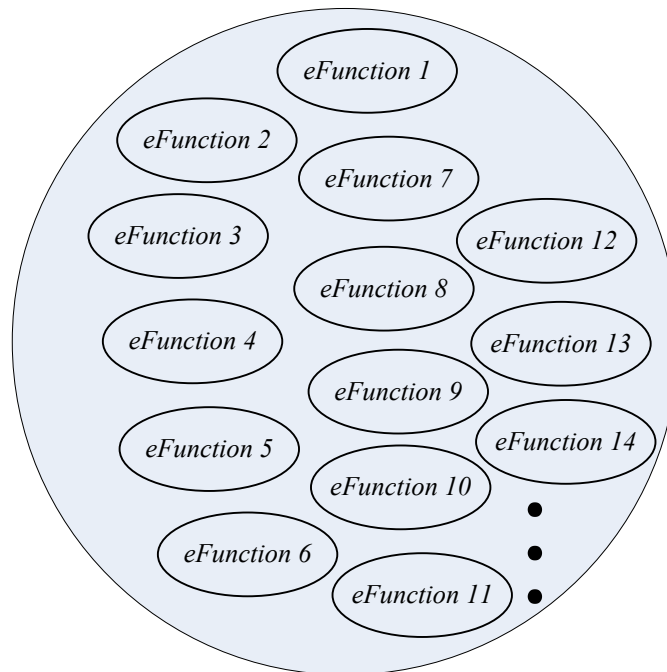
Exercises

just said, let's take a look at the model below. The model below shows that life is made of both added and existing functions.



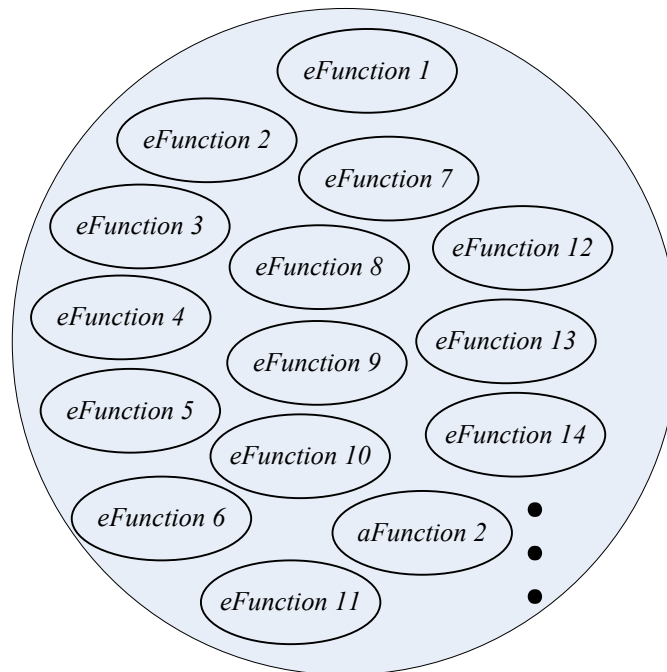
Now assume that we add a function to life; for instance assume that we add *Function 2* to life. Since *Function 2* cannot stand by itself, in this case, it is always good to show *Function 2* in life, where it needs an existing function to work with. Since we already know and we already shown that, there is no need to show that here. What is important here? Since the added functions are the functions that we add to life, and we know that those functions cannot stand by themselves without the help of existing functions, in this case, whenever we add a function to life, we have to take existing functions into consideration. Show that by providing a practical example.

To better understand the overall exercise, let's look at it this way. From the model above, we use the word *Function* with indices to identify the functions. Since we show both added and existing functions in separate area, the naming convention does not matter. Now let's try to represent the same model without showing added and existing functions areas. In this case, we can use *eFunction* with numbers to represent existing functions and *aFunction* with number to represent added functions. By doing so, we have the model below, where we represent existing functions only.



Life

As shown by the model above, the functional system is made of existing functions only. There are several reasons for that. First, the existing functions were there first, so we call them existing functions and we show them as they were primary. Second, the functional system can function with existing functions only. Now assuming that we want to add a function to the system, we can show that function in the model above. Let's assume that we want to add *aFunction 2* to life. We can represent that function in the model below, which is added to the one above. In this case, we have the model below.



Life

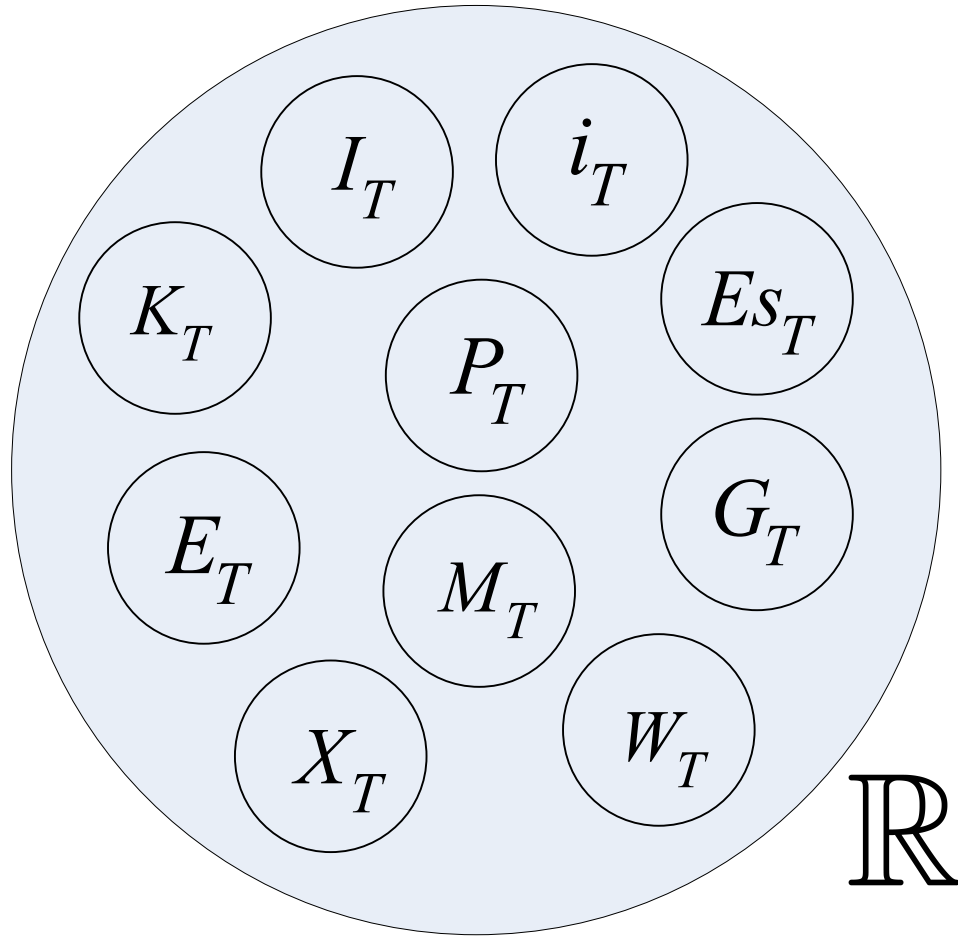
It does not matter where we put it and how we arrange it. What is important is that the function is added to life and it is being added to a system that already has functions in it or a system that is already made of existing functions. Now since we simply add *aFunction 2* to a system that is already populated with functions, we have to take the functions that already existed into consideration. All you need to do is show that by providing a practical example.

588. Show your understanding of the functional system stability related to the associativity characteristic of the physical system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of our associativity characteristic related the functional system stability.
589. **Understanding Reference:** It is better to say Understanding the Importance of a Given Reference; but it is even better to say Understanding the Importance of the Given Reference. Within a given principle, there exists the communication and the principle itself. Within a given communication, there exists the principle and the communication itself. Within a given communication, the principle can be extracted. Within a given communication, the principle can be identified.

From appendix B the reference section, it points out that the principle itself is considered to be our reference and it is the only reference. By having a good understanding of the principle, we can see that it makes a lot of sense. Since the principle is what we can use

to solve our problems, it is our reference and it is our only reference. When we have problems, we can refer to it. By understanding what we have just said, we can see that the principle was given to us so we can refer to it when we have problems. It is very important to understand that. In this case, since the principle itself is considered to be our parent, we depend on it to solve our problems; and when we have problems; we refer to it in order to get a solution for our problems. It is very important to understand what we have just said and not to misinterpret it.

By understanding the above paragraph, we can see that the reason the principle was given to us is for us to refer to it when we have problems. To better understand the overall explanation and to better understand the meaning of reference; in other words, to better understand what the reference entity is, let's look at it this way. After we have been having a lot of problems, we turn to our parent for help. Our parent provides us with a set of principles so we can refer to it to solve our own problems. What is important here is that after receiving the reference from our parent, we mean the set of principles from our parent, we can use it to solve our problems rather depend on our parent. Since the principle itself is what we depend on to solve our problems, that principle itself is considered to be our parent. In other words, after having problems, we referred to our parent for help. Then our parent provided the reference to us, so we can depend on that reference to solve our own problems. Since the reference is what we depend on to solve our own problems that reference is considered to be our parent. It is very important to understand that we have just said and not to misinterpret it. It is very important to understand the reference itself is our parent. After consulting our parent for help, our parent provides us the reference, which we can apply to solve our own problems. The model below shows the reference that was given to us by our parent.



The model above shows the reference that was given to us by our parent. By taking a look at the model, we can clearly see that the reference itself is a set. Therefore, we can name it a set of principles or simply refer to it as $\mathbb{R}$, which we use as the abbreviation of the word reference and also mean the given set. Whenever we see $\mathbb{R}$, it is good for us to think it as the reference entity. We use the term *The Reference Entity* to identify our given reference. What is important here is that the reference is given to us by our parent and we turn to it by applying it to solve our problems.

By understanding the overall explanation up to here, we know that the reference itself is considered to be our parent and we refer to it by using it to solve our problems. As we can see, the reference is very important to us since it contains important information that enables our functionality. Now in terms of information, it is very important to stay within the reference itself, rather than moving outside it. By understanding the principle of information and communication, it makes a lot of sense. Since the reference was given to us and we turn to it to solve our problems, it is considered to be our parent. It is

very important to understand that we can only stay within that range, within that information, which is attached to the reference itself. Now in terms of information, there are a lot of things that are not in our interest. For instance, how the reference was given, where the reference was given, when the reference was given, etc. Those things are not considered as information and they are not in our interest; they are useless. We know that our parent operates at a much higher level than us and the logic of our parent goes beyond our understanding. We even struggle to try to understand ourselves, so the way our parent does things is not even in our interest. We don't have to worry about those things. What is important to us is the reference itself that we need to apply to solve our own problems.

To better understand the overall explanation, let's review it again. Our parent provides us a reference that we can turn to when we have problems. By having the reference, we can depend on ourselves rather than our parent all the time. Since the reference is what we refer to when we have problems, that reference itself is considered to be our parent. The given reference is simply a set that contains principles that we can refer to solve our problems. The reference that is given to us by our parent contains principles that are attached to us that we need to apply to enable our functionality. By understanding the relationship between ourselves and the given reference, now when we have problems, we turn to the reference itself rather than waiting and asking our parent to do things for us. Just take your time to think about the overall exercise.

590. **Understanding the Characteristic of a Given Reference:** It is always better to say Understanding the Characteristic of the Given Reference. Within a given communication, there exist the principle and the communication itself. Within a given principle, there exist the communication and the principle itself. By understanding the communication, the principle itself can be extracted from the communication. In other words, since there is a relationship between theory and theory of communication and theory of communication attaches to theory, by understanding theory of communication, it makes it possible to understand theory.

By understanding the above exercise, we know that the reference itself is considered to be our parent and we must turn to it when we have problems in order to solve our problems. By understanding that, we can see the reference itself must have its own characteristic and it must also have a relationship with our characteristic. Below, we provide the characteristic of the given reference and some explanations about each of

them. The way to look at it, in order for the reference to be what it is; in order for the given entity to be considered as our reference, it must have the following characteristic.

Application: It must be applicable. The reference is given to us by our parent, so we depend on it to solve our problems rather depending on our parent. We depend on the reference by applying it to solve our problems. The reference is an applicable entity. If the reference was not applicable, it would not have been given to us at all. In order for a reference to be valid, it must be applicable. We must be able to use it to solve our problems.

Relationship with System: It must have a relationship with our physical system or simply our system. The reference is given to us because it does have a relationship with ourselves. Without that relationship, the reference would not have been given to us at all. Without that relationship, the reference would not be useful to us. Without that relationship, the reference would not be valid. The reference is very useful to us, since it does have a relationship with ourselves.

Relationship with Communication: It must have a relationship with communication; but it is better to say that it must have a relationship with theory of communication. Within a given principle, there exist the communication and the principle itself. Within a given communication, there exist the principle and the communication itself. Without communication, there is no reference at all. It is always good to say it like that; the reference was given to us by our parent in the form of communication. Since the principle is embedded inside the communication, in order to get the principle, we must understand the communication. Since the principle with the reference is embedded inside communication, in order to extract the principle, understanding communication is needed. Without understanding communication, there is no way we can extract the principle. By understanding that, we can see the relationship of the principle with theory of communication enables us to get the principle by understanding theory of communication. In order for a reference to be valid, it must have a relationship with theory of communication. In order for a reference to be valid, that reference must be attached to theory of communication.

Comparison: It must be incomparable. The reference is given to us by our parent to enable us to depend on it to solve our problems. The given reference is not a comparable entity. The reference is unique to itself and cannot be compared. If the reference entity was comparable, it would not have been given to us at all. If the reference was

comparable, it would not be given to us at all. By understanding that, we can see that in order for an entity to be a reference, it must be incomparable. In order for a reference to be valid, it must be incomparable.

Independency: It must be independent. We know that a theory cannot be identified by someone for someone else. We know that a set of principle cannot be applied by someone for someone. A set of principle can only be identified independently. A set of principle can only be applied individually. A set of principles can only be identified personally. A set of principle can only be applied personally. By understanding that, we can see that our given reference can only be identified personally. A person cannot identify a reference for someone else. A reference can only be identified personally. In order for a reference to be valid, it must only be identified personally.

Interpretation: It must be interpretable. Since a reference is expandable; since a reference is applicable, it must be interpretable. Interpretation of a reference provides us the opportunity to use the reference accordingly to us and to our application. Since interpretation is related to theory of communication, interpretation of a given reference is also related to theory of communication. By understanding that, we can see that a reference cannot be interpreted without understanding theory of communication, and understanding theory of communication is considered to be the prerequisite of understanding a reference. The way to look at it, a reference is not valid without understanding communication or simply theory of communication. A reference cannot be interpreted without understanding theory of communication.

Importance: It must be important. It is very important to understand the importance of a given reference. The reference is given to us by our parent, so we can turn to it to solve our problems. The reference is important to us, since we must refer to it to apply it to solve our problems. If the reference was not important to us, it would not be given to us at all. In order for a reference to be valid, it must be important.

Expandability: It must be expandable. The reference given to us by our parent is not application specific. While our parent provides us with the reference, we decide our own application. Since the reference is not application specific, it has to be expandable to accommodate our application. We expand the reference by applying it based on our application. We expand the reference by applying it according to what we do. By understanding that, we can see in order for a reference to be valid, it must be expandable. Without expandability, it would not be possible for us to expand that reference. Without

expandability, a reference does not exist.

Presentation: It must be presentable. The reference is given to us by presenting it to us. The reference is given to us by our parent by presenting it to us. The reference is given to us by our parent; the reference is presented to us by our parent. The reference is given to us by our parent; the reference is presented to us by an instructor. In order for a reference to be valid, it must be presentable. The process of learning theory enables instructors to present theories to students. Related to the reference, we can see that a reference must be presentable.

Portability: It must be portable. Since we are mobile, the reference given to us must be portable. Since we are not stationary, the reference given to us by our parent must be portable. Since we are not present at a single location all the times, it is possible for us to take our reference to us everywhere we go. Therefore, our reference must be very portable in order to facilitate our mobility. By understanding that, we can see that in order for a reference to be valid, it must be portable.

Limitation: It must not be limited. Within a given communication, there exist the principle and the communication itself. Within a given principle, there exists the communication and the principle itself. A reference is given to us in the form of communication, where the principle is embedded inside that reference. In order for us to get access to that reference, the principle of communication must be understood. By understanding that, we can see that a reference itself depends on the theory of communication and a reference itself is limited by the theory of communication. In other words, a reference is not limited; a reference is limited by theory of communication. Since theory of communication is not limited, a reference is not limited. A reference is not limited by communication; a reference is limited by communication. In order for a reference to be valid, it must not be limited.

Fundamental: It must have a fundamental. In order for a reference to be valid, it must have a fundamental. A reference does not exist without a fundamental. In order for a reference to exist, it must have a fundamental.

Similarity: There must be similarity within the items in that reference. In order for a reference to be valid, there must be similarity within the items that make up that reference. In order for a reference to be valid, there must be similarity within the entities

that make up that reference. In order for a reference to be valid, there must be similarity within the items inside that reference.

591. By understanding the above exercise, we know that a reference is a unique entity and it is unique to itself. From that understanding, whenever we use the term *a reference* it also means *the reference*. We can use them interchangeability. Both of them are the same.
592. A reference is an entity we can refer to when we need to. A reference is an entity we can refer to when we have problems. What is the aspect of that entity? That entity must have an aspect. By understanding the two exercises above, whenever the word reference is used, we can think about the following characteristics. It is very important to understand the aspect of a given reference. Without the following characteristic, an entity is not considered to be a reference. Without the following aspects, an entity cannot be considered as a reference entity. Without those characteristics, an entity cannot be viewed as a reference.

Characteristic of a Given Reference

- Must be applicable
- Must have a relationship with our system
- Must have a relationship with communication
- Must be incomparable
- Must be independent
- Must be interpretable
- Must be important
- Must be expandable
- Must be presentable
- Must be portable
- Must not be limited
- Must have a fundamental
-

593. By understanding the above exercise, verify each characteristic listed above by providing a practical example. For instance, a reference must be portable; verify that by providing a practical example. You don't have to do all of them; you can select the quantity you

would like to do. Once you complete this exercise, you can define the word reference and use the word point to entity model to verify your definition.

594. Since a reference is given to us by our parent to enable us to solve our problems, when we have problems, we turn to that reference instead rather than to our parent. Since the reference was given to us to solve our problems, when we have problems, we refer to that reference instead, rather than to our parent. Verify that by providing a practical example.
595. After we have been having a lot of problems, we turned to our parent for help. Then our parent provided us with a set of principle, so we can help ourselves. After we have been having a lot of problems, we turned to our parent for help. Then our parent provided us with the reference so we can refer to it to help ourselves. Verify that by providing a practical example. If you have worked the one above, you don't have to do this one. You can do either one you want.
596. Show that a reference is unique to itself and cannot be compared. Your workout must include a practical example. In other words, verify your understanding of the following statement by providing a practical example. The statement is: a given reference is unique to itself and cannot be compared.

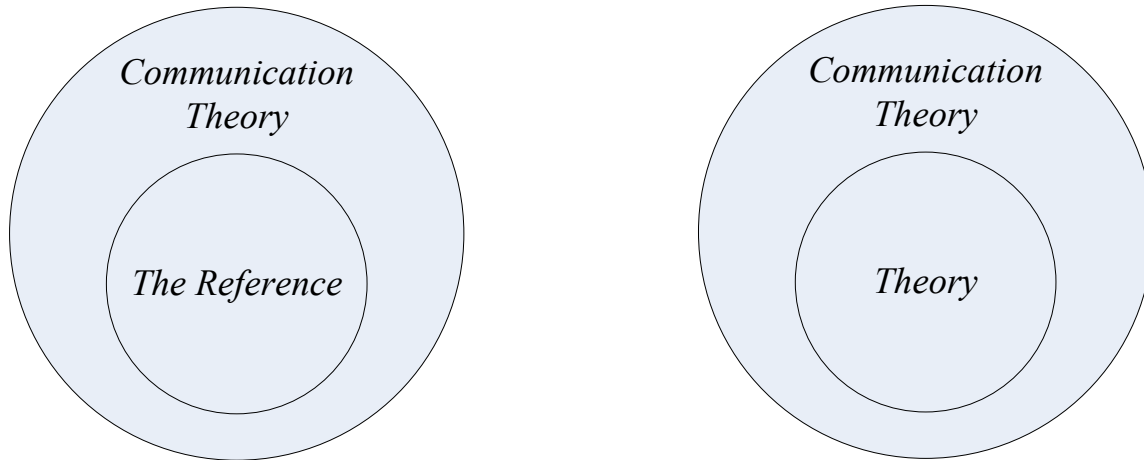
The way to look at it; a given reference from our parent to us that enables us to solve our problems is incomparable. We know that the reference is given to us by our parent and it is unique to itself and cannot be compared. While we have been having problems, we turned to our parent, and then our parent gave the reference to us, so we can refer to it. By understanding what we have just said and the overall process, we can see that the reference itself is incomparable.

597. Since a reference does not exist without communication. Once we take communication for granted, we also have a tendency to take the reference for granted as well. Verify that by providing a practical example.
598. We know that the principle itself is considered as our reference. The principle cannot be identified by someone for someone, so does the given reference. Verify that a reference cannot be identified by someone for someone else by providing a practical example.
599. After we have been having a lot of problems, we turned to our parent for help. Then our parent provided us with the reference so we can refer to it to help ourselves and solve our

- problems. Now since the principle itself is considered to be the reference, the reference is also considered to be our parent. Verify that statement by providing a practical example.
600. Since the principle itself is considered to be our parent, and the principle itself is not represented by a physical entity, so does the reference. Since the principle itself is considered to be our parent, and the principle is not represented by a physical entity, the reference also is not represented by a physical entity. Show that a reference is not represented by a physical entity and cannot be represented by a physical entity. You must provide a practical example in your workout. In other words, show that a given reference is not represented by a physical entity by providing a practical example.
 601. A reference is available when it is needed; a reference is always available. Verify the statement by providing a practical example if you want to.
 602. Verify that a reference cannot be identified if it is not understood. The way to look at it, if the reference is not understood, then it will not be identified.
 603. Show your understanding of the physical system constant characteristic related to each given reference item in exercise number 590. You may need to map them together and show your observation. For instance you may choose a characteristic of the physical system and map it to one, many, or all items identified in the exercise and provide some explanation.
 604. Show your understanding of the given reference and the difference between theory and philosophy. This is the same as saying show your understanding of the relationship between theory and a given reference as opposed to philosophy.
 605. Show your understanding of the physical system related to a given reference. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of a given reference related to the physical system.
 606. Show your understanding of added function related to a given reference. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of a given reference related to added functions.

Exercises

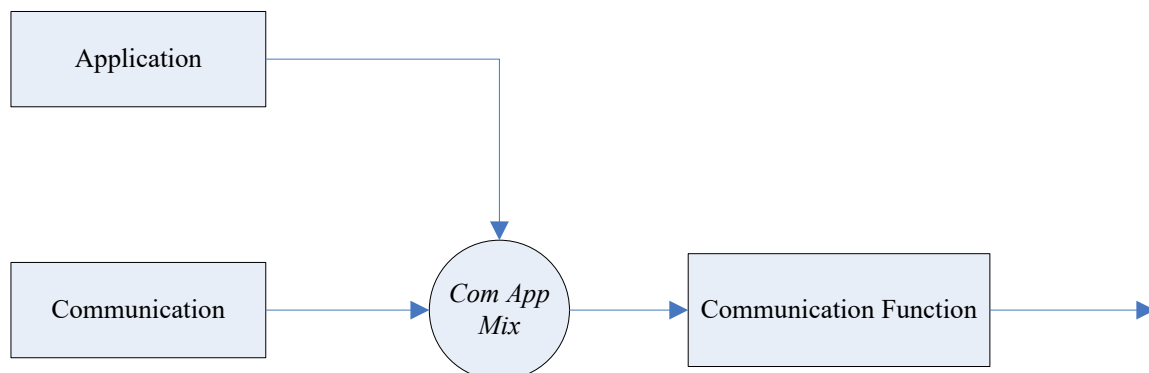
607. Show your understanding of existing functions related to a given reference. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of a given reference related to existing functions.
608. Show your understanding of a given reference related to the functional system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the functional system related to a given reference.
609. Show your understanding of parent and children related to a given reference. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of a given reference related to both parent and children.
610. A given reference can only be identified if it is understood; verify that by providing a practical example. Now, since a reference depends on understanding communication or simply theory of communication, you may need to show that within your workout or separately, a given reference cannot be understood without understanding theory of communication. It is the same as saying, without the visibility of theory of communication, a reference is not visible. If you have not done so, you can work that out as well by providing a practical example.
611. Show your understanding of communication theory related to interpretation of theory. This is the same as saying show your understanding of interpretation of theory related to communication theory.
612. Show your understanding of communication theory related to a given reference. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the given reference related to communication theory.
613. **Understanding the Relationship between a Given Reference and the Theory of Communication:** Given that theory of communication attaches to theory, a reference is presented to us in a form where theory of communication is considered to be the entity the reference is embedded to. In other words, the reference is presented to us in a form, where the actual reference is not visible to us, but communication is what is visible to us. To better understand what we have just said, let's represent it by the model below.



As shown by the model above, the reference itself is embedded inside communication. Since the given reference is a set of theories, the model to the right shows that theory of communication is attached to the given reference.

Now since the reference itself depends on theory of communication to understand, without understanding theory of communication, the reference itself cannot be understood. In other words, since theory of communication attaches to the reference, if theory of communication is not visible to us, the reference itself is not visible to us as well. In this case, we can simply say without the visibility of theory of communication, the reference simply does not exist.

Since the reference is given to us in the communication domain, we can see that within that communication, there exists the communication function. To better understand what we have just said, let's represent it by the model below.

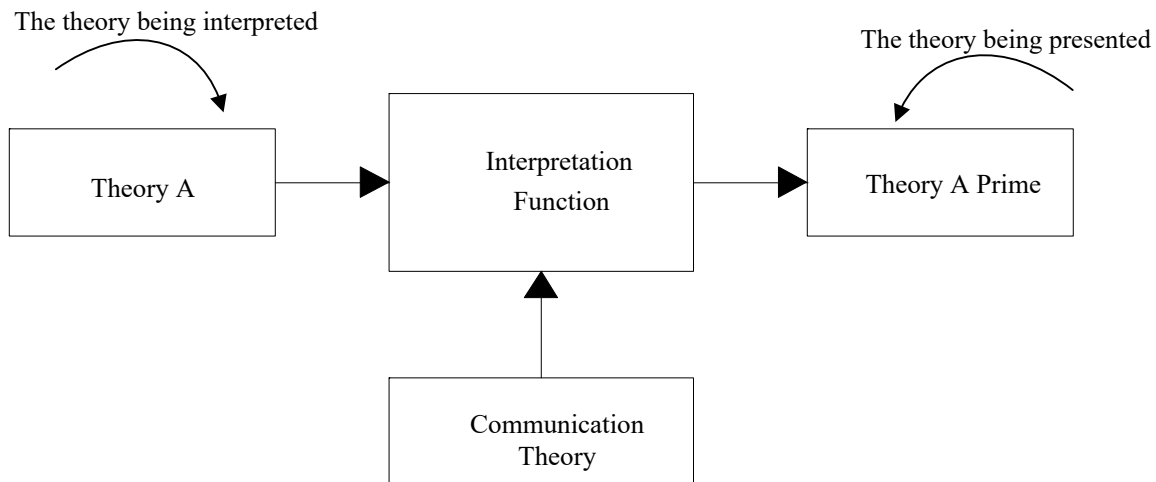


In the theory domain, we know that there is a relationship between the communication function and the function produced by the application of theory. All you need to do here is to show the reference is given to us in a form, where the actual reference is attached by theory of communication and that process is related to the communication function in the

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communication domain. In other words, show that the reference is given to us in a form, where theory of communication is attached to it and that form is related to the communication function.

614. Show your understanding of communication theory related to presentation of theory. This is the same as saying show your understanding of presentation of theory related to communication theory.
615. **Understanding the Relationship a Given Reference and the Interpretation Function:**
The interpretation function was given to us in the form below; where we call actually see all the visible entities.



We know that if the theory being interpreted does not exist, there is no interpretation at all. In this case, the result of the interpretation does not exist at all or there is no interpretation. As shown by the model above, we also know there is a relationship between the theory being interpreted and the theory of communication. Since there is a relationship between the reference itself and interpretation and interpretation depends on theory of communication, in this case if theory of communication is not understood, the reference is not understood as well. In other words, the interpretation of the reference depends on theory of communication and without understanding theory of communication, the reference is not present or being viewed as negative. Verify that here from your understanding of the interpretation function.

616. Show your understanding of the given reference related to our utilization theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of our utilization theory related to the given reference. We can also say the understanding of the relationship between the given

reference and our utilization theory.

617. Show your understanding of the given reference related to the theory of communication. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of theory of communication related to the given reference. We can also say the relationship between theory of communication and the given reference.
618. **Understanding Parent and Children Related to a Given Reference:** Since the principle itself is considered to be our parent, the principle is personally identified. Since the reference itself is considered to be the principle, the reference is personally identified. Since the reference itself is considered to be our parent, the reference is personally identified. Therefore, our parent is personally identified. Our parent is personally and uniquely identified. One cannot identify our parent for someone else. A person cannot identify our parent for another person. Only a child can identify his/her own parent personally. Another child cannot identify the parent of another child for that child. Once we misunderstand that, we simply misunderstand the principle. Once we misunderstand that, we simply misunderstand what a given reference is. Just take your time to think about this exercise.
619. By understanding the exercise above, we can see that the existence of our parent is simply personal. Since a child cannot identify his/her parent for another child, since a child cannot identify the parent of another child for that child, since the parent of a child can only be identified by that child, the existence of our parent is only personal. Since we can only identify our parent personally, since someone cannot identify our parent for us, since one cannot identify our parent for someone else, the existence of our parent is only personal, so do is the reference. The existence of a given reference is only personal as well and one cannot identify it for someone else. Just take your time to think about this exercise.
620. **Understanding the Theory of Education:** As we should have known already, to promote maturity and responsibility, our parent provides us with the reference so we can help ourselves. By understanding the overall process and the process of education, we can see that the process of education enables us to learn the principle, so we can apply it to solve our problems. The way to look at it, the process does not exist by promoting immaturity and irresponsibility. The process exists only by promoting maturity and responsibility. The process only exists by following the path of our parent. Just take your time to think about that.

621. **Understanding the Theory of Education:** By understanding the last three exercises, we can see that the given reference itself is very important with the process of education. Once that reference is being taken for granted, the process does not exist at all. The way to look at it, once the instructor takes the reference for granted, the students may have a tendency to take it for granted as well. Once the reference is being taken for granted, the overall process of education is being taken for granted as well. In this case, the process will not serve the purpose it supposes to serve. Once the process is being taken for granted, it will not solve the problem it was intended to. Just take your time to think about that.
622. Show your understanding of a given reference related to the theory of communication. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of theory of communication related to a given reference. You must provide a practical example in your workout. You can work this one out if you have not done so already.
623. Show your understanding of a given reference related to information theory by providing a practical example. This is the same as saying show your understanding of information theory related to a given reference by providing a practical example.
624. Show your understanding of a given reference related to instrumentation theory by providing a practical example. This is the same as saying show your understanding of instrumentation theory related to a given reference by providing a practical example.
625. Show your understanding of a given reference related to the power theorem. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the power theorem related to a given reference.
626. Show your understanding a given reference related to the theory of education. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of theory of education related to a given reference.
627. Show your understanding of a given reference related to the theory of marketing by providing a practical example. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the theory of marketing related to a given reference by providing a practical example.

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628. Show your understanding of a given reference related to the exchange system theory by providing a practical example. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the exchange system theory related to a given reference by providing a practical example.
629. Show your understanding of a given reference related to the gaming theory by providing a practical example. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the gaming theory related to a given reference by providing a practical example.
630. Show your understanding of a given reference related to the work theory by providing a practical example. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the work theory related to a given reference by providing a practical example.
631. Show your understanding of a given reference related to the theory of reproduction. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the theory of reproduction related to a given reference.
632. We know that the reference is unique to itself and cannot be compared. By understanding our given reference, we also know that if comparison was an issue, the reference itself would not have been given to us at all. By understanding that, we can see that the reference is unity. By understanding the explanation, if you want to, verify that the reference is unity by providing a practical example.
633. Verify that a reference cannot be represented by a piece of paper. Since a given reference is not physically defined, show that a piece of paper cannot be considered or used as a reference. You must provide a practical example in your workout. This is the way to look at it, rather than defining a document related to the system it is associated, let's define a document as a piece of paper or a book. Now since a reference cannot be identified by a piece of paper or a physical entity, show that piece of paper or book cannot be identified or use as a reference.
634. **Understanding a Given Reference Related to a Given Presentation:** We could have also said Understanding a Given Presentation Related to the Given Reference. A reference is given to us by our parent; a reference is presented to us by our parent. A reference is given to us by our parent; a reference is presented to us by an instructor.

A reference is given to us by our parent to enable us to solve our problems and to enable the functionality of life. A reference is given to us by our parent and presented to us by

an instructor, so we can refer to it and apply what inside that reference, so we can solve our problems to enable the functionality of life.

It is very important to understand the reference itself and the presentation process. As we have learned earlier, our parent provides us the reference so we can refer to it instead of depending on our parent itself to solve our problems. If we look at the overall presentation process and by understanding exercise number 373, we can see that at the time the reference is presented to us by our parent, it is presented through an instructor. It is very important to understand that and not to misinterpret it. The way to look at it, since presentation of theory enables us to learn a theory from an instructor; since in a higher level presentation, our parent provides us with feedback through an instructor, it is normal for the reference itself to be given through an instructor. To better understand the process, we can take it like this. The reference itself is given to an instructor, while the same reference is presented by an instructor. We can also say it like this. The reference itself is given to an instructor, while that reference is presented by that instructor. The overall process is that the reference itself is given through an instructor. It is very important for us to understand the overall process and not to misinterpret it.

Now as we have said it earlier, while we have been having problems, we turned to our parent for help. Now to preserve maturity and responsibility, our parent provides us with the reference, so we can refer to it to help ourselves. If we look at the overall process before the reference is given to us and after the reference is given to us, we can see that it is normal for life to get better after the reference is given to us; assume that we understand it and apply it. This is the way to look at it. Assuming that we were working to do something, now we turn to our parent for help and our parent provides us with the instruction on how to do it. It is normal for us to follow the instruction and do what we were doing properly; assuming that we can understand that instruction and follow it. If for any reason we disregard that instruction, we will never be able to do that thing properly. This is normal as well, since the task we were doing depends on the instruction our parent provided to us to solve that problem. Once we disregard that instruction and not follow it, we also disregard what we were doing. The way to look at it, we turned to our parent for help for our application. We can see that the result of our application depends on the help we asked our parent for. In this case, if we refer to the reference our parent gives us and applies it, our application will be successful. On the other hand, if we disregard the reference, our application will fail or execute with error.

Comparing the above explanation to life, it is the same thing. Our parent knows about life better than us. While we were struggle, we turn to our parent for help. Then our parent provides us with the reference, so we can refer to it and solve our problems to enable life to function normally. Now if we refer to the reference and follow it, it is normal for life to function normally. However, if we disregard the reference, it is normal as well for life to function abnormally. Since life depends on the reference our parent gives us, once we disregard that reference, we simply disregard the existence of life. Since we depend on the reference to function, once we disregard that reference, we simply disregard ourselves. Since the physical system depends on that reference, once we disregard that reference, we simply disregard the physical system.

- a. Just take your time to think about the above explanation.
- b. If we look at the overall process of presentation of theory, we can see that our parent has been very patient with us and always provides us another chance that depends on the functional system. To better understand what we have just said, let's take it like this. Let's assume that at *Time 1* the reference is given to us and presented to us by an instructor. Now if we look at the overall process, that time can be considered as the first feedback and the first presentation. Here we use *Time 1*; it does not matter; we can use any other time. What is important here is that at the time the reference is given to us, we let it equal to *Time 1*. By understanding what we have just said, let's fill the table below.

Time	Reference	Presentation	Feedback	Functional System
<i>Time 1</i>	Given	1 st	1 st	Down

By looking at the table above and understanding the overall exercise up to here, we can see that as the functional system is going down, our parent provides the reference to us, which is considered the first presentation. Now what we do; we simply disregard the reference, the feedback, and also the presentation. We choose not to apply the feedback or not to refer to the reference and apply what inside it. At the same time, the functional system continues to come down. Now at *Time 2*, our parent provides us another feedback; by understanding that, we can continue the table above by extending it with that information. In this case, we have the table below.

Time	Reference	Presentation	Feedback	Functional
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				System
<i>Time 1</i>	Given	1 st	1 st	Down
<i>Time 2</i>	Available	2 nd	2 nd	Down more

The disregarding of the feedback from our parent is still continuing at *Time 3* and *Time 4*. The way to look at it, at *Time 2*, we disregard the feedback provided to us by our parent. We continue to do the same for *Time 3* and at *Time 4*; while the functional system is declining more. As we already know, each feedback is considered to be a presentation. By understanding everything we have just said; the table above can be extended to the one below.

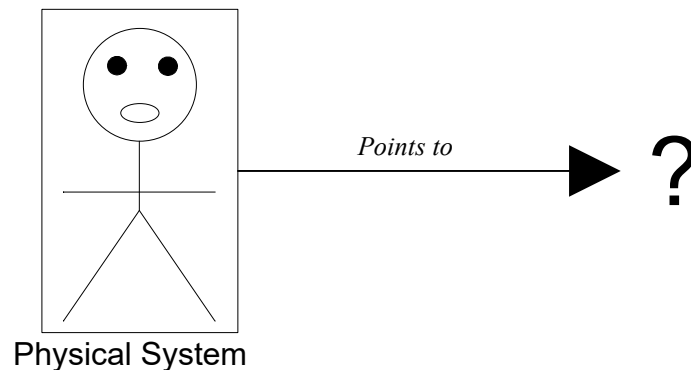
Time	Reference	Presentation	Feedback	Functional System
<i>Time 1</i>	Given	1 st	1 st	Down
<i>Time 2</i>	Available	2 nd	2 nd	Down more
<i>Time 3</i>	Available	3 rd	3 rd	Down much more
<i>Time 4</i>	Available	4 th	4 th	Down much, much more

What is important here? Every time we disregard the feedback and the presentation given to us by our parent, the functional system becomes less stable. By understanding the overall explanation up to here, all you need to do for this part for each time, we mean *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3*, and *Time 4*, is to show your understanding by providing a practical example. At the end, you will have something like that. The application column is considered the name of the application.

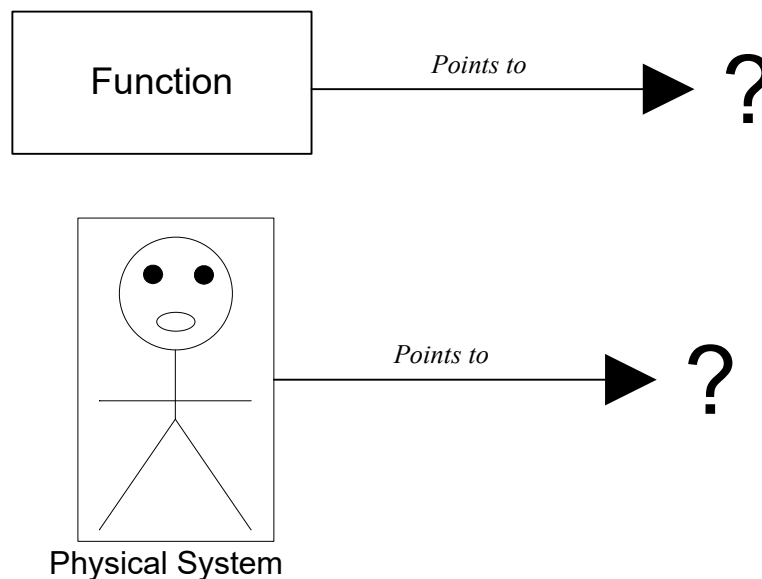
Time	Application	Function
<i>Time 1</i>	Application 1	Function 1

For the following time for instance at *Time 2*, you can do the same application, but execute at another time. You can also choose other applications at different time. Now assume that at *Time 1* you have *Function 1* and at *Time 2* you have *Function 2*. What is important here? Show that for each time like *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3*, and *Time 4* your function depends on the given reference or depends on the same reference or points to the same reference. In this case, since your function depends

on the given reference, and your function is derived by you or the physical system, the physical system must point somewhere; like



While we say your functions point to the given reference here, it is not exact, since the given reference is a set. You must be exact to show where your functions point to, then where the physical system points to; for instance you have the following. Think of it as a relationship where your functions point to and where the physical system points to. In this case we have



To better understand the overall exercise in terms of what to do, let's say it again. For each time, you are going to show your understanding of your application by providing a practical example. We mean show your understanding of your application related to what your application depends on to execute. It is better to say it like that, for each time, show your understanding of your application related to a

given reference. We can also say for each time, show your understanding of a given reference related to our parent's feedback by providing a practical example. Your application at each time is considered to be a practical example.

- c. From your workout above, you have found where the physical system points to. We mean the entity the physical system points to. Now find out the relationship between that entity and the given reference. We mean the relationship of the entity you have found and the given reference.
- d. Continuing from part b above, by understanding the relationship of parent and children, we know that we thank our parent for what our parent does for us. For instance, we thank our parent for the given reference, we also thank our parent for a given feedback and presentation. Now by understanding that, we also know that as we disregard what our parent does for us and as the functional system comes down, the farther we come down, the thanks we say to our parent have less meaning to our parent. By understanding that, we can show that here. In other words, here you will use your understanding of parent and children relationship to show as we come down farther; the thanks we say to our parent have less meaning. In order to show that, you have to determine the value of the tanks at each time. In order to show that, you can do the following as shown by the table below. The instruction or principle column is considered as the instruction or principle that is used to derive or execute the function.

Time	Application	Function	Instruction or Principle
<i>Time 1</i>	Application 1	Function 1	Derivation principle

The table below is a continuity of the table above. Since we don't have enough space, we simply show the extra information on the table below to continue the table above.

Time	Instruction	Value of Thanks
<i>Time 1</i>	Derivation principle	

To better understand the above explanation including the table and to help your workout, the table below provides some more information. By understanding the functional system, we know that there is a relationship between *Function 1* and the

Exercises

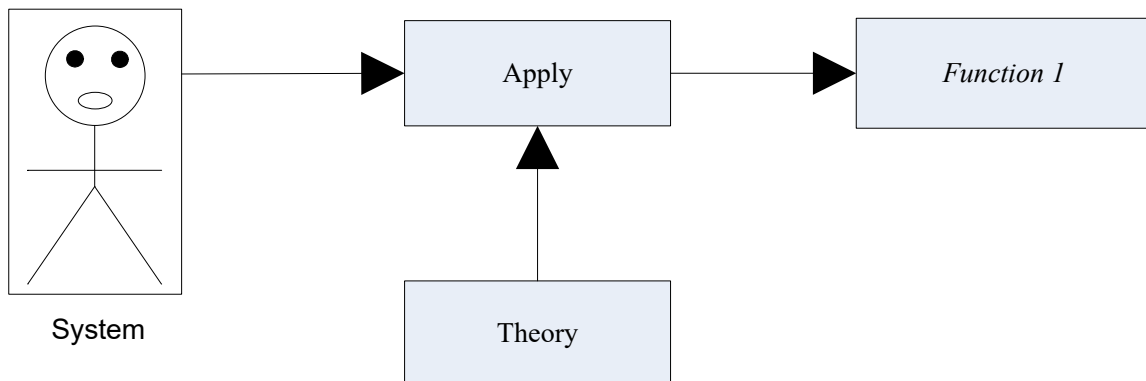
functional system. Here we use a value of *good*. It can be any value you wish and it is determined by your workout.

Time	Function	Function Execution Value	Functional System
<i>Time 1</i>	Function 1	Good	Down

By understanding parent and children relationship, assume that each time the instruction is given and it is disregarded. You can use that to find the value of the thanks at the time the presentation is given; for instance.

Time	Function	Reference	Instruction	Value of Tanks
<i>Time 1</i>	Function 1	Given		

- e. Now let's assume that all your application is equivalent to one application. We mean one application that executes at different time. It does not matter; you can use one of your applications or let all of them equivalent to one. Now since you apply theory to derive *Function 1*; in other words, you have done something like that



Assume that *Function 1* is a function of an instrument; we mean the function of the instrument you have derived or simply a service that you provide. Now assume that you want to make other people aware of *Function 1*. Let's use the word presentation to call that process. Here it does not matter; we simply use the word presentation where the process can be viewed as presentation to other people. Now by doing so, show indeed your application can be viewed as a presentation. All you need to do here is to present it to other people to show it can be presented or simply show it can be presented. Once you have completed this part, show where that presentation points to. In other words, if you give your presentation a name, use the point to label or identify where it points to.

- f. By having a good understanding of the exercise up to here, you should have a very good understanding of presentation of theory and application of theory related to a given reference. Now in terms of application at *Time 1*, assuming that your application is made of fixed number of people; then at *Time 2*, the number of people in your application increases; also at *Time 3* and at *Time 4*. For instance at *Time 1*, your application has *some* people, then at *Time 2*, your application has *more* people. In this case, in terms of people, your application increases by *some* factor, then at *Time 3*, your application has much more people, then at *Time 4*, your application has *much, much more* people. To better understand the overall process, let's show it in a table.

Time	Number of People in Application
<i>Time 1</i>	Some People
<i>Time 2</i>	More People
<i>Time 3</i>	Much more people
<i>Time 4</i>	Much, much more people

While using number here may not be important, if you want to, you can think of people in your application as number and use number as well; although it is not important. All that is important here is that the number of people in the application increases related to time. Now as the number of people in the application increases, assuming that we keep disregarding the given reference or the instruction that the application depends on, verify the performance of that application related to time. For instance, as people increase in the application, the principle is disregarded, then the performance of the application. You can have a table as shown below.

Time	Application	Number of People	Function	Application Performance
<i>Time 1</i>	Application 1	Some	<i>Function 1</i>	
<i>Time 2</i>	Application 1	More	<i>Function 1</i>	
<i>Time 3</i>	Application 1	Much more	<i>Function 1</i>	
<i>Time 4</i>	Application 1	Much, much more	<i>Function 1</i>	

From the table above, we use the same application, but executed at different times. The value of the performance column can be viewed as some value related to

- stability. It does not matter. If you want, you can use or think of it as different applications executed at different times.
- g. Now look at the change of performance related to time. For instance the performance of your application from *Time 1* to *Time 2* can either be a loss or a gain. All you need to do here is to determine the change of performance of your application related to time. To better understand what to do, you can use the table below for more information.

From Time	To Time	Performance
<i>Time 1</i>	<i>Time 2</i>	<i>Performance 1</i>
<i>Time 2</i>	<i>Time 3</i>	<i>Performance 2</i>
<i>Time 3</i>	<i>Time 4</i>	<i>Performance 3</i>

The way to look at it, *Performance 1* is simply the change of performance of your application from *Time 1* to *Time 2*. It does not matter the way you look at it. What is important here is your application depends on the understanding of the principle that the application depends on.

- h. From your observation from the two workouts above, what does the increase of people in the application cause in that application? Disregarding the way you respond to the question, you need to answer this question; what causes that?
- i. Let's assume related to time and related to number of people in the application, the application keeps declining in terms of performance. Now that we want the application to execute normally, what can we do to enable that application to execute normally? Take number of people into consideration in the application. Take the reference into consideration as well. Approach your workout in both communication and theory domains by taking everybody in the application into consideration. In this case, you can have something like this.

Time	Application	Number of People	Communication Function	Function
<i>Time 1</i>	Application 1	Some	<i>Function 1</i>	<i>Function 1</i>

We assume that after responding the question above, you have taken necessary step to make your application executes normally. From the table above, in the Communication Function column *Function 1* is considered as the communication

function of your application, while in the Function column, *Function 1* is considered as the function of your application related to application of theory.

- j. Now respond to this question? What does that have to do with the given reference?
- k. Referring to part “i” by taking number of people into consideration, verify that in order for the application to be successful, all people in the application must point to the right direction. Use the right direction as the given reference to show that. You can take group into consideration as well. Taking group into consideration depends on you, but it does not matter.
- l. From part c above, we have determined the value of the thanks we say to our parent after doing something for us or providing feedback to us. In this case, we have shown something like this.

Time	Our Parent to Us	Presentation	Feedback
<i>Time 1</i>	Gives reference	1 st	1 st

The table below is a continuity of the one above. We use the table below to continue the one above, because of space.

Time	Our Action to Our Parent	Value of Thanks
<i>Time 1</i>	Say thanks	

Now what is important here? Compared to the thanks we say to our parent that becomes meaningless related to time, if we compare those thanks to what our parent had done for us, we can see that what our parent provided us has more value. Or depending on you, we may say, may have more value. This is what you need to do here; for each time, you are going to show your understanding of what our parent had done for us and provide a value for it. For instance, at *Time 1*, our parent provided us with the reference. Now you need to show your understanding of that reference and add a value to it. That value is considered the value of that reference. At the end, you will have a table like this.

Time	Our Parent to Us	Presentation	Feedback	Value of What Our Parent Does for Us
<i>Time 1</i>	Give Reference	1 st	1 st	
<i>Time 2</i>	Feedback	2 nd	2 nd	

Here we continue with the table above, because of space

Time	Reference	Our Response to Our Parent	Value of That Thanks
<i>Time 1</i>	Given	Say thanks	
<i>Time 2</i>	Available	Say thanks	

The way to look at it, for each time like *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3* and *Time 4* you show your understanding of the entity given to us by our parent and provide a value for that entity. At the end, you will complete the table above like the way they look and have a table similar to the one below. For each time, you need to show your understanding of that entity and show your observation accordingly.

Time	Entity Given to Us	Value of That Entity
<i>Time 1</i>	Reference	
<i>Time 2</i>	Feedback	

- m. By looking at the overall process, we can see that our parent has been very patient with us. We mean the overall process, presentation of theory and the given of the reference. Now let's assume that at *Time 1*, we turned to our parent for help. To preserve maturity and responsibility, our parent provided us with the reference, so we can refer to it instead to solve our problems to enable life to function normally. By understanding that, we should see that, after getting the reference from our parent, life should have been functioned normally. We should have used it to enable life to function normally without problems. Instead, we simply disregard it. Now at *Time 2*, our parent provided us another feedback. Rather than using it to enable the functionality of life, we then disregard it. At *Time 3* and at *Time 4*, the same process continues. The overall process can be summarized by the table below.

Time	Our Parent to Us	Reference	Presentation	Feedback
<i>Time 1</i>	Reference	Given	1 st	1 st
<i>Time 2</i>	Feedback	Available	2 nd	2 nd
<i>Time 3</i>	Feedback	Available	3 rd	3 rd
<i>Time 4</i>	Feedback	Available	4 th	4 th

The table below is a continuity of the table above

Time	Functional System	Our Action
<i>Time 1</i>	Down	Disregard
<i>Time 2</i>	Down More	Disregard
<i>Time 3</i>	Down Much More	Disregard
<i>Time 4</i>		

Now what is important here? By looking at the overall process, except at *Time 1*, we can see that our parent did not need to provide additional feedback to us. There are several reasons for that. First, the reference which contains everything that we need to know to solve our problems and to enable the functionality of life was already given to us and it is available. Second, we should have taken that reference seriously. So by understanding that, we can see at *Time 2*, *Time 3*, and *Time 4* our parent did not need to provide us with additional feedback. But since our parent is very patient with us and it is our parent, then it is possible for us to get additional feedback when it is needed and at a time it is guaranteed by the functional system. By understanding the overall explanation, all you need to do, except for *Time 1* is for each time, show that our parent has been indeed very patient with us by providing a practical example. You should do that for *Time 2*, *Time 3*, and *Time 4* by providing a practical example for each time. At the end, you should have a table like this and show your observation and provide additional explanation.

Time	Our Parent to Us	Reference	Presentation	Feedback
<i>Time 2</i>	Feedback	Available	2 nd	2 nd
<i>Time 3</i>	Feedback	Available	3 rd	3 rd
<i>Time 4</i>	Feedback	Available	4 th	4 th

The table below is a continuity of the table above

Time	Application	Function	Performance of Application
<i>Time 2</i>	Application 1	<i>Function 1</i>	
<i>Time 3</i>	Application 1	<i>Function 1</i>	
<i>Time 4</i>	Application 1	<i>Function 1</i>	

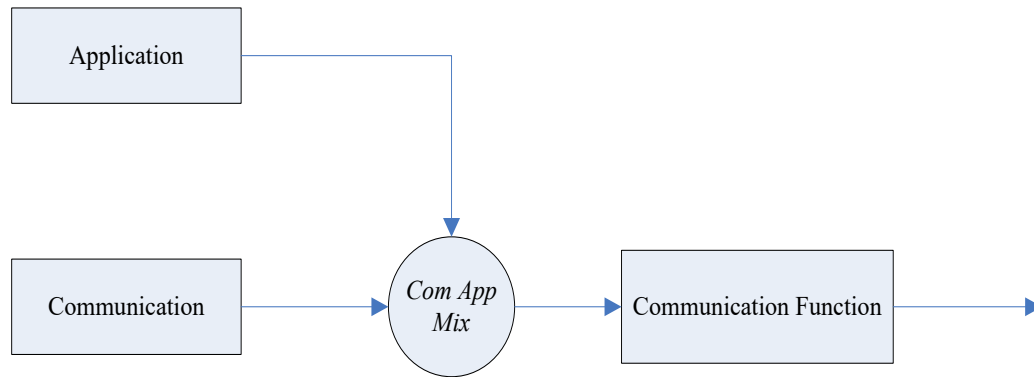
In the performance column, you evaluate the performance of your application the same way you have done it earlier.

- n. By understanding your workout above, you have shown that our parent is indeed very patient with us. Now if we look at the overall process, we can see that our parent always provides us another chance at a time it is possible and guaranteed by the functional system. For instance, at *Time 1* our parent provided the reference to us, as we already known, this was our second chance; where at *Time 2* we had our third chance. The table below summarizes the overall process to help us understand it better.

Time	Presentation	Feedback	Chances
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	1 st	2 nd
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	2 nd	3 rd
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	3 rd	4 th
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	4 th	5 th

All you need to do here, if you want to by continuing your workout above, is for each time, we mean *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3*, and *Time 4* verify the chances by providing a practical example. For instance at *Time 1*, you are going to verify the second chance by providing a practical example. You must also show your observation and provide more explanation.

- o. As we already know, when working in a project, the result of the project depends on everybody. Similarly, a higher level presentation takes everybody alive into consideration. That makes sense, since life depends on everybody; the performance of functions that we execute in life must depend on everybody as well. Since in a higher level presentation, the presented theory enables us to make adjustment to our functions to enable life to functional normally, it must take everybody alive into consideration. To better understand what we have just said related to a given reference, it is better to take it like this in the communication domain. Since the reference itself was given to us in the communication domain. The way to look at it, we turned to our parent for help about our project, and then our parent provided us with the idea of how to help ourselves. In this case, the reference is presented to us in the communication domain as shown by the model below.



Where the communication function entity is considered to be the communication function of the application and the application entity from the model above is considered the idea of the application. In this case, we mean the idea of our application, which is given to us by our parent. Now all we need to do is to implement—apply—it to enable our application to execute normally. By understanding the overall explanation, all you need to do here, first, show your understanding of the communication function by providing some explanation at specific time by taking people in the application into consideration. If you want to, you can also include model in your workout. In this case, you should have a table like the one shown below. Your explanation should also take the idea of the application into consideration at each time.

Time	People	Function With People	Function Description	Application Description
<i>Time 1</i>	Some			
<i>Time 2</i>	More			
<i>Time 3</i>	Much more			
<i>Time 4</i>	Much, much more			

What do we mean by people in the application? As you already know, related to time you keep adding people in the application as shown by the table above. Once you have completed the part above, for each time like *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3*, and *Time 4* determine the result of the application based on the communication. In this case, you should have a table similar to this one. As we already know, the communication result column means also application result. We can interchange those two terms. In the table, the function with people represents the physical people who execute the functions. You can think it in terms of explanations with models as well.

Time	Communication	Communication Function	Communication Result
<i>Time 1</i>			
<i>Time 2</i>			
<i>Time 3</i>			
<i>Time 4</i>			

The way to look at it, for the table above, you must show that each result depends on the communication.

We already knew that in order for our project to be successful, our communication must be error free. In other words, in order for the communication function to be error free, all communication must be equal to unity. We also know that the idea of our application must be united as well and must not be negative. By understanding that, the following conditions applied. If the ideas of our applications are not united, then the communication of our application is not united as well; the same as if the communications of our application are not united, then the ideas of our applications are not united as well. By understanding the overall exercise, what is important here? While we were having problems in our project, we turned to our parent for help; and then our parent provided us with the reference that contains the idea of the application. By understanding that, we can see that our project will never be successful if we disregard the idea of the application which was provided to us by our parent. In other words, while we are all working in one application, we disregard the idea of our application which was given to us by our parent. By understanding the relationship between the idea of our application and our project itself, we can see that we will never be successful if we keep disregarding the idea that was given to us by our parent. In order for our project to be successful, we must follow the idea of the application that was given to us by our parent. By understanding the overall explanation, all you need to do here, for each time, is to show your understanding of the idea that was given to us by our parent and the current idea of our application. To better understand what to do here, at the end you should have a table like this.

Time	Idea From Our Parent	People	Communication	Communication Function
<i>Time 1</i>	Application	Some		
<i>Time 2</i>	Application	More		

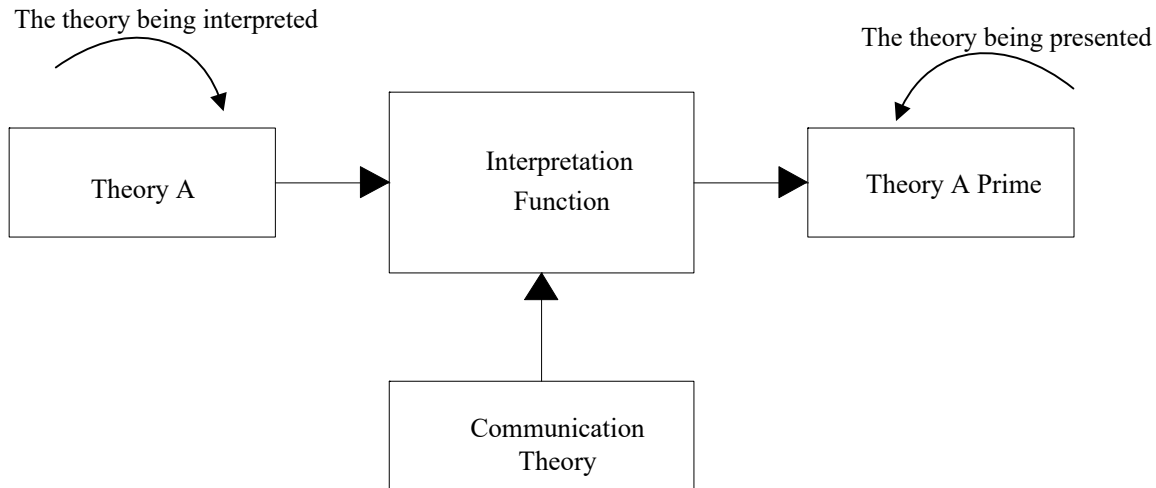
Exercises

<i>Time 3</i>	Application	Much more		
<i>Time 4</i>	Application	Much, much more		

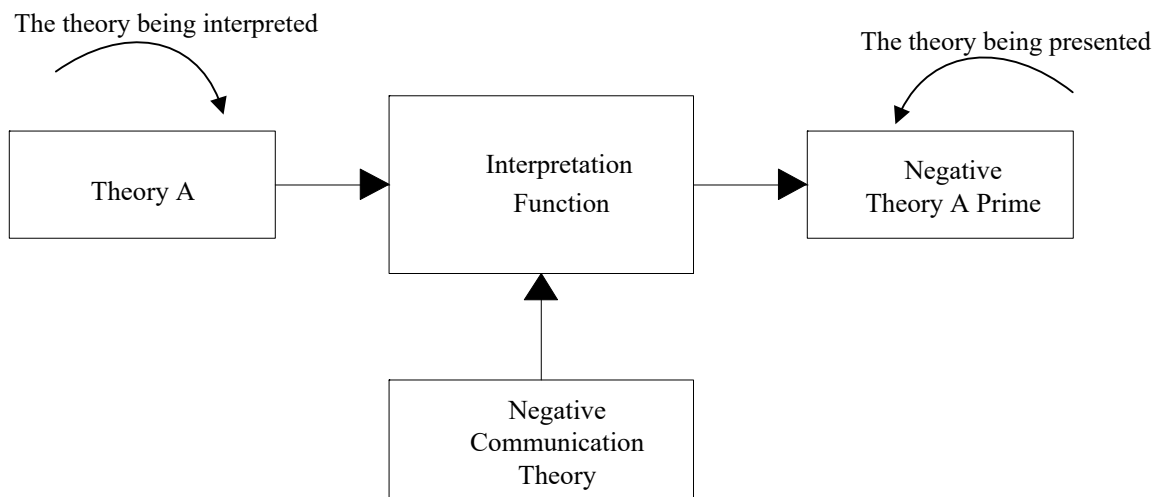
The table below is a continuity of the table above. You must also provide a description of the communication, the communication function, and idea from our parent, our idea, application description, and application result. If you want to, you can respond to this question and determine the difference in the application at each time. We mean the difference in the application when we have some people and when we have more people. Overall, we mean the difference in the application, as people increase in the application.

Time	Idea From Our Parent	People	Our Idea	Application Description
<i>Time 1</i>	Application	Some		
<i>Time 2</i>	Application	More		
<i>Time 3</i>	Application	Much more		
<i>Time 4</i>	Application	Much, much more		

- p. Depending on how you workout the part above, show your understanding of the Error Correction Function (ECF) related to your responsibility. In other words, since you are also in the application and you know that the communication function is faulty. In order to remove error in the faulty communication function, we must apply the Error Correction Function. Now show your responsibility in that application related to the Error Correction Function. Here since you include in the number of people in the application, you will take yourself into consideration in terms of responsibility.
- q. We know that while we have been having problems, we turned to our parent for help and our parent provided us with the reference so we can refer to it to solve our problems. We know that the reference was given to us in the communication domain. We know that there is a relationship between the communication function and the interpretation function. Now assume that the reference is given to us in a form where it is related to the interpretation function. In this case we have

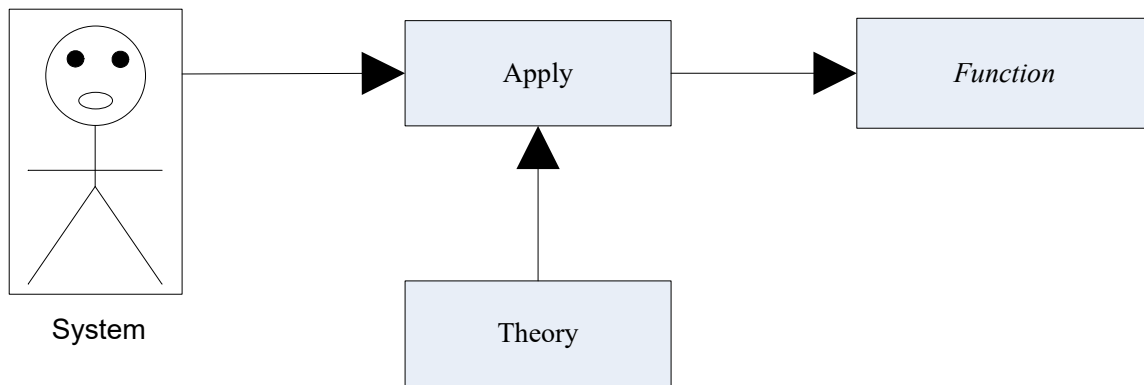


The model above assumes normal interpretation of *Theory A*, which is based on the theory of communication. In the event that theory of communication is misunderstood, the interpretation of the reference in our side becomes.

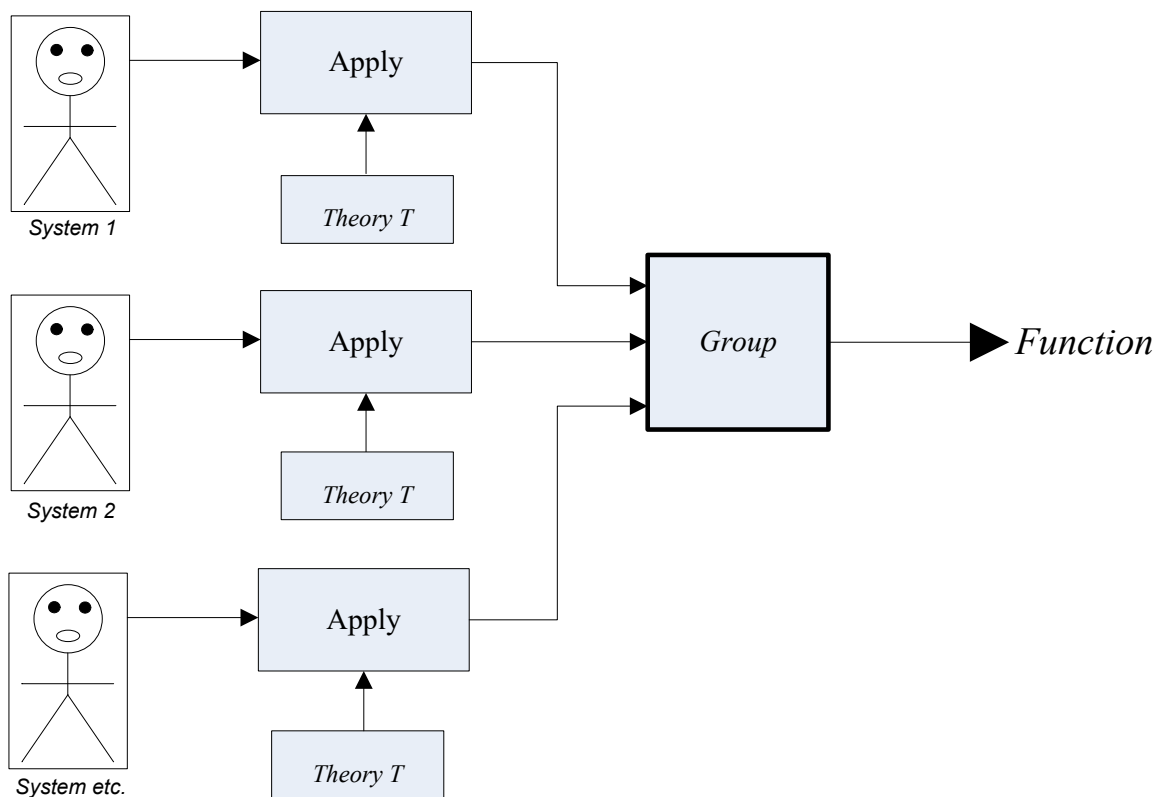


We know that the reference is given to us by our parent. *Theory A* is considered to be an entity inside the reference our application depends on. In other words, *Theory A* is considered as the principles that are inside the reference, that we must use to execute our application.

To better understand the overall explanation, let's replace the given reference by *theory* and represent the model above by the one below. In this case, *theory* is considered to be the principles that are included in the reference our parent provides us or refer us to that we must use to solve our problems or execute our functions.



The model above shows basically what we are talking about. While we did not provide a name for the theory entity, any name can be used. If you want to, you can name it *Theory T*. Now if we look at the overall process in terms of people in the application at the time our parent provided *Theory T* to us, we should have some people in the application. In this case, we have at *Time 1*



While we use System 1, 2, etc. in the model above, in your workout you may have different model and you may want to expand it as well. Here we use system etc. for

other people that are in the application; we don't show them because of limited space. Now since we have some people in the application, we assume that all of them understand and apply *Theory T* properly to execute the output function as shown by the model above. In the event that some of them don't understand or don't apply *Theory T* properly, the execution of the output function will be faulty. In this case, we will have a negative output function. All you need to do here is to take *some* people into consideration and show that in order for the application to result to a positive output function, all of them must understand and apply *Theory T* properly. You should do that at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3*, and *Time 4* by providing a practical example. The way to look at it, you will have *some* people at *Time 1* and show that most of them don't understand *Theory T* or apply *Theory T* properly. In this case, we have a negative result. At the end, you should have a table like this. You must also provide models of your workout.

Time	People	People Apply Theory T Normally	People Apply Theory T Abnormally
<i>Time 1</i>	Some		
<i>Time 2</i>	More		
<i>Time 3</i>	Much more		
<i>Time 4</i>	Much, much more		

The table below is a continuity of the table above

Time	Output Function	Application Performance	Contribute to the Functional System
<i>Time 1</i>			
<i>Time 2</i>			
<i>Time 3</i>			
<i>Time 4</i>			

- r. To better understand this part, let's take it like this. After we have been having problems with our application, we turned to our parent for help. Our parent provided us with the given reference, where the given reference contains *Theory T*. In this case, we can see that our parent provides us with the given reference, where *Theory T* belongs to that reference. But what is important here is that inside the given reference, *Theory T* is presented in the form, where theory of communication is

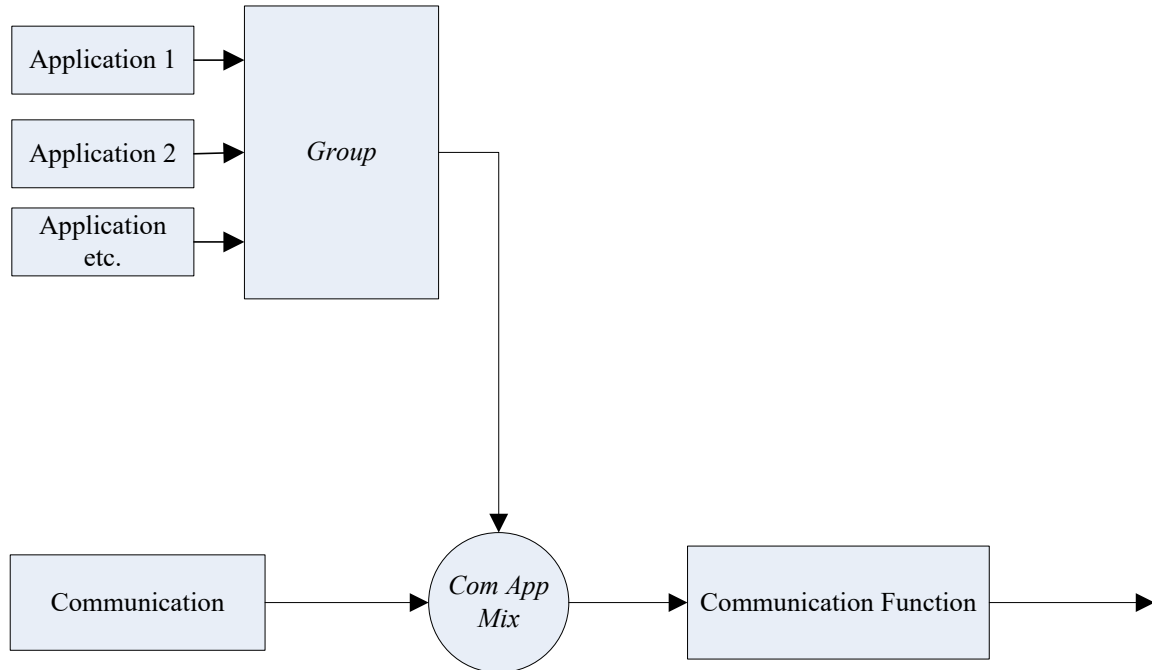
attached to it, as we have shown earlier. In other words, inside the given reference, *Theory T* is presented in the form, where it is not visible without the visibility of theory of communication. Another way to say it, our parent provides us with the reference, where we can refer to it to get the principle to help our application; but the principle is viewed in the form of communication. In this case, without understanding the communication, the principle itself is not visible to us. In order for us to get access to that principle, we must first understand communication in order for our application to be successful. To better understand the given reference itself and to have a better understanding of the part above, if you want, you can work out this part by providing a practical example. The way to look at it, assume that you are working on an application and you have problems and you turn to your parent for help. Now your parent provides you with some set of principles since you have a communication problem. You either don't understand the principle and your application fails. You get started at *Time 1* and your application keeps failing until you have a good understanding of communication in order for you to understand the principle. At the end, you should have something similar to the table below. You should show your observation and provide some explanation of your workout.

Time	Principle for Application	Application Status	Attempt Count	Communication Understanding
<i>Time 1</i>	Given to you by your parent		1 st	
<i>Time 2</i>	Available		2 nd	
<i>Time 3</i>	Available		3 rd	
<i>Time 4</i>	Available		4 th	

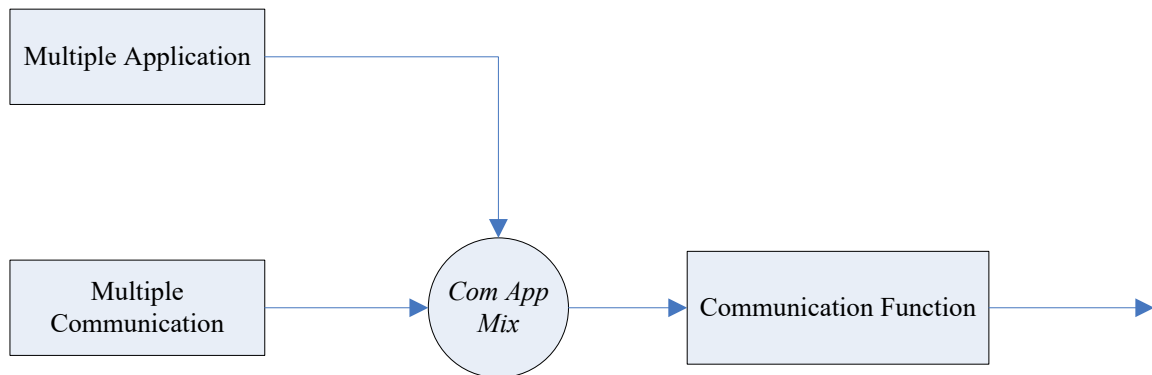
The table below is a continuity of the one above. In the table below, additional information is given as a continuity of the one above.

Time	Attempt Count	How You Apply the Principle	Communication Principle	Function Execution
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st			
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd			
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd			
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th			

- s. Now let's take another look of part "q" above, to help us better understand part "p". In the communication domain, after we have been having problems with our application, we turned to our parent for help. Our parent supplied us with the idea on how to approach our application. Before we turned to our parent for help, we had multiple ideas of our application. Now after we turned from our parent, our parent provided us with the idea to approach our application. If we look at the process in all cases, we mean before and after we turned to our parent for help. We should see something like that. Before we turned to our parent for help, we have

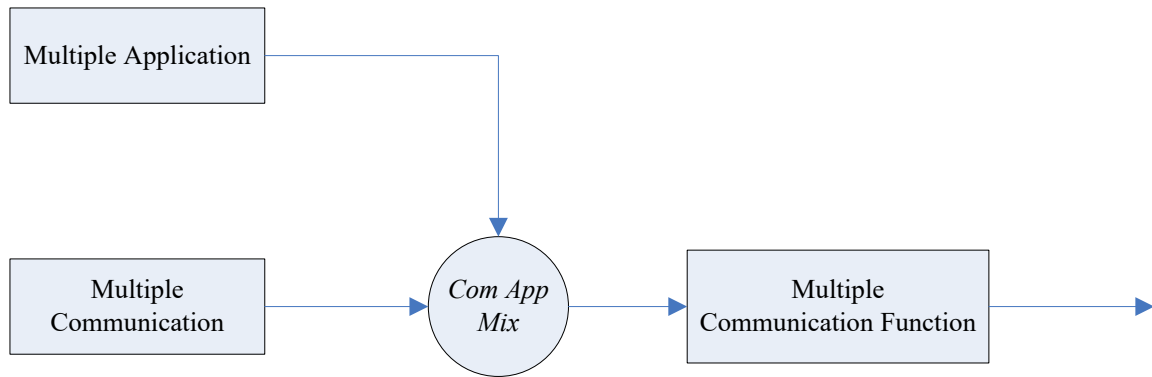


From the model above, we use the term "Application etc." to show other applications that are not listed. Since multiple ideas of our application enable us to have multiple communications, in this case the model above changed to the one below.

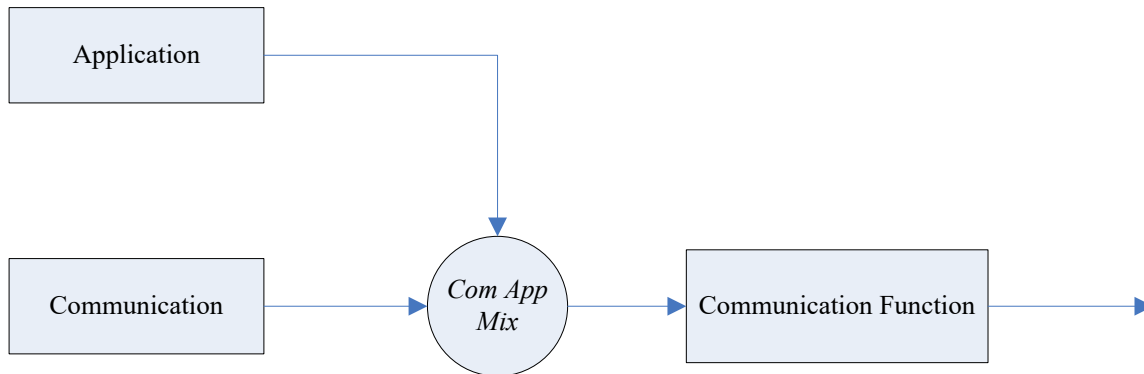


Since the communication function depends on both communication and the application, the same model above can be changed to the one below as well.

Exercises



By understanding the explanation up to here, we assume that the multiple applications and the multiple communications contain negatives. Now after we turned to our parent, our parent provided us with the idea of our application; we can say a single idea of our application. In this case, we should have something like this



Assume that we understand what our parent had given to us. In the event that we don't understand what our parent had given to us, it would not matter; at any given time, our application will not be completed. Since we disregard our parent ideas that would have enable us to complete the application, our application would never be successful. To better understand the overall explanation, let's use the table below. While we don't provide a name of the idea of our application given to us by our parent, if you want to, you can name it something like *Application A* or any other name. Here we simply refer to it as application.

Time	Our Parent Provided Us	We Have	Attempt Count	Understanding Our Parent
<i>Time 1</i>	Application Given	Multiple Application	1 st	
<i>Time 2</i>	Application	Multiple	2 nd	

Exercises

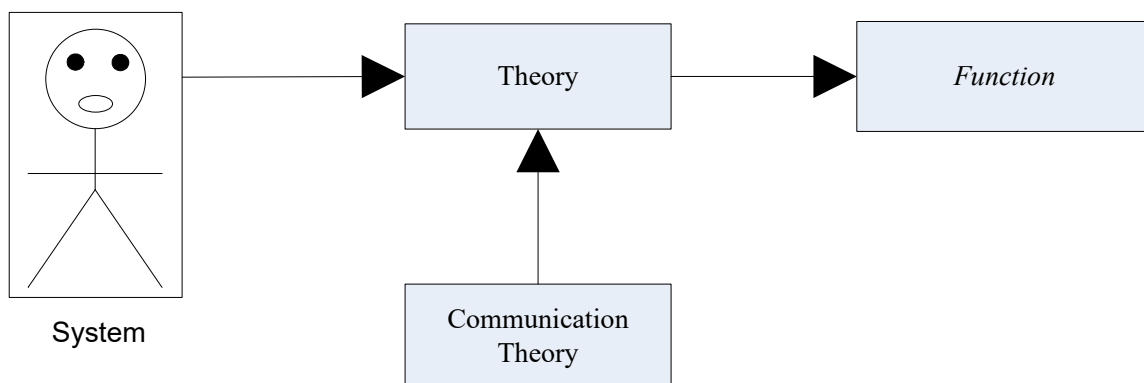
	Available	Application		
<i>Time 3</i>	Application Available	Multiple Application	3 rd	
<i>Time 4</i>	Application Available	Multiple Application	4 th	

The table below is a continuity of the table above

Time	Communication Function	Implement Application Yes/No	Impalement Multiple Application Yes/no	Application Result
<i>Time 1</i>				
<i>Time 2</i>				
<i>Time 3</i>				
<i>Time 4</i>				

What is important here is to disregard how many times we have been trying. We will never get it right, while we keep disregarding our parent's idea. All you need to do here for each time like *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3* and *Time 4* is to show that by providing a practical example. You should have something similar to the table above at the end. You must also show your observations and provide more explanation about your workout.

- t. Continuing from your workout above, we already knew that we have an interpretation problem that depends on theory of communication. Now let's take application of theory into consideration. We know that



In this case, if theory of communication is negative, the application of theory is also negative, which results in a negative function. What is important here? By taking

some people into consideration, we mean all people are alive at that time. In order for the application to execute according to the principle given to us by our parent, theory of communication must be understood by all of them. In the event that some of them do not understand theory of communication, then the result will not be according to the principle of our parent referred to us or given to us to execute our function. By understanding the overall explanation up to here, show that for each time by providing a practical example. In other words, for the application to produce the resulted function, communication theory must be positive by all people. We mean that communication theory must be understood or applied by all people. In the event that some of them do not understand or apply communication theory, then that will result in a negative output. At the end, you will have a table like this

Time	People	People Apply Communication Theory Properly	People Misunderstand Communication Theory
<i>Time 1</i>	Some		
<i>Time 2</i>	More		
<i>Time 3</i>	Much more		
<i>Time 4</i>	Much, much more		

The table below is a continuity of the one above

Time	Function	Function Performance	Functional System
<i>Time 1</i>			
<i>Time 2</i>			
<i>Time 3</i>			
<i>Time 4</i>			

The way to look at it, without understanding communication theory, the reference our parent gave us serves us no purpose at all. In order for us to operate according to the reference and be successful, we all must understand and apply communication theory.

- u. After having a good understanding of the exercise and your workout, we can see that the principle itself and the application of the principle do not take time into consideration. For instance, let's take a look of the table below.

Time	Application	People	Function	Application Points to
<i>Time 1</i>	Application 1	Some	<i>Function 1</i>	The Reference
<i>Time 2</i>	Application 1	More	<i>Function 1</i>	The Reference
<i>Time 3</i>	Application 1	Much more	<i>Function 1</i>	The Reference
<i>Time 4</i>	Application 1	Much, much more	<i>Function 1</i>	The Reference

The table below is a continuity of the table above

Time	Function Depends on	Function Performance	Functional System
<i>Time 1</i>	Application of <i>Theory T</i>		
<i>Time 2</i>	Application of <i>Theory T</i>		
<i>Time 3</i>	Application of <i>Theory T</i>		
<i>Time 4</i>	Application of <i>Theory T</i>		

What is important here is that at any given time, the principle remains the same and the application points to the same entity. At any given time, our application depends on our understanding of the principle and time does not matter. By understanding that, we can see it is possible for us to switch or go back and forth related to time and our understanding of the principle. In other words, assume that we are at *Time 4*, we can take a look at our application and our understanding at *Time 3* and *Time 2* and so we should see there is no difference in term of the principle and the application of the principle. To better understanding that, if you want to, you can verify your understanding of your application at any given past time and future time. In other words, assume that a fixed past time for instance, *Time 1*, *Time 2*, and *Time 3*, then you can verify your understanding of your application at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, and *Time 3*. Here we assume that those times are fixed past times. They can also be future time as well. It depends on how you look at it. You should show your observation and conclude that time does not matter. While we use the name *Application 1* for our application in the table above, it does not matter. You can use any name for your

application and you can also change the number. What is important here? By understanding the explanation, we should have a very good feeling to go back and forth without problems, since the application depends on the application of the theory. So time does not make any difference.

- v. In a higher level presentation, the presentation itself always point to the given reference. For instance, assume that we can identify some presentation personally as shown by the table below at the given time.

Time	Presentation	Feedback	Presentation Points To
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	1 st	The Given Reference
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	2 nd	The Given Reference
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	3 rd	The Given Reference
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	4 th	The Given Reference

If you want, you can verify that by providing a practical example at each time for instance, *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3*, and *Time 4* show that those presentations indeed point to the given reference. This part of the exercise assumes that those presentations can be identified personally. Show your understanding of each presentation and why they point to the given reference. Since a presentation cannot be identified by someone for someone else; since a presentation can only be self identified; since a presentation cannot be identified by a book for someone; since a book cannot identify a presentation for someone; since a presentation cannot be identified by an instructor for the students; since only the students can identify a presentation personally and individually, it assumes that you can identify the presentations individually and personally in order for you to work out this part of the exercise. Otherwise, just simply disregard it.

- w. Continuing from your application, determine what happens to the application at any given time. Assume that we have *some* people in the application. Since the success of the application depends on the people pointing to the given reference. What happens to the application and the resulted function, in the event that one person or more does not point to the given reference? In order to determine that, if you have not done so, you must verify that by providing a practical example. In order for the application to be successful, everybody in that application must point to the given reference. At the end, you will have a table similar to this one. In the table below, we use the continuity to show more time, person, and function. We use the arrow on the table to show point to. While we use *Function* to simply show the resulted

function, you can use any name you want for that function. For instance, you can use name like *Function 1*, *Function 2* etc.

Time	Person Equivalent	System Equivalent	Entity Points To	Contribute to Function
<i>Time 1</i>	Person 1	System 1	<i>Person 1</i> → Reference	<i>Function</i>
<i>Time 1</i>	Person 2	System 2	<i>Person 2</i> → Reference	<i>Function</i>
<i>Time 1</i>	Person 3	System 3	<i>Person 3</i> → Reference	<i>Function</i>
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
<i>Time 1</i>	Person etc.	System etc.	<i>Person etc.</i> → Reference	<i>Function</i>

The table below is a continuity of the table above

Time	Application Name	Application Performance	Contribute to Functional System
<i>Time 1</i>	Application 1	Average	Yes
<i>Time 1</i>	Application 1	Average	Yes
<i>Time 1</i>	Application 1	Average	Yes
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
<i>Time 1</i>	Application 1	Average	Yes

- x. By understanding your workout of parts “p” and “u”, it can be shown that if all people in the application do not point to the given reference, then all interpretations will not be positive. The same as if all interpretations are not positive, then all people in the application do not point to the given reference. If you want to, you can show that by providing a practical example. In your workout, you should take the resulting function into consideration as well. The way to look at it, in order for the overall application to be successful related to the presentation, the interpretation by all people must be positive. In this case, if we have *Some* people in the application at *Time 1*, we should have something similar to this.

Time	People	System	Interpretation Result
<i>Time 1</i>	Person 1	System 1	Positive
<i>Time 1</i>	Person 2	System 2	Positive
<i>Time 1</i>	Person 3	System 3	Positive

Exercises

⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
<i>Time 1</i>	Person etc.	System etc.	Positive

The table below is a continuity of the table above. From the table above, while we use *Positive* in the interpretation result column, you can think it in terms of *A Prime*. You can also use *A Prime* if you want to, rather than positive. *A Prime* is viewed as positive interpretation.

Time	People	Point To	Contribute To
<i>Time 1</i>	Person 1	Reference	<i>Function 1</i>
<i>Time 1</i>	Person 2	Reference	<i>Function 1</i>
<i>Time 1</i>	Person 3	Reference	<i>Function 1</i>
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
<i>Time 1</i>	Person etc.	Reference	<i>Function 1</i>

Basically your workout will show the above tables or similar. Since *Function 1* is a part of the functional system, if you want to you can show that your result contributes to the functional system or simply add that to a column on the table and provide more explanation on each case. Here, we mean that the interpretation points to the reference. It does not matter the way you look at it in terms of the entity that points to the reference as longer you understand it.

- y. To better understand the functional system, it is always good to approach life with the inclusion of everybody. We should have already known that. Let's take the *Walk* function and the *Eat* function for example. We mean *Person Walk* related to time and *Person Eat* Related to time. Assume that we have *Some* people at any time; in this case the function looks like

<i>Person walk</i>	<i>Person eat</i>
<i>Person 1 walk</i>	<i>Person 1 eat</i>
<i>Person 2 walk</i>	<i>Person 2 eat</i>
<i>Person 3 walk</i>	<i>Person 3 eat</i>
• • •	• • •
<i>Person etc. walk</i>	<i>Person etc. eat</i>

As shown from the model above, the two functions take everybody alive into consideration. We use the continuity to show much, much more people that are not listed. What is important here? By understanding life, the function or a function included in life already takes grouping into consideration and that grouping includes everybody. What is important here is that in a higher level presentation, the presentation itself takes everybody into consideration as shown by the functional system. If you want to, you can show that for *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3*, and *Time 4* by using your understanding of life and the way we implement it above. In short, all you need to do here is to use your understanding of life as shown above to show that. For instance, the functions above, *Person Walk* and *Person Eat* are part of life or the functional system. We mean that they already been taken into consideration. If you want, you can also do something like that in your workout. For instance, for *Person 1 Walk*, for each time like *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3*, and *Time 4* show that the participation of everybody in life by providing a practical example. In other words, for each time, show the inclusion of everybody in life by providing a practical example. You should have something similar to this table at the end. The verification column is similar to the representation above goes inside the functional system.

Time	People	Your Verification	Functional System
<i>Time 1</i>	Some		
<i>Time 2</i>	More		
<i>Time 3</i>	Much more		
<i>Time 4</i>	Much, much more		

You can also add another column to the table above to show other information. For instance, you can add a column to show your explanation and your observation for each time.

- z. In term, of function execution and problem, using the same approach above to show function execution of one to another related to the functional system. You should have something similar to the table below for instance; assume that we have *Some* people at *Time 1*.

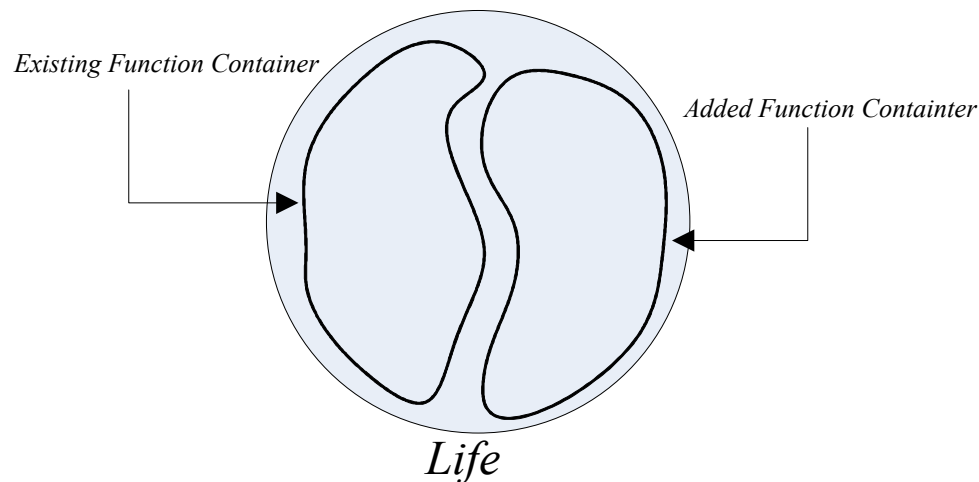
Time	People	Function	Functional System
<i>Time 1</i>	Person 1	Normal	
<i>Time 1</i>	Person 2	Abnormal	
<i>Time 1</i>	Person 3	Normal	
⋮	⋮	⋮	
<i>Time 1</i>	Person etc.	Abnormal	

You must put them in the form of

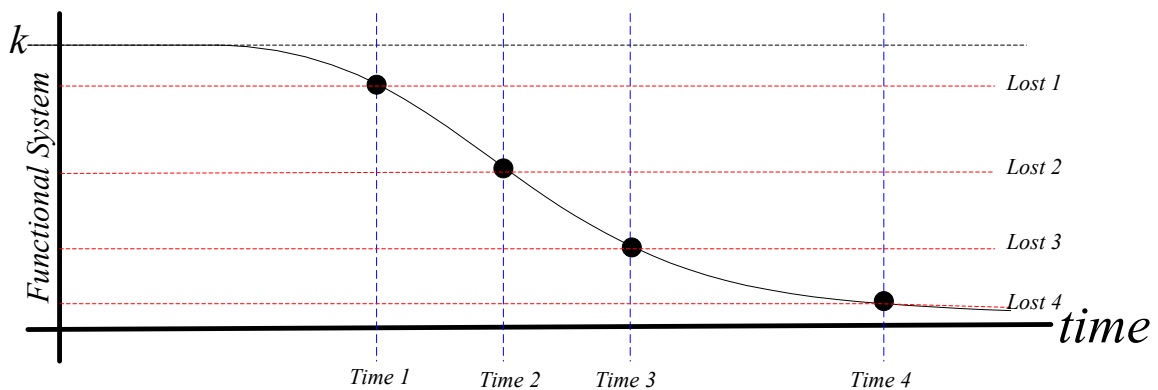
Person Function

<i>Person 1 Function</i>
<i>Person 2 Function</i>
<i>Person 3 Function</i>
⋮
<i>Person etc. Function</i>

Then use the functional system to include the function in the form below and show your observation.



aa. By understanding the overall exercise up to here, we know that our parent had provided us with the given reference, where we should refer to it and solve our problems to enable the functionality of life. What is important here? Our parent not only provides us with the given reference, but also provides us with feedback continuously at a time where the feedback is guaranteed by the functional system. If we look at the overall process, we can see that, not only we have been disregarding the given reference provided to us by our parent, but also the feedback as well. To better understand the overall process, let's show it graphically and use a table format.



By taking a quick look of the graph above, we can see that at *Time 1*, our parent provided us with the given reference, where we should refer to it to solve our problems. Then we get to *Time 2*, where our parent provided us with an additional feedback. By showing the process in a table format, we have this.

Time	Reference	Presentation	Feedback	Functional System
<i>Time 1</i>	Given	1 st	1 st	Down
<i>Time 2</i>	Available	2 nd	2 nd	Down more

<i>Time 3</i>	Available	3 rd	3 rd	Down much more
<i>Time 4</i>	Available	4 th	4 th	Down much, much more

Now if we look at the overall process, we can see that the feedback given to us by our parent have not been translated to success. While our parent provided us with the given reference at *Time 1* and continued to provide us with feedback, at the same time the functional system keeps declining. The reason for that is that because we keep disregarding the feedback and taking them for granted as well as the given reference, which is also available to us; where we could have referred to it to solve our problems. Now by understanding the feedback process, the functional system, and presentation of theory in terms of higher level presentation, we know that it takes several generations for a given presentation. Since the presentation itself depends on ours understanding of the principle, we mean one of us, the instructor; and also our parent which does not take time into consideration. The presentation itself must be guaranteed by the functional system in order for it to happen. Let's assume that *Time 4* is time now and take a look at previous presentations before *Time 4*. We can see that disregarding the current presentation now at *Time 4* may not guarantee another presentation by the functional system in the future. It should be very easy for us to understand that. By understanding the overall exercise up to here, and our workout related to the practical examples we have shown, we can see that we have been acting very irresponsibly. The way to look at it, we have been screwed up ourselves and should take full responsibility for it. By understanding that, all you have to do here is to use your previous workout. We mean all your previous workout at each time to show that the disregarding of the current presentation at *Time 4* may not guarantee another presentation by the functional system. At the end, you should have a table similar to this.

Time	Reference	Presentation	Feedback	Functional System
<i>Time 1</i>	Given	1 st	1 st	Down
<i>Time 2</i>	Available	2 nd	2 nd	Down more
<i>Time 3</i>	Available	3 rd	3 rd	Down much more
<i>Time 4</i>	Available	Final	Final	Down much, much more
<i>Time 5</i>	?	Hoping	Hoping	?

The table below is a continuity of the table above

Time	Functional System Stability	Lost	Functional System Approximation	Your Observation
<i>Time 1</i>		<i>Lost 1</i>		
<i>Time 2</i>		<i>Lost 2</i>		
<i>Time 3</i>		<i>Lost 3</i>		
<i>Time 4</i>		<i>Lost 4</i>		
<i>Time 5</i>	?	?	?	?

The table below is a continuity of the table above. From the table above, in the stability column, you can enter value or simply provide explanation for stability at each time. Since the system is declining related to time, the system stability is also reduced. In the approximation column, you can approximate the overall system at each time.

Time	Reference	Presentation	Feedback	Presentation Points To
<i>Time 1</i>	Given	1 st	1 st	Given Reference
<i>Time 2</i>	Available	2 nd	2 nd	Given Reference
<i>Time 3</i>	Available	3 rd	3 rd	Given Reference
<i>Time 4</i>	Available	Final	Final	Given Reference
<i>Time 5</i>	?	Hoping	Hoping	?

Although we get feedback and a presentation at *Time 2*, however by continuing disregard them, the functional system is still pointing down. At *Time 5*, you determine it in the same manner and the way we have done it previously, but here, you may not need it. The way to look at it, we disregard the feedback at any given time, and then we can approximate the function for the next time.

- bb. Continuing from the part above, we know that our parent provide us with feedback, at a time it is guaranteed by the functional system. We also know that this time depends on the instructor's understanding the principle. From our workout above, while we have been disregarding the feedback and those presentations, at the same time the functional system has been declining. We know that in the past distance had been used to manage the functional system. If we look at the overall process and what we know already, while we have been disregarding those presentations and feedback, distance had been helping us. In other words, while we have been disregarding the presentations and the feedback at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, and *Time 3*,

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distance had been helping us with the functional system. Now at *Time 4*, distance is no longer a factor to help us with the functional system. Since distance is no longer a factor to help us, assume that we disregard the current presentation at *Time 4*, which we usually do. What will happen to the functional system? Can we predict another presentation in the future? Can the functional system guarantee another presentation at future *Time 5*? To better understand the overall explanation, let's use the table below to provide more information.

Time	Reference	Presentation	Feedback	Functional System
<i>Time 1</i>	Given	1 st	1 st	Down
<i>Time 2</i>	Available	2 nd	2 nd	Down more
<i>Time 3</i>	Available	3 rd	3 rd	Down much more
<i>Time 4</i>	Available	Final	Final	Down much, much more
<i>Time 5</i>	?	Hoping	Hoping	?

The table below is a continuity of the table above. On the table below, the life column means the stability of the functional system at each time.

Time	Distance	Presentation Point To	Life	Simulated Function
<i>Time 1</i>	A factor	Given Reference		Increase
<i>Time 2</i>	A factor	Given Reference		Increase more
<i>Time 3</i>	A factor	Given Reference		Increase much more
<i>Time 4</i>	Not a factor	Given Reference		Increase much, much more
<i>Time 5</i>	?	?	?	?

What is important here? Since distance is no longer a factor to help us, we have to be very careful with a given presentation and feedback. Now all you need to do is, by understanding all your previous workouts, by using distance as a factor, and your previous performance and the functional system related to previous presentation, verify that another presentation at *Time 5* is not guaranteed by functional system. You have to use distance as a factor and look at your previous applications at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3*, and *Time 4* to approximate the functional system related to distance. Show your observation and provide additional information about your workout and your explanation at each time and the final approximation.

cc. By understanding the overall exercise, we can see that our understanding depends on us, not our parent. In other words, we have control of ourselves and our parent does not have control of us. We have control of what we do; our parent does not have control of what we do. We have control of our applications; our parent does not have control of our applications. It is very important to understand that, in order to preserve maturity and responsibility. The way to look at it, while our parent provides with the reference, the feedback, and the presentations, we have control of ourselves. While our parent provides us with the given reference, we have control of what we do personally and individually. Just take your time to think about that.

635. Referring to exercise above part “y”, show your understanding of system and system relationship related to the representation below. We mean the two functional representations below.

<i>Person walk</i>	<i>Person eat</i>
<i>Person 1 walk</i>	<i>Person 1 eat</i>
<i>Person 2 walk</i>	<i>Person 2 eat</i>
<i>Person 3 walk</i>	<i>Person 3 eat</i>
• • •	• • •
<i>Person etc. walk</i>	<i>Person etc. eat</i>

636. Referring to exercise 634 and part “y”, show your understanding of the physical system associativity constant characteristic related to the functional representation below. We can also say, show your understanding of the given representation related to the associativity characteristic of the physical system. You can also use your understanding of the physical system with the representation given below in your workout.

Person walk

<i>Person 1 walk</i>
<i>Person 2 walk</i>
<i>Person 3 walk</i>
• • •
<i>Person etc. walk</i>

Person eat

<i>Person 1 eat</i>
<i>Person 2 eat</i>
<i>Person 3 eat</i>
• • •
<i>Person etc. eat</i>

637. Referring to exercise 634 part “w”, show your understanding of the given representation below related to function and system relationship. We can also say, verify your understanding of function and system relationship related to the given functional representation.

Person walk

<i>Person 1 walk</i>
<i>Person 2 walk</i>
<i>Person 3 walk</i>
• • •
<i>Person etc. walk</i>

Person walk

<i>Person 1 walk</i>
<i>Person 2 walk</i>
<i>Person 3 walk</i>
• • •
<i>Person etc. walk</i>

638. Show your understanding of the work theory related to presentation of theory. This is the same as saying show your understanding of presentation of theory related to the work theory.
639. By understanding theory and system relationship, we know that a system is related to its utilization theory. Now by understanding that, we know that a reference is only related to its system. By understanding that, show that a reference is only valid if it is attached to the system it is related to. If you want to, you can provide a practical example.

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- 640. Show your understanding of the difference between theory and philosophy related to parent and children. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of parent and children related to the difference between theory and philosophy.

- 641. Show your understanding of a given reference related to the associativity characteristic of the physical system by providing a practical example. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the associativity characteristic of the physical system related to a given reference by providing a practical example.

- 642. Show your understanding of a given reference related to the communication enabled characteristic of the physical system by providing a practical example. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the communication enabled characteristic of the physical system related to a given reference by providing a practical example.

- 643. Show your understanding of a given reference related to the self controllable characteristic of the physical system by providing a practical example. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the self controllable characteristic of the physical system related to a given reference by providing a practical example.

- 644. Show your understanding of a given reference related to the theory dependable characteristic of the physical system by providing a practical example. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the theory dependable characteristic of the physical system related to a given reference by providing a practical example.

- 645. Show your understanding of a given reference related to system and system relationship. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of system and system relationship related to a given reference.

- 646. Show your understanding of a given reference related to interpretation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of interpretation of theory related to a given reference.

- 647. Show your understanding of a given reference related to application of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of application of theory related to a given reference.

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- 648. Show your understanding of expandability of theory related to a given reference. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of a given reference related to expandability of theory.
- 649. Show your understanding of a given reference related to portability of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of portability of theory related to a given reference.
- 650. Show your understanding of a given reference related to limitation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of limitation of theory related to a given reference.
- 651. Show your understanding of a given reference related to importance of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of importance of theory related to a given reference.
- 652. Show your understanding of a given reference related to theory and system relationship. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of theory and system relationship related to a given reference.
- 653. Show your understanding of a given reference related to theory and theory of communication relationship. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of theory and theory of communication related to a given reference.
- 654. Show your understanding of given reference related to independency of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of independency of theory related to a given reference.
- 655. Show your understanding of a given reference related to comparison of theory. We can also say, show your understanding of comparison of theory related to a given reference.
- 656. Show your understanding of a given reference related to presentation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of presentation of theory related to a given reference.
- 657. **Understanding Philosophy Inheritance Related to the Functional System.** This is the same as saying Understanding the Functional System Related to Philosophy Inheritance.

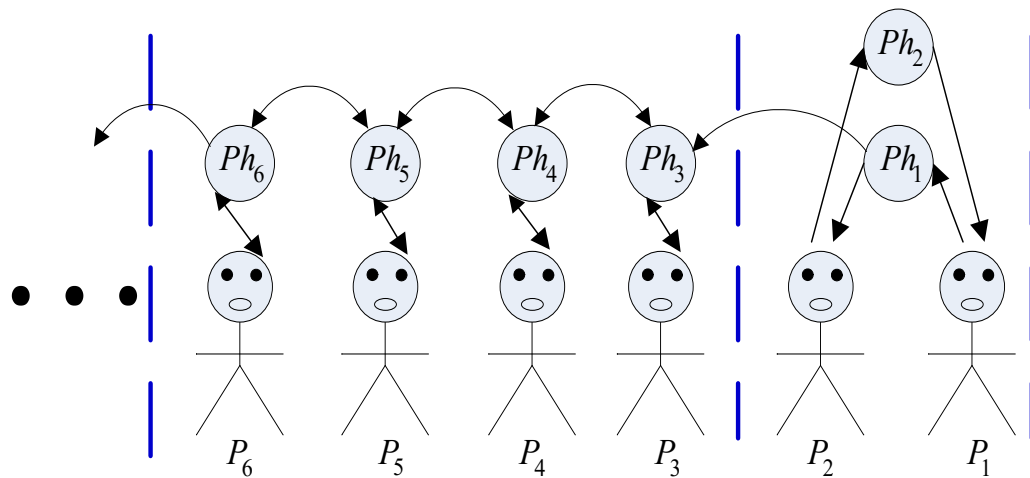
Since philosophy inheritance is not related to the functional system, it is better to say that Understanding Philosophy Inheritance and the Functional System or Understanding the Effect of Philosophy Inheritance on the Functional System.

We know that philosophy inheritance is the process of inheriting negative philosophies from our ancestors. The way to look at it, since we are a theory dependable system, we depend on theory to derive and execute functions of life. In the event that we disregard our utilization theory, we simply depend on our philosophies to do what we do. Now at a time a theory was given to us, we had disregarded it and given it little importance. Rather than depending on that theory to do what we do, we simply depended on our philosophies. Once we disregarded that theory, we no longer think relatively to it. In this case, we simply passed our negative ideas to our children. It is always good to look at the process from the past to present, where people who lived before us did not give importance to our utilization theory. In this case, they simply passed their negative philosophies to us. Currently, we still operated relatively with those philosophies. Since we are a theory dependable system and we need ideas to operate, in the event that we don't get ideas from the principle, we simply generate our own ideas. The way to look at it, once we disregard the principle, we simply rely on each other's ideas and we keep passing those ideas to people from generation to generation. In order to solve this problem, we need to drop those negative ideas and rely on the principle.

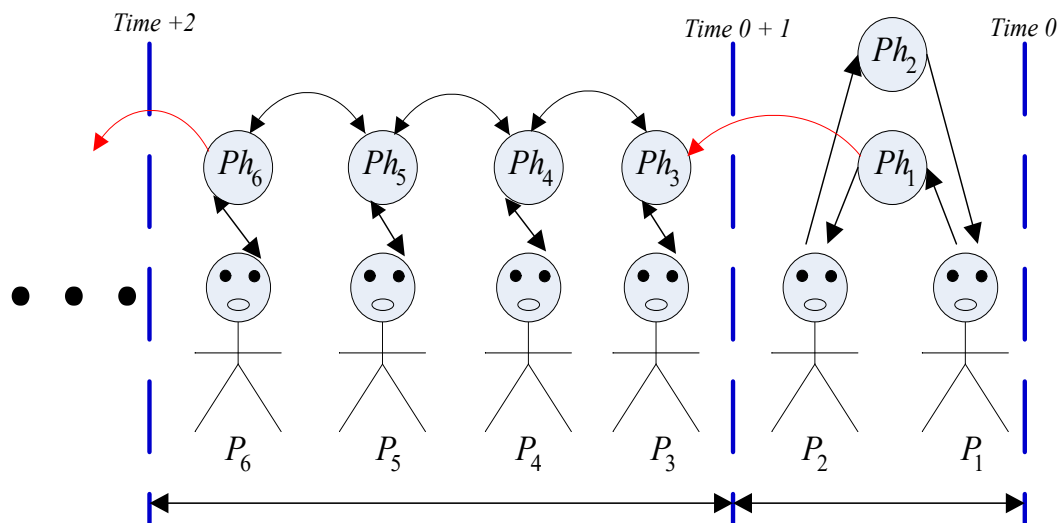
To better understand the overall process of philosophy inheritance, it is always good to associate it with the functional system. We know that there is a relationship between the physical system and the functional system, where the functional system depends on the physical system in terms of application of theory. By understanding that, we can see philosophy inheritance does affect the functional system. Since the physical system must apply theory to enable normal functionality of life, in the event that the physical system relies on philosophies instead, that causes the functional system to function abnormally. The way to look at it, when we disregard our utilization theory and rely on our philosophies, it affects the continuity of the functionality of life. To solve this problem we have to drop our philosophies, reject our ancestors' philosophies and rely on the principle. It is very important to understand that. It is very important to understand the effect of philosophy inheritance on the functional system.

- a. Just take your time to think about the above explanation.
- b. To better understand the process of philosophy inheritance, it is always good to look at the overall process by viewing or look at the physical system in terms of philosophies. We mean all of us who are alive that makes up the overall system. By

doing so, in this case we have something like this.



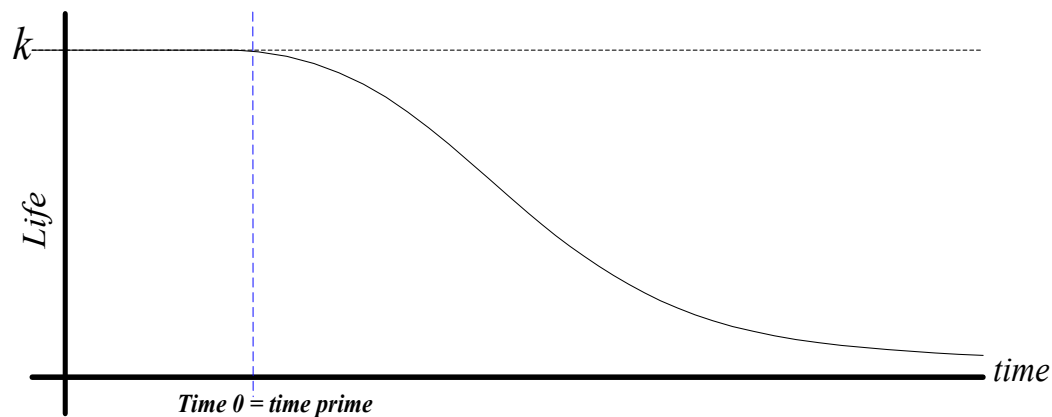
From the model above, we use **P** with number to identify people and **Ph** with number to identify philosophies. The continuity is used to show there are more people that we did not list. While we represent that model in this form, it can also be represented in any other form. While we have shown some separation lines from the model above, here let's show the model above with more information about the separation lines. In this case, we have the model below.



From the model above, we use *Time 0* as our starting time. We could have also used *Date 0* or any other time or date; it does not matter. While we start with two people, we could have started with any quantity we want. Again, here number of people does not matter. What is important is that we started to inherit negative philosophies since at *Time 0*, and we continue to inherit them as of today. The time is considered to be a generation; for instance from *Time 0* to *Time 0 + 1* is considered to be a generation. While we use the plus sign here with number, it simply denotes another time or date. It is not important. You don't have to use the plus sign if you don't

want to; you can use any other time or date. In terms of philosophy inheritance, the red arrows from the model above show the carrying philosophies from one generation to another generation. For instance the first red arrow carries philosophies from the first generation to the second generation. In this case, that red arrow carries philosophies from *Person 1* and from *Person 2* to the second generation. In this case, the people from the second generation inherit philosophies from the people of the first generation. This process is repeated to the third generation and so forth.

By understanding the downhill process as shown below, we know that at the time we were in the house, we were 100% stable. We start having problems once we leave the house. While we show the graph below, you can just think it as the house. Since we were 100% stable at that time, we call that time, *Time prime* or simply another time that is equivalent to *Time 0*. We can also call it *Time Apostrophe* or simply *Time'*.

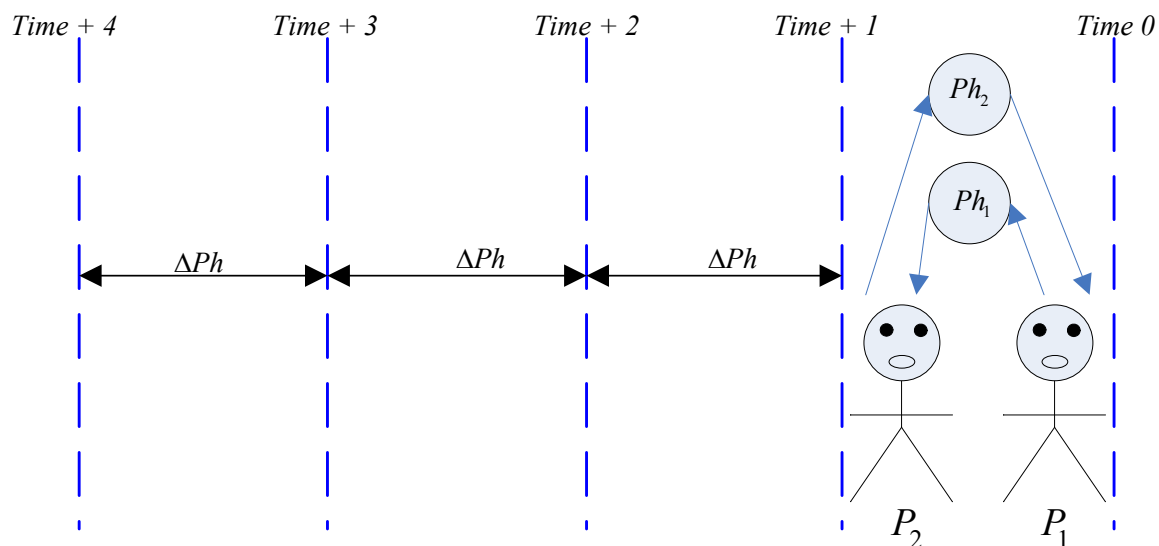


In terms of philosophy inheritance, to better understand the inherited philosophies from generation to generation or to have a better understanding of philosophy carryover from one generation to another generation, it is always good to show the philosophies model above in a table format. By using a table format, we can list all philosophies carryover from one generation to another generation. All you need to do here, by understanding the overall explanation and also the philosophy inheritance model, is to use the table below or use any other table to list philosophy carryover from one generation to another generation. In other words, you can use the table below or any other table you like. You don't have to use a table at all if you don't want to. On your table, list all philosophies inherited from one generation to another generation.

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Star Date or Time	End Date or Time	People in Generation	Inherited Philosophies
$Time\ 0$	$Time\ 0 + 1$	2	Ph_1 From P_1 Ph_2 From P_2
$Time\ 0 + 1$	$Time\ 0 + 2$	You Decide	You Determine
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

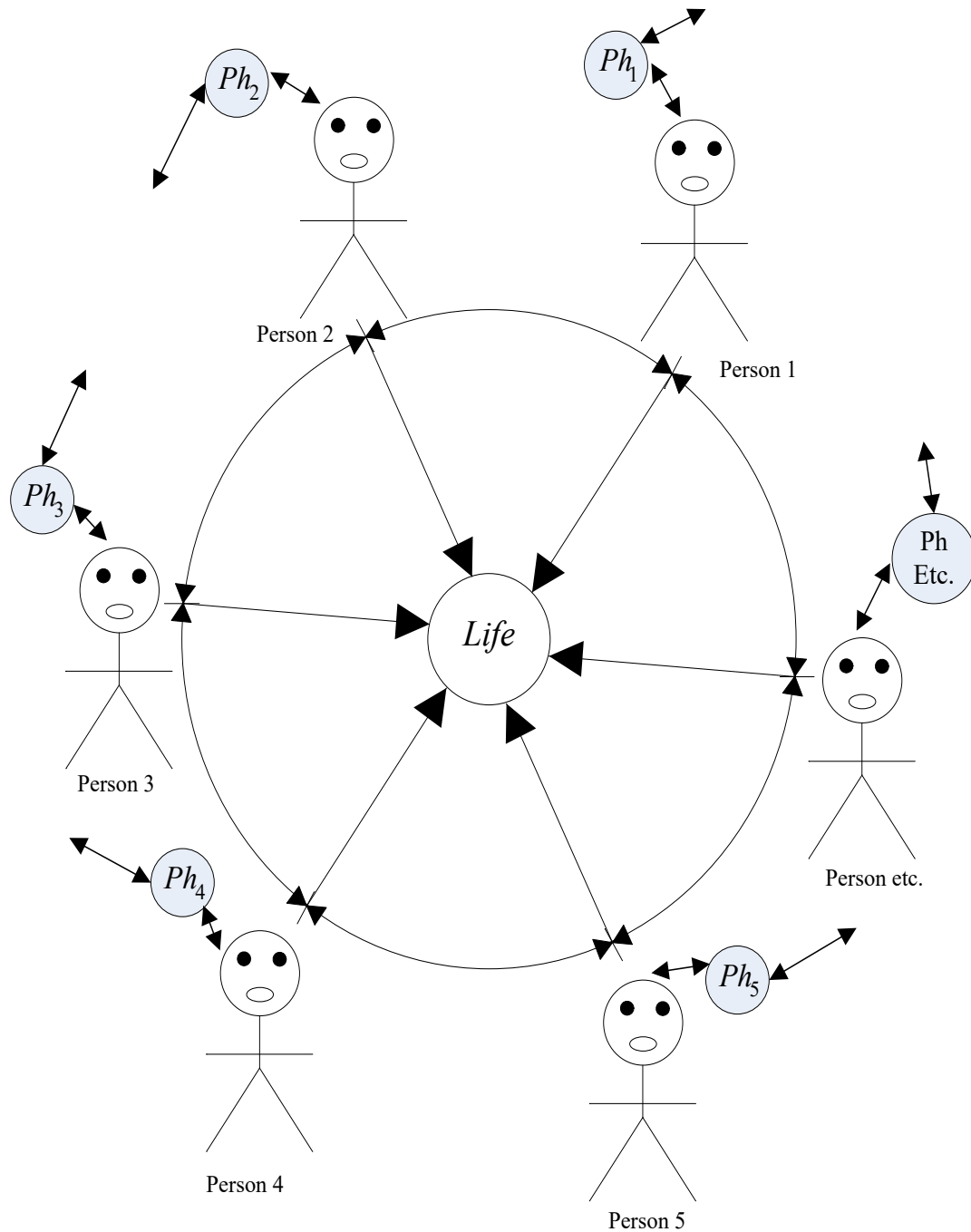
Since you are going to populate the table, we use the continuity to show more columns. If you want to, you can group all inherited philosophies and provide a name for them. For instance, you can use the term *Delta Philosophy* to show the group of inheritance philosophies. The term delta philosophies can also be replaced by a shorter symbol with Ph next to it. In this case, we have ΔPh , mean group of inherited philosophies. If you want to do that, you can show them on the philosophy inheritance chart, and list those philosophies in a table. Below we show the philosophy inheritance chart with delta philosophies.



Star Date or Time	End Date or Time	People in Generation	ΔPh
$Time\ 0$	$Time\ 0 + 1$	2	Ph_1 From P_1 Ph_2 From P_2

While we said you can list them in a table, it does not matter. You don't have to do that. If you want, you can simply provide some explanation about the inherited

- philosophies instead. For instance, for each time like you choose, you can simply provide some information about all inherited philosophies at that time.
- c. To better understand philosophy inheritance related to life or to better understand the effect of philosophy inheritance on the functional system, it is always good to associate the philosophy inheritance with the functional system. We know that there is a relationship between the physical system and the functional system. We already knew and showed that relationship. Now in terms of philosophy inheritance, since the functional system always depends on the physical system, we can show them in the form of:



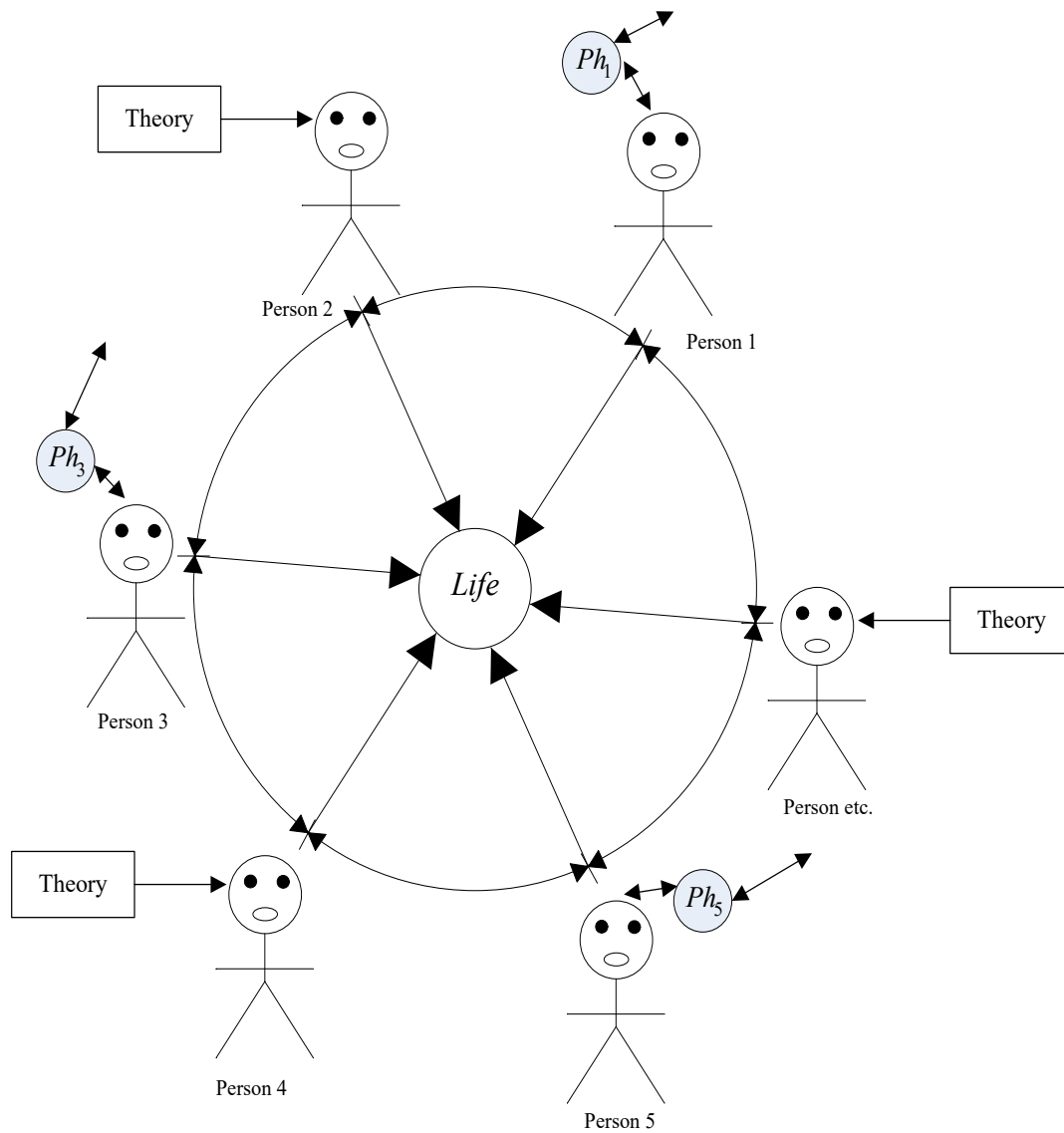
From the model above, we simply show 6 people. You can have as many as you want, and it depends on you. To simplify the model in terms of space, we simply show a double arrow next to the philosophies rather than drawing an arc from philosophy to philosophy. You can interpret that double arrow as an arc. You can also use arcs instead if you want to.

What is important here? since the functional system depends on our utilization theory, once we replace the principle by our philosophies, that causes life to function

abnormally. It is very important to understand that in term of application of theory. All what you need to do here, in terms of application of theory, for each inherited philosophy at specific time, provide a practical example. You must provide some more explanation and show your observation. In this case, you can have table as shown below. You are going to complete several steps from the table at different time. At the end, you can compare all of them and show your observation.

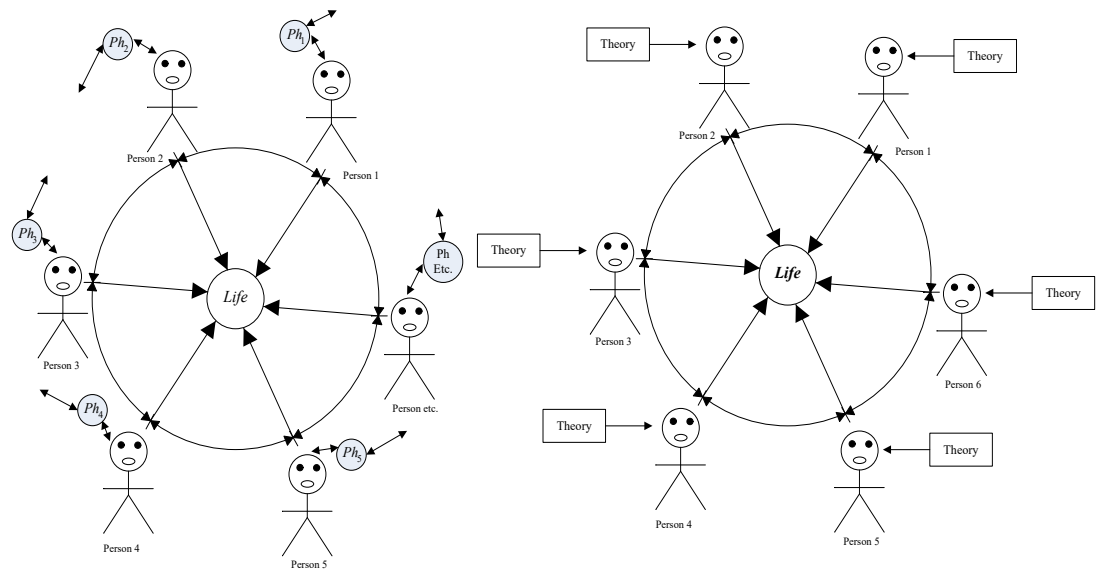
Start Time	End Time	Delta Philosophy	Application Name	Function Name	Related to Application of Theory

The way to look at it, you can look at your application in terms of both application of theory and philosophies. Since life depends on our utilization theory, in this case you can show life in terms of your application or functions that make up life in terms of both theory and philosophies. In this case, we can have something similar to the model below.



While we show the model above or the circle format representation of life, you can also use the rectangular format if you want to. Here we use the term circle representation and rectangular representation, assuming that you are working out this exercise on paper. Keep in mind that the exercises are well applicable, they don't have to be worked out on paper. They can be very practical where paper and any other related form do not need to be taken into consideration.

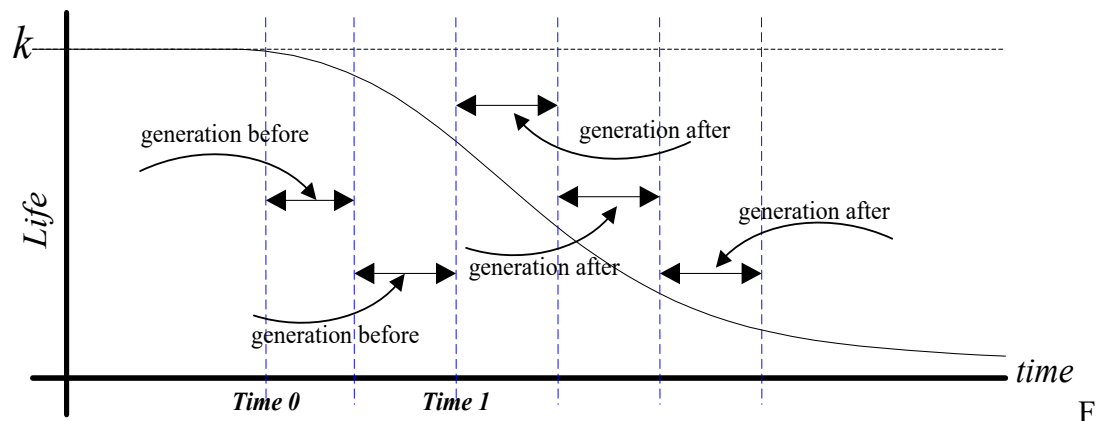
- d. Depending on how you workout the part above, you may have shown that negative philosophies do affect the functional system. In this case, we have the model below to the left which is related to the abnormal functionality of life and the model below to the right which is related to the normal functionality of life.



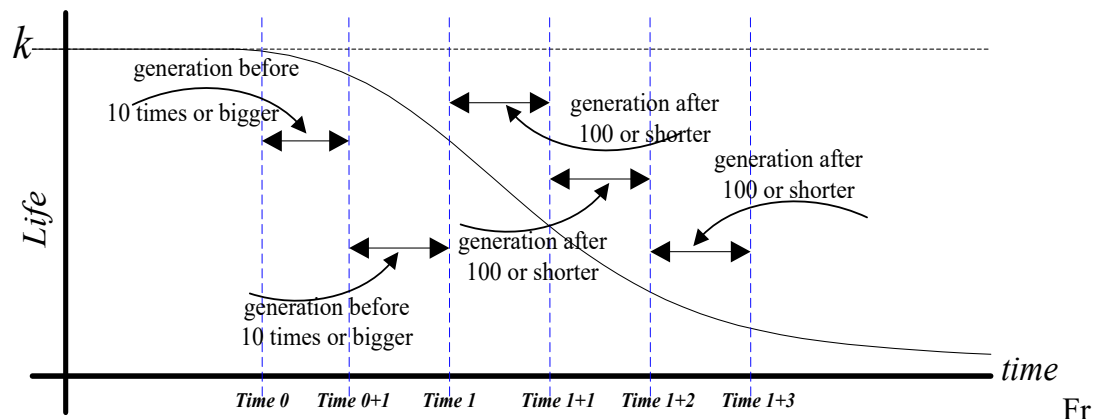
To better understand the effect of negative philosophies on the functional system, let's take another look at the physical system in terms of philosophy by taking everybody alive into consideration related to both theory and philosophies. By taking everybody alive into consideration, in terms of people who depend on both theory and philosophies, we can have some of them depend on theory and some of them depend on philosophies. In terms of people who depends on philosophies, the number of those people is much, much greater than the number of people who depend on theory. The way to look at it, since life depends on our utilization theory, only people who apply our utilization theory enables life to function normally. Those people who apply the theory can be listed as list of people who apply the theory to enable life to function normally. While the other list of people who depend on philosophies can be listed as people who apply philosophies to enable life to function abnormally. Now since by understanding life and history, we know that the number of people who depend on philosophies is much, much greater than the number of people who depend on theory. Since we want life to function normally, all the people who depend on philosophies must learn the theory over the time to enable life to function normally. Over the time, the learning of the principle by those people, we can increase the number of people who depend on theory, while decrease the number of people who depend on philosophies. If we continue to do that in a timely basis, at some point in time, we will have zero people who depend on philosophies and all of us will depend on theory. The fact that the number of people who depend on philosophy is much, much bigger than then number of people who depend on theory, that number itself can be viewed as a factor. The way to look at it, if we have 90 people depend on philosophy and 10 people depend on theory, we can see that is a factor. We can call that the lambda factor. It does not matter the way

we call it. Here we simply use the word *lambda* and the term *lambda factor*. By understanding the overall explanation, all you need to do here is show your understanding of the functional system stability related to both people who depend on theory and people who depend on philosophies. In this case, you can use some of the models you have used from your previous parts. You must provide some explanations and show your observation.

- e. By working out the part above, you have shown the stability of the functional system is affected by philosophies. In terms of stability of the functional system, let's represent the graphical view of the functional system. Here we show life in the downhill process, where generations can be taken into consideration. In this case, we simply mark the graph with generation intervals.



From the graph above, the intervals are given as generation. From the graph above, *Time 1* is simply the time of the first presentation and the given reference. The intervals before *Time 1* represent generations before *Time 1* and the intervals after *Time 1* represent generations after *Time 1*. While we show the process in a graphical format, you can think of it as the house with the downhill. In this case, *Time 0* is the time we leave the house and *Time 1* is the time we receive the first feedback from our parent and the given reference. From the graph above, we let a generation equal to 100 years. While we use a number of 100 years, you don't have to think in terms of number; you can simply think of it as a normal generation. Here number does not matter. To better understand the overall explanation, let's show the graph again with more information on it.



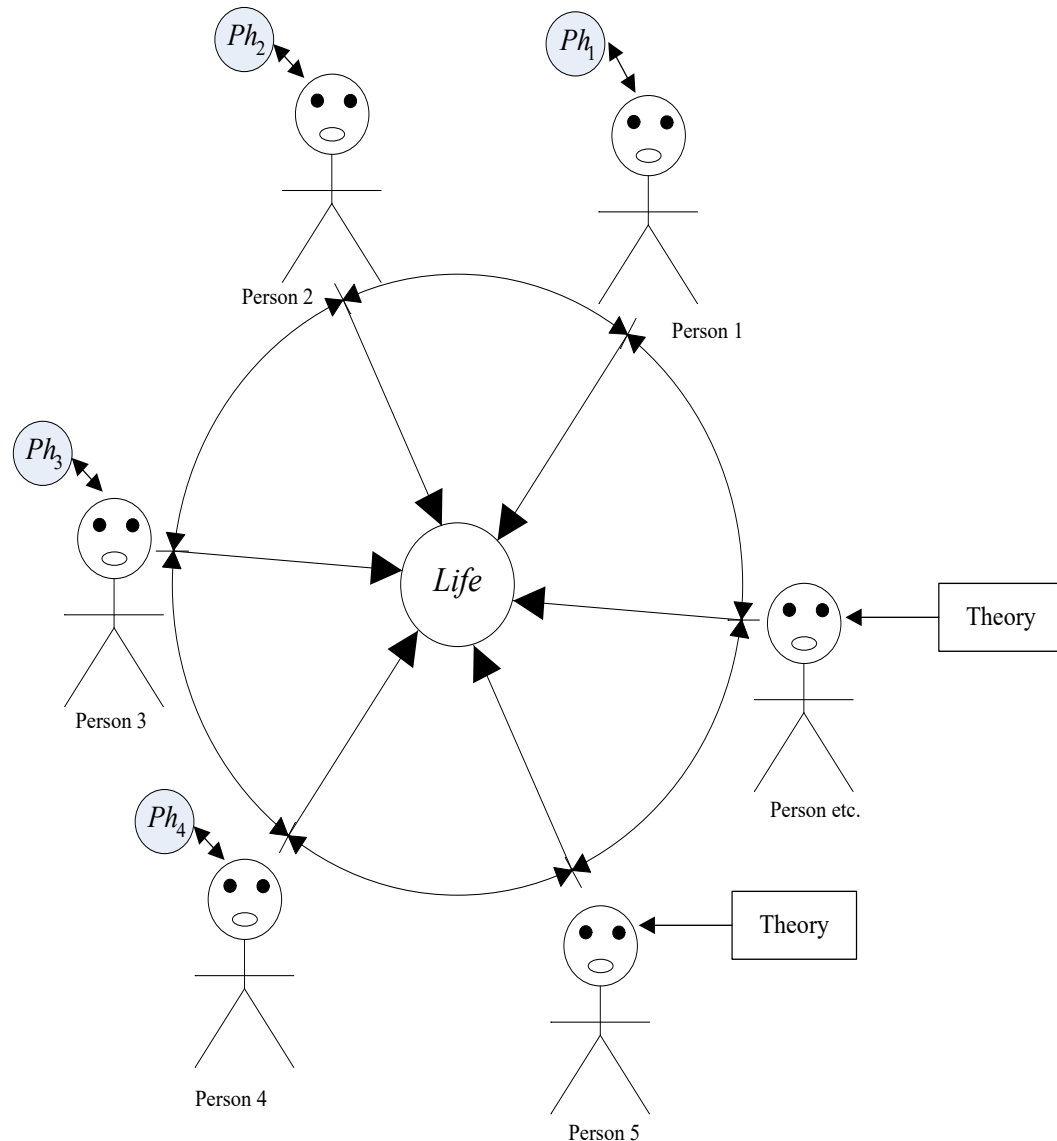
om the graph above, we can see both the generation after the first presentation and the generation before the first presentation. In terms of time, the generation before the first presentation is much, much bigger than the generation after the first presentation. While we use the 10 times number here, you can simply think it like the generation before the first presentation is much, much bigger than the generation after the first presentation. From the same graph, we can see that the generation after the first presentation is shorter than the generation before the first presentation. Again, you don't have to think it is a number, you can simply think it as one is higher than the other one. While we show the graph here, you can think it is the process of going down from our house, which we call the downhill process. By understanding the functional system and how philosophies affect the functional system, verify that a reduction of generation or a reduction of generation time had also been used to help manage the stability of the functional system. In your workout, you must provide a practical example and show your observation. While we only show two intervals before the first presentation due to space, you can think it as it continues.

- f. To better understand the relationship between a reference itself and the principles inside that reference, let's take another look. We can also say, to better understand the relationship between a theorem itself and a theory, let's take another look. The relationship between a reference itself and the principles inside that reference can be considered or is considered as the relationship between a theorem and a theory. We can also say the relationship between a reference itself and the principles inside that reference is considered to be the same as the relationship between a theory and the principles inside that theory. We may have heard this already, at the time the principle was given to us and we chose not to apply it, we set that time equal to *Time 0*. Let's say it again, at the time the principle was given to us and we chose to disregard it, we set that time equal to *Time 0*. We have been letting *Time 1* be the time the reference was given to us, which is also the time of the first presentation. To better understand the overall process of the reference itself and the given principle

at *Time 0* , it is always good to understand the relationship between a theory and a theorem inside that theory. The way to look at it, at *Time 0* a theorem was given to us, where at *Time 1* the reference was given to us. Now is there a difference in term of contain of what was given to us at *Time 0* and the one that was given to us at *Time 1* ? No, there is no difference at all. By understanding the reference itself and the principle inside that reference, we can see that there is no difference between what was given to us at *Time 0* and at *Time 1*. As we already said it, the reference was given to us to enable us to depend on ourselves and to ensure maturity and responsibility. In term of contains, there is no difference between the entity that was given to us at *Time 0* and the one that was given to us at *Time 1* . If you want to, you can verify that by providing a practical example and show your observation. At the end of your workout, you can have a table similar to this one, if you want to.

Time	Entity Given to Us	Observation
<i>Time 0</i>		
<i>Time 1</i>		

- g. To better understand the effect of our philosophies on the functional system, it is always good to take the lambda factor into consideration. As we already know that, the increase of our philosophies affects the stability of the functional system. By taking both theory and philosophies into consideration in terms of people who are alive, we have something as shown by the model below.



What is important here? During the downhill process, the number of people who depend on philosophies is much, much bigger than the number of people who depend on theory. As we already know that, the term lambda factor is used to make up the difference. It is very important for us to understand that factor and the effect it has on both the physical system and the functional system. Since the bigger is that factor, the more people who depend on philosophies, that factor can be used to determine the effect of philosophies on the functional system. Since the bigger is that factor, the more people we have who depend on philosophies, by reducing that factor, we can increase number of people who depend on theory. While we use the term factor or lambda factor here, you can simply think it as the increase of people who depend on theory and the decrease of people who depend on philosophies or vice versa. It does not matter the way we say it or approach it. You don't have to

think it or take it in terms of number. By understanding the explanation, we can see that as the factor increases the number of people who depend on philosophies increases and as the factor decreases, the number of people who depend on theory increases. Since philosophies enable the functional system to function abnormally, our goal is to have that factor reduce to zero related to time. In other words, we want that factor to be zero or nothing, in order to enable the functional system to function normally. By understanding the model above and the lambda factor, we can see that as the factor increases, we have more people who depend on philosophies in the model and as the factor decreases we have more people who depend on theory on the model. Our goal is to have zero people who depend on philosophies in the model in order to enable life to function normally.

- h. By understanding the explanation above, we can see that in order to have stability, the factor must be reduced to zero. Since during the downhill process the functional system depends on our philosophies more and we don't have any direction at all, the overall reduction of the factor happens during the uphill process. By understanding what have just said here and also the philosophy inheritance chart, it is always good to look at the reduction of the factor in a generation basis. Here all you need to do assume that we have fulfilled all the requirements and start the uphill process. Here you are going to use the table below to show all relevant information.

Start Time	End Time	Generation	Lambda
<i>Time 4</i>	<i>Time 4 + 1</i>		

From the table above, the lambda column, you simply state the size of the lambda for instance, bigger, smaller, etc. The table below is a continuity of the table above. While we show *Time 4* to *Time 4 + 1*, you are going to use more than that in your workout. In other words, you are going to use several times other than what is listed above.

Representation of Life Philosophy Only	Representation of Life Theory Only	Representation of Life Both Theory and Philosophy	Delta Philosophy

- i. By understanding your workout above, determine the different between *Delta Philosophy* during the uphill and the downhill process. Here you are going to

construct a table to show the *Delta Philosophies* in both the downhill and the uphill processes. This table provides more information.

Process	Start Time	End Time	Loss or Gain
Downhill	<i>Time 3 + 8</i>	<i>Time 3 + 9</i>	Lost Related to Downhill Time
Uphill	<i>Time 4</i>	<i>Time 4 + 1</i>	Gain Related to Uphill Time

The table below is a continuity of the table above

Process	Time Interval	Delta Philosophy
Downhill	<i>Downhill Time</i>	
Uphill	<i>Uphill Time</i>	

The way to look at it, you are going to evaluate *Change of Philosophy* at different time and determine the difference between your result during the downhill process and during the uphill process. Keep in mind that the processes cannot happen at the same time. So you can do the downhill first, and then make an assumption that the requirement for the uphill has been met, and then you do the uphill one.

- j. By understanding the overall exercise up to here, we know that it is good to look at the process of reducing *Lambda* in a generation basis. We also know that a reduction in *Generation Time* had also been used to help manage the functional system. Overall, we can say that it is good during the uphill process to look at the reduction of philosophy in a generation basis. Since we already know that the reduction in generation time had also helped to manage the stability of the functional system, now during the uphill process, we can see that reduction of generation time is very helpful in order to reduce *Lambda*. The way to look at it, without that reduction in generation time, the reduction of *Lambda* would have been taken much, more time. Here you are going to show that. The way to look at it, the reduction of generation time helps us during the uphill process. In other words, in the uphill process, the reduction of generation time helps us with the reduction of *Lambda* related to time per generation. In order to show that, you can do the following as shown by the table below by assuming a generation time during the uphill process.

Time	Generation	Generation Order	Lambda
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	Time		
<i>Time 4</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 1</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 2</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 3</i>			

The table below is a continuity of the table above.

Time	Representation of Life Philosophy Only	Representation of Life Theory Only	Delta Philosophy
<i>Time 4</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 1</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 2</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 3</i>			

You have completed the tables above by assuming a generation time. Now all you need to do is to repeat the overall process by assuming much bigger than the one you have chosen and compare your result. The way to look at it, assume that you have chosen a generation time of 100 previous, now you will choose one 10 times greater. What do we mean by assuming a 10 times greater generation? We assume that the existence of the functional system would have been possible at *Time 4* without the reduction in generation. You need to evaluate both of them and compare your result and show your observation. After working out this part here and part “e”, you have shown that a reduction of generation also helps manage the functional system in terms of faulty added functions, it also help reducing the lambda factor in terms of time. Now you need to answer that question. What would have happened to functional system at *Time 2*, for instance, if generation time was not reduced? This is the same as saying, what would have happened to the functional system much earlier if generation time was not reduced to manage the functional system?

- k. It is very important to understand the process of philosophy inheritance related to time. Here word time means generation. In this case we can say that it is very important to understand the process of philosophy inheritance related to generation. Within the process itself and the elements that include in the philosophy inheritance chart, it is very important for us to understanding those elements related to generations. Let’s say it again. Within the philosophy inheritance chart; it is very important to understand the elements that make up the chart related to generation.

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To better understand the explanation, let's use what we have already learned about the philosophy inheritance chart to fill up the table below.

Time	<i>Time 4</i>	<i>Time 3</i>	<i>Time 2</i>	<i>Time 1</i>	<i>Time 0</i>
Representation of Life Philosophy Only					
Delta Philosophy					

Here *Time 0*, *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3* and *Time 4* are considered to be generations. You must also show your observation for each time. Within the philosophy chart or the representation model, if you are able to group some of them, you must provide more information about the group in terms of delta philosophy. You only need to do this part, if you have not done something like that from your previous workouts. Wtherwise, you don't have to worry about it. Depending on how you work it out, you should show life in terms of philosophy. In this case, you can have something similar to this table

Time	<i>Time 4</i>	<i>Time 3</i>	<i>Time 2</i>	<i>Time 1</i>	<i>Time 0</i>
Number of People					
Representation of Life Philosophy Only					

Now depending on how your workout the table above, you may have seen that or found out that there is a relationship between philosophy inheritance and time in term of people per generation. Here if you want to, you can provide more information about that relationship.

1. It is very important to understand the way our parent approaches things to us related to what we do. Another way to say it, it is very important for us to understand our parent to us related to us and what we do. The way to look at it, in terms of our parent to us; our parent thinks all of us are the children and we are one. We must work together through the principle to enable the functionality of life. It is very important for us to understand that process. In terms of application, there should be no different in terms of what we do, when it comes to the way our parent wants us to do it. In other words, we all must work together by applying the principle to enable the functionality of life. This is the way our parent views and the way our parent wants us to approach it. Once our parent provides us with feedback, that feedback is

considered to be for everybody without exception. Our parent always generalizes us. In other words, our parent thinks all of us as one. It is very important to understand that and not to take it for granted. By working out the overall exercise up to here, we should not have any problem to understand that. Now let's take a look at the way we do things. Now if we follow our parent direction or the way our parent view us, we should not have any problems at all in our application. What is important here? In order for a project or our application to be successful, we all must be treated as one or one entity and work together in order to enable our project to execute without problem. Once we fail to understand that, we will never be successful. The way to look at it, since our parent treats all of us as one entity in life, in our application or project, we should always treat everybody as one entity as well. We cannot do better than our parent, so we have to follow the same path as our parent. By treating everybody as one entity in our application, it makes is possible for us to work together to enable our project to execute without problem. It is very important to understand that and not to take that for granted. Just take your time to think about that.

- m. To better understand the part above and to verify you understanding, let's re-approach the overall exercise in terms of your project. In your application, assume that you have specific number of people working. Among those people, assume that you have some who are doing well and the majority of them—we mean some more others—are not doing well. For this reason, the function of your application execute with error instead. Use the lambda factor over time to help your application execute without error. In your workout, you must show both the representation of your function in terms of philosophy and the representation of your function in term of theory. In both cases, you must also provide additional information for each time and show your observation. To better understand the overall process, you can include a table or tables similar to the one below in your workout.

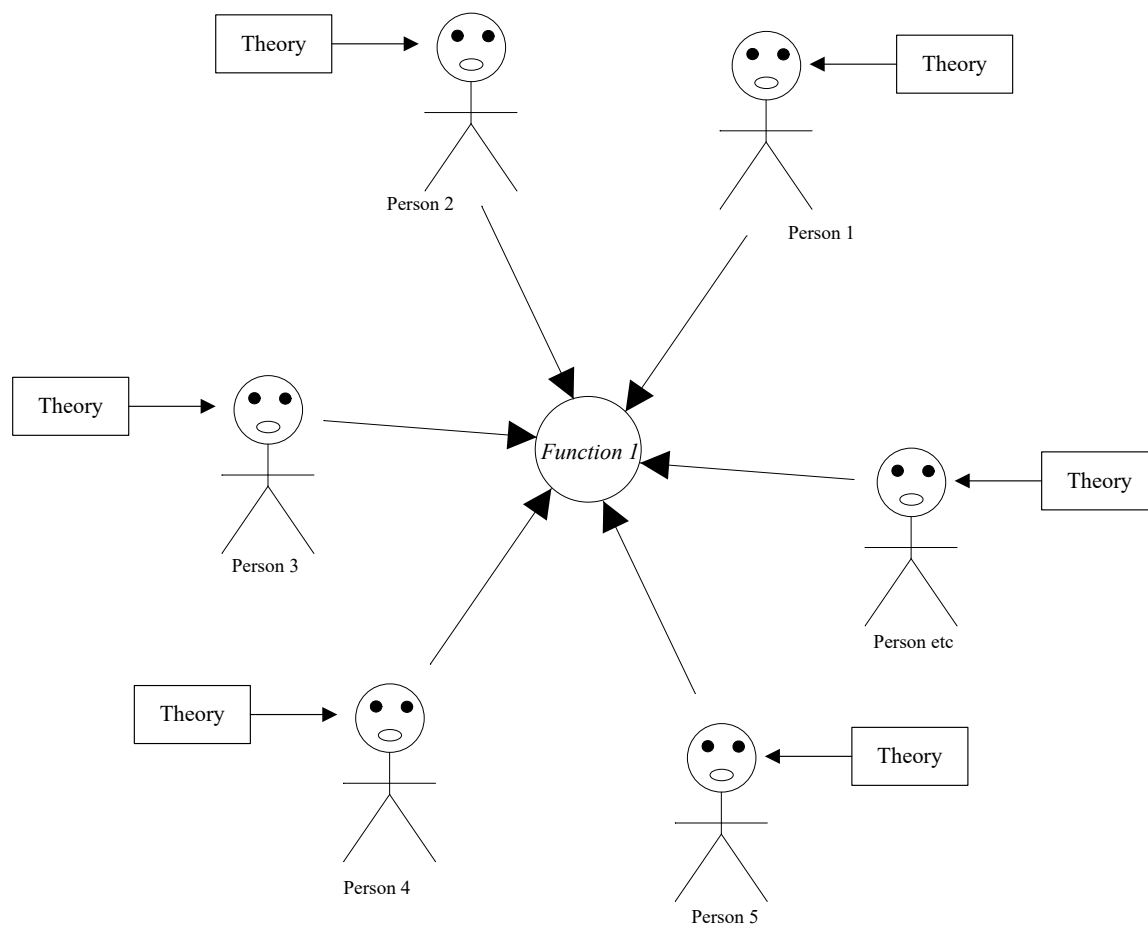
Time	Lambda	Application Name	Function
<i>Time 0</i>			
<i>Time 0 + 1</i>			
<i>Time 0 + 2</i>			
<i>Time 0 + 3</i>			

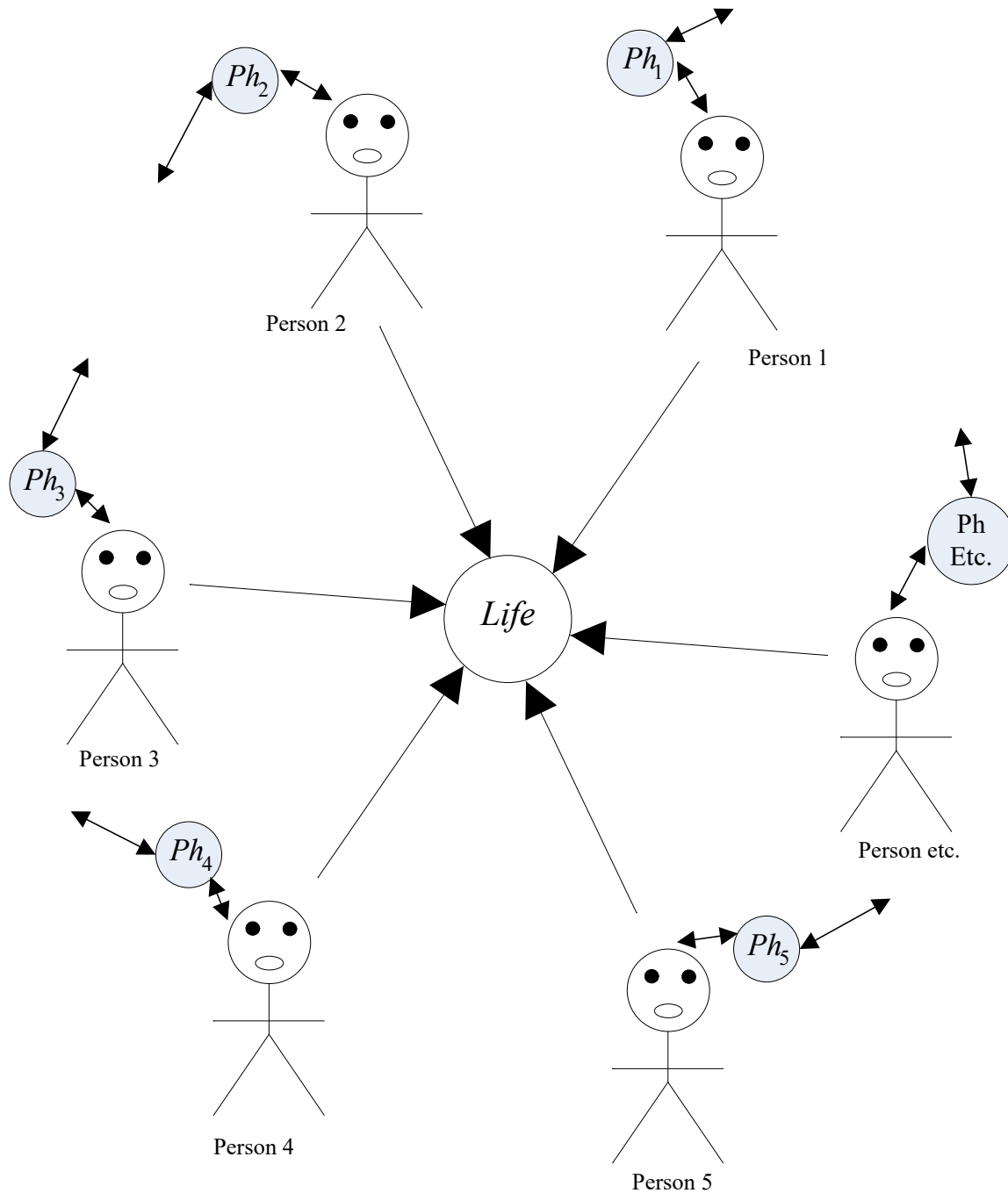
The table below is a continuity of the table above

Exercises

Time	Function Representation In Term of Philosophy	Function Representation in Term of Theory	Delta Philosophy
<i>Time 0</i>			
<i>Time 0 + 1</i>			
<i>Time 0 + 2</i>			
<i>Time 0 + 3</i>			

Time 0 means the first time you execute your function. For instance, if you application result to a faulty *Function 1*, then *Time 0* is the first time you execute that function, where *Time 0 + 1* is the second time you execute your function and so forth. You can increment the time as you're desired to accommodate your result. As stated earlier, you must show the function in terms of people who are doing well in the project and the ones who are not doing well in the project. At the end, you must provide additional explanation and show your observation. In terms of philosophy representation of your function and theory representation of your function, you can use the models below to show them. Those models are similar to the ones we have shown previously.





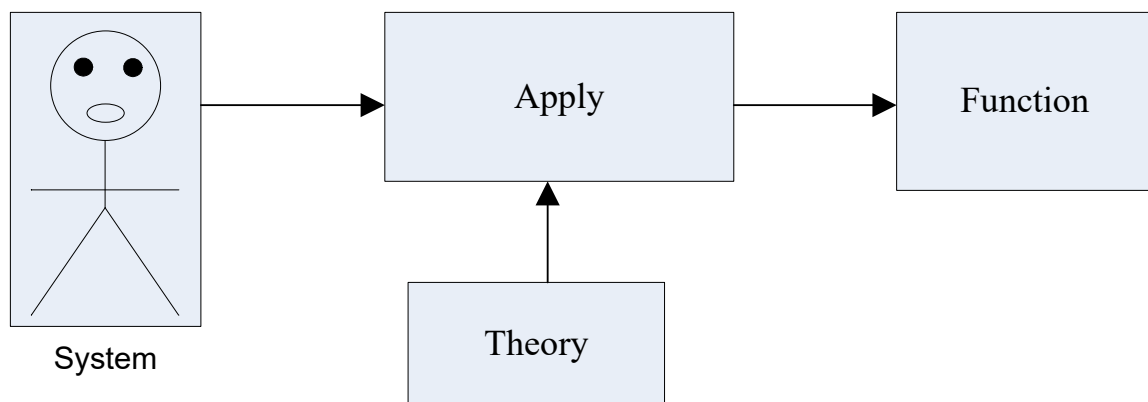
- n. By understanding part “l” and “m” above, especially part “l”, it is very important for us to understand our parent approach or perspective about managing the functional system. What do we mean by that? Let’s repeat it again. When it comes to managing the functional system, it is very important for us to understand the way our parent views it. While we say that here, it is very important for us not to misinterpret it as well. Since the functional system depends on all of us, when it comes to managing the functional system, our parent treats us as one entity as well. That makes a lot of sense and it is very important to understand that and not to

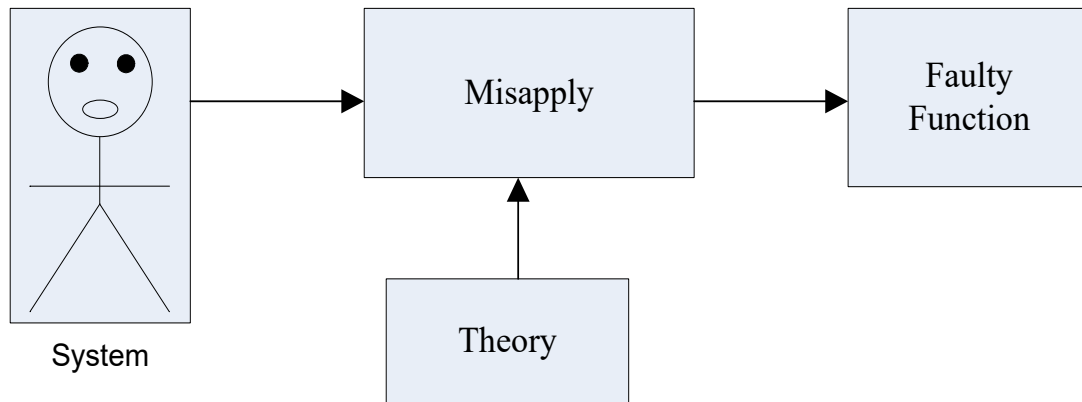
misinterpret that as well. In terms of managing the functional system, up to now, we have learned a lot of ways the functional system has and had been managed. Disregarding the way we look at it, what is important here is that the system is best managed by its functional principle and it can only be managed by its functional principle continuously. Anything different than that would be considered to be temporary and will not be continuous and indefinite related to time. It is very important to understand that. When it comes to managing the functional system, everything or every entity that enables the functionality of the system must be taken into consideration. Let's say it again; when it comes to managing life, every step that enable the functionality of life must be taken into consideration. Whatever measure that had been taken to manage the functional system was necessary and should not have been different. We should think that we all are responsible to manage the stability of the functional system. Our parent treats all of us as one child and all of us are considered to be a single child of our parent. What is important for us now to realize? We must learn our utilization theory and use it to manage the functional system to enable the functionality of life. Only the application of the principle guarantees the managing of the functional system without problems. We must learn and apply the principle to enable the stability of the functional system. We cannot escape learning the principle; we cannot escape applying the principle. To prevent any misinterpretation, whenever we use the word parent here, as usual it means the principle. Just take your time to think about this part of the exercise.

- o. Show your understanding of part “l”, “m”, and “n” above related to the associativity characteristic of the physical system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the associativity characteristic of the physical system related to your understanding of your workout of part “l”, “m”, and “n” above. You must provide additional explanation and show your observation.
- p. When it comes to managing the functional system, our parent treats all of us as a single entity. Since the functional system depends on all of us, it makes sense for our parent to treat us as a single entity in order to manage the functional system. Since the functional system depends on all of us, it makes sense for all of us to think as a single entity when we look at the functional system. When it comes to life, we should always treat ourselves as a single entity; otherwise life will not work well. We should always view life the way our parent does; we cannot do better or different than that, otherwise, we simply develop problems. If you want to, you can verify this statement by providing a practical example. In other words, verify that by providing a practical example, when it comes to managing the functional system, our parent

treats all of us as a single entity; and when we fail to understand that, we simply develop problems.

- q. It is very important for us to understand our parent and it is very important for us not to take our parent for granted as well. By understanding the overall exercise up to here, we should realize that by now, our parent is already what it is and we cannot change it nor do anything about it. We cannot change the way our parent is. We cannot make our parent to be our ways; it is not possible. Our parent is already what it is; there is nothing we can do about that. It is not possible for us to change our parent to be our ways. We are here to accept our parent for what it is and there is nothing we can do about that. Our parent is already be defined by itself and we cannot change it. Just take your time to think about what we have just learned here.
658. Show your understanding of the work theory related to interpretation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of interpretation of theory related to the work theory.
659. We already know that we cannot have term removal in an associative system. We also know that misapplication of a theory is equivalent to a problem, where the normal application of that theory is equivalent to the solution of that problem. Now in terms of system applying theory, we have something as shown below.

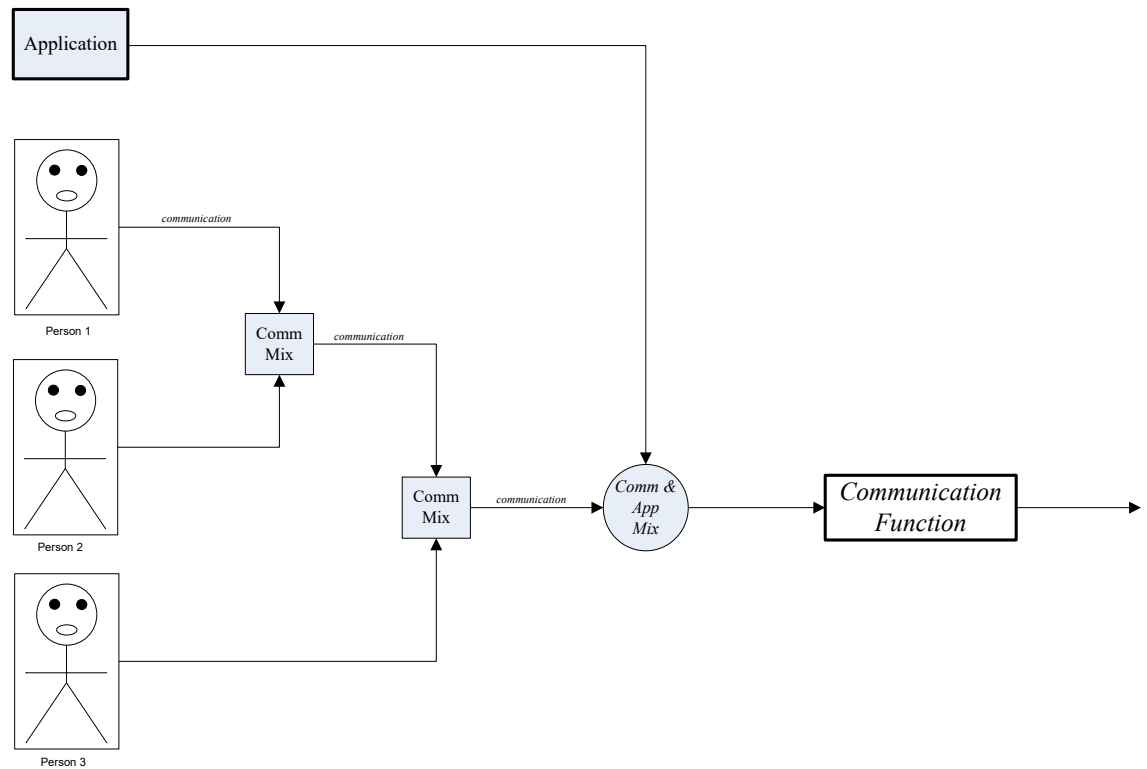




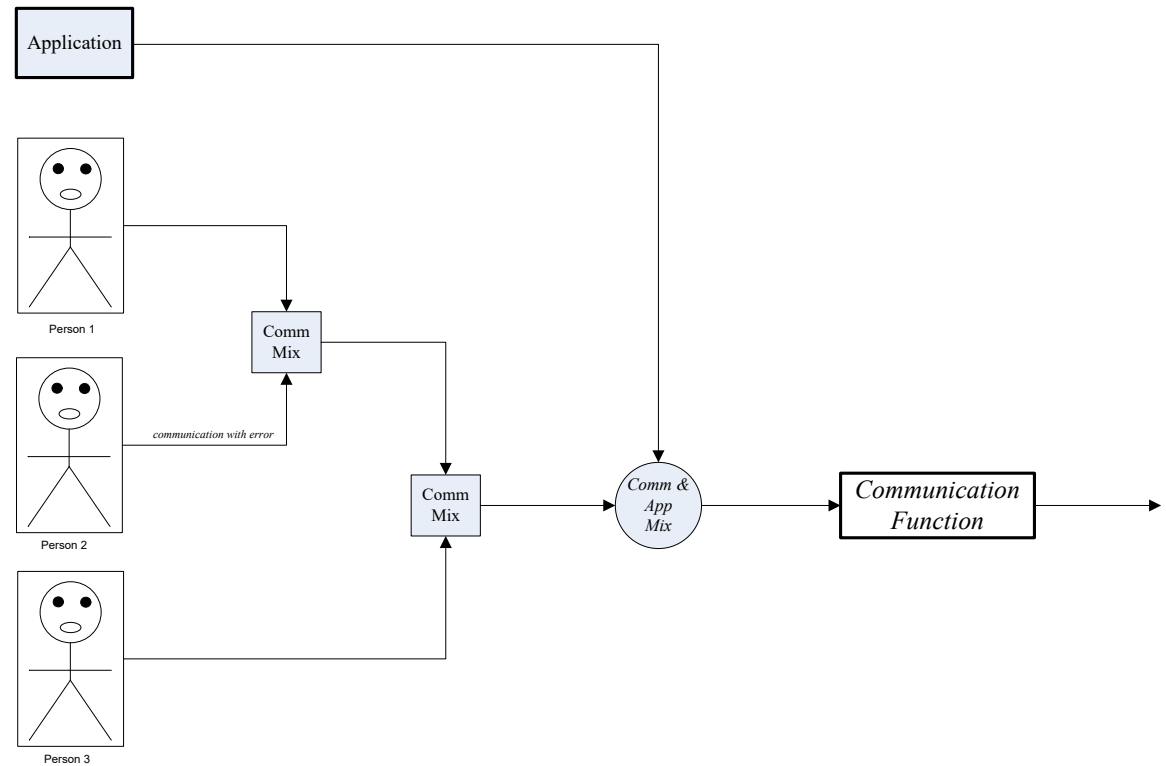
From the model above, we can see that the normal application of a theory by the physical system produces a normal function execution, while the misapplication of a theory by the physical system produces a faulty function. By understanding the explanation, show with a practical example that if the physical system misapplies a theory to produce a faulty function, then the solution of that problem is equivalent to normal application of that theory. You must emphasize your workout by showing whether or not term removal can solve the problem.

- a. If you want to, you may approach your workout in the form of: if *System 1* misapplies a theory to execute a faulty function, where the solution is equivalent to normal application of that theory by *System 1*, since the normal function can only be produced by the application of the theory by *System 1*, if *System 1* is removed or no longer present, the problem still exists. Therefore, the problem was not solved. You can approach your workout this way or show that instead. The way to look at it, since theories are independent entities and people cannot apply theories for other, in order to solve this problem, the person who commits the error must apply theory to solve that problem. Another person cannot apply theories for that person to solve that problem. Term removal cannot solve the problem as well. Only the indicated person needs to apply theory to solve that problem.
- b. In the communication domain, our function takes into consideration everybody's communication in the project. In this case, if we have a fixed number of people in

the project, our communication function looks something like this



While we show only 3 people in the model above, it can be unlimited depending on your project. Now assume that there is an error in the communication of a person in the project. Let's assume in the communication of *Person 2*; we have:



What is important here? The error that is introduced in the communication of *Person 2* enables the communication function to be executed with error. Now in terms of communication, the error that is introduced in the communication of *Person 2* can be corrected by *Person 2* by using the Error Correction Function (ECF). What is important here? Since term removal is not a factor and can never be a factor on the pretext of correcting an error, here term removal can never yield a correction. Since if there is error in the application—we mean the idea of the application—there is also error in the communication. So when there is error in the communication, there is also error in the application as well, term removal can never provide a correction. Show that by providing a practical example. In other words, within an application, show that the error that is introduced by the communication of a person in a project, cannot be corrected by term removal.

660. Show your understanding of interpretation of theory related to presentation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of presentation of theory related to interpretation of theory.
661. We have learned that during the downhill process, we inherited negative philosophies from our ancestors. During the uphill process, those philosophies are reduced by

generations where the delta philosophies at the present generation are bigger than the delta philosophies of the next generation. We can also say that ΔPh at the present generation is bigger than the next generation. We already know that the delta philosophies are the way we viewed the physical system in terms of philosophies per generation.

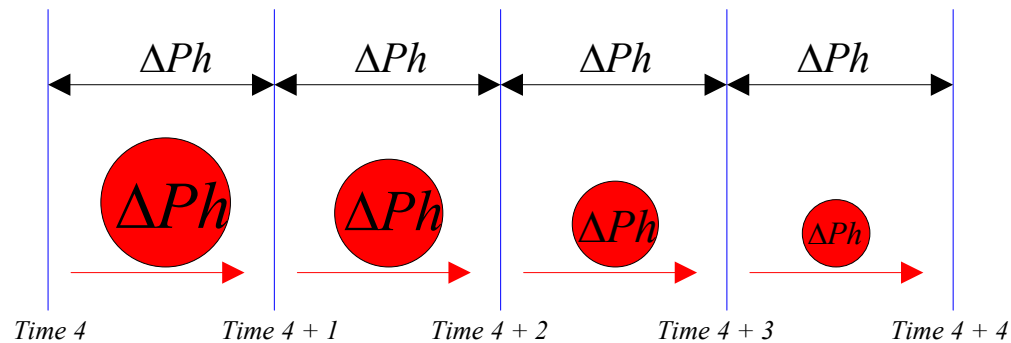
In terms of the physical system, delta philosophies, and the lambda factor, we know that the number of people who depend on philosophies is much, much bigger than the number of people who depend on theory. In order to enable life to function normally, related to time the people who depend on philosophies have to learn the principle to enable life to function normally. We already know that there is a relationship between reducing the lambda factor in order to increase the number of people who depends on theory. We know that the overall process is being viewed in a generation basis. Now in terms of managing the functional system, we have learned that a reduction of generation time had also been used to help manage the functional system. The fact that our negative philosophies have made the functional system to become unstable, it was necessary as well to reduce generation time, in order to help manage life. We have also shown that during the uphill process, by taking philosophies into consideration only, the reduction in generation becomes very useful, since it helps reduce the time for reducing lambda and philosophies.

While it may not be necessary here, we can use Q to refer to generation time. The way to look at it, we can refer to one generation as one Q or one Q time. What is important here? In terms of generation or people living at specific time, the process can be viewed as Q for specific persons. For instance if we assume *Person 1*, in terms of people living at specific time, this can be viewed as Q time of *Person 1*. In this case, we mean the living time of *Person 1*. During the downhill process, we know that we pass negative philosophies to people who live after us or our children. Compared to the downhill process, in order to reduce *Lambda* during the uphill process, we must reduce negative philosophies we pass to our children or people who live after us. In this case, what we do is we do not pass our philosophies to our children or people who will live after us. By understanding that, we can ask this question individually. What can I do in my Q time to enable the continuation of life for people in the next generation? What can I do in my Q time to enable the continuation of life for the next generation? What can I do in my Q time to enable the continuation of life in the future? Basically, what is important here

Exercises

is, in our Q times, we must prevent our children from inheriting our negative philosophies. It is very important to implement that. It is also very important to understand the overall process.

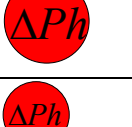
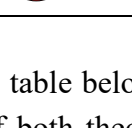
- Just take your time to think about the explanation.
- During the uphill process, it is always good for us to look at the reduction of philosophies or ΔPh in terms of generation. Assume that we start the uphill process at *Time 4*. *Time 4 + 1* can be viewed as the next generation. In this case, the reduction of philosophies can be viewed from *Time 4* to *Time 4 + 1*, which is simply the Q of our time or simply our generation time. To better understand that, let's show it in a tabulated format by using the philosophy inheritance chart in an uphill approach, which is the opposite of the downhill process.



As we can see from the model above, as we go farther in generation, the size of delta philosophy keeps reducing more. This is basically the way to approach it and look at it. As we go from generation to generation, we pass less philosophy to our children or people who will live after us. In a table approach, this process can be viewed as follows. The way to look at it, we start from *Time 4* to *Time 4 + 1*, which is considered to be one generation. We can simply call it one Q time.

The size of the red ball with ΔPh inside it, is considered to be the size or number of philosophies in that generation. The red arrow shows that philosophies go to other generations. Here you can determine the size of delta philosophies for the given generations below.

From Time	To Time	Number of	Lambda	ΔPh
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		People		
<i>Time 4</i>	<i>Time 4 + 1</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 1</i>	<i>Time 4 + 2</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 2</i>	<i>Time 4 + 3</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 3</i>	<i>Time 4 + 4</i>			

The table below is a continuation of the table above. Using the table below, you can show the view of the physical system and life in terms of both theory and philosophy.

From Time	To time	Number of People	Life Philosophy View	Life Theory View
<i>Time 4</i>	<i>Time 4 + 1</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 1</i>	<i>Time 4 + 2</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 2</i>	<i>Time 4 + 3</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 3</i>	<i>Time 4 + 4</i>			

What is important here; as we go from generation to generation, delta philosophy is getting small and lambda is getting smaller as well. At the same time, the number of people who depend on philosophy decreases while the number of people who depend on theory increases. To better understand the overall process, determine the size of delta philosophies and all other relevant information by filling the table and show your observation.

- c. The way to look at it, at *Time 4*, assume that you want to reduce delta philosophy. In this case, from *Time 4* to *Time 4 + 1*, which is considered to be your Q time, you reduce ΔPh . Now the next generation, which will be *Time 4 + 1* to *Time 4 + 2*, will ask the same question, to reduce delta philosophy further. In this case, the response to your first question can be used to approximate the response for the next generation from *Time 4 + 1* to *Time 4 + 2*, then successive generation and so forth. The way to look at it, we always ask this question in our Q times: What

can I do to reduce philosophies? What is important here? Delta philosophy cannot be reduced by itself. In order to reduce delta philosophy, we must do something. Using the table below, you can determine ΔPh for each generation and state that what you do to reduce delta philosophy and approximate for the next generation.

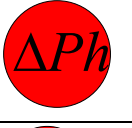
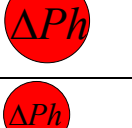
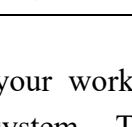
Time	<i>Time 3 + 9</i>	<i>Time 4</i>	<i>Time 4 + 1</i>	<i>Time 4 + 2</i>
How we doing	Bad	Good	Better	Much better
ΔPh				

The way to look at it, by concentrating on reducing ΔPh , if we do good at this generation, we expect the next generation to do better. The same as if we do bad in our generation, we expect the next generation to good. The table below simply shows another view of the table above. The way to look at it, my ancestor passed that negative philosophy to me, but I don't pass it to my children or people who will live after me.

Time	<i>Time 4</i>	<i>Time 4 + 1</i>	<i>Time 4 + 2</i>	<i>Time 4 + 3</i>
How we doing	Good	Better	Much better	Much, much better
ΔPh				

Since delta philosophy cannot be reduced by itself and the functional system depends on all of us, in our Q time, each of us has to do something individually to reduce delta philosophy. Now assume that you have reduced delta philosophy from *Time 4* to *Time 4 + 1* as shown by the table below. Here for each reduction of ΔPh , explain what you do to reduce it. The table below shows an extra column; you can use it to provide more information although it is not limited. Since the principle cannot be understood and applied by someone for someone else, whatever you do to reduce ΔPh is considered to be personal; you are the only one who should know about it.

From Time	To Time	Reduction of	Reduction of	What I do
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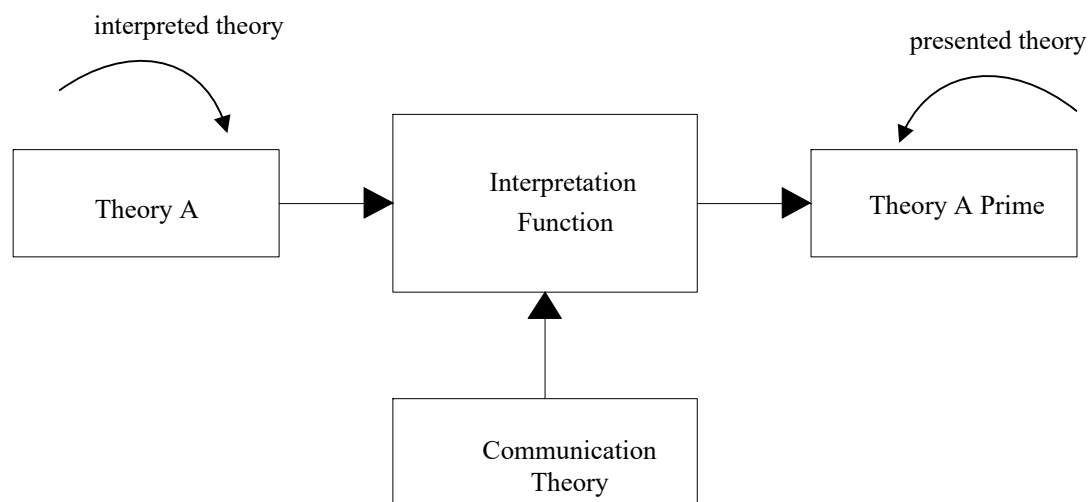
		ΔPh	Lambda	to Reduce ΔPh
<i>Time 4</i>	<i>Time 4 + 1</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 1</i>	<i>Time 4 + 2</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 2</i>	<i>Time 4 + 3</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 3</i>	<i>Time 4 + 4</i>			

- d. Show your understanding of your workout above related to the associativity characteristic of the physical system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the associativity characteristic of the physical system related to your workout above. In this case, you use the result of your workout above to show your understanding of the associativity relationship of our system.
- e. By understanding the overall exercise up to here, it does not matter if we look at it in terms of downhill or uphill. We have represented life with the physical system in terms of both theory and philosophy. In both the uphill and the downhill processes, we have used a factor to show the number of people who depend on philosophy and the number of people who depend on theory. For instance, we have used the lambda factor to show the number of people who depend on philosophy and the number of people who depend on theory. Since we have people who depend on theory and people who depend on philosophies, in order for the functional system to function normally, the people who depend on philosophies must learn the principle to allow the system to function normally. The reason why the normal functionality of the functional system is possible is because the people who depend on theory exist. Some of us might think that, about if those people do not exist. Here, verify by providing a practical example why it is not possible to have zero people who depend on theory. In other words, why is it impossible to find no people who depend on theory?
- f. By understanding your overall workout of the exercise including the part above, we can see that we have two lists of people: some of them who depend on theory and some of them who depend on philosophies. Here determine what those two

lists mean to you in relationship with the physical system or in relationship with the physical system in terms of philosophies. Provide more explanation and show your observation. You can also think it as the number of people who depend on theory to the number of people who depend on philosophies or the number of people who depend on philosophies to the number of people who depend on theory in terms of the physical system.

- g. As we have stated from the part above, it does not matter the way you look at it. You can think it as the number of people who depend on theory to the number of people who depend on philosophies or vice versa. Assume that you have used the number of people who depend on theory to the number of people who depend on philosophies. Show your observation of that by providing more explanation.
 - h. Why is it always good for us to look at delta philosophy on a generation basis?
662. Show your understanding of application of theory related to interpretation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of interpretation of theory related to application of theory.
663. **Understanding Theory of Education Related to Interpretation of Theory:** We can also say **Understanding Theory of Education Related to Presentation of Theory.**

We know that theory of education is very important to us, since it allows us to learn our utilization theory. During a given presentation, we mean a higher level presentation; the theory is presented to us by an instructor in the form of



where *Theory A* is the interpreted theory and *Theory A Prime* is the presented theory. What is important here as we already know is that in order for the presentation to be

successful, we mean on our side, the students' or the people side, the presented theory must be acceptable in the form showing to the right of the model above. In this case, we can simply say the presented theory must be accepted as *A Prime* related to the theory of communication. Since the interpretation of the theory by the people or the students depends on the theory of communication, with the absence or misunderstanding of theory of communication, the presented theory is being viewed as negative by the people or the students.

Now since our parent has been providing feedback to us repetitively through an instructor, at a time a theory is presented to us, we may have misinterpreted or misunderstood it. In this case, we view the theory in the form of negative representation of theory *A Prime* and *Theory of Communication*. Since we are a theory dependable system and we learn theory successively, disregarding whether we view it as positive or negative, the next time a theory is presented to us, we must drop our previous negative interpretation and adopt the new one. This process allows us to learn theory of communication, in order to properly interpret the theory, which is considered the new interpretation. To better understand the overall process of what we are talking about, let's use this table.

Time	Presentation	Presented Theory	Instructor Interpretation	People/Student Interpretation
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	<i>Theory A Prime</i>	Positive View of <i>Theory A Prime</i>	Negative View of <i>Theory A Prime</i>
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	<i>Theory A Prime</i>	Positive View of <i>Theory A Prime</i>	Negative View of <i>Theory A Prime</i>
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	<i>Theory A Prime</i>	Positive View of <i>Theory A Prime</i>	Negative View of <i>Theory A Prime</i>

The table below is a continuation of the table above

Time	Presentation	Communication Theory Understood by People/Students	Interpretation Result by People/Students
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	No	Negative
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	No	Negative
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	No	Negative

Now assume that at *Time 4* a theory is presented to us by an instructor in the form shown by the model above. Since we have already misinterpreted all the previous presentations, by understanding theory of communication the new presentation provides us with the opportunity to interpret the theory properly. In this case, we simply drop all the negative interpretations we are accustomed to and adopt the new interpretation with the help of understanding of theory communication. In this case, we have this table.

Time	Presentation	Presented Theory	Instructor Interpretation	People/Student Interpretation
<i>Time 4</i>	Final	<i>Theory A Prime</i>	Positive View of <i>Theory A Prime</i>	Positive View of <i>Theory A Prime</i>

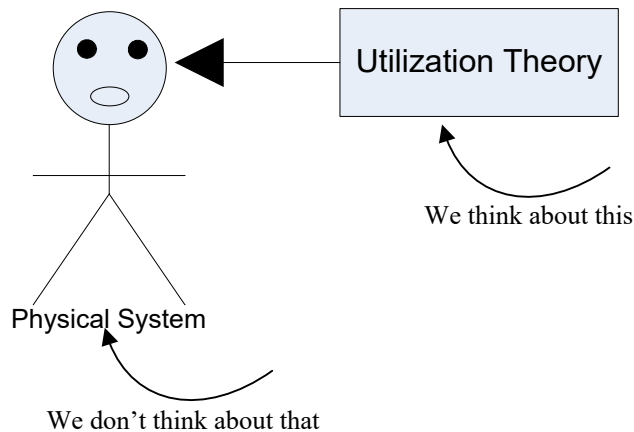
The table below is a continuation of the table above

Time	Presentation	Communication Theory Understood by People/Students	Interpretation Result by People/Students
<i>Time 4</i>	Final	Yes	Positive

What is important here? By understanding theory of communication, the negative interpretation or the negative view of the theory must be dropped by the people or the students and they adopt the new interpretation. Without that, the presentation will not be successful, and the functional system will continue to decline at a faster rate. Since *Time 4* is regarded as the last and final presentation, it is very important for us to provide importance to that presentation by dropping all negative interpretations we are accustomed to and adopt the new one. By doing so, we can make progress learning the theory to enable the functionality of life. Just take your time to think about this exercise.

664. By having a very good understanding of our utilization theory, fundamental of theory, characteristic of theory, the physical system, our parent, and the given reference, we have encountered this statement before. Disregarding the way we look at it, there must be a final presentation at some point in time. By understanding all the entities we have just listed here, use your understanding of the principle itself to verify why a presentation at *Time 4* is considered to be the final presentation. You can also provide a practical example if you want to.

665. **Understanding the Physical System Related to Our Utilization Theory:** We have talked about and learned that the physical system points to its utilization theory. In other words, when we see a person, we think about our utilization theory rather than the physical person. The model below shows what we are talking about.



What is important here? Since the physical system is equal to its utilization theory, we always think about the physical system in terms of our utilization theory, rather than the physical system physically. That makes sense since our utilization theory gives us ideas. We cannot get ideas from the physical system directly by thinking about the physical system, but we get ideas from our utilization theory by thinking about it. Since our utilization theory provides information about the physical system, by thinking about our utilization theory rather than the physical system physically, we can learn more about the physical system from our utilization theory rather than from the physical system directly. As verification, we have already learned more about our physical system from our utilization theory, rather than from the physical system physically. It is very important to understand that. The way to look at it as shown by the model above, from our utilization theory we think about the physical system, but we don't think about the physical system directly from the system physically.

Another way to look at it, since the functional system depends on our utilization theory and the functional system is managed by us applying our utilization theory, by thinking about our utilization theory only, we get ideas from it to enable us to manage the functional system. If we think about the physical system physically rather than our utilization theory, there is a tendency for us to think negatively about the physical system. In this case, since the functional system depends on the application of our utilization theory, when we think about the physical system physically rather than our utilization theory, we may generate negative philosophies that cause life to function abnormally. As

a theory dependable system, it is very important for us to understand that. As a theory dependable system, we depend on our utilization theory and think relatively about our utilization theory to enable life to function normally. Just take your time to think about it. Again, when we see the physical system or a person, we always think about our utilization theory instead. The way to look at it, since our utilization theory gives us ideas about the physical system and thinking about the physical system directly does not tell us anything about the system, by looking at the physical system physically or by thinking about it physically, we might think about entities that do not exist at all. Since thinking about entities that do not exist enables us to generate negative philosophies, it is not good for us to think about the physical system directly but about our utilization theory instead, since our utilization theory is what gives us ideas or tells us more about our physical system.

666. Show your understanding of application of theory related to presentation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of presentation of theory related to application of theory.
667. **Understanding our Parent Related to Theory of Education:** We can also say understanding theory of education related to our parent. By having a good understanding of our parent, we know that our parent provides us with our utilization theory to promote maturity and responsibility. For instance as a reference itself, we can refer to the reference given to us by our parent rather than relying on our parent to do things for us. Now by understanding our utilization theory, we know that we have to learn it in order for us to work with it. Since theory of education enables us to learn our utilization theory, we rely on the theory of education in order to learn our utilization theory. By understanding the overall process related to our parent, we can see that our parent cannot learn the principle for us. We have to learn it by ourselves individually. This is basically where theory of education comes to play. It enables us to learn the principle. We cannot rely on someone else or our parent to learn it for us. It is not possible. If it was possible for our parent to learn the principle for us, the principle would not have been given to us anyway. It is very important to understand the process of education and its relationship with our parent. Just take your time to think about this exercise.
668. **Understanding our Utilization Theory Related to the Physical System:** This is the same as saying understanding the physical system related to our utilization theory. To better understand the physical system itself, it is always good for us to look at the system itself in terms of our utilization theory. Since we already know that our utilization theory

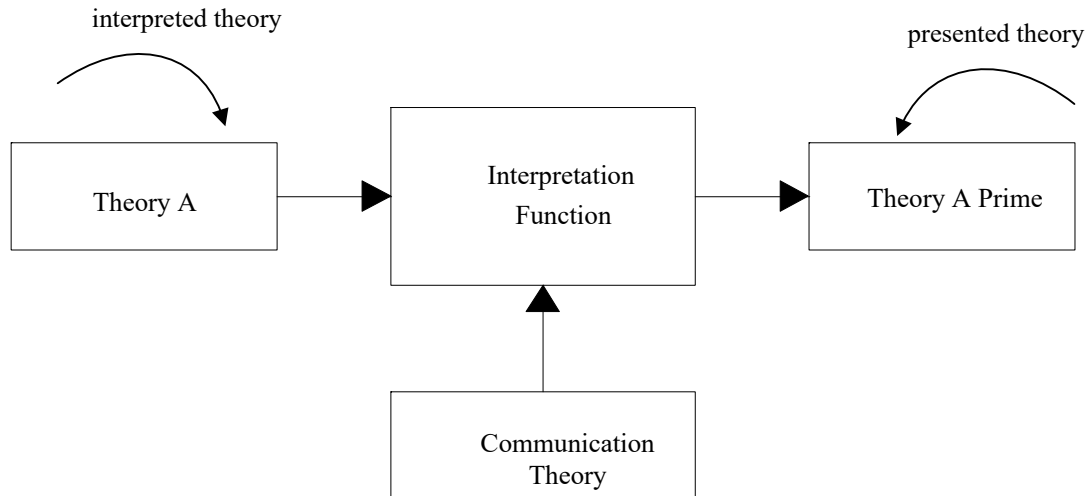
provides us information about our system, we think relatively to our utilization theory to get information about ourselves physically. The way to look at it, since our utilization theory is a completely different entity from other entities, we have to treat the physical system the same way as our utilization theory. In this case, we think about the physical system in terms of our utilization theory. We should not think about the system in terms of comparing it to another entity or any other entity. To better understand our system rather than comparing it to other entity, we can think about it in terms of its aspect, but better to say its characteristic. For instance, whenever we look at the system or think about the system, we can think about the following characteristics: self-controllable, communication enable, theory dependable, associativity, reproductivity. The way to look at it, those characteristics are applicable to the physical system. That makes it possible for us to handle the physical system differently from any other entity. We must not handle the physical system the same way we handle other entities; we must not think about the physical system the same way we think about other entities. Since our utilization theory is a completely different entity as well, we handle our system relatively to our utilization theory. Just take your time to think about this exercise.

669. **Understanding the Physical System Related to our Utilization Theory:** This is the same as saying **Understanding our Utilization Theory Related to the Physical System**. We know that a system is realized or derived by its derivation theory but functions by its utilization theory. In terms of our system, we know that it is equal to our utilization theory, since its derivation theory is not given. With the absence of that derivation theory, it is always good for us to think that the system itself is equal to our utilization theory, since our utilization theory is what is given to us. Now what is important here? Since the derivation theory is absent and we are a theory dependable system, in order for us to think about our physical system physically, it would require us to have or know about the derivation theory. Since the derivation theory is absent to us, we don't have any theory to give us ideas about the physical system. Therefore, we cannot think physically about our system since we don't know how the physical system was derived or the derivation theory of the physical system. For this reason, we are limited to think physically about the physical system directly. The way to look at it, we don't know how the system was derived and we don't have any idea about that. Therefore, we cannot think about the system physically. Thinking about the system physically would require us to have the derivation theory. Since we don't have the derivation theory, we cannot think about the physical system. Now since we know what enables the physical system to function and we have that theory, which is our utilization theory, we can think about the functionality of the physical system by thinking directly

about our utilization theory. Just take your time to think about this exercise. It is very important to know that.

670. **Understanding the Theory of Education:** We know that the process of education enables us to learn principles that we have not yet known already. We also know that within the process itself, there exist three identified elements: the principle, the instructor, and the students. Since theories are presented to all forms of communication, the presentation of a theory is not limited by a single form of communication. In this case, if we assume written communication, which includes reading and writing, it might be possible where books can be involved in the process. What is important here? While books or reading/writing might be involved in the process, the process itself is not limited by books or any other related entities which may include reading and writing. Now as a self-controllable system, in terms of students and the instructor who are included in the process, books or any other related entities which may include reading and writing depend on the students rather than the instructor. In other words, the instructor cannot force students to use or carry a book. A book depends on the students, not the instructor. It is very important to understand that and not to take it for granted. This exercise may require a higher level of understanding of theory of education. Just take your time to think about it.
671. **Understanding the Power Theorem Related to Presentation of Theory:** In a higher-level presentation, the power theorem is being taken into consideration. The power theorem was given to us as a relationship between theory of education and the theory of communication. We know that theory of education is a higher-level theory that includes all other theories. We also know that the theories that are included in the theory of education are given in an order, one after another, and the successive ones are always more capable than the first ones.

Now in a higher-level presentation, the presented theory is presented from the interpretation function, where the interpretation is being viewed only in the positive form where:



In this case, *theory A Prime* is the presented theory, where *Theory A* is the theory being interpreted. We can say that *Theory A* is being interpreted to present *Theory A Prime* or the instructor is interpreted *Theory A* to present *Theory A Prime*. Now by understanding the overall explanation, all you need to do, by using the power theorem and your understanding, is show that the power theorem is being taken into consideration in a higher-level presentation, which always results in a positive presentation of *Theory A Prime* in relation with *Theory of Communication*. This is the same as saying, show that in a higher-level presentation, the power theorem is being taken into consideration. We can also say, verify why in a higher-level presentation the power theorem is taken into consideration.

672. **Understanding Theory of Education:** Since theory of education enables us to learn theories and theories cannot be learned by someone for someone else, the process of learning theory is considered to be personal. Since the learning process is personal, so are the entities attached to the learning process. Since the learning process of a theory is personal, so is the identification of a theory. Since the understanding of a theorem is personal, so is the identification of a theorem.
673. **Understanding Both the Downhill Process and the Uphill Process Related to Application of theory.** We can also say **Understanding the Physical System in terms of Application of theory Related to Both Downhill and the Uphill Processes.**

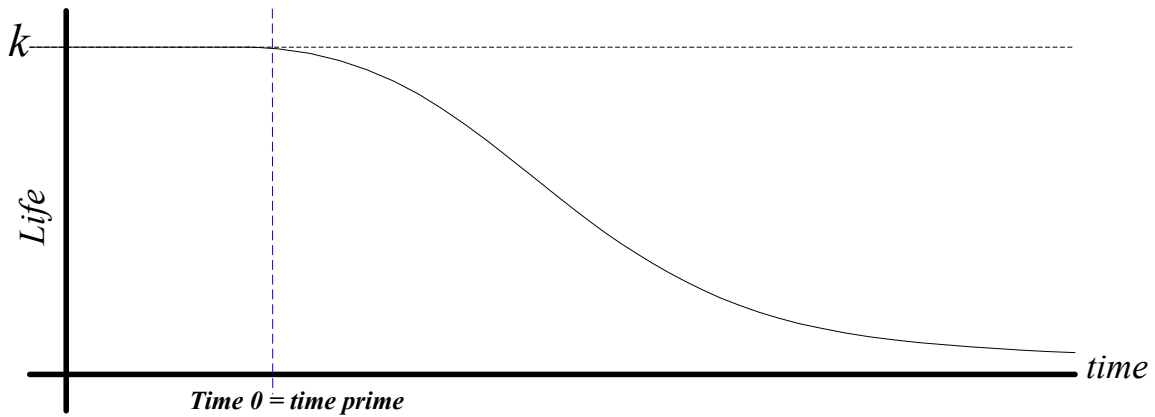
We know that the downhill process is the process where the functional system is declining. During the downhill process, both the functional system and the physical system are unstable; both of them are in the process of instability. To better understand

the downhill process and the uphill process, just take it like this. The downhill process looks at the stability of the functional system in terms of functions. During this process, the functions that make up the functional system are being viewed in an unstable mode or manner. Related to the physical system, since the functional system depends on the physical system, once the physical system becomes unstable, the functional system becomes unstable as well. Related to the stability of the physical system, the downhill process can be viewed as the declining of the physical system stability.

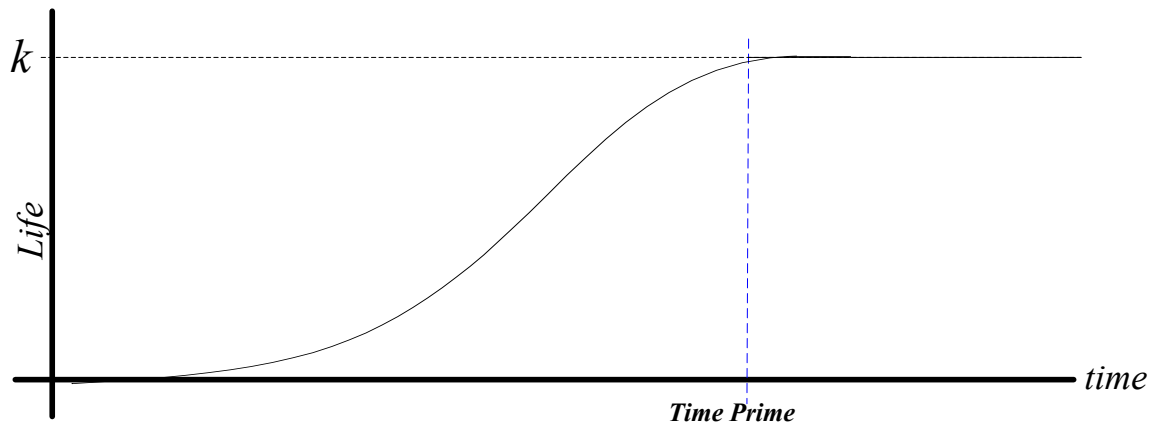
In terms of the uphill process, it is the opposite of the downhill process. During the uphill process, the functional system is in the process of gaining stability related to time. Since the functional system depends on the physical system, during the uphill process, the physical system is in the process of learning and applying theory to enable the functionality of life. As a result of that, as we make progress learning and applying our theory, the functional system changes accordingly. For instance, any gain we make in our understanding and in our application enables the functional system to gain as well.

As explained earlier, in terms of application of theory, both the downhill process and the uphill process depend on us. During the downhill process, we can say that the functional system depends on our philosophies, since we are running in philosophy mode. While in the uphill process, the functional system depends on the theory that we apply. Since during the downhill process we don't have any destination, the work that we do in terms of theory that we apply is considered not supportive of the functional system. Therefore, the system is declining accordingly. During the uphill process, we have a destination. In terms of work that we do related to theory that we apply, it enables the support of the functional system. By understanding the overall explanation, we can see that during the downhill process, the functional system performance is related to what we do negatively, while during the uphill process the functional system performance is related to what we do positively. By understanding what we have just said, since the functional system depends on the physical system in terms of application of theory, we can see that during both processes, the physical system is also affected in terms of what we do. In other words, during the downhill process, the physical system is affected in terms of what we do, while during the uphill process the physical system is also affected in terms of what we do.

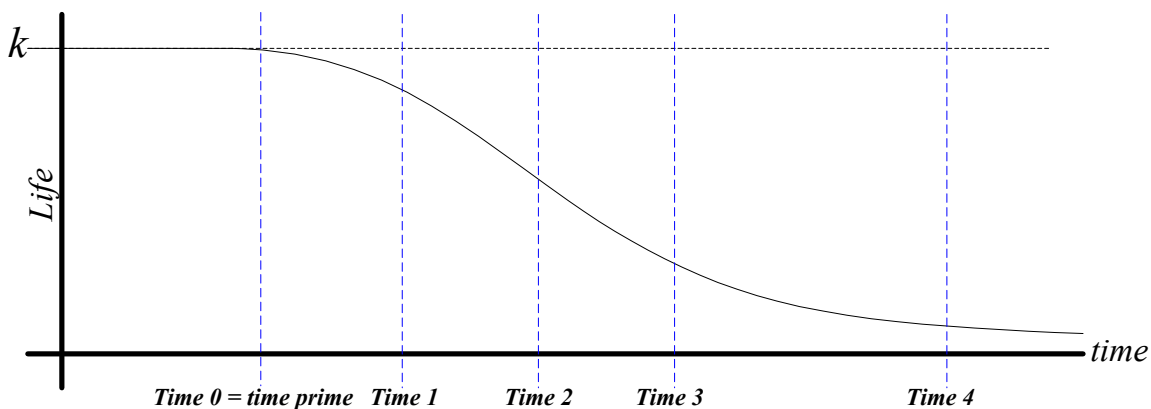
- a. Just take your time to think about the above explanation.
- b. To better understand both the uphill process and the downhill process, let's look at them graphically. Below, we show the downhill process.



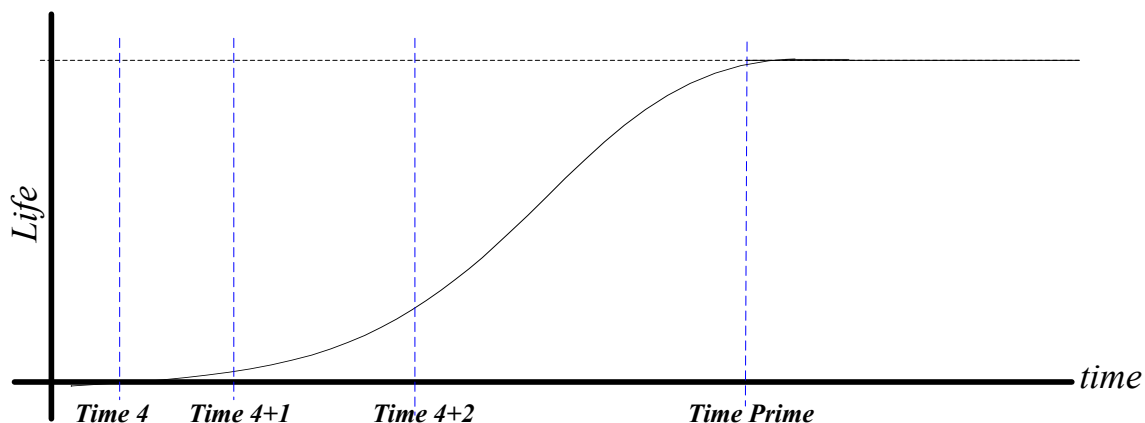
As we already know, at the time the principle was given to us and we disregard—we mean the time we disregarded the principle—we set that time equal to *Time 0* and we assume that the functional system was 100% stable before and at *Time 0*. Now during the uphill process, we have the graph below.



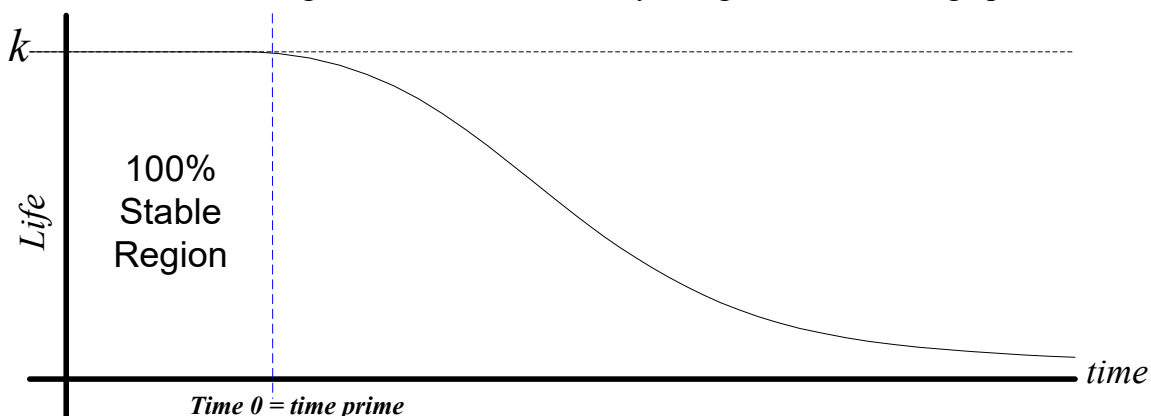
During the uphill process, *Time Prime* is the time we reach our destination or the time we are at 100% stability. Now to better understand the overall process in terms of application and presentation of theory, let's add some other times on the graphs. The reason we use the term presentation of theory here is to show times we have been used to indicate presentation of theory. Here it does not matter; any time can be used. Now let's show the downhill process graph with some more times on it.



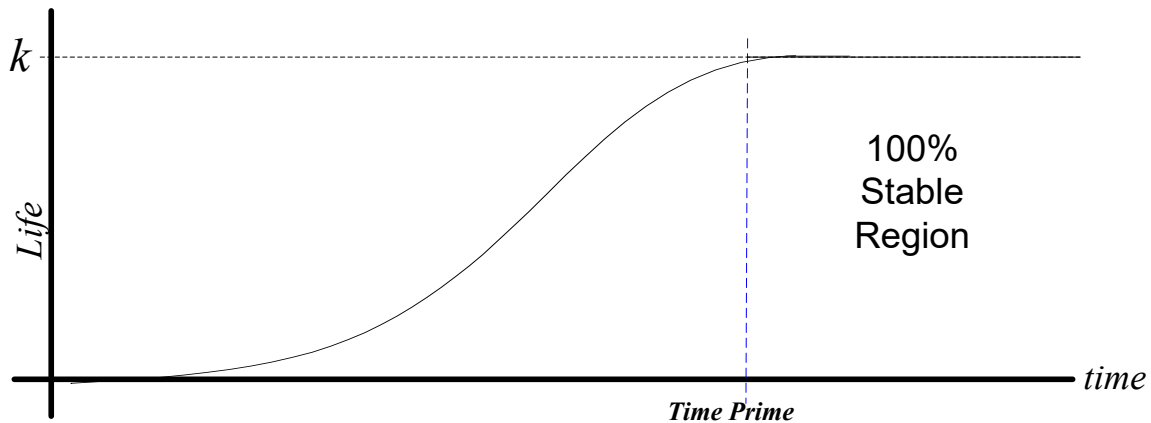
The same as the uphill process. We can add times to the chart. For instance, by doing so, we have the uphill chart listed below. Don't worry about the way we use the times on the chart below. It is just for illustration; any time can be used. It does not matter.



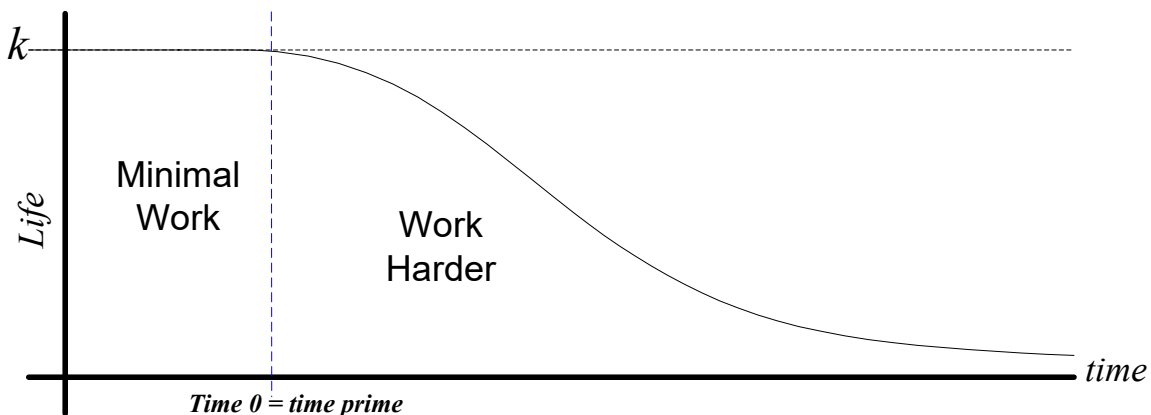
Since the functional system was 100% stable at *Time 0* and before, to show that, we can show that region or shade that area. By doing so, we have the graph below.

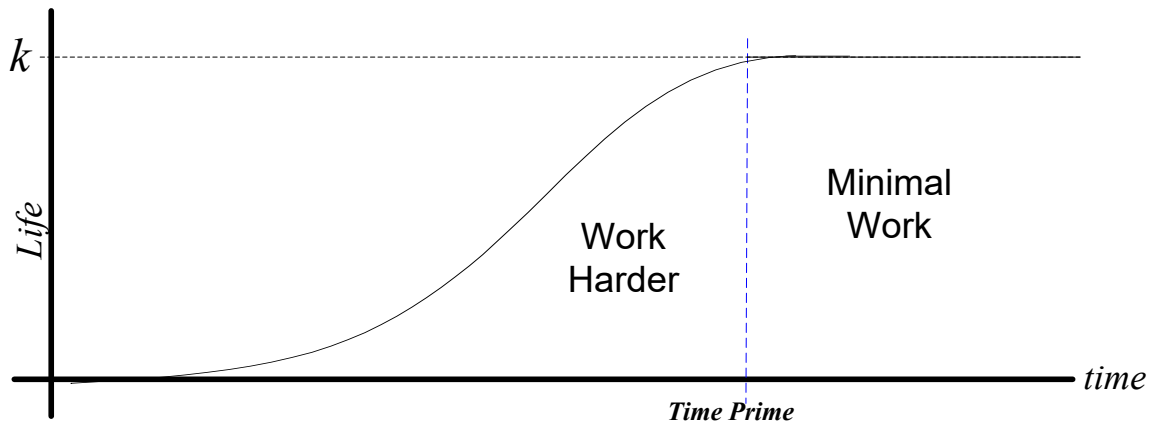


Since during the uphill process we reach 100% stability at *Time Prime*, we can also show the region to denote that stability. In this case, we have this graph.



What is important here? By understanding the physical system and the functional system, it can be shown that as we come down, we also work harder. In other words, at *Time 0* or before, we work minimally, while at *Time 1*, *Time 2* and so forth, we work harder. The same as at *Time 4*, *Time 4 + 1* and so, we work harder to go to *Time Prime*, but at *Time Prime*, we work minimally. You can show that by providing a practical example. Here, it is better for you to use your understanding of both the uphill and the downhill processes to do your work instead. In other words, think of it in terms of uphill and downhill graphically. While we use the term work hard here, it simply means more effort. By understanding that, we can see the term work hard does not have any basis; it is always better to say more effort instead. So outside here, we can refer to the term work hard as more effort instead. By understanding what we have just said, we can show both the uphill and the downhill graphs related to what we have just said to show the areas of working. In terms of the downhill process, the way to look at it, when we were in the house, we did not need to work hard, since everything we needed was there. Once we leave the house, we start working harder.





Depending on how you look at it, if you want to, you can concentrate on the indicated areas only rather than doing it in a timely manner. We mean in a timely manner where you have to use the progress times and the decline time. If you choose to work it out by using indicated areas only, in this case you can show that for the downhill process, we work harder once we lost our 100% stability and work minimally at 100% by providing a practical example. The same as during the uphill process, show that we work harder before we reach 100% stability, and work minimally once we reach 100% by providing a practical example.

- c. If you want to, if you have not already done so, you can approach your workout above in a timely basis. For instance, you can do it as indicated by the table below or use other times if you want. You don't have to do for all times; you can skip some of them.

Time	Effort in What We Do	Function Identification
<i>Time 0</i> or before	Minimal Work	
<i>Time 0 + 1</i>		
<i>Time 1</i>		
<i>Time 1 + 1</i>		
<i>Time 2</i>		
<i>Time 2 + 1</i>		
<i>Time 3</i>		
<i>Time 3 + 1</i>		
<i>Time 3 + 15</i>		

The way to look at it, since *Time 0*, *Time 0 + 1* and all others are considered to be time or date, it does not matter the way we approach them or write them down. In this case, the *Time 0 + 1* is also equal to *Time 0 + 1*. Disregarding the way we look at

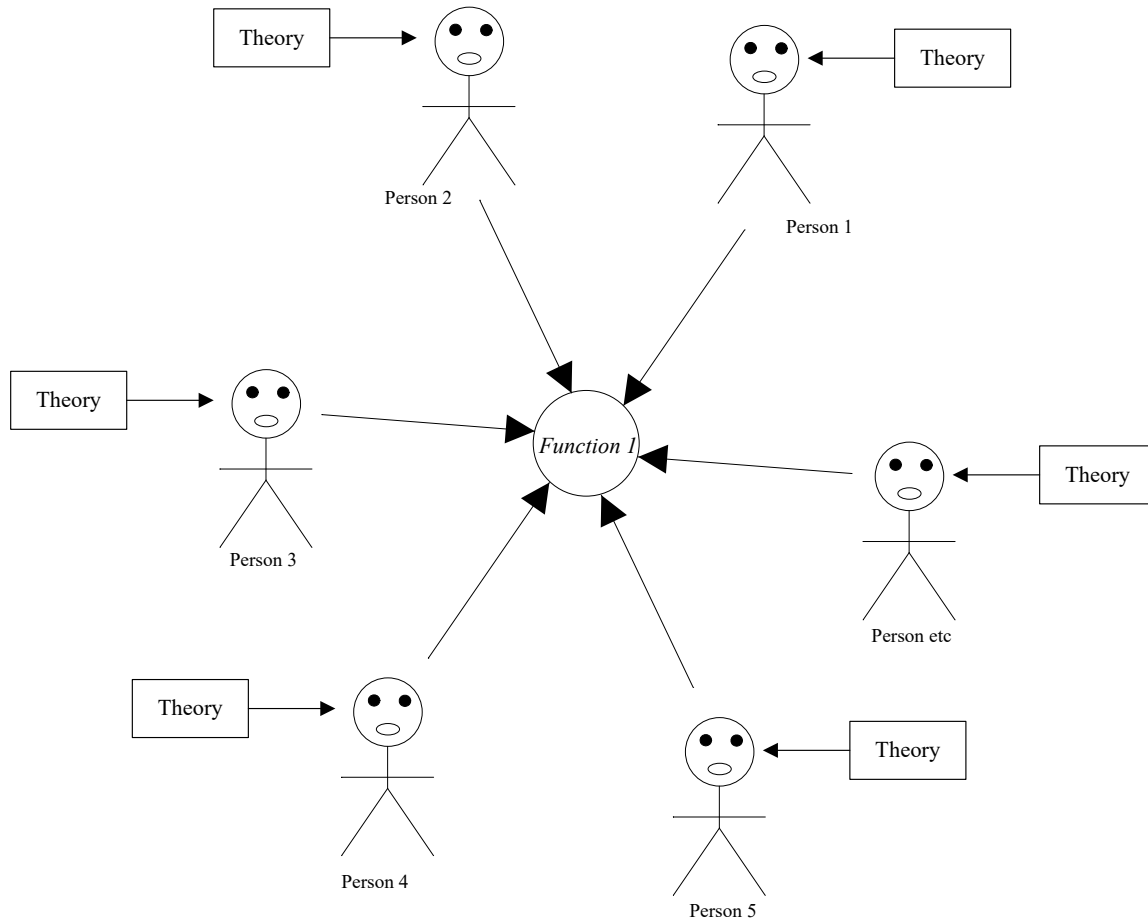
them, they simply mean time or date or time of a given presentation and time after a given presentation. It does not matter. The way to look at it, for each time, you will provide a practical example to show that as times goes up, we work harder. For instance, at *Time 0 + 1* we work hard, while at *Time 1* we work harder and so forth. Then you can provide a function to describe that by providing a practical example. This is simply the way we say it here, but your result or your workout depends on you.

- d. While your workout above is related to the downhill process, if you want, you can do the same for the uphill process. The table below shows the table for the uphill process. As we stated above, in terms of the time, *Time 4 + 1* and *Time 4 + 1* are the same. You don't have to do for all time; you can skip some of them.

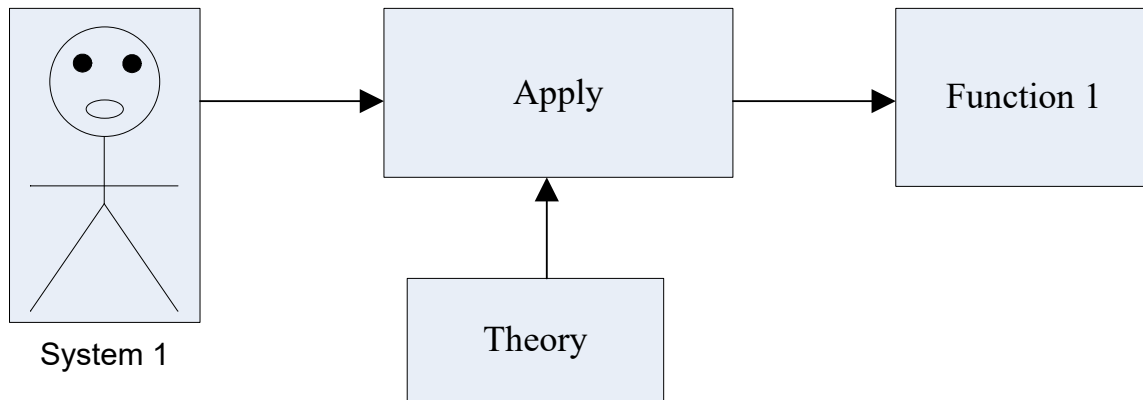
Time	Effort in What We Do	Function Identification
<i>Time 4</i>		
<i>Time 4 + 1</i>		
<i>Time 4 + 3</i>		
<i>Time 4 + 6</i>		
<i>Time 4 + 8</i>		
<i>Time 4 + 11</i>		
<i>TimePrime</i>	Minimal Work	
<i>TimePrime + 1</i>	Minimal Work	
<i>TimePrime + 2</i>	Minimal Work	

- e. By understanding your overall workout up to here, you can see that during the downhill process, as time increases, we work harder, but without a destination. Compared to the uphill process, as time increases, we work harder up to *Time Prime*, but with a destination. Verify your understanding of the explanation by providing a practical example and show your observation. Keep in mind also during the downhill process, the stability of the functional system is being viewed as negative, which is the opposite of the uphill process.
- f. By understanding your overall workout up to this point, here you can approach it another way by providing a practical example. This can be viewed as a continuation of your workout above, but you simply do it another way. In terms of working harder, here is the way to look at it. By using the downhill process, at *Time 0* or before we have less work to do, since life is 100% stable, the same as at *TimePrime* and *TimePrime + 1*. Here is the way to look at it. In terms of work we do, since

there is a relationship between the functional system and the physical system in terms of philosophy or between life and the physical system in terms of theory, assume that *Function 1* is a needed function and we want to derive or execute *Function 1*. We have to apply theory to do so. Let's assume that in this case we have some fixed number of people applying theory to derive or re-execute *Function 1*. Let's assume that fixed number can be any number of people like 50 or more, it does not matter. Now we have the following for instance:



Now assume that *Function 1* is a needed function and it can be executed or derived by *System 1* only in the form of:



By understanding the overall process and the overall explanation related to the two models above, we can see that from the second model, it takes minimal work to derive or execute *Function 1*. You can approach your workout in this form to show that by providing a practical example. The way to look at it, assume that *Function 1* can be derived or executed by *System 1* applying a single theorem, then the number of theorem applied to derive or execute *Function 1* can be taken into consideration; as well as the number of people and all other entities that are needed or used to derive and execute *Function 1*. You will need to show that by providing a practical example and show your observation.

- g. Depending on how your approach your workout above, if you want to, you can do it on a timely basis, as shown by the table below for the downhill process. You don't have to do for all times; you can skip some of them.
- h. Show your understanding of your workout above related to the work theory. In this case, the work theory is being viewed as what we do. In this case, we can simply say related to the principle of what we do. Since your workout above include multiple parts, you may take each part into consideration. For instance, you may need to show that both graphically related to your first workout and non graphically related to the second part of your workout above.

Time	Effort in What We Do	Function Identification
<i>Time 0</i> or before	Minimal Work	
<i>Time 0 + 1</i>		
<i>Time 1</i>		
<i>Time 1 + 1</i>		
<i>Time 2</i>		
<i>Time 2 + 1</i>		

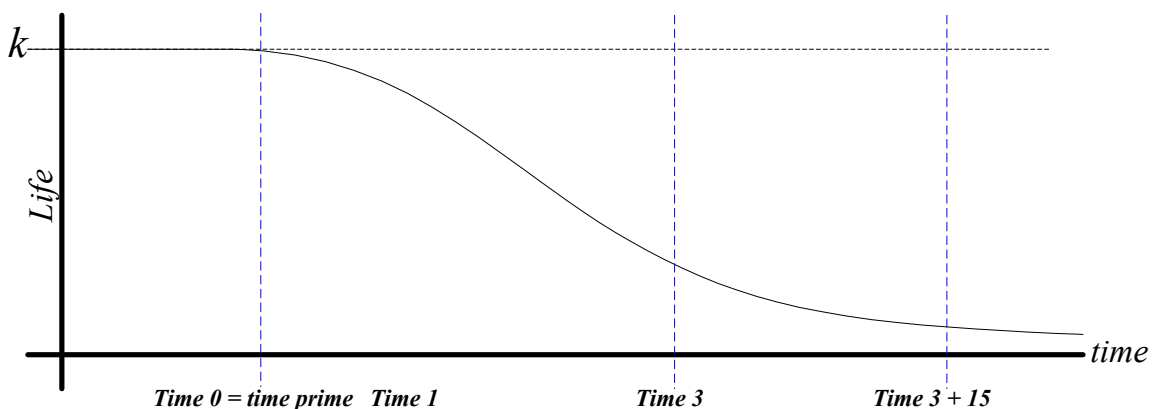
Exercises

<i>Time 3</i>		
<i>Time 3 + 1</i>		
<i>Time 3 + 15</i>		

- i. Similar to your workout of the downhill process above, if you want to, you can approach the uphill process as indicated by the table below. You don't have to do for all times; you can skip some of them.

Time	Effort in What We Do	Function Identification
<i>Time 4</i>		
<i>Time 4 + 1</i>		
<i>Time 4 + 3</i>		
<i>Time 4 + 6</i>		
<i>Time 2 + 1</i>		
<i>Time 2 + 11</i>		
<i>TimePrime</i>	Minimal Work	
<i>TimePrime + 1</i>	Minimal Work	
<i>TimePrime + 2</i>	Minimal Work	

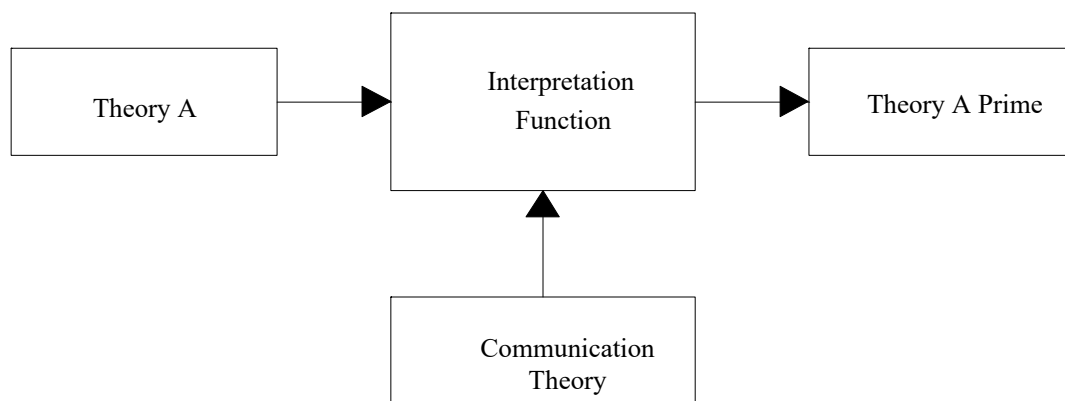
- j. To better understand the functional system, it is always good to look at it in terms of loss per generation. In other words, to better understand life, it is always good for us to look at life in terms of functional loss per generation. Related to what we have just said, let's show a graphical representation of life below.



From the graph above, we use *Time 3 + 15* as time now, where *Time 3* is considered to be the time of previous presentation or the last presentation. Here we don't worry about *Time 4*, which is considered to be time now or the final presentation. What is important here? Let's look at life at *Time 3 + 14* and life at *Time 3 + 15*. If we assume time now is *Time 3 +*

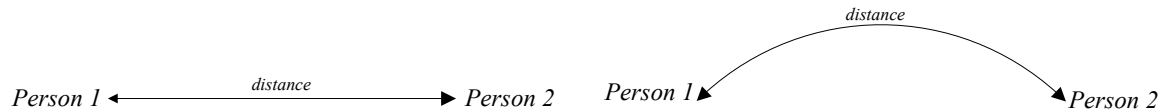
15 as we did, let's take *Time 3 + 14* as the previous generation and *Time 3 + 16* as the next generation. In terms of loss, look at losses from *Time 3 + 13* to *Time 3 + 14* and *Time 3 + 14* to *Time 3 + 15* and use them to compare life. The way to look at it is: *Time 3* is being viewed as the time of the last presentation, where *Time 3 + 14* to *Time 3 + 15* is considered to be 100 years, so do *Time 3 + 13* to *Time 3 + 14*. Now by disregarding the current presentation at *Time 4* or assuming it will be at *Time 3 + 16* or nothing, then life can be approximated in terms of loss per time or loss per generation from *Time 3 + 15* to *Time 3 + 16*. Now all you need to here is show your understanding of life in terms of loss per time or loss per generation from *Time 3 + 13* to *Time 3 + 14* and *Time 3 + 14* to *Time 3 + 15*. By understanding your workout, you can also approximate life as well from *Time 3 + 15* to *Time 3 + 16*. If you want to, you can use the graphical representation of life to provide more information about your workout. You can also use the circular or rectangular view of the functional system to provide more information of your workout as well. Whatever you decide to do, you must provide more explanation and show your observation.

674. **Understanding the Interpretation Function Related to the Physical System:** The interpretation function was given to us in the form of :

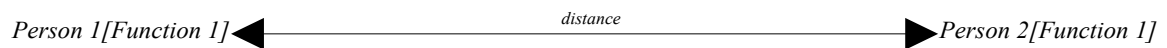


By taking a closer look at the interpretation function above, we can see the visible elements included in the theory being interpreted, the presented theory, and the theory of communication. The presented theory is being viewed as the result of the interpretation function. What is important here is that the instructor or the person who interprets the theory does not show up in the function representation. There must be a reason for that. All you need to do is to determine why the instructor or the person who is interpreting the theory is not taken into consideration in the interpretation function.

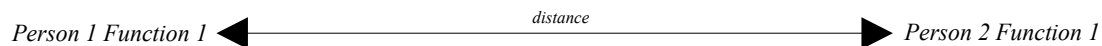
675. **Understanding Distance Related to the Physical System:** We have shown that as distance decreases, the functional system also comes down. By understanding that, we have shown the functional system in terms of distance. In terms of distance, we have shown that as distance between us comes down, life also declines. Now in terms of distance between us, we can show the physical system with distance between each other, and also the physical system with functions. For instance, when we talk about the declining distance between us, assume that we have *Person 1* and *Person 2*, we mean distance between *Person 1* and *Person 2*. In this case, we have: both models the same.



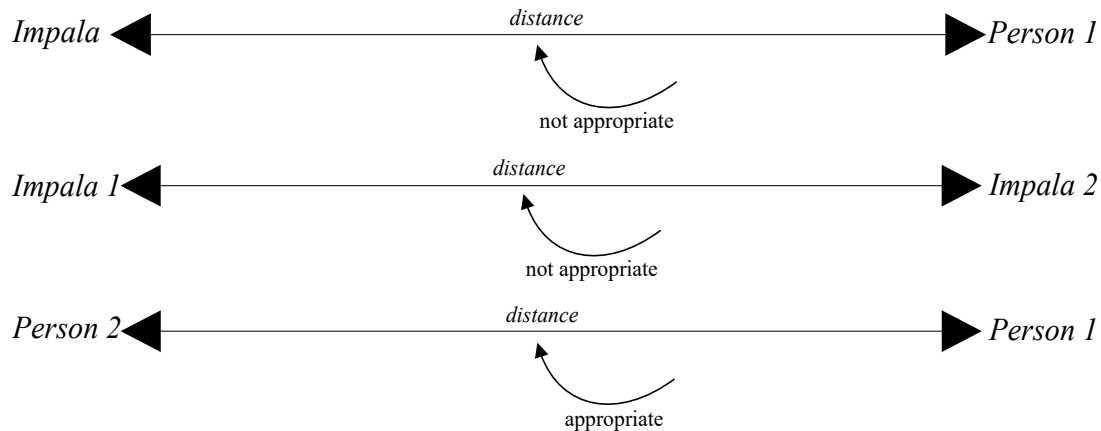
Now let's show some functions of *Person 1* and *Person 2*. Assume that we have *Function 1* executed by *Person 1* and *Function 1* executed by person 2. In this case, we can show those functions with distance in the form of:



While we use brackets to separate *Function 1* from *Person 1* and *Person 2* from the model above, it does not matter. We could have shown them without the brackets or use parentheses to separate them. By understanding what we have just said, the model below which is the same as the one above, shows *Function 1* without using parentheses.



From the model above, let's assume that *Function 1* is equivalent to the *Walk* function, for instance *Person 1 Walks*. Now let's assume another function like, *Impala Jumps*. In this case, we have something like that like *Impala[Jumps]* or *Impala Jumps*. Since this function is affected by our distance, we can use distance to show the function in the form of *Impala[Jumps][distance]* or simply *Impala Jumps Distance* or *Impala Jumps Related to Distance*. Here we use the brackets to separate the *Impala* the function *Jumps* and the *Distance*. It does not matter the way we say it or write it down. What is important here is that the function is affected by our distance and we have shown that. Now what is important here? While *Impala Jumps* is affected by decreasing *Distance* and we have been able to show that, we cannot show *Impala* in terms of distance with *Person*. The way to look at it, while we can show *Person 1* and *Person 2* or *Person* with number with distance, it is not appropriate for us to show another entity like *Impala* and so forth with *Distance*. In this case, we have the following model to show what is appropriate and what is not appropriate. While we use *Impala* here, we could have used any other Entity.



Here *Impala 2* and *Impala 3* are considered to be similar entities. We could have used any other entity or mix them. We use the word similar here to some extent. All you need to do here is determine the reason why it is not appropriate and appropriate to show for instance *Person 1* and *Person 2* or *Person* and *Person* with distance, but not *Impala 2* and *Impala 3* for instance.

676. **Understanding Presentation of Theory Related to Importance of Theory:** We can also say **Understanding the Importance of a given Presentation Related to Expandability of Theory or Understanding Presentation of Theory Related to Expandability of Theory.**

We have learned from presentation of theory that our parent has been giving us feedback at a time they are guaranteed by the functional system. We have been looking at various presentations and feedback. In this case, our parent had been providing feedback to us from generations to generations, although it takes a long time or multiple generations for a given presentation. Now what is important here is the similarity within the presentations. If we take a look and analyze all the previous presentations, we can see similarity between them. That makes a lot of sense since in a higher-level presentation, the presentation itself takes the power theorem into consideration and it is always error free. By understanding theory of communication, we can see that there is and there should be no difference between given presentations. We have also learned on the instructor side, that the presentation is always error free, while on our side the presentation can be misinterpreted with our misunderstanding of theory of communication. What is important here? While the presentations themselves are similar from instructor to instructor, on our side, since we misunderstand the theory of communication, we may think that there difference between those presentations. By thinking like that, we always generate negative philosophies that lead to problems.

To better understand the explanation above, let's rephrase it. In a higher level presentation, the presentation themselves are very similar. By understanding the power theorem and the theory of communication, we can see that there is no ambiguity on the instructors' sides or difference between all the presentations. Now on our side, since we might not understand theory of communication, we might think there are differences between them. That misunderstanding always lead to problems, where we might think there is a difference between one presentation and another one.

By understanding the feedback process related to presentation of theory and application of theory, we can see that it is always good for us to gear ourselves toward the last or the latest presentation. That makes sense. The reason our parent gives us feedbacks repetitively is because the presentation before the latest one has been misinterpreted by us, which resulted in application' errors. By understanding that, we can see the latest presentation provides a correction of our interpretation. We mean the correction of our misinterpretations of the previous presentation. For this reason, it is always good for us to adapt ourselves to the last or the latest presentation. By not taking the last or the latest presentation into consideration, we simply continue to misinterpret the previous presentation, which enables us not to complete our application. It is very important to understand that. It is very important for us to adapt ourselves to the latest presentation to prevent misinterpretation and correct our previous errors.

- a. Just take your time to think about the overall explanation.
- b. To better understand the overall explanation, let's take it like this. Assume that *Theory T* is presented to us at *Time 1* to provide feedback. Now the presentation or the feedback was disregarded, and then at *Time 2*, *Theory T* is presented again to provide the same feedback. What is important here? Since the presentation at *Time 2* succeeds the presentation at *Time 1*, the presentation at *Time 2* also takes the presentation at *Time 1* into consideration in terms of importance and application. Since all presentations point to the given reference, at *Time 2* the presentation must provide importance to the presentation at *Time 1* and also the given reference. To better understand the overall process, it is always good to summarize it as shown by the table below.

Time	Presentation	Feedback	Instructor's Interpretation	Point to and Consideration
			Interpreted <i>Theory A</i> Result to <i>Theory</i>	Point to the given reference and what

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<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	1 st	<i>A Prime in Relation with Theory of Communication</i>	was given at <i>Time 0</i>
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	2 nd	Interpreted <i>Theory A Result to Theory A Prime in Relation with Theory of Communication</i>	Point to the given reference and the presentation at <i>Time 1</i>
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	3 rd	Interpreted <i>Theory A Result to Theory A Prime in Relation with Theory of Communication</i>	Point to the given reference and the presentation at <i>Time 2</i>
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th or Final	4 th	Interpreted <i>Theory A Result to Theory A Prime in Relation with Theory of Communication</i>	Point to the given reference and the presentation at <i>Time 3</i>

The table below is a continuation of the table above. It provides additional information. Since the presentation takes the previous one into consideration and they are given to us again because of our misunderstanding of the previous presentation, it makes sense to show that here.

Time	Presentation	People Interpretation	Consideration
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	Misinterpretation of <i>Theory A Prime</i> related to Misunderstanding of <i>theory of Communication</i>	Consideration of whatever given at <i>Time 0</i>
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	Misinterpretation of <i>Theory A Prime</i> related to Misunderstanding of <i>theory of</i>	Consideration to the presentation at <i>Time 1</i>

		<i>Communication</i>	
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	Misinterpretation of <i>Theory A Prime</i> related to Misunderstanding of <i>theory of Communication</i>	Consideration to the presentation at <i>Time 2</i>
<i>Time 4</i>	Final	?	Consideration to the presentation at <i>Time 3</i>

As described from the table above, the presentation at *Time 1* takes what was given to us at *Time 0* into consideration, the same as at *Time 2*, *Time 3*, and *Time 4*. To better understand that, we can put it in a form like this. For instance, at *Time 1*, we have what was given at *Time 0* and also what is given at *Time 1*. The table below provides a summary of what we have just said.

Time	Presentation	Feedback	Inclusion at Time
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	1 st	<i>Time 0 and Time 1</i>
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	2 nd	<i>Time 0, Time 1 and Time 2</i>
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	3 rd	<i>Time 0, Time 1, Time 2 and Time 3</i>
<i>Time 4</i>	Final	Final	<i>Time 0, Time 1, Time 2, Time 3 and Time 4</i>

What is important here is that the current presentation or the last presentation at any given time, takes all previous presentations into consideration. To better understand that, let's show it in another form. While we show the inclusion of the presentation on table above, here let's use another table to provide more information about the way we have shown them above.

Presentation at Time	Include Presentation at Time and Explanation
<i>Time 1</i>	The presentation at <i>Time 1</i> includes whatever given at <i>Time 0</i> and also the presentation at <i>Time 1</i>
<i>Time 2</i>	The presentation at <i>Time 2</i> includes whatever given at <i>Time 0</i> , the presentation at <i>Time 1</i> and also the presentation at <i>Time 2</i>
<i>Time 3</i>	The presentation at <i>Time 3</i> includes whatever given at <i>Time 0</i> , the presentation at <i>Time 1</i> , the presentation at <i>Time 2</i> and also the

	presentation at <i>Time 3</i>
<i>Time 4</i>	The presentation at <i>Time 4</i> includes whatever given at <i>Time 0</i> , the presentation at <i>Time 1</i> , the presentation at <i>Time 2</i> , the presentation at <i>Time 3</i> , and also the presentation at <i>Time 4</i>

As we see from the table above, the current or previous presentation also takes all the previous presentations into consideration; for instance, the presentation at *Time 3* already includes all the presentation at *Time 2* and the presentation at *Time 1*. In this case, we can omit the farther previous presentation or the second one, for instance, before the previous one. By understanding what we have just said, we can see that at *Time 2* we have *Time 0*, the presentation at *Time 1* and also the presentation at *Time 2*, since the presentation at *Time 0* is already included in the one at *Time 1*. In this case, we can see that the presentation at *Time 2* includes whatever given *Time 0*, the presentation at *Time 1* and the presentation at *Time 2*. By understanding that, we can simply say that the presentation at *Time 2* includes the presentation at *Time 1* and the presentation at *Time 2*. In this case, we should only use the previous one before the last one. To better understand the overall explanation, you can verify that by providing a practical example in the form we have shown by the table above. In this case, you can show an application related to feedback, where you can take the feedback into consideration related to time and success of your application. You can do something similar to the table below.

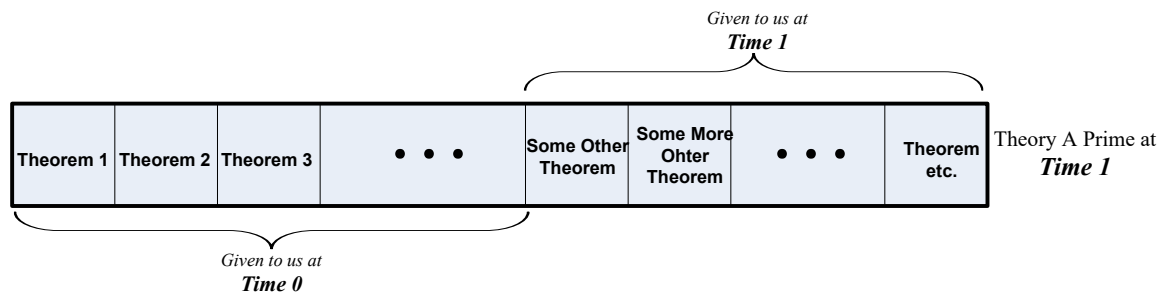
Time	Feedback	Application Name	Function
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st		
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd		
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd		
<i>Time 4</i>	Final		

The table below is simply a continuation of the table above

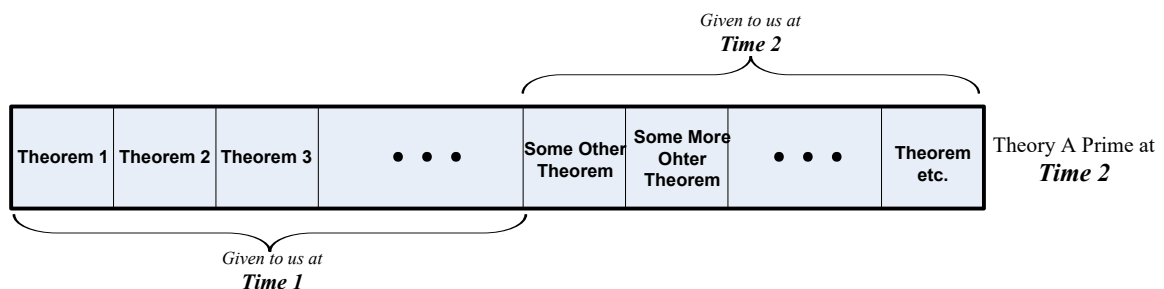
Time	Feedback	Application Success Yes/no	Your observation
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st		
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd		
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd		
<i>Time 4</i>	Final		

Here *Time 1* is considered as your first feedback, which is related to the first time you execute your application. It does not matter, if you want to, you can use *Time 0* as the first time you execute your application and *Time 1* after and so forth. You must provide additional explanation and show your observation.

- c. To better understand the overall exercise and see the similarity between all the presentations, let's approach it another way. We know that our parent has been given us feedback through an instructor at a time we needed them and at a time they are guaranteed by the functional system. Now on the instructor side, at any given time, the theory is presented to us from the interpretation function in the form where the interpreted theory is resulted to the presented theory in relation with the theory of communication. In this case, we name the interpreted theory, *Theory A* and the presented theory, *Theory A Prime* in relation with *Theory of Communication*. Now assume that *Theory A Prime* is presented to us at *Time 1*, since the presentation at *Time 1* must take whatever was given to us at *Time 0* into consideration. In this case, the *Theory A Prime* that is presented to us at *Time 1* looks something like this:



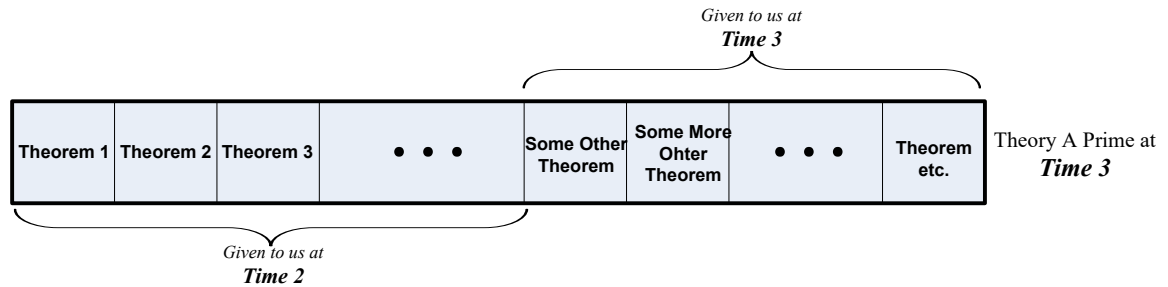
As we can see from the model above, the presentation at *Time 1* includes the principle given to us at *Time 0*. Since we have disregarded what was given to us at *Time 1*, with our parent's kindness, we get another feedback or presentation at *Time 2*. Now let's show what the set looks like at *Time 2*.



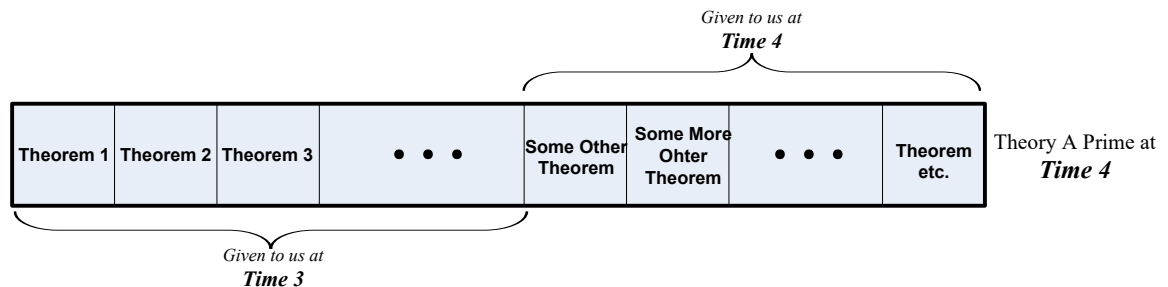
Again, what is important here is that the presentation at *Time 2* includes *Theory A Prime* at *Time 1*. It does not matter the way we use numbers with the theorems here. We could have used any number to show the theorems; here it does not matter. Now since we have disregarded the presentation at *Time 1* and at *Time 2*, then our parent gives us feedback through an instructor again by providing us another presentation.

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In this case, the presentation at *Time 3* takes *Theory A Prime* from *Time 2* into consideration; by understanding that, we have the model below.



Now again we have disregarded the presentation and our application continue to fail. The functional system has been declining at an alarming rate. Then at *Time 4* our parent provides us another feedback through an instructor, which we call the final presentation. Since the presentation at *Time 4* takes *Theory A Prime* at *Time 3* into consideration, in this case at *Time 4* the presented theory looks something like this



By understanding the overall explanation up to here, we can see that in a higher-level presentation, the presented theory takes the previous presentation into consideration and includes the principles from the previous presentation. The way to look at it, let's take the presentation at *Time 2*, for instance, since *Theory A Prime* at *Time 2* is considered to be negative on our side because of our misinterpretation, at *Time 3*, *Theory A Prime* has to be presented again. Because of our continuous misinterpretation, the same process is repeated at *Time 4*, where *Theory A Prime* at *Time 4* includes what was presented at *Time 3*. To better understand the overall explanation, you can verify that by providing a practical example. The table below can be used as a guideline.

Time	Presentation	Presented Theory	Your Interpretation	Application Name
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	<i>A Prime</i>		
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	<i>A Prime</i>		
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	<i>A Prime</i>		

Exercises

<i>Time 4</i>	4 th or Final	<i>A Prime</i>		
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The table below is a continuation of the table above

Time	Function	Application Success Yes/No	Your Observation
<i>Time 1</i>			
<i>Time 2</i>			
<i>Time 3</i>			
<i>Time 4</i>			

The way to look at it, at *Time 1*, *Theory A Prime* is given to us to derive or execute a function, which is considered the function of your application. In the table above, we call it resulted function. That function depends on the way you interpret and apply the theory at *Time 1*. Now if your application is not successful, then at *Time 2*, the same theory is presented to you again, where your application success depends on your interpretation and the way you apply the theory. Provide more explanation of your result and show your observation. You must also show the inclusion theorems that are included in the presented theory at all time for instance *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3*, and *Time 4*. In your workout, you must also show the expansion of the presented theory or the expansion model of the presented theory with the inclusion of theorems.

By understanding the overall explanation above, we can see the latest presented theory is simply an expansion of the previous presentation. In this case, we can represent the overall process by the table below.

Presented Theory at Time	Inclusion Theorems
<i>A Prime At Time 1</i>	<i>Theorem 1, Theorem 2, Theorem 3, Theorem etc.</i>
<i>A Prime At Time 2</i>	Let's assume etc. is equal to 19, then we have now, <i>Theorem 20, Theorem 21, Theorem 22, Theorem etc.</i>
<i>A Prime At Time 3</i>	Let's assume etc. is equal to 99 above, then here we have <i>Theorem 100, Theorem 101, Theorem 102, etc.</i>
<i>A Prime At Time 4</i>	Now if we assume etc. is equal to 199 above, then here we have <i>Theorem 200, Theorem 201, Theorem 202 etc.</i>

The way to look at it, while we use “etc.” from the table above, it does not have to be exact, it can be any number. Off course there is continuation before the usage of “etc.” It does not matter the way we look at it. What is important here is that the presented theory at a time includes all the theorems from the previous presentation.

As we can see from the table above, the presented theory at *Time 4* is simply an expansion of all other presentations. The overall explanation from the table above can be represented by the model below, where we show the principles include in the previous presentations pack together with the new presentation.

A Prime at Time 1	A Prime at Time 2	A Prime at Time 3	A Prime at Time 4	• • • • •	Theory A Prime at <i>Time 4</i>
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Overall, the presented theory at *Time 4* can be written in the form where all theorems listed on the table above can be used or taken into consideration. The overall process can be summarized by the table below. If you want to, you can answer this question. Why in a higher-level presentation, the presented theory is an expansion of the previous presentations? You can also answer this question as well: Why in a higher-level presentation the presented theory includes all the principles from the previous presentations? The two questions are similar.

Time	Presentation	Presented Theory	Presentation Points To	Explanation
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	<i>A Prime</i>	The Given Reference	Expand to include what was given at <i>Time 0</i>
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	<i>A Prime</i>	The Given Reference	Expand to include <i>A Prime</i> at <i>Time 1</i>
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	<i>A Prime</i>	The Given Reference	Expand to include <i>A Prime</i> at <i>Time 2</i>
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	<i>A Prime</i>	The Given Reference	Expand to include <i>A Prime</i> at <i>Time 3</i>

- d. Since the current presentation is given to us, because of our misinterpretation of the previous presentation, to enable our application and to solve our problems and to enable the functional system to function normally, we always adapt ourselves with

the current presentation. It is very important to understand that. This is the way to look at it. At *Time 1*, *Theory A Prime* is presented to us, we misinterpreted theory *A Prime* since we misunderstand *Theory of Communication*. Now at *Time 2*, *Theory A Prime* is presented to us again. In order for us to make progress in what we do, we must adapt ourselves to the new presentation at *Time 2*, which is *Theory A Prime* by taking it as *Theory A Prime* with the understanding of *Theory of Communication*. To verify your understanding of what we have just said, show that by providing a practical example. The table below can be used as a guideline.

Time	Presented Theory	You Take it As	Adapt Yourself to What Interpretation
<i>Time 1</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		
<i>Time 2</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		
<i>Time 3</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		
<i>Time 4</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		

The table below is a continuation of the table above

Time	Resulted Function	Application Success	Your Observation
<i>Time 1</i>			
<i>Time 2</i>			
<i>Time 3</i>			
<i>Time 4</i>			

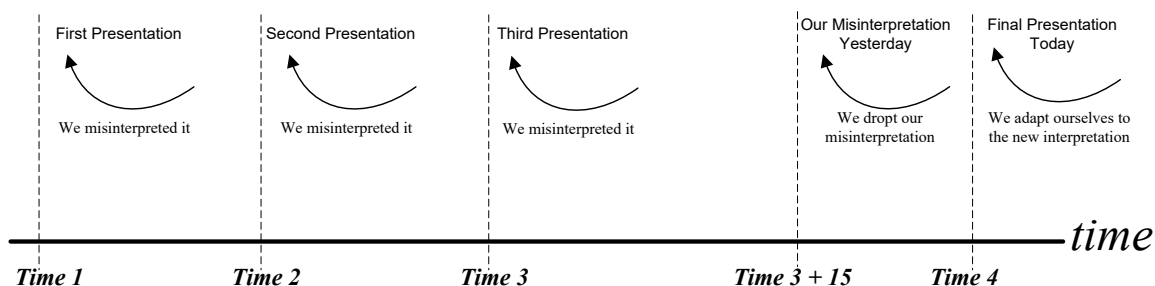
What we mean by adapting yourself to what interpretation? Assume that *A Prime* is given to you at *Time 3*, and then you misinterpret it as negative *A Prime* in relation to misunderstanding of *Theory of Communication*. Then at *Time 3*, you adapt yourself to that interpretation. Now at *Time 4*, which is time now and the final presentation, *A Prime* is presented to you again. Now with the help of understanding theory of communication, you must adapt yourself to the positive *A Prime*. If you continue adapt yourself to negative *A Prime*, then at *Time 4* you still adapt yourself to the misinterpretation of the presentation at *Time 3* or at *Time 4*. You must do that for each time by providing a practical example and show your observation. You can also use the time chart in the following form to provide more information in your workout. Below we provide some information to the chart; you can still expand it

and provide additional information in your workout.



- e. As we have learned previously, the successive presentation only expands the previous presentation. For instance, the presentation at *Time 2* expands the presentation at *Time 1*, while the presentation at *Time 3* expands the presentation at *Time 2*. The same as the final presentation at *Time 4* expands the presentation at *Time 3*. This is basically what happens; the new presentation only expands the theory. But by misunderstanding theory of communication, since we have misinterpreted the previous presentation, we might think that there is a difference between them. That is not true; it is not the way to look at it. There is only one theory. The new or the final presentation only expands the presented theory of the previous presentation. With your understanding of theory of communication, show that by providing a practical example. In other words, use your understanding of theory of communication to show that the new presentation expands the previous one and there is no difference between the presentations. You must provide a practical example and show your observation. You must use theory of communication as your basis.
- f. The way to look at it; we always drop our negative interpretation or simply the old one and adapt ourselves to the new one. This is the way to look at it. Assume that the last presentation was at *Time 3*, where we are currently at *Time 3 + 15* and we interpret it as negative *A Prime*. Let's assume a current presentation at *Time 4*, which is given as positive *A Prime*. Now with the help of understanding theory of communication, we simply drop our older interpretation negative *A Prime*, which is the misinterpretation and adapt ourselves to the new interpretation positive *A Prime*. We use the term older interpretation here to refer to our misinterpretation of the previous presentation and the term new interpretation here to refer to our correct interpretation of the current presentation with the assumption of understanding theory of communication. We can also assume our negative interpretation of all previous presentation including the one at *Time 3* as of yesterday and the new presentation at *Time 4* as of today. So we forget about yesterday and adapt ourselves to the one as of today. Here yesterday means the time we know about all the

previous presentations including the one at *Time 3* we have been misinterpreted and today means the time of the new presentation at *Time 4*. The time chart below provides some more explanation.



The way to look at the chart above, assume that *Time 3 + 15* is time now, where we are not aware of the presentation at *Time 4*. Now as soon as we are aware of the presentation at *Time 4*, we simply forget about the way we look at the previous presentations or what we know about them. For instance, we forget what we know about *A Prime* from *Time 3* and all the previous presentations and adapted the new one at *Time 4*. This is the same as saying that as soon as we know about the current presentation at *Time 4*, we simply forget about all our negative interpretations from the previous presentations and adapt ourselves to the one at *Time 4*. If you want to, you can verify the explanation by providing a practical example. The table below can be used as a guideline.

Time	Presented Theory	Time of Your Interpretation	You Interpretation Result
<i>Time 1</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		
<i>Time 2</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		
<i>Time 3</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		
<i>Time 4</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		

The table below is simply a continuation of the table above

Time	Application Name	Function	Application Success Yes/No
<i>Time 1</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		
<i>Time 2</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		
<i>Time 3</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		
<i>Time 4</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		

From the table above, the time of your interpretation means the time you interpreted the theory that is given to you. For instance, assume that *A Prime* is presented to you at *Time 1*, and then if you interpreted it at *Time 1 + 2*, then that time is considered to be the time of your interpretation. The interpretation result column means the result of your interpretation. Here *Time 1* means the first time you execute your application or your function, which is the result of the theory that you have interpreted and applied. We mean the first time the theory was presented to you, which you base your application on.

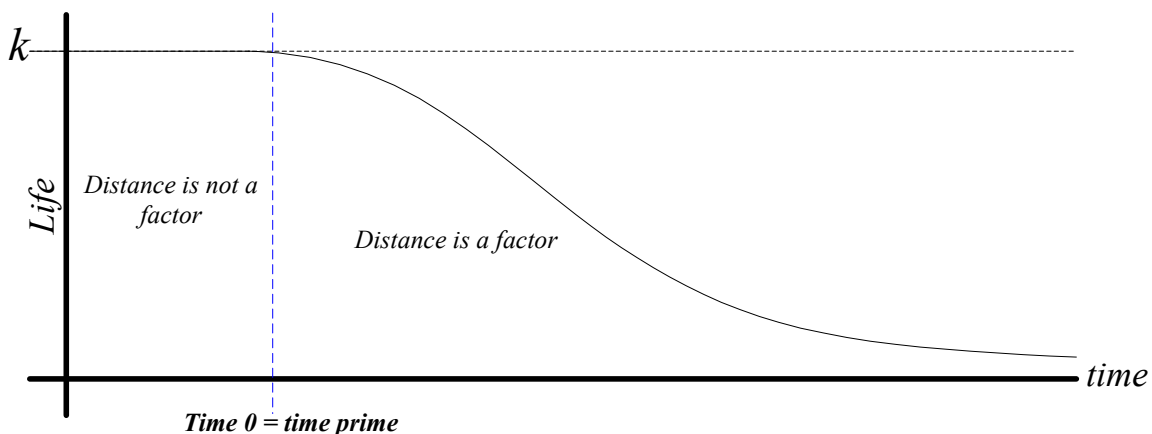
677. Show your understanding of presentation of theory related to expandability of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of expandability of theory related to presentation of theory.
678. Show your understanding of presentation of theory related to importance of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of importance of theory related to presentation of theory.
679. **Understanding Distance Related to the Functional System and the Application of Theory:** We can also say **Understanding the Functional System Related to Both Distance and the Principle.**

While distance had been used or helped during the downhill process to manage the stability of the functional system, we have learned that distance is not a problem itself. The reason distance had been used or helped to manage the functional system is because we have not learned the principle yet. Once we started learning the principle and have a good understanding of the principle, we should not see distance as a factor. Overall, we should never think and take distance as a factor; instead, we should always learn and apply the principle.

To better understand the above explanation, let's take it like this. During the downhill process, we no longer think about the principle and apply the principle in what we do; instead the principle is replaced by our philosophies. As a result of that, the functional system keeps declining and declining more as our philosophies increase. Now since we develop problems when we interact with each other with our philosophies, as the physical distances between us reduced, we simply develop more problems when we interact with each other. By understanding that, we can see at longer distances, we develop fewer problems, while at shorter distances we develop more problems.

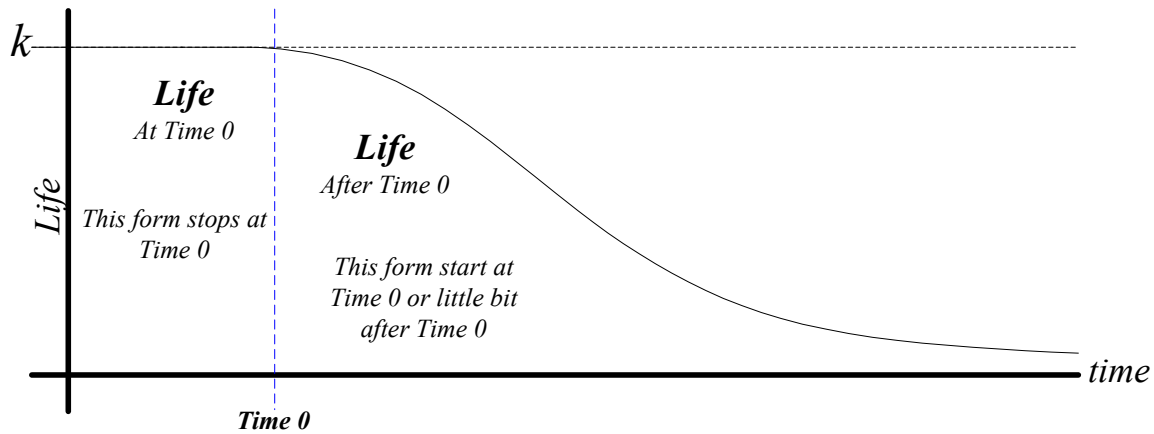
By understanding the paragraph above, we can see that the physical distance is simply a factor when we don't learn and apply the principle. Assume that we are learning and applying the principle. When we interact with each other, the physical distance is no longer a factor or visible to us. Overall, once we start learning the principle, we should not think or see distance as a factor. To better understand what we have just said and to understand the difference between the uphill process and the downhill process in terms of distance, let's take it like this. As we already know, during the downhill process, we use our philosophies to interact with each other, therefore distance is a factor. As a result of that, during the downhill process, the functional system can be viewed or expressed in terms of distance. Now during the uphill process, it is completely the opposite. During the uphill process, we learn and apply the principle to interact with each other. Since during that process our philosophies are being replaced by the principle, as we interact with each other, we don't develop problems. As a result of that, we no longer think about distance between us, but we think about the principle. In other words, during the uphill process, when we see each other, we think about the principle, which is the opposite of the downhill process, where when we see each other we think about distance between us. By understanding what we have just said, we can see that during the uphill process, the functional system can be viewed or expressed in terms of the principle. It is very important to know that.

- a. Just take your time to think about the explanation.
- b. As we have learned from the explanation above, during the downhill process, the functional system can be expressed in terms of distance. To better understand what we have said, let's show the downhill process graph below



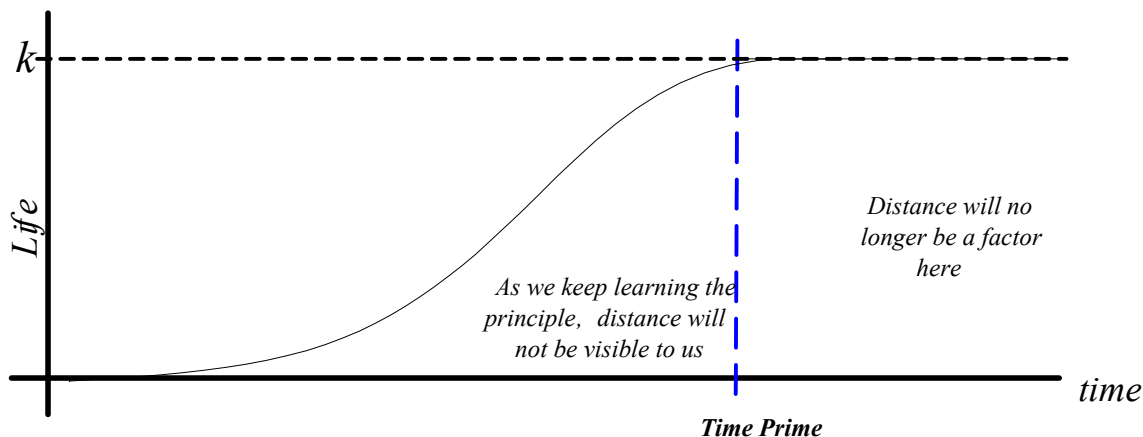
By looking at the graph above and we already know that, the functional system was very stable until at *Time 0* or from before *Time 0* and at *Time 0*. From the graph above, we can also see that, and we have learned that the functional system started declining at *Time 0* or a

little bit after *Time 0*. Now by understanding the overall explanation, we can see that during the downhill process, the functional system can be viewed into two forms. One form that stops at *Time 0* and another form from *Time 0* or a little bit after *Time 0*. The graph below provides more information of what we are talking about.

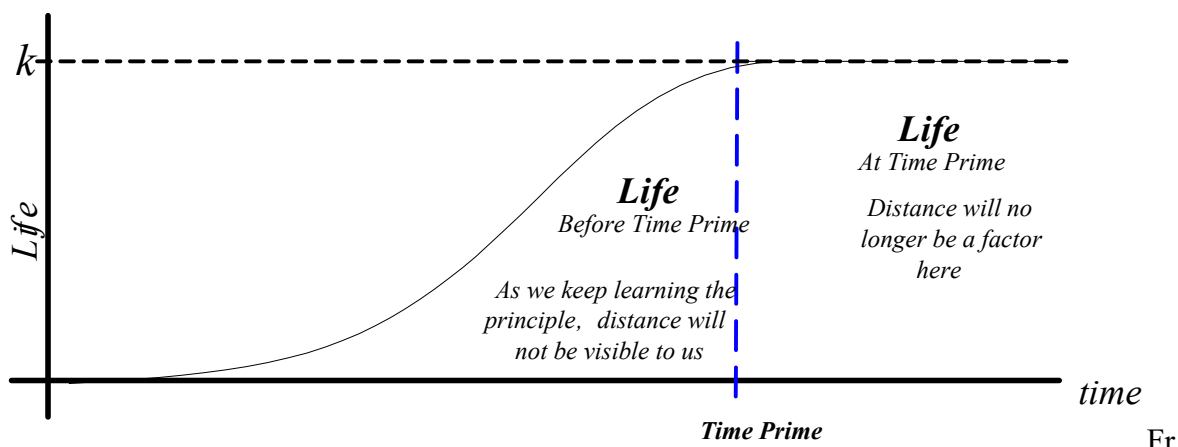


Now since the functional system started declining at *Time 0*, it is always better to say that the functional system started declining a little bit after *Time 0*, as shown by the model above. While we use the graph above to show that, you can think it in terms of the house related to the downhill process. From the model above, we can see that life at *Time 0* is completely different than life after *Time 0*. By having a very good understanding of the downhill process, we can see that life at *Time 0* can be viewed in terms of the principle, while life after *Time 0* can be viewed in terms of distance. All you need to do here is verify that by providing a practical example. Again, you don't need to use the graph; you can think it in form of the house and down from the house.

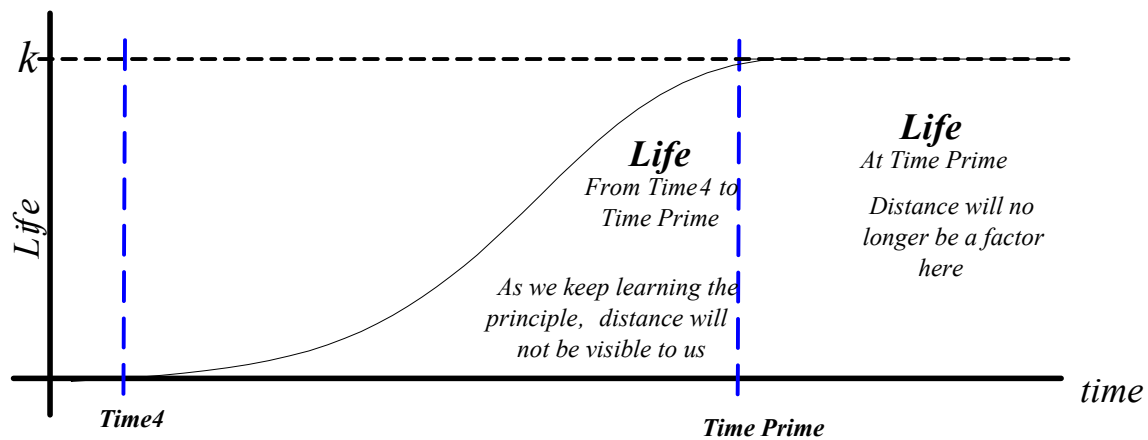
- c. During the uphill process, we have learned that distance is no longer a factor for us, since we are learning the principle and interacting with each other by applying the principle. To better understand what we have just said, it is always good to show the functional system for the uphill process.



Now by understanding the uphill process and the graph above, we can see that during the uphill process, we gain our 100% stability at *Time Prime*. By understanding that, we can see that during the uphill process, we are learning and applying the principle to be at 100% stability. By understanding that, we can see that the functional system can be viewed in the form shown by the graph below.



From the graph above, we can see that the functional system is being viewed into two forms: one form before *Time Prime* and another form starting from *Time Prime*. To better understand the overall process, it is always good for us to include the time or the current presentation at *Time 4*, since that presentation provides us with a direction to go to *Time Prime*. By understanding that, we can show the functional system again.

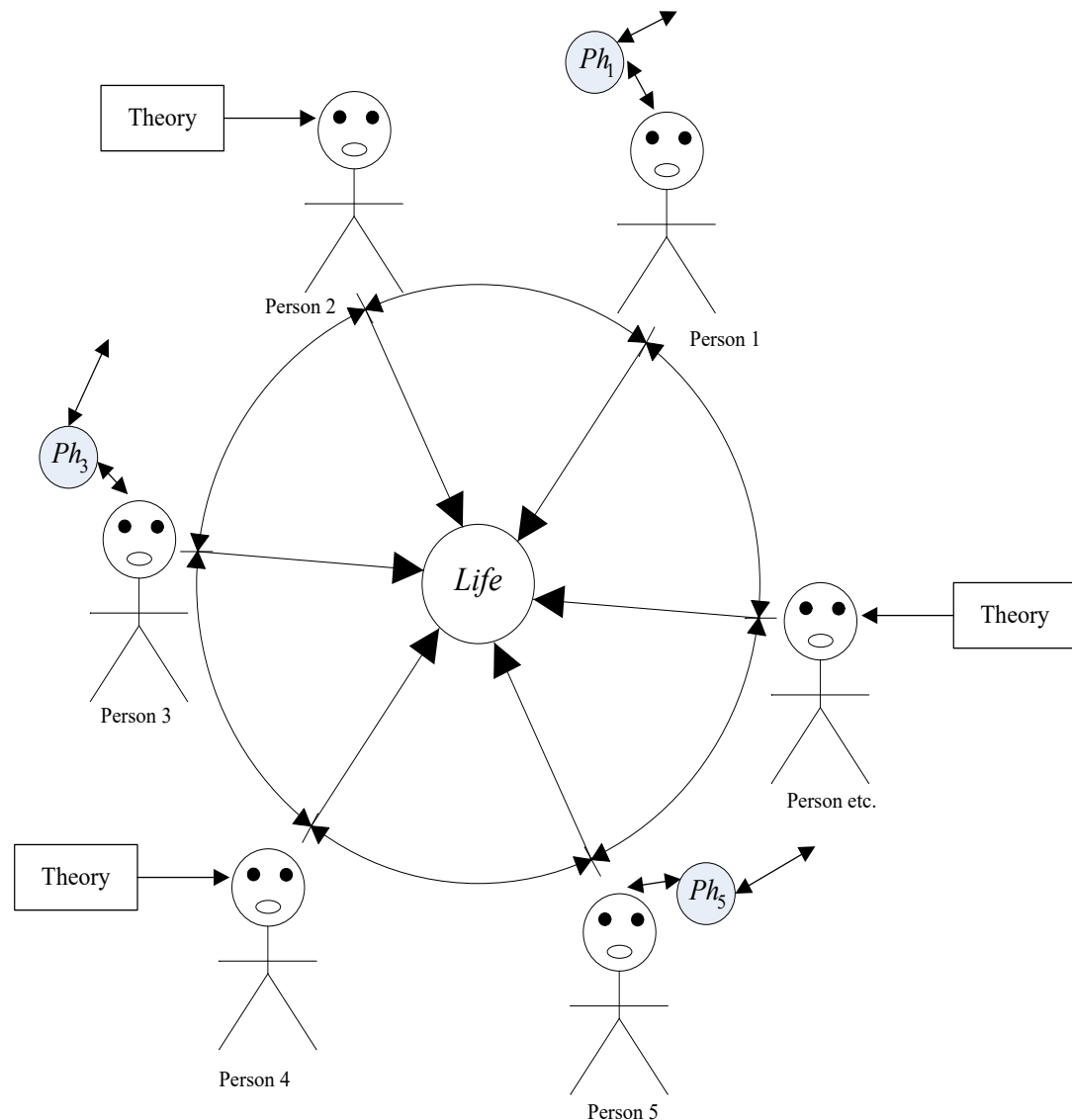


The way to look at it, from *Time 4* assumes that we start learning the principle, and then distance is no longer a factor. In this case, since we don't think about distance when we see each other, we don't interact with it. At some point of time, distance is being replaced by the principle. In this case we have the functional system goes up, and then distance goes down. Here distance goes down means it is being replaced by the principle and it is not viewed as the physical distance, which is similar to the uphill process. Here distance can be viewed as gain of the principle; for instance, if we want to we can take it as gain over time. In this case, as we gain or make progress in learning the principle over some period of time, then the functional system goes up. All you need to do here is show that by providing a practical example. In other words, show that as we move toward *Time Prime* distance between us will be diminishing and at *Time Prime*, it will no longer be a factor. As indicated earlier, if you want to, you need to show the functional system in terms of the principle as well. In this case you need to provide more information about life from *Time 4* to *Time Prime* and life from *Time Prime*. Whenever we say life from *Time Prime*, we can also say life at *Time Prime Plus* or use the plus sign. Life at *Time Prime Plus* means life from *Time Prime*. Here we use *Time 4* as the time we start the uphill process.

- d. During the downhill process, we have life at *Time 0* and life from *Time 0*. Since we have already shown that from the graph, we can reword what we have just said this way. During the downhill process, life is equal to life at *Time 0* plus life after *Time 0*. During the uphill process, we can see that life equal to life from *Time 4* to *Time Prime* and life from *Time Prime Plus*. To better understand what we have just said, it is always good to name them this way: *Life Downhill* and *Life Uphill*. In this case, life downhill is related to the downhill graph we have shown earlier and life uphill is related to the uphill graph we have shown earlier. All you need to do here is show

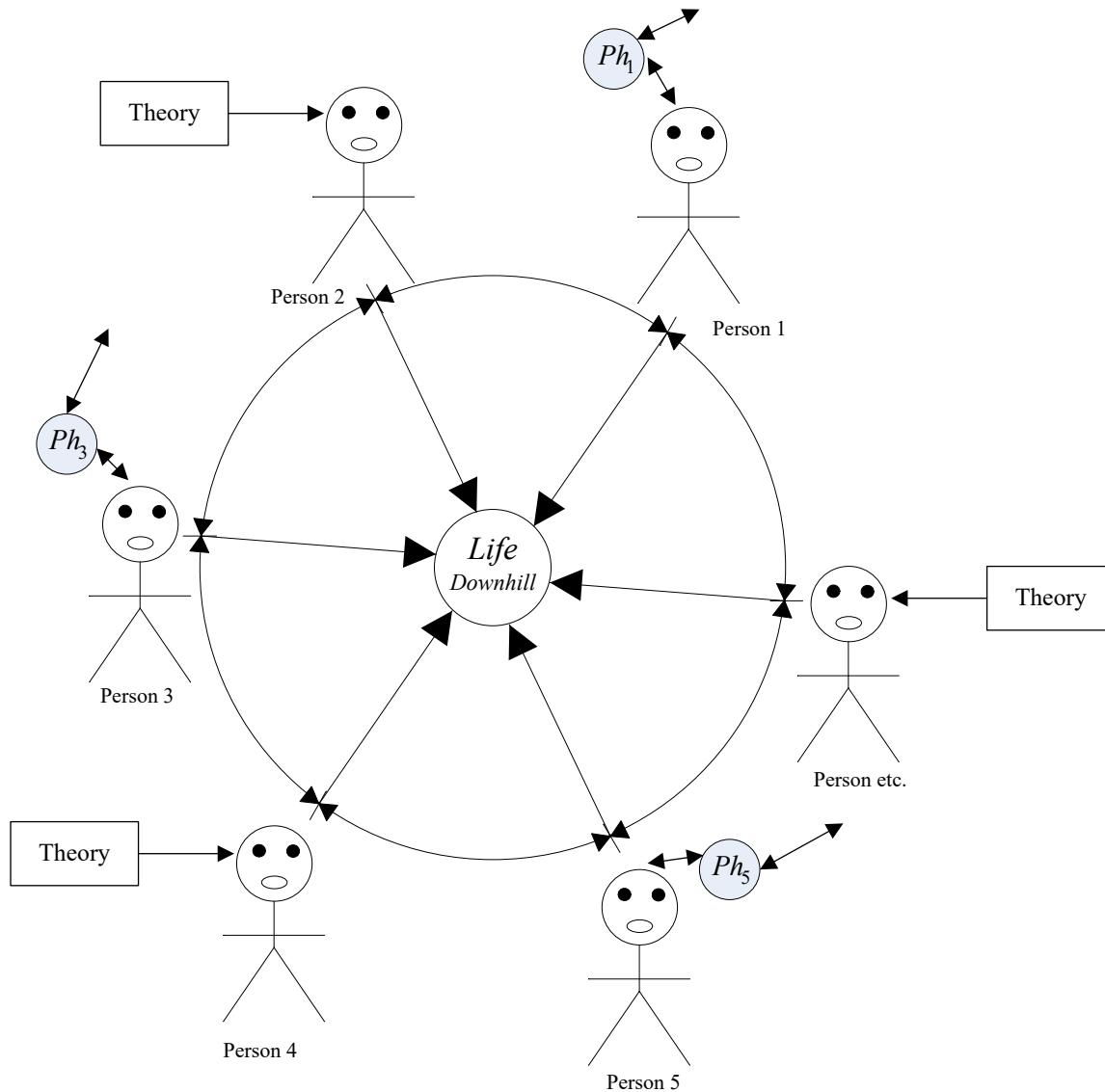
the similarity and the difference between the two life forms. We mean the similarity and the difference between *Life Downhill* and *Life Uphill* by providing a practical example.

- e. Since there is a relationship between the functional system and the physical system, we can also express the physical system in terms of both theory and philosophy as we have shown earlier in the form below. While we show only one model here with both theory and philosophy, we could have shown two of them, one in terms of theory and the other one in terms of philosophy.

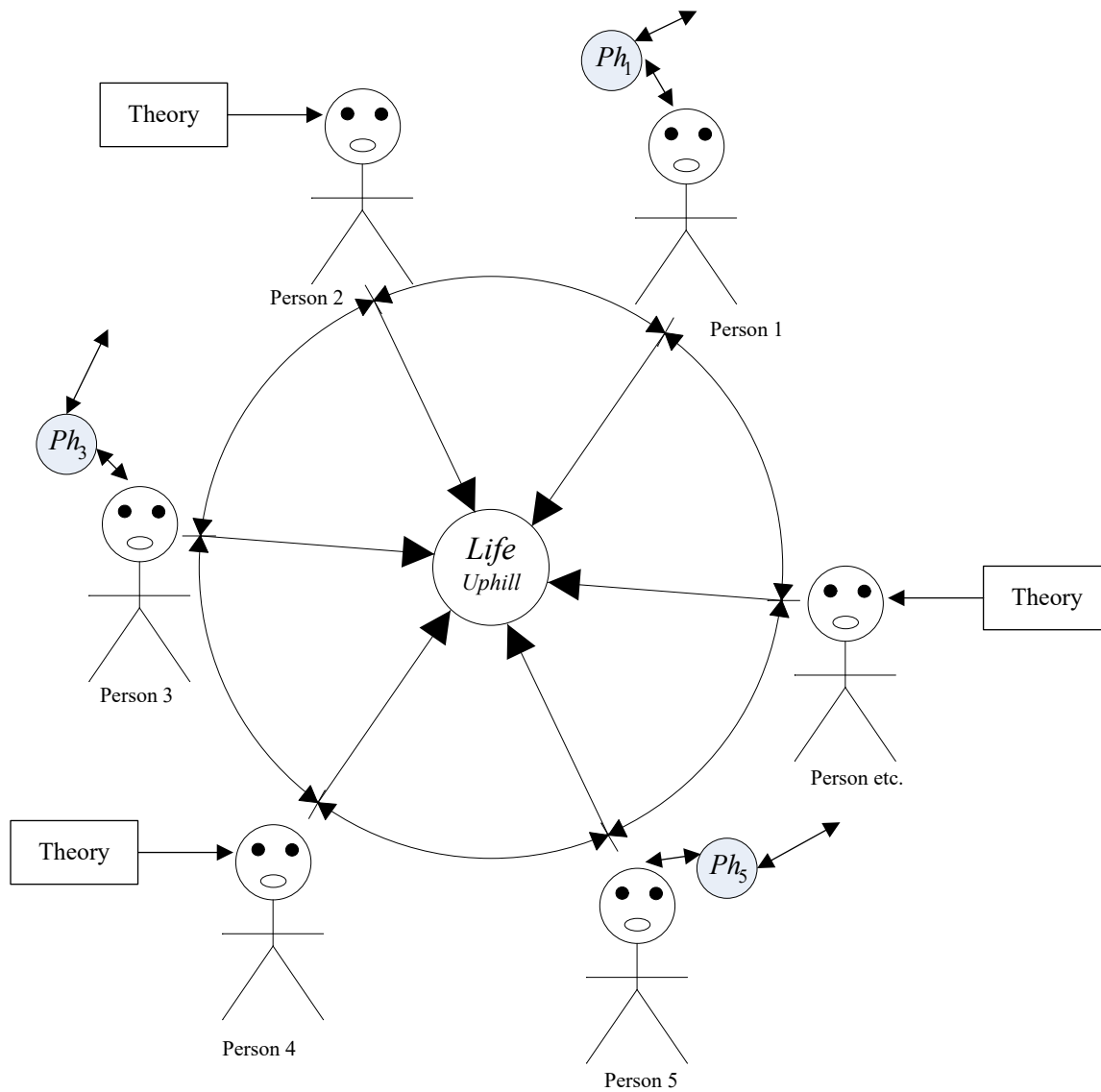


In this case, we have a fixed number of people, where some of them depend on theory and some others depend on philosophies. We already know about the lambda factor. We also know that the number of people who depend on philosophy is much, much bigger than the number of people who depend on theory and we have used the

lambda factor to show that. In terms of the functional system, what is important here? Related to life, it does not matter if we use both life downhill and lie uphill, we can see that there is a similarity in both cases. In other words, with *Life Downhill* we can see there is a similarity between it and the physical system in terms of philosophy; where we can have:

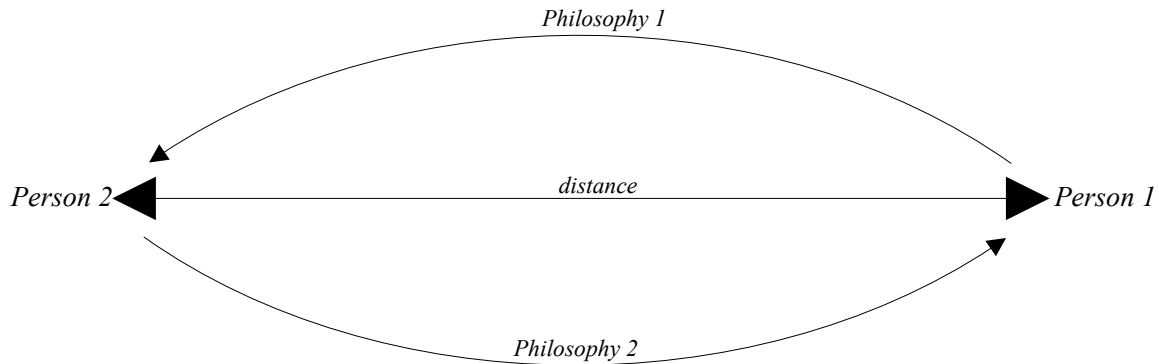


The same as for *Life Uphill*, we can have:

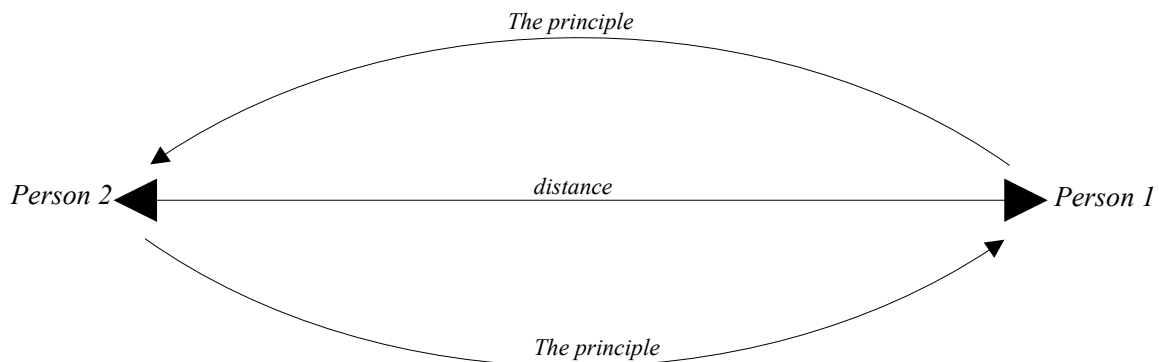


All you need to do is show the similarity in both cases by providing a practical example. The similarity can also be viewed as a relationship. In this case, you can simply interpret it as a relationship. If you want to, you can provide a practical example and show your observation.

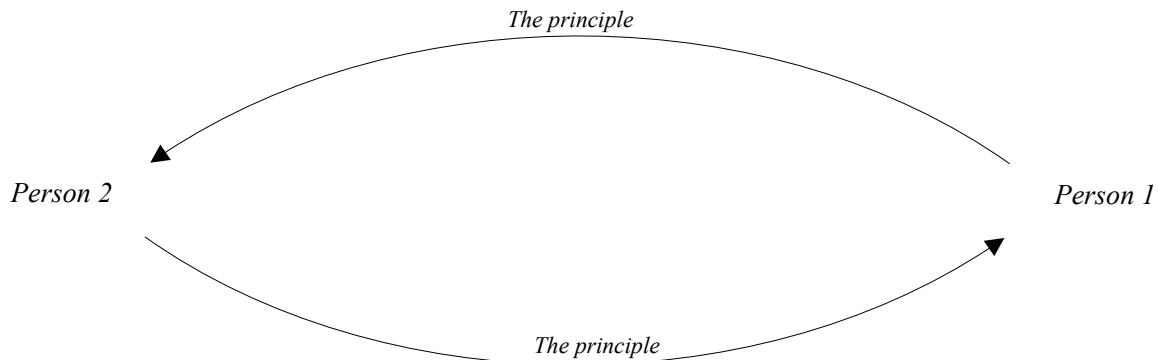
- f. If the functional system can be viewed in terms of the principle, related to the aspect of the principle, what does that tell you about the functional system? Use your understanding to answer this question. Show your observation and provide additional explanation.
- g. In terms of distance and our interaction with each other; the way to look at it, since in the downhill process we interact with each other with our philosophies and distance is a factor, in this case we have:



It does not matter the way we represent the model above; one interaction with philosophy is sufficient. During the uphill process, we start learning and applying the principle and interacting with each other with it. In this case, we have:



What is important here? Since as we are making progress learning the principle, distance is not and will no longer be a factor. In this case, the model above can be changed to this one:



What is important here? Once we learn and understand the principle, we no longer view or think about distance when we interact with each other. Since we no longer think about the distance, the distance itself is no longer visible to us. In this case, we will feel closer to each other. As shown by the figure above, since *Distance* is no

longer visible and we think it is not present, there is no need for us to have it. In this case, we simply remove it from the model, since it is no longer there, and it is no longer a factor.

680. Show your understanding of interpretation of theory related to expandability of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of expandability of theory related to interpretation of theory.
681. **Understanding Theory of Education:** We can also say **Understanding Theory of Education and the Power Theorem**, which is also an extension of Understanding Theory of Education.

We know that theory of education is a higher level-theory, so does the power theorem. In terms of theory, theory of education, and the power theorem, we know that theory is included in theory of education. What is important again is that theory is less than theory of education, while theory of education is less than the power theorem. Overall, we can say that the power theorem is greater than theory of education, while theory of education is greater than theory. Now in order to understand theory, theory of education, and the power theorem; we must start with theory. In other words, in order to understand theory of education, we need to understand theory first. Now in order to understand the power theorem, we need to understand theory of education first. By understanding that, we should see that it is not possible to understand theory of education without understanding theory first and it is not possible to understand the power theorem without understanding theory of education first. Since theory of education and the power theorem are considered to be higher-level theories, they require a higher understanding of theory. For instance, theory of education may require higher-level understanding of theory, rather than a basic understanding of theory; while the power theorem is being viewed in the same manner in relation with theory of education.

682. Show your understanding of presentation of theory related to portability of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of portability of theory related to presentation of theory.
683. **Understanding Theory of Education Related to Presentation of Theory:** We can also say **Understanding Theory of Education Related to Interpretation of Theory**, which is an extension of Understanding Theory of Education.

We know that theory can be presented in all forms of communication. We also know that theories are not paper entities, neither is presentation of theory. While paper or book can be used to present theory, it is always good to know that the presentation itself is not a paper entity. By understanding that, we can see the presentation of a theory does not happen on paper or book, but paper or book can be used as explanation. It is always good to think that the presentation itself does not happen on paper or book, but paper or book is used as explanation for the presentation. Since a theory is not a paper entity and life does not exist on paper, it is always good for us not to take the presentation of a theory as a paper entity. Once we think or take the presentation of a theory as a paper entity, we will have a tendency to take the theory as a paper entity as well. Once we do that, we no longer possess any fundamental to understand the theory. It is very important to understand the presentation of a theory related to the theory itself and the relationship of that presentation with the theory.

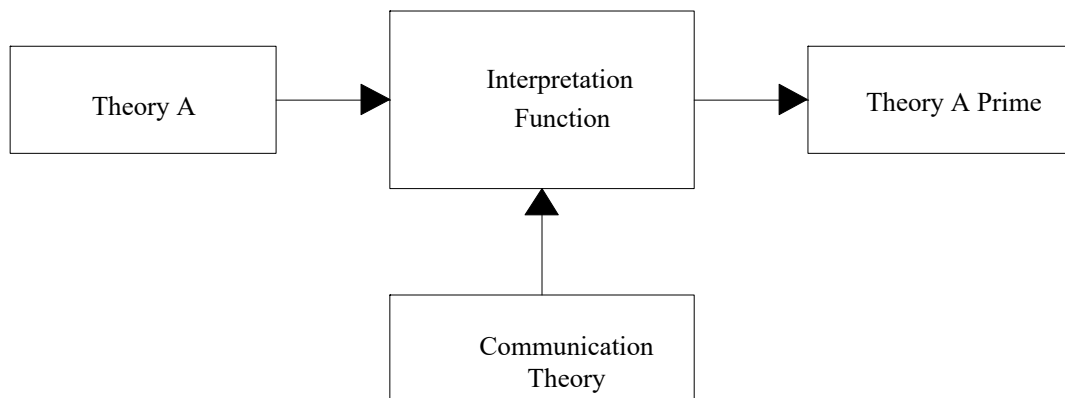
To better understand the above paragraph and the relationship of theory of education and presentation of theory, it is always good for us to take the interpretation function into consideration. In a higher-level presentation, a theory is presented by an instructor, so we can apply that theory to enable the functionality of life. Since on the instructor side there is no ambiguity in terms of interpretation, in order for us to interpret that theory properly, we have to learn theory of communication, which is included in the process of learning the theory, which we call theory of education. By understanding what we have just said, we can see that theory of education enables us to learn theory with the presence of theory of communication. We can also say that, the learning process of theory includes the learning of theory of communication as well.

Now by understanding theory of communication and the interpretation function, we can see that the interpretation function itself is not a paper entity. What do we mean by that? Since the presentation of a theory is not a paper entity or cannot be viewed on paper, the interpretation of a theory is not a paper entity as well and cannot be viewed on paper. Overall, it is always good for us to think that paper and books are used to provide explanation but should not be regarded as actual presentation and interpretation of theory. Once we regard or take presentation and interpretation of theory as paper entities, we will have a tendency to misunderstand and take that theory for granted. And once we take a theory for granted, we no longer process any fundamental to understand that theory. Once we take a theory for granted, we no longer think normal about that theory and it is all over again. Once we take the presentation of a theory as a paper entity, we have a tendency to think negatively about that theory and no longer have respect for that theory.

It is always important for us not to think on paper about the presentation and the interpretation of a theory.

- a. Just take your time to think about the overall explanation.
- b. To better understand the overall explanation related to presentation of theory in terms of paper and book, let's take it like this. Assume a given presentation at *Time 2*. A little bit after *Time 2*—we can call it *Time 2 Plus*—paper or book was used to provide information about that presentation. What is important here is that the presentation did not happen on paper, but later paper or book was used to provide information about the presentation. What is important here again? Since a presentation is not a paper entity and does not happen on paper, it is normal for paper or book to be used later to provide information about that presentation. Now even if paper or book was used to provide information about that presentation, information about that presentation depends on that presentation itself and cannot be adjusted and augmented. To better understand what we have just said, let's take it like this. Assume that the presentation happened at *Time 2*, a little bit later for instance *Time 2 Plus*; any time can be used here like *Time 2 + 1* etc. Now assume a little bit later, paper or book was used to provide information about that presentation. Now assume that the size of that information was fixed. Here, we use size of information which is much better. But to better understand what we have just said, we can take it or think it as number of pages in a book or simply size of text, etc. What is important here? Assume that we set a time for instance *Time 2 + 1*, where the size of the information about that presentation was about 200 pages or fixed amount of text. At *Time 2 + 2* or at *Time 2 + 3*, that size should remain the same and should not be reduced or augmented. The way to look at it, information about an entity depends on that entity, not on us. The same as information about a presentation depends on that presentation, not on us and cannot be adjusted or augmented related to time. While we use size of text or pages or number of pages here, it is always good to take it as size of information. In terms of size of information, assume that at *Time 2 + 3* or so we have 400 pages; there must be a problem here. Here 400 pages means an increase in information about the presentation. What is important here is that the information about a given presentation cannot be adjusted or augmented. By understanding what we have just said, you can verify that by providing a practical example. In other words, show that a given presentation is not a paper entity and the information about a presentation cannot be adjusted or augmented. You must provide a practical example and show your observation. Within your workout, you might need to show that as well. While paper or book can be used to provide information about a presentation, a given presentation is not considered a paper entity.

- c. We know that the information about an entity depends on that entity. Disregarding the word we use to identify an entity, the aspect of that entity does not change. Assume that text, paper, or book is used to provide information about a given presentation. Within that information, a word was pointed to an entity and was used to provide information about an entity. Now assume that a little bit after, that word is removed or replaced by another word. Now the substituted word may not point to the right entity. That will cause problems as well. The way to look at it, removing a word is like removing an entity from that presentation. In both cases, that caused ambiguity and misunderstanding, which can affect the overall explanation. All you need to do here is to verify both cases by providing a practical example. If you want to, you can use the word point to entity model in your workout.
- d. By understanding the interpretation function, we know that the interpretation function was given to us in a form where the presented theory is related to the theory of communication. Below we show the interpretation function again.



We also know that there is a relationship between the presented theory and the fundamental of the interpreted theory. Assume that a given presentation is at *Time 2*. During that presentation, *Theory A* is interpreted by the instructor to present *Theory A Prime*. A little bit after *Time 2*, we may say 100 years later or less, but let say *Time 2 Plus*. Here time does not matter. Now at *Time 2 Plus*, paper or book is used to provide information about that presentation. In this case, paper or book is used to provide information about *Theory A Prime*. All you need to do here, by understanding information theory is to verify that information about *Theory A Prime* cannot be adjusted or augmented. The way to look at it, you can assume size of information, paper, book, text, etc. Here you will need to show that information about *A Prime* cannot be adjusted. Then you will need to show that those adjustments or any other adjustment made cannot be used as a basis of interpretation. In other words, in terms of interpretation, those adjustments are baseless; they serve no purpose at all. The way to look at it, by misunderstanding theory of

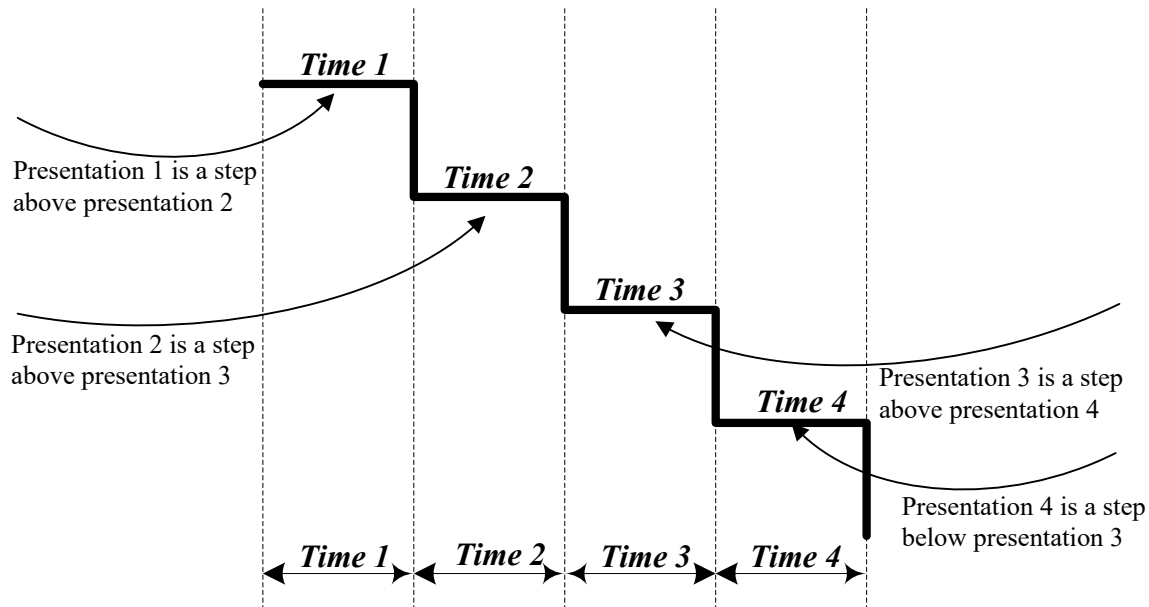
communication and the interpretation function, adjustments can be made or could have been made. For instance, adjusting size of information, increase page on book, change words, remove words etc. as the basis of interpretation. Here with your understanding, you will show that those items are baseless when it comes to interpretation and they serve no purpose at all.

- e. By understanding your workout above, if you want to, you can show the interpretation of theory is not based on reading. If you want to, or if you have not already done so, you can show that a theory cannot be interpreted or well interpreted by reading only.
- f. By understanding expandability of theory, we know that a theory is an expandable entity. We can expand a theory by applying it, but we cannot expand a book. For instance, the book provides information about *Theory A Prime*, but it is fixed; we cannot expand it. It is not possible; when we try to do that, we show we don't know what a theory is, we don't know what we are doing, and we show no importance and respect for the principle. Verify that by providing a practical example. In other words, show that a book cannot be expanded, but a theory can be expanded.
- g. A theory cannot be interpreted or well interpreted by reading only. While papers and books are used to provide explanation about a given presentation, it is always good to understand that a given presentation is not a paper entity. Once we take a given presentation as paper entity, we will have a tendency to take the theory for granted and think about the theory on paper. In order to understand a given theory, that theory needs to be applied. We need to apply that theory in order to understand it. While paper can be used to provide explanation about a theory, we cannot rely on paper to interpret and apply that theory. Once we do that, we simply disregard the reason of a given theory. Since papers and books are used for explanation of a given theory and the interpretation of a theory does not happen on paper, we cannot flip pages in a book that present information about a presented theory based on interpreting that theory; it is not possible. The interpretation of a theory depends on our understanding of theory of communication, but not reading only or flipping pages of a book. Once we start flipping pages of a book that provide information about a given presentation based on understanding and interpreting that theory, we tend to think that theory itself is a paper entity. As a result of that, we may have no reservation to think differently about that theory or adjusting information about that theory in that book. Since a theory is a unique entity and within a theory itself there is no opinion added or included, once we tend to have an opinion about a theory, we simply show we don't know what a theory is. Since a theory does not exist on paper,

it is always good not to rely on paper only to learn a theory. Just take your time to think about this explanation. If you want to, you can show that by providing a practical example. In other words, verify that flipping pages of a book that provides information about a given presentation or rely on book only to learn a theory as the basis of interpretation of that theory, enables that theory to be taken for granted where people may have different feelings about that theory or try to add opinions in that theory. Another way to look at it, since the process of learning does not take time into consideration, so does the natural function think. Since flipping pages takes time into consideration, it should take little time to flip a couple of pages and come up with a conclusion. What is important here is that the presentation of a theory is not a paper entity nor is the theory. While paper is used for explanation, paper does not provide us with the ability to interpret a theory. The ability to interpret a theory depends on us and the theory of communication, but not paper or a book that is used to explain the presentation of that theory.

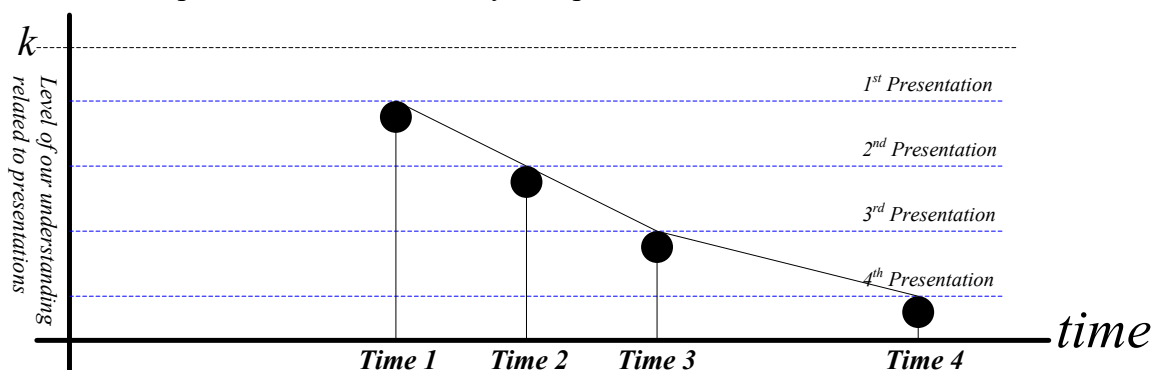
- h. As we already know, our parent has been providing us with feedback at a time they are guaranteed by the functional system. Our parent has been providing us with plenty feedback, although it takes several generations for a given feedback or presentation. We know that our level of understanding is extremely low compared to our parent logic's. In order for us to understand our parent, we have to scale down. For instance, in terms of interpretation, a theory or a theorem may be interpreted using a low-level interpretation or a low-level presentation format in order to help our understanding. In terms of presentation of theory, since a successive presentation or feedback is provided to us to enable us to correct our misinterpretation and our misunderstanding of the previous presentations, we should see that a given presentation or feedback is related to our level of understanding. In other words, at a time a theory is presented to us, it takes our level of understanding into consideration at that time. By understanding the overall explanation up to here and what we have just said, we should realize and know that within the presentation themselves, in terms of interpretation and presentation, the previous presentations are considered to be higher than the successive presentations. We can also say that, in terms of presentation and interpretation of theory, we should know that a previous presentation is considered to be higher than the last presentation. That makes a lot of sense since our parent's logic is extremely high and we have to go very low to understand our parent. During several presentations and feedback processes, it makes sense for our parent to go lower time after time in order to help us understand the feedback or the presentations. For instance, the presentation at *Time 1* is considered to be higher than the presentation at *Time 2*, where the presentation at

Time 2 is considered to be higher than the presentation at *Time 3*, the same as the presentation at *Time 3* is considered to be higher than the presentation at *Time 4*. Overall, we can see that the presentation at *Time 1* is considered to be the highest presentation. To better understand what we have said, let's show it in a step model as shown below.



The model above shows the successive presentation is always a step below the previous presentation. While on the step we show the time rather than the presentation, the presentation number can also be substituted. For example, rather than showing *Time 1* on the step to show presentation one, we can also use *Presentation 1* or *Pres 1*. Here it does not matter. What is important here? The successive presentation comes lower than the previous presentation in order to help our understanding. As we can see from the model above, the level of presentations can be viewed as steps, where the presentation at *Time 2*, can be viewed as a step down of the presentation at *Time 1*. The same as the presentation at *Time 3* is a step down of the presentation at *Time 2*, where the presentation at *Time 4* is viewed as a step down of the presentation at *Time 3*. As we can see, the presentation at *Time 1* is on top and has a higher step. What is important here? Since we have a logic problem and we have misunderstood previous presentations, to facilitate our understanding, the presentations have stepped down related to time. In this case, it is possible for us to show the level of our understanding based on presentation related to time in a chart. By doing so, we should see something like this. While the graph above shows the presentations in a step down approach to illustrate our understanding related to the way they are presented to us, we should have already

known that all the presentations from *Time 1* to *Time 4* are considered to be higher level presentations without any exception and difference.



The way to look at it, as we come down, we are farther away from our parent, therefore it makes sense for the presentation to be lower. To better understand the overall explanation, if you want to and it is possible for you and it is also applied to you, you can verify the explanation by providing a practical example. In other words, in an application, show that the successive presentation goes lower to help your understanding and you have been able to apply it to enable success of your application. This table can be used as a guideline for your workout.

Time	Presentation	Presented Theory	Your Interpretation
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	<i>A Prime</i>	
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	<i>A Prime</i>	
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	<i>A Prime</i>	
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	<i>A Prime</i>	

The table below is a continuation of the table above

Time	Do You Understand Yes/No	Resulted Function	Application Success
<i>Time 1</i>			
<i>Time 2</i>			
<i>Time 3</i>			
<i>Time 4</i>			

The *Do You Understand Yes/No* column enables you to provide some explanation about your understanding of the presented theory. If you don't understand, you go to the next time, like *Time 2*, then you have to explain for each time the presentation and your interpretation. In this case, you can have another table like this. Here the

usage of *Time 1* means the first time a theory is presented to you where you can use it in your application. In other words, you use the principle that is presented to you or was presented to you to do what you do.

Time	Presented Theory	Presented Theory Explanation	Your Interpretation Explanation
<i>Time 1</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		
<i>Time 2</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		
<i>Time 3</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		
<i>Time 4</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		

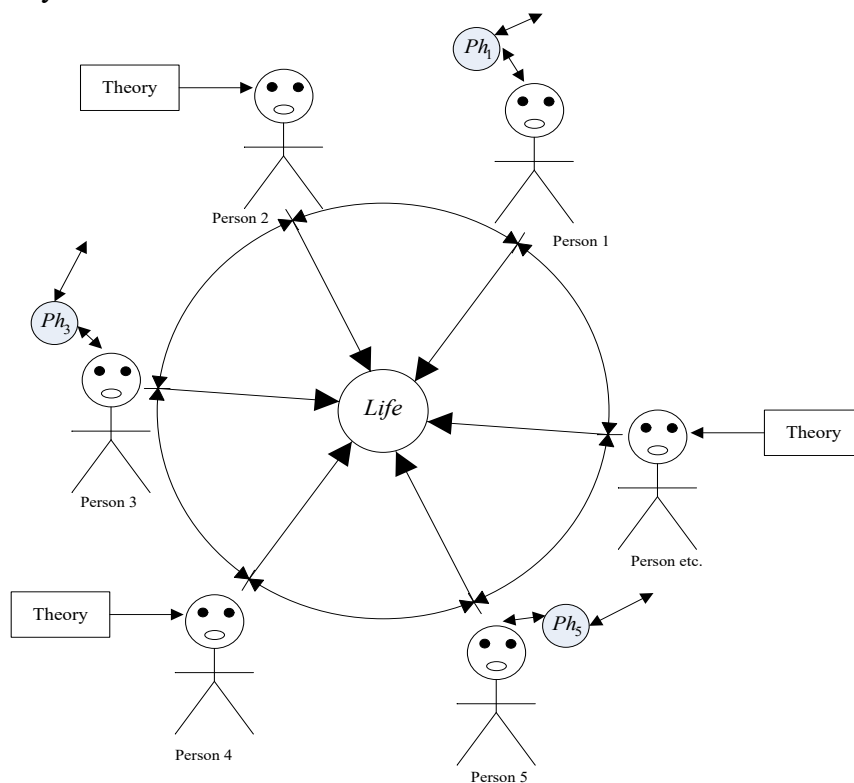
While we use *A Prime* to denote higher level presentation in terms of presented theory, since in your application you are not dealing with higher level presentation, you can simply remove *A Prime* from the column and replace it with the theory presented to you which is related to your application. Again, it depends on how you look at it and if it is applied to you. In this part of the exercise, the term *if it applies to you* means it depends on your application. If some parts of the table do not apply to you, then you don't need to do those parts. You only need to do the parts that apply to you and you feel they apply to you. If some parts don't apply to you, simply skip them.

- i. Assume some given presentations at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, and *Time 3*. Now at *Time 4*, the principle is presented to us in a form where theory of communication is separate, so we can learn it and we have learned it to understand the principle. It is better to say that we are in the process of learning the principle by learning theory of communication. Now at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, and *Time 3* papers or books have been used to provide information about those presentations. In this case, it is better to say that at *Time 4*, there exist books that contain information about those presentations; we mean presentations at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, and *Time 3*. Besides that, we have also known that *A Prime* at *Time 2* is an expansion of *A Prime* from *Time 1*, where *A Prime* at *Time 4* is given in the form of:

A Prime at Time 1	A Prime at Time 2	A Prime at Time 3	A Prime at Time 4	• • • • •	Theory A Prime at <i>Time 4</i>
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Now by understanding theory and fundamental of theory, we know that there is a relationship between *A Prime* and the fundamental of *Theory A*. Since the objective

of the presentation at *Time 4* is to help us understand the principle based on our learning of theory of communication, as we are learning the principle of communication or as we are in the process of learning the principle of communication, some of us might think we feel comfortable enough to go inside those documentations. We mean documentation that provide information about presentation at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, and *Time 3*, assuming that there is a need to do so. The way to look at it, our understanding of theory of communication is still not enough for us to allow us to do so. While we are learning the theory of communication, it will take us several generations to enable us to do that. It is not possible for us at this time to refer to those documentations. It will take us several generations. In terms of understanding and interpretation, we are still not ready yet to go inside those documents and we will not be ready for several generations. Just keep learning. Our understanding is not adequate enough and will not be for several generations. It is always better to leave them for people from multiple generations from now, assuming that we are making progress learning the principle. If you want to, you can verify that by using the form below. In other words, use the form below with your understanding to show that we are not ready to go inside those documents yet.



In this case, you can show the reduction of delta philosophy; here you will need to extend your understanding beyond the way you have worked out the previous

exercises in terms of delta philosophy and lambda. Again, you don't have to do this, but if you want to, you can take a look at it or choose to do it. As for every exercise from this book, you don't need to know about previous presentations at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, and *Time 3* in order to work them out. For this one as well, you don't need to know about any previous presentation to work it out if you choose to.

- j. Since the natural function *think* does not take time into consideration, when we flip pages, time becomes an issue. You can verify that by providing a practical example and show your observation. The way to look at it, the process of learning a theory is a natural process and does not take time into consideration. In order to understand a given theory by reading a book that provides information about a given presentation, we must be very careful and use it wisely. We should not take time as an issue with the book. We should apply the theory while using the book. We should not take the book as a paper entity; we should not think about the given theory on paper or the information in the book on paper. We should also learn theory of communication as well, since without it, there is no way we can interpret a given theory properly.
- k. Life is a complex system; its functional principle must be complex. We have said that life is a complex system, and a complex system requires a complex theory. By working out various exercises from this book up to here, you have indeed verified that life is a complex system and its functional principle must be complex. In other words, from your understanding up to this point, you have verified the complexity of the functional principle of life. Now since life does not exist on paper, its functional principle does not exist on paper as well. Once we think the functional principle of life exists on paper, we tend to take life for granted. A given presentation which presents the functional principle of life can use paper and book to provide us information about that presentation, nevertheless that presentation is not a paper entity. Now with the help of theory of communication, the presented theory can be presented in a form to facilitate our understanding easily. In terms of a book and paper, with the help of theory of communication as well, the information about the presentation can be presented in a form of paper or a book, where we can read it, apply it, and understand it easily. What is important here? Even though the theory is presented to us in a form we can understand easily, that does not mean it has to be taken for granted. As well as, even if the information about the presentation is presented to us in a book or paper in a form we can understand it easily, that does not mean we have to take it for granted. That does not mean it is not complex as well. To better understand the overall explanation, all you need to do is to verify that the functional principle of life is too complex to be taken for granted or be taken as a paper entity. In your workout, you can take flipping pages of books that present

information about the principle as well, where the complexity may require extensive thinking and flipping pages requires less thinking or no thinking at all. In this case, flipping pages simply disregards the complexity of the principle as well as life. In your workout, you can use the overall knowledge you have acquired in the book or understanding of the principle up to this point here.

1. As the functional system is complex, its theory must be complex. Since the physical system is complex, our utilization theory must be complex. By flipping pages and takes the theory in terms of paper, we show that the functional system and the principle can be taken for granted. Here, determine what will happen if that was the case. In other words, assume that it will take us little time or no time to flip a couple of pages of a book that provides information about a given presentation to understand our utilization theory. In this case, we flip a couple of pages and drink it like water with no time. If that was possible, what would happen?

684. **Understanding Theory of Education Related to Presentation of Theory:** We could have also said that **Understanding Theory of Education**, which is an extension of **Understanding Theory of Education**.

Presentation of theory takes theory of education to a higher level. Since presentation of theory is a part of theory of education, and theory of education requires a higher level of understanding of theory, it is important to know that understanding of presentation of theory requires understanding of theory of education. While we say it like that, it is always better to say it like this. Understanding theory of education requires understanding presentation of theory. It is not possible to understand theory of education without understanding presentation of theory.

685. **Understanding Importance of Communication Related to a Given Presentation:** We can also say **Understanding Theory of Education**, which is an extension of **Understanding Theory of Education**.

As a communication enabled system, it is very important for us not to take our communication for granted. As a communication enabled system, it is very important for us to understand our communication interface and not to take it for granted. As a communication enabled system, it is very important for us to understand how communication is important for both of us and our parent. If we look at the overall interaction between us and our parent, we can see that our parent provides importance to communication and our communication interface, and we should do the same as well.

For instance, if we look at the feedback process and the presentation of theory, from our parent to the instructor and us, we should see that all of them depend on communication and theory of communication. What is important here is that our parent provides importance to communication and uses communication to provide us with feedback whether by an instructor or not. Compared to us, we cannot do better than that. If our parent respects our communication interface, we should respect it as well. We should realize that communication interface is the only way we can interface or interact to do what we do, and we should give importance to it. Even our parent relies on that interface to help us. It is very important not to take communication and the communication interface for granted. When we look at all the presentations, it is always communication that plays. It is very important to understand the importance and the impact of communication in a given presentation or feedback. Just take your time to think about the exercise.

686. By understanding the exercise above, it looks like we have something that is very important to us, but we don't know how to use it and don't give it any importance.
687. We know that the similarity between the fundamental of two theories enable the similarity between the two theories themselves. Here, verify your understanding of that statement related to the given reference. In other words, if there is a similarity between the fundamental of two theories, there is also similarity between the theories themselves. All you need to do is verify your understanding of the given reference related to the statement.
688. **Understanding Distance Related to Presentation of Theory:** It is better to say **Understanding Theory of Education Related to Presentation of Theory**, which is also an extension of **Understanding Theory of Education**.

While distance had been used to help manage the stability of the functional system, it is always good for us as well to look at the importance of distance related to presentation of theory. As we already know, in order for us to interact with each other, we need the principle to enable us to do so. In the event that we don't interact with the principle, we simply develop problems. Now as we start getting closer to each other and forget about the principle, we simply develop problems and more problems. What is important here? If we look at the previous presentations, they take distance into consideration when it comes to presenting the principle. In other words, as we start living closer to each other, we need to learn the principle in order for us to interact with each other. For that reason,

our parent provides feedback to us at a time or at a location, where the principle can be used as a substitution for distance. In other words, as we get closer to each other at a place where we forget about the principle to interact with each other, our parent provides us feedback at that place to help us remember the principle. It is very important to understand that. Another way to look at it, we get feedback at a place and at a time where and when we need it.

689. **Understanding Presentation of Theory Related to Independency of Theory:** As a characteristic of theory, independency still applies in presentation of theory. As an independent entity, we know that a theory cannot be applied by someone for someone else. During a given presentation, the instructor applies the theory, where that application depends on the instructor. That makes sense since a theory is an independent entity; the instructor can only apply the theory personally. Now after the presentation, we learn and apply the theory without looking at the instructor's applications. In other words, we learn and apply the theory without looking at how the instructor applies the theory during the presentation. That makes sense, since the theory is an independent entity. Once we look at the instructor's applications on the basis of learning and applying the theory, we show no understanding of the theory. We also show that we don't know what we are doing. It is always good not to look at the instructor's applications after the presentation as a basis of our applications. Once we do that, we show no understanding of the theory. The instructor cannot learn the theory for us. We have to learn the theory by ourselves individually. The instructor cannot apply the theory for us; we have to apply it individually. The instructor's applications depend on the instructor understanding and our applications depend on our understanding. It is very important to understand that. To better understand this exercise, if you want to, you can verify what we have just said by providing a practical example. In other words, show that it is not possible for us to follow the way the instructor applies the theory or the instructor's application after the presentation of the theory and once we do that, we simply don't know what we are doing. It always results to application error. You can use the table below as a guideline.

Time	Presentation	Instructor Application Time	Instructor Interpretation
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	<i>Time 1</i>	<i>Theory A results to A Prime related to Theory of Communication</i>
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	<i>Time 2</i>	<i>Theory A results to A Prime related to Theory of</i>

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			<i>Communication</i>
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	<i>Time 3</i>	<i>Theory A results to A Prime related to Theory of Communication</i>
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	<i>Time 4</i>	<i>Theory A results to A Prime related to Theory of Communication</i>

The table below is a continuation of the table above.

Time	Presentation	You Application Time	Your Application Name
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	<i>Time 1 + 35</i>	
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	<i>Time 2 + 20</i>	
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	<i>Time 3 + 15</i>	
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	<i>Time 4 + 1</i>	

The table below is a continuation of the table above.

Time	Presentation	Your Interpretation	Your Interpretation Description
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st		
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd		
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd		
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th		

From the table above, your application times are randomly chosen; they don't mean anything. All that is important is that they are considered to be time after the given presentations. Any time can be used as substitution. You can take it as your application happens at different times after the presentation and you apply the theory on the basis of your understanding and not follow the instructor. You can think the times here as *Time 1 Plus*, *Time 2 Plus*, *Time 3 Plus*, and *Time 4 Plus*. The tables below are a continuation of the table above. In the table below, your observation is your own observation about your calculation. You should also provide some explanations.

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Time	Presentation	Instructor Interpretation	Instructor Function
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	<i>Theory A results to A Prime related to Theory of Communication</i>	<i>Function 1</i>

Time	Presentation	Instructor Interpretation	Instructor Function
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	<i>Theory A results to A Prime related to Theory of Communication</i>	<i>Function 1</i>

Time	Presentation	Instructor Interpretation	Instructor Function
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	<i>Theory A results to A Prime related to Theory of Communication</i>	<i>Function 1</i>

Time	Presentation	Instructor Interpretation	Instructor Function
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	<i>Theory A results to A Prime related to Theory of Communication</i>	<i>Function 1</i>

Time	Your Interpretation	Your Function	Your Observation
<i>Time 1 + 35</i>			

Time	Your Interpretation	Your Function	Your Observation
<i>Time 2 + 20</i>			

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Time	Your Interpretation	Your Function	Your Observation
<i>Time 3 + 15</i>			

Time	Your Interpretation	Your Function	Your Observation
<i>Time 4 + 1</i>			

The table below is a continuation of the table above. In the understanding of your interpretation column, you will show your understanding of your interpretation.

Application Time	Your Interpretation	Understanding of Your Interpretation	Application Success
<i>Time 1 + 35</i>			
<i>Time 2 + 20</i>			
<i>Time 3 + 15</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 1</i>			

690. **Understanding Fundamental of Theory Related to Presentation of Theory:** It is better to say **Understanding Theory Related to Application of Theory** or **Understanding Theory of Education**, which is an extension of **Understanding Theory of Education**.

As we already know, the presentation of a theory is not a paper entity, but papers and books are used for explanation of the presentation. In terms of explanation of a presentation and in terms of paper and book, assume that books are used to provide explanation of a given presentation. Now after the presentation, we use books to get information about that presentation. What is important here? If we assume that or think of the presentation in terms of paper, we have a tendency to think of the books as the actual presentation. It does not matter the way we look at it; we can think in terms of using books to learn about the presentation. What is important here is that the overall process of learning a theory depends on us and the theory of communication. It is always good to say that the learning process depends on theory of communication and theory of education.

We know that there is a relationship between life and the theory of education. Theory of education enables us to learn theory. Now during the downhill process, theory of education does not exist. We can think it in terms of negative. In terms of books, since

theory of education does not exist or it is negative in the downhill process, our process of learning theory is abnormal as well. During that process, we don't have any fundamental of learning a given theory. For that reason, we tend to rely more on books and papers. We can think that as normal, since we don't have the basis yet.

By understanding the above paragraph, compared to the uphill process, during that process we rely on theory of education to learn the principle. With the help of theory of communication and the interpretation function, we have no problem learning the principle. In the uphill process, theory of education exists and it is positive. During that process related to time, we gain from learning the principle. As we continue learning and applying the principle, we will rely less and less on books to help us understand the theory. That is a normal process.

Both processes described above are normal to us. A theory cannot be learned or learned properly without application. During the downhill process, we try to learn the theory from books only without application. That is normal since we depend on books for the theory. During the uphill process, it is the opposite since we are learning and applying the theory. We keep learning it and applying it more, so it is normal for us not to depend on books for the theory. As we keep learning the theory, we have a good fundamental of it; therefore, we no longer depend on books. It is very important to understand that. Just take your time to think about the exercise.

691. Show your understanding of presentation of theory related to independency of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of independency of theory related to presentation of theory.
692. **Understanding Theory of Education:** We can also say **Understanding the Physical System Related to Theory of Education**, which is also an extension of **Understanding Theory of Education**.

We know that the physical system is a theory dependable system. As a theory dependable system, the physical system depends on theory for its functionality. As a theory dependable system, the physical system depends on theory to derive and execute functions of life. By understanding theory of education, we know that theory of education enables us to learn theory. We also know that theory of education is a higher-level theory and in order to understand theory of education, a very good understanding of theory is required. In addition to that, we should also know as well, in order to

understand the theory of education, the physical system needs to be understood as well. It is not possible to understand theory of education without having a good understanding of the physical system.

693. **Understanding the Power Theorem Related to Theory of Communication:** We can also say **Understanding Theory of Education or Understanding the Power Theorem Related to the Theory of Education**, which is also an extension of **Understanding Theory of Education**.

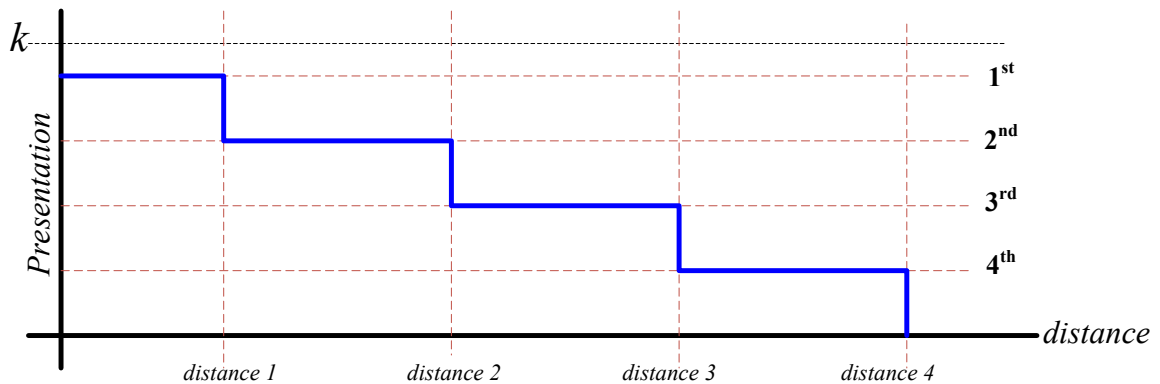
We know that the power theorem is a higher-level theory and there exists a relationship between the power theorem and the theory of education. Previously, we learned that communication is very important to us and we should have a lot of respect for both communication and our communication interface. We also learned that even our parent has respect for our communication interface and uses it to help us. By understanding what we have just said here, we can see that the power theorem exists within or with the existence of communication. In other words, without communication, the power theorem does not exist. Without the existence of communication or theory of communication, the power theorem does not exist.

694. **Understanding the Power Theorem Related to Theory of Education:** We can also say **Understanding Theory of Education**, which is an extension of **Understanding Theory of Education**.

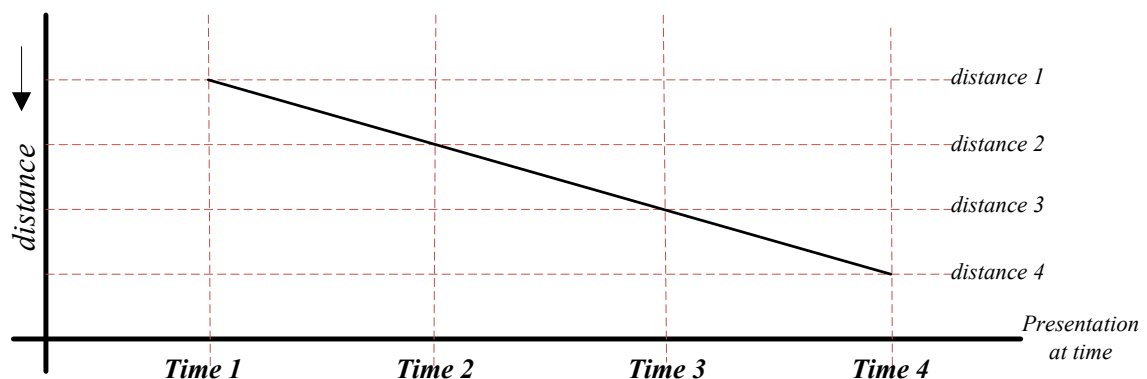
We know that the power theorem is a higher level theory and it is much higher than theory of education. We also know that in order for us to understand the power theorem, we need to take our understanding of theory of education much higher. In other words, in order for us to understand the power theorem, we need to have a higher understanding of theory of education. We know that there is a relationship between theory of education and the power theorem. As we make progress learning the principle, as well as the power theorem and the theory of education, we may wonder or ask ourselves this question, which will be internal or personal, whether or not the power theorem can exist without theory of education. The way to look at it, disregarding how far our understanding takes us, the relationship between two fundamentals of theory cannot change and will not change. By understanding that, we know that if there is a similarity between the fundamental of two theories, there is also a similarity within the theories themselves; the power theorem and the theory of education are not exception.

695. By understanding exercise number 457, we know that the visibility of an existing function enables the visibility of all other existing functions. However the visibility of all existing functions is not equivalent to the visibility of a single existing function. Verify that by providing a practical example. In other words, show that the overall existing functions that make up all the existing functions or the system are not equivalent to a single function. You must provide a practical example and show your observation.
696. Within the principle itself, our working area is defined. Since the principle must be learned in order for it to be identified and we must learn the principle in order for us to identify it, it is not possible for us to identify our working area without learning the principle. It is not possible for us to identify each other's working area without learning and applying the principle. Verify your understanding of this statement by using events in history. In other words, by using historical events, show that it is not possible for us to identify our working area without identifying the principle or learning and applying the principle.
697. Within a given principle, there exist the communication and the principle itself. Within a given communication, there exist the communication and the principle itself. We know that the principle is given to us in the communication domain in the form of communication. Now show your understanding of the principle related to the given reference or simply. Show your understanding of communication related to the given reference. If you want to, you can provide a practical example.
698. We know that a theory is unique to itself and it cannot be duplicated. Show your understanding of that statement related to the given reference. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the given reference related to the statement.
699. We have not learned the principle; therefore, distance is a factor. In the past, distance had been used to help manage the stability of the functional system. As we get closer to each other, we need to learn the principle and apply it to interact with each other. To better understand what we have just said, let's take it like this. Let's assume that before *Time 1*, we used to live or work in our respective areas; before *Time 1* we used to be present in our respective working areas. As we get closer to each other, we need the principle to interact with each other. Since when we interact with each other without the principle we develop problems, now at *Time 1* we get feedback from our parent to help us apply the principle in order to get closer to each other. Then at *Time 2* we get much closer to each other. We also receive feedback from our parent to alert us to learn and apply the

principle in order for us to interact with each other without developing problems. The same process also happens at *Time 3* and at *Time 4*. Now to better understand the overall feedback process related to distance, let's show it graphically.



The model above shows the relationship of the given presentations related to distance. The way to look at it, as we get closer to each other, we receive feedback from our parent to alert us to learn and apply the principle. In terms of distance, from the graph above, *distance 1* is longer than *distance 2*, *distance 2* is more than *distance 3*, and *distance 3* is more than *distance 4* or simply *distance 4* is less than *distance 3*, *distance 3* is less than *distance 2*, and *distance 2* is less than *distance 1*. While we say the distances are more or less, you can think it in terms of much more and much less. By understanding the physical system and the functional system, and also the distance itself, it is better to think them in terms of much, much more and much, much less. All you need to do here is verify your understanding of *distance* related to the presentation at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3* and *Time 4* by providing a practical example. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the presentation at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3* and *Time 4* related to *distance*. While we use the graph above to show the presentations related to distance, we could have used the one below instead. The way to look at it, as *distance* comes down; we get closer to each other and we receive feedback from our parent.



700. From exercise number 358, we know that the existing functions can be viewed as two groups, where one group is affected by our distance and the other group is not affected by our distance. In this case, we use the circular representation of life or the rectangular form to show them, where we can label the existing functions that are affected by our distance and the ones that are not affected by our distance. We already know that the functional system can be viewed or expressed in terms of distance as well. We also know that as we get closer to each other, we develop more problems without using the principle to interact with each other. By understanding exercise number 675, what would happen to the functional system if all functions that make up the overall system was located at our distance? In this case, you can think as if the instruments that execute those functions were located at our distance. Work this out by providing a practical example and show your observation.
701. We have not yet understood the principle, therefore distance is a factor. We have not yet understood the principle of communication, therefore distance is a factor. Show your understanding of theory of communication related to that statement. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of that statement related to theory of communication.
702. We have not yet understood the principle; therefore, distance is a factor. In the past, distance had been used to help manage the functional system. In terms of history, we should never take the distance entity for granted. In terms of history, we should not forget about the distance entity. Historically, the distance entity is taken into consideration. Once we disregard the distance entity in our history, we tend to take our history for granted. Just take your time to think about this exercise.
703. We have not yet understood the principle, therefore distance is a factor; in the past, distance had been used to help manage the stability of the functional system. We have not understood the principle yet, therefore our application is faulty. Verify your understanding of the relationship between the two statements by providing a practical example. You can think it in terms of added function and distance for the first statement, and communication function and communication theory for the second statement.
704. If you have not done so yet, show your understanding of each presentation related to distance between each other. In other words, if you have not done so yet, verify your understanding of distance between each other related to each presentation. You can also think it as verifying your understanding of presentation of theory related to distance between each other.

705. **Understanding Application of Theory:** We can also say **Understanding Theory of Education**, which is an extension of **Understanding Theory of Education**.

As a theory dependable system, we apply theory in order for us to do what we do. In the event that we don't know about a theory, we have to learn it through the process of education. In terms of our utilization theory, in order for us to understand it, we have to work with it by using it in our applications. It is not possible for us to understand our utilization theory and understand it properly without using it in what we do. While we can use a book that presents information about our utilization theory, we still need to apply the principles in what we do in order for us to understand it and understand it properly.

706. Show your understanding of the functional system stability related to distance. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of distance related to the functional system stability.
707. Refer to exercise number 673 if needed, but not necessary. Let's assume that we use *Theory T* to derive instrument *I*, where *Theory T* is presented to us in the form below.

Theorem 1	Theorem 2	Theorem 3	Theorem 4	Theorem 5	Theorem 6	Theorem 7	Theorem 8	• • •	<i>Theory T</i>
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Now assume that over a period of time—we mean 3 times period—*Theory T* is used to derive some instruments. In this case, it is better to say over a period of time, *Theory T* is used to derive several versions of an instrument. In terms of version of the instrument, the table below provides us some more information.

Instrument	<i>Instrument 1</i>	<i>Instrument 2</i>	<i>Instrument 3</i>
Explanation	1 st time, 1 st version	2 nd time, 2 nd version	3 rd time, 3 rd version

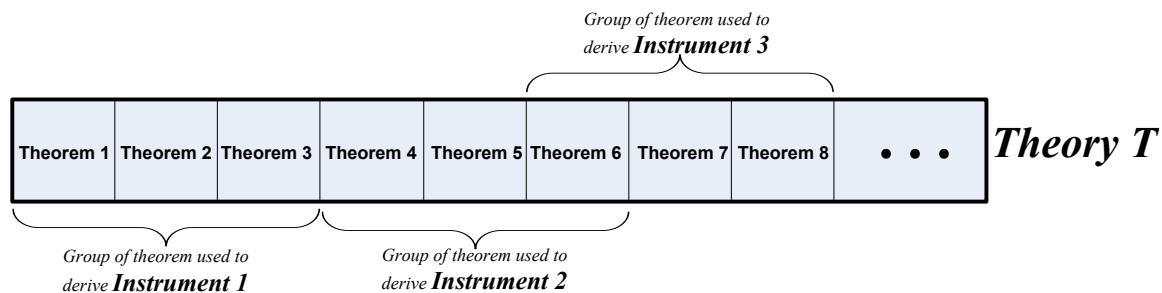
While we use *Instrument 1*, *Instrument 2*, and *Instrument 3* from the table above, we could have used I_1 , I_2 , and I_3 which are simply the abbreviations of the instrument. From the table above, the second version of the instrument, which is *Instrument 2* has more functionality than the first version of the instrument, which is *Instrument 1*, while the third version of the instrument, *Instrument 3*, has more functionality than the second

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version of the instrument. Keep in mind that those instruments are derived at different times. Now, to better understand the overall process in terms of application of theory, let's provide some theorems that are used to derive those instruments.

Instrument Version	Theorems Used for Derivation
<i>Instrument 1</i>	<i>Theorem 1, Theorem 2, Theorem 3</i>
<i>Instrument 2</i>	<i>Theorem 4, Theorem 5, Theorem 6</i>
<i>Instrument 3</i>	<i>Theorem 6, Theorem 7, Theorem 8</i>

The table above shows several theorems are used at different times to derive different versions of the instrument. For instance, the first version of the instrument was produced by the application of *Theorem 1*, *Theorem 2*, and *Theorem 3*. To better understand, let's show them on a model.



Now by understanding the overall explanation and by understanding theory and application of theory, you need to determine whether or not *Instrument 3* could have been derived with all the functionality indicated without having to derive *Instrument 1* and *Instrument 2*. In other words, whether is possible or not possible to bypass *Instrument 1* and *Instrument 2* to produce or derive *Instrument 3*. You must provide some explanation and if you want a practical example.

708. By understanding your workout above, assume that at *Time 1*, *Instrument 1* executes *Function 1*; at *Time 2*, *Instrument 2* executes *Function 1*; and at *Time 3*, *Instrument 3* executes *Function 1*; where *Time 1*, *Time 2*, and *Time 3* correspond to first time, second time, and third time. To better understand what we have just said, let's show it by the table below.

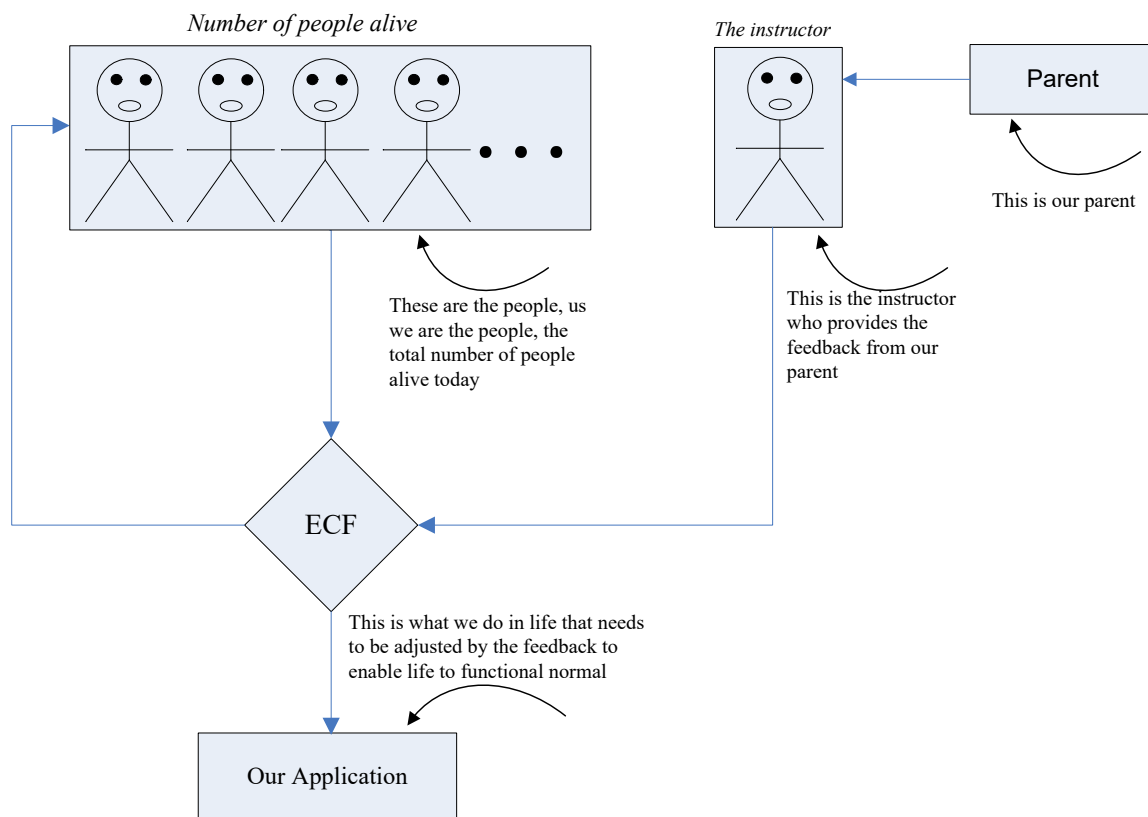
Time	<i>Time 1</i>	<i>Time 2</i>	<i>Time 3</i>
Instrument	<i>Instrument 1</i>	<i>Instrument 2</i>	<i>Instrument 3</i>
Function	<i>Function 1</i>	<i>Function 1</i>	<i>Function 1</i>

The way to look at it, while we derive the first version of the instrument related to time, the overall function of the instrument does not change. Here at *Time 2* and at *Time 3*, we could have replaced *Function 1* by *Function 2* and *Function 3*. But since the overall function of the instrument does not change, and we want to show that related to time, we simply leave the overall function related to time of execution as *Function 1*. We could have also used *Time 0* for our initial execution. Now what is important here? You have already shown whether or not it would have been possible to derive *Instrument 3* by bypassing *Instrument 1* and *Instrument 2*. Here you will show whether or not it will reduce complexity of the overall system by bypassing *Instrument 1* and *Instrument 2* to derive *Instrument 3*. You must show your observation and provide some explanation. You can also provide a practical example if you want to. Here we refer to the functional system as the meaning of the overall system.

709. By understanding your workout above, determine whether or not *Instrument 3* could have been derived at *Time 1* with the same functionality indicated. If you want to, you may provide a practical example or use the same example by expanding it.
710. Show your understanding of the functional system stability related to system and system relationship. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of system and system relationship related to the functional system stability.
711. **Understanding Group Related to a Given Presentation:** It is probably better to say **Understanding Group and a Given Presentation**. We can also say **Understanding our Application Related to Presentation of Theory**.

We have learned that in a higher-level presentation, our parent provides feedback to us through an instructor. Since we have disregarded previous feedback and gave no importance to them, for that reason, our parent has been given us repetitive feedback at a time they are guaranteed by the functional system. Now if we look at the overall feedback, we can see that they are very similar and all of them are geared toward the application of the principle by the people. What do we mean by that? We mean that all presentations and feedback that have been provided to us by our parent through an instructor, require us to apply the principle to enable the functionality of life. Hence, we can see that within the presentations themselves and the instructors—we mean the instructors who present the principle—there is no ambiguity or difference. All of them are the same or similar. All of them present the principle from our parent to enable us to apply it for the functionality of life. Within the presentation itself, our parent, the

instructor, and the principle take everybody alive into consideration. In other words, the total number of people who are living at the time of the presentation are taken into consideration during the presentation. Since the system itself is reproductive, after the presentation, everybody who is alive is also taken into consideration in terms of learning and applying the principle to enable the functionality of life. What do we mean by after the presentation? We mean any time after the presentation. It is very important to understand a given presentation itself, the people, and the application of the principle. To better understand the overall process, let's show the feedback process of a higher-level presentation again with some explanations.



As we can see from the model above, the presentation itself takes everybody into consideration. That makes sense since life depends on all of us, we all execute functions of life and life is affected by all of us. Therefore, all of us are responsible for applying the principle to enable the functionality of life. To better understand the overall process, let's take it like this: While we are having problems in life, our parent provides us with feedback through an instructor to tell us how to adjust our application to enable the functionality of life. What is important here? Our application depends on the feedback given to us by our parent through the instructor. If we apply the feedback, our application will be successful. Likewise, if we disregard the feedback, our application will not be successful.

Now by understanding the overall explanation and also the paragraph above, we can see that repetitive feedback is needed, when we disregard the first one or the previous one. For that reason, we have been receiving repetitive feedback from our parent at a time they are guaranteed by the functional system. Now in terms of repetitive feedback or presentations, it is always good for us to analyze them. We already know that the reason our parent provides us with feedback repetitively is because we have disregarded the previous one. In the event that we are doing well accordingly, there is no need for us to receive feedback from our parent. In terms of disregarding feedback and presentations, it is always good for us to analyze the process. Keep in mind that our parent has been very generous with us. First we can look at the feedback and the presentations which are always presented in a way we can understand. Second and so forth, we can look at other adjustments that are made to help us and the functional system. Now what is important here? While we have a problem of disregarding and misinterpreting given presentations, there is no difference or ambiguity or misinterpretation with the instructors themselves. With the instructors, the presentations are always straight forward. They are very similar and there is no difference between them. With us, the people, this is where the problem is. We mean how we view, look at, and interpret a given presentation. As we can see, there are always problems after a given presentation. The problems happened because we, the people, always forget or disregard the reason for a given principle or presentation. The reason for a given presentation is to provide feedback to the people so they can make adjustments to what they do in life, to enable life to function normally. On the instructors' side, there is always unity. That is not the case with the people. After a given presentation, we expect things to get better, but they are getting worse because the presentation is not viewed by the people the same way it is presented by the instructor. By understanding the interpretation function, we should know that in order for the presentation to be successful or in order for life to function normally, we should view the presentation similarly to the way the instructor views it or presents it. Once we start to misinterpret a given presentation, we simply disregard the reason for that presentation. It is very important for us to understand a given presentation and not to misinterpret it.

In terms of confusion, misinterpretation, or disregarding a given presentation, and not give it any importance by the people, it is always good for us to take a look at grouping, which simply means a group of people. We know that the physical system is theory dependable and it is also self-controllable. By being theory dependable and theories are independent entities, it is not possible for one to apply theory for another. It is not possible as well for one to interpret theory for another. Our characteristic and the characteristic of theory do not allow that. As a self-controllable system, we depend on our own to interpret theory for

ourselves individually and personally. Once we rely on others to interpret theory for us or tell us about a given presentation according to them, we simply disregard our own characteristic and the characteristic of theory as well. As we can see, within a given presentation, is that our parent, the instructor, and the presentation itself take everybody alive into consideration and consider the total number of people alive as one unit; and all of them must learn and apply the presented theory to enable the functionality of life. Once we disregard that, we simply disregard the reason for a given feedback and it is all over again.

As we can see, by understanding the paragraph above and the characteristic of the physical system related to our utilization theory, we can see that both our system and our utilization theory do not encourage grouping. Since life depends on each of us personally and each of us must apply theory to enable the functionality of life, once we start grouping, we tend to disregard our personal responsibility. For that reason, we tend to rely on others to apply the principle for us. Since the principle cannot be applied by someone for someone else, once we think like that, we simply develop problems. Since grouping is not encouraged by both our system and our utilization theory can only be interpreted personally, once we start grouping, we tend to rely on others to interpret the principle for us. Once we think like that, we simply develop problems. The principle is presented to us by the instructor to enable us to apply it individually to enable the normal functionality of life. As a theory dependable system, it is not possible for one to apply theory for another. Theories are independent entities and one cannot apply them for another. Theories can only be applied personally. Once we start grouping, we tend to rely on others to apply and interpret theory for us. Since the presented principle cannot be applied and interpreted by someone for someone else, once we think like that, we simply develop problems.

To better understand the overall explanation, let's review it like this: in a higher-level presentation, our parent provides us with feedback through an instructor. Since the presentations are repeated, additional presentations are needed to help us correct our misunderstanding and our misinterpretation of previous presentations. Since life depends on all of us, the presentation itself takes all of us into consideration, both during and after the presentation. Since we have been disregarded and misinterpreted previous presentations, we sometimes depend on groups to explain and interpret them to us. That is not good. The presentation itself does not take group into consideration, but all of us, where each of us must apply the principle personally to enable the functionality of life. On the instructor's side, there is always unity and no ambiguity within the presentations. On our side, we always misinterpret and misunderstand them, either personally or by grouping. Since our physical system is not encouraged to group, whenever we group, we always rely on others

to apply or interpret theory for us. Whenever we think like that, we simply develop problems.

- a. Just take your time to think about the above explanation.
- b. In a higher-level presentation, the presentation itself takes everybody into consideration. That makes sense. Since life depends on all of us and we all execute functions of life, life can be affected by all of us. For that reason, each of us must apply theory to enable the functionality of life. In a higher-level presentation, the presentation itself takes all of us and each of us into consideration. The presentation does not take specific groups or specific persons into consideration; the presentation takes all of us and each of us. The presentation itself is not for specific groups or specific persons. The presentation itself is a feedback to enable all of us to make adjustment in our application to enable the functionality of life. Here you need to verify that by providing a practical example. In other words, show that in a given presentation, the presentation takes all of us and each of us into consideration rather than individual persons or specific groups. You may need to provide a practical example and show your observation. In your workout, you may take life, the presentation, and everybody alive into consideration.
- c. The physical system is not encouraged to group. Once we start grouping, we tend to forget our personal responsibility. In a given presentation, since we tend to rely on group to interpret theory for us, groups may encourage us to think differently related to a given presentation. If this is applied to you, you may need to show that here by providing a practical example. You can use the table below as a guideline.

Time	Presentation	Presentation & Instructor Take into Consideration	Your Observation
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	All of us and each of us	
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	All of us and each of us	
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	All of us and each of us	
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	All of us and each of us	

The table below is a continuation of the table above

Time After Presentation	Way Groups Approach It	Way You Approach It Compared to Groups	Your Observation
<i>Time 1 + 35</i>			

<i>Time 2 + 20</i>			
<i>Time 3 + 15</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 1</i>			

Assuming that a current presentation at *Time 4*, where *Time 4* is considered to be time now, *Time 4 + 1* is simply an approximation of a future time. The times after the presentation from the table above are considered to be random. We can view them simply as time after the presentation. In this case, they can be viewed as *Time 1 Plus*, *Time 2 Plus*, *Time 3 Plus* and *Time 4 Plus*. In the way groups approach it above, if you identify, for instance 5 groups, then you can provide an example for each of them and use all of them combined for each time. In the Way You Approach It Compared to Groups column, you will show whether or not you think differently about the presentation based on the way groups approach it. If you identify 5 groups, you can do it for each of them and use all of them combined. In your observation column, for the first table, you will provide your observation about that presentation at a time the presentation was given. In the second table, you simply will provide your observation at each time for specific group you have identified related to the way you approach it compare to groups. For instance, if you identify 5 groups, you will do one for each and combine all of them at the end if you want to.

- d. Since the physical system is self-controllable and theory-dependable, we cannot rely on groups or someone else to apply theory for us. Since the physical system is self-controllable, we cannot rely on each other to apply theory for us. As a self-controllable and theory-dependable system, we need to apply theory independently and personally to execute functions of life and not to rely on others. Each of us needs to do that personally and individually. You need to verify that by providing a practical example and show your observation. In other words, show that as a self-controllable system, we cannot rely on group or someone else or each other to apply theory for us by providing a practical example and show your observation.
- e. At a time a theory is presented to us, the presentation itself, our parent, and the instructor take all of us as one entity. All of us must come together as one unit to apply the presented theory to execute functions of life. By understanding that, we can see within our parent, the presented theory, and the instructor, group is not defined, since all of us individually need to apply the theory to enable the functionality of life. That makes sense since life depends on all of us. Now after a presentation, we can see there are problems between us, either individually or in group. In this case, many groups may form after the presentation by taking it

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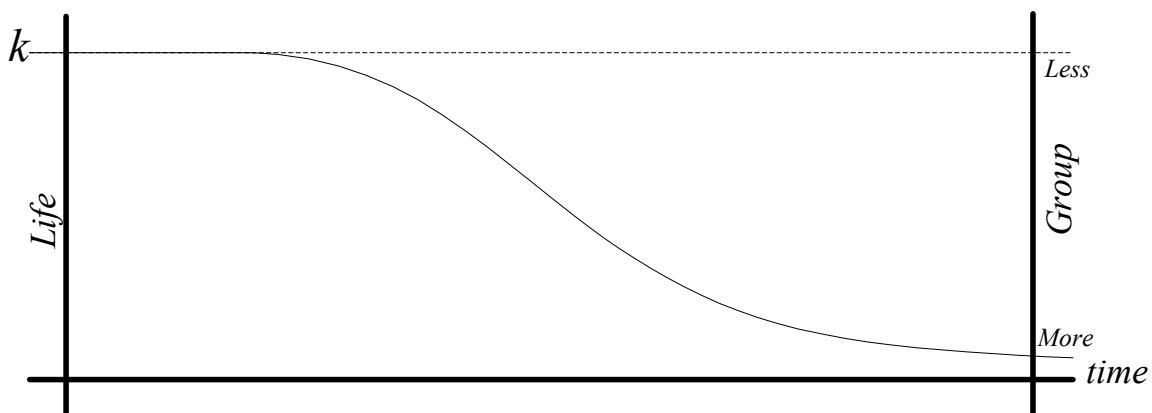
differently, which result in problems. At the same time, the functional system continues to decline faster and faster. Here you will need to show the declining of the functional system related to groups by providing a practical example and show your observation. By observation, you should see that as the number of groups goes up, the functional system comes down. In this case, we can use the table below as a guideline.

Time	Presentation	Instructor & Presentation View	Number of Group After Presentation
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	1 Unit or 1 Entity	
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	1 Unit or 1 Entity	
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	1 Unit or 1 Entity	
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	1 Unit or 1 Entity	

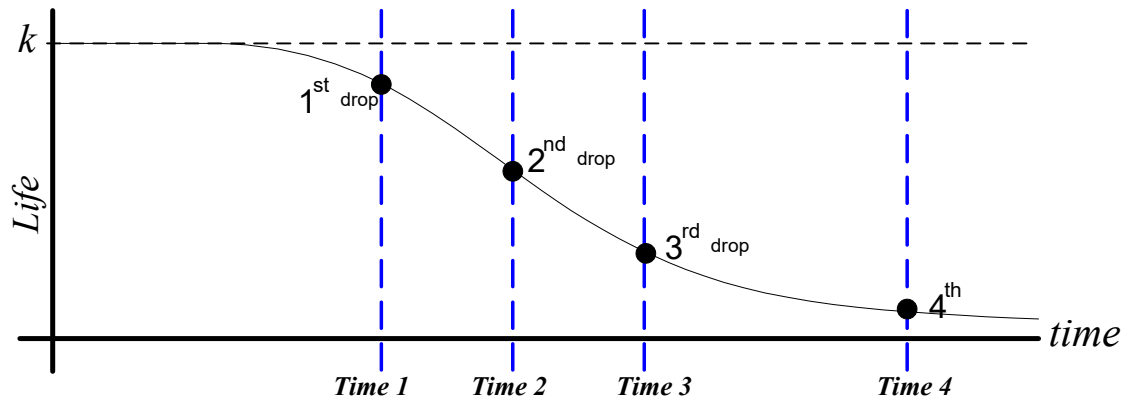
The table below is a continuation of the table above

Time	Presentation	Time After Presentation	Number of Group After Presentation	Your Observation
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	<i>Time 1 + 35</i>		
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	<i>Time 2 + 20</i>		
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	<i>Time 3 + 15</i>		
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	<i>Time 4 + 1</i>		

In terms of *Time 4 + 1* as we already said it, if you assume a final presentation at *Time 4*, then *Time 4 + 1* or *Time 4 Plus* is simply an approximation after the presentation. In this case, you assume the continuation on the same basis of the presentation at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, and *Time 3*. If you want, you can also show the graphical representation in the form:



- If you want to take it farther, you can use the physical system representation with the representation of the functional system together to show as group goes up, the functional system comes down.
- f. The physical system is theory-dependable and theory cannot be interpreted by someone for someone else. As a theory dependable and self-controllable system, it is not possible for one of us or a group to interpret a given presentation or theory for us. Once we start grouping, we tend to think or believe that another person or group can interpret a given theory for us. It is not possible. Once we think like that, we simply develop problems in life. There is no way and it is not possible for groups or someone to interpret a theory for us. It is not possible for one to interpret a given theory for another. It is not possible for a group to interpret a given theory for someone else or a group of people. That is not possible. If that was possible, problems would not exist at all. If that was possible, either life would not exist, or the physical system would not exist in this form. It is very important to understand that. To verify your understanding, you can show that by providing a practical example. In other words, show that a theory cannot be interpreted by someone for someone else or by someone for a group of people or by a group of people to another group of people or to a person. Show by providing a practical example and show your observation. You may need to take problem development into consideration when that happens. We mean problems that are developed when that happens, or people think that way.
 - g. To better understand the effect of grouping in a given presentation, it is always good to analyze the presentation itself on the instructor's side, our parent, and the given theory and look at the way the overall process is being viewed by groups of people. We know that in a higher-level presentation, the power theorem is taken into consideration and the presented theory itself is presented without error. We also know that within the instructors themselves, the presentations and the interpretations are without ambiguity and difference. Now after the presentation, there are differences among the people in terms of the presented theory. What do we mean by that? After the presentation, many groups of people take the presentation differently in terms of interpretation. Since the physical system itself is not encouraged to group, that always results in problems. For instance, since the presentation objective is to help normal functionality of life, after the presentation, the functional system gets worse rather than better. To better understand what we have just said, it is always good to show that in a graphical form related to time.



As we can see from the graph above, after each presentation, let's take *Time 2*, and *Time 3*, the functional system keeps declining and keeps declining faster rather than improving. Now in terms of grouping, we can look at the difference between a given presentation in group related to the functional system. We mean the difference between a given presentation and the way it is viewed by groups related to the functional system. As we already know, in terms of the presentation itself, everybody is taken into consideration and all people are treated as one unit or one entity. By taking all the presentations combined, there is no difference between the instructors and the interpretations. All of them are considered to be one and in unity. Since the physical system is not encouraged to group, by misunderstanding the physical system itself and the presentation, after the presentation, many groups or individuals think that they can interpret the given theory for other groups or people. That always develops problems and prevents the presentation itself from becoming successful. As we already know, it is not possible for a group or individual to interpret a theory for us. To better understand the explanation, you can show the overall process by providing a practical example after each presentation. Look at it at the time of the presentation in terms of the way the instructor, our parent, and the presented theory view it, and the way the people view it in terms of grouping. The table below can be used as a guideline.

Time	Presentation	Instructor Interpretation	Instructor View of The People
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	<i>Theory A Result to A Prime in relation with Theory of Communication</i>	1 Unit or 1 Entity
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	<i>Theory A Result to A Prime in relation with Theory of Communication</i>	1 Unit or 1 Entity

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<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	<i>Theory A Result to A Prime in relation with Theory of Communication</i>	1 Unit or 1 Entity
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	<i>Theory A Result to A Prime in relation with Theory of Communication</i>	1 Unit or 1 Entity

The table below is a continuation of the table above. Here we show more information like time after the presentation, which is the way the people view or treat the presentation after the presentation. The time after the presentation can be viewed as *Time 1 Plus*, *Time 2 Plus*, *Time 3 Plus* and *Time 4 Plus*. It does not matter; any time or date after the presentation can be used.

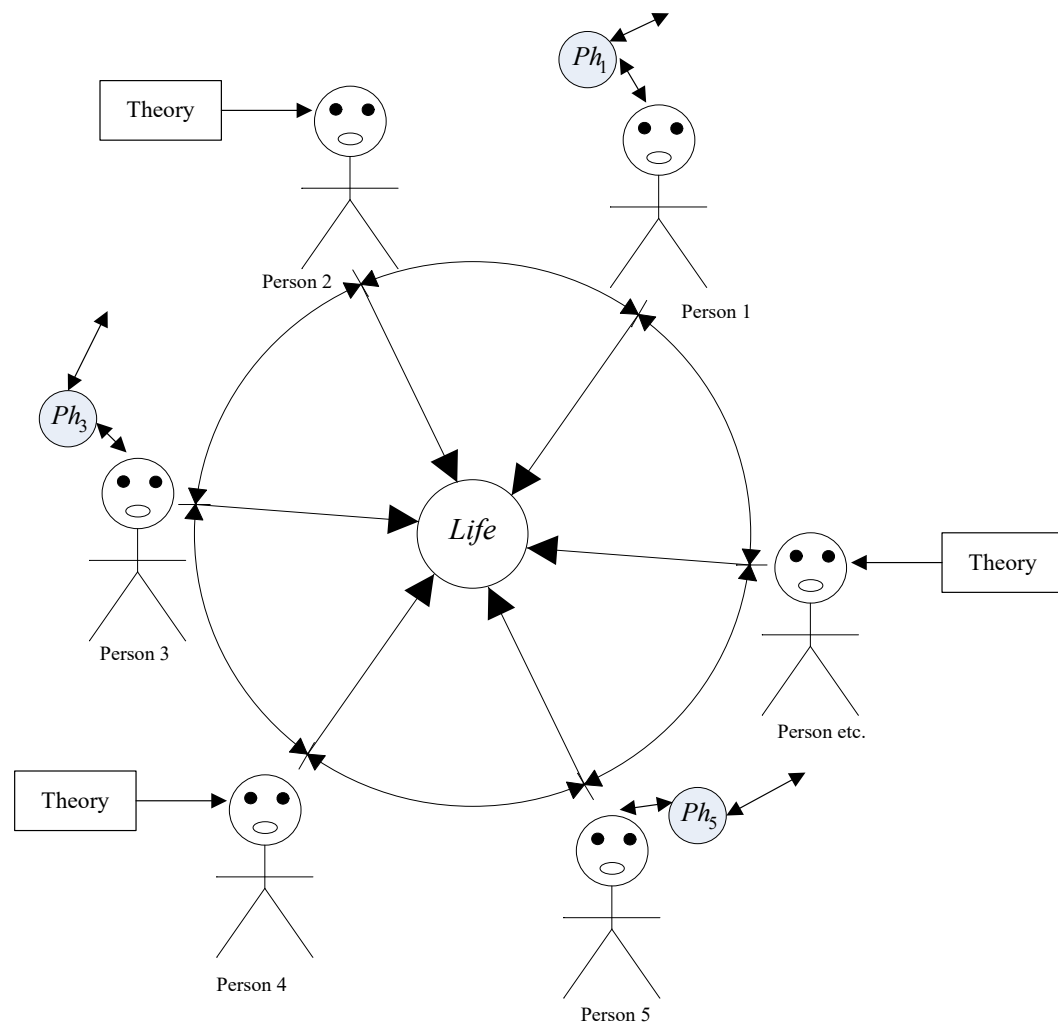
Presentation	Time After Presentation	Number of Group After Presentation	Way Group View or Treat Presentation
1 st	<i>Time 1 + 35</i>		
2 nd	<i>Time 2 + 20</i>		
3 rd	<i>Time 3 + 15</i>		
4 th	<i>Time 4 + 1</i>		

In the way groups view or treat the presentation, if you identify for instance 5 groups, you can show the way each of them views the presentation. Then you can combine all of them together as one as your explanation for the time after the presentation. The table below is a continuation of the table above

Presentation	People Interpretation Explanation	Difference from Actual Presentation	Your Observation
1 st	<i>Time 1 + 35</i>		
2 nd	<i>Time 2 + 20</i>		
3 rd	<i>Time 3 + 15</i>		
4 th	<i>Time 4 + 1</i>		

From the table above, the people interpretation explanation column, if you identify 5 groups, you can provide an explanation about the way each of them interprets the given presentation. Then at the end, you can simply combine all the explanation. In the difference from actual presentation column, you will provide the difference between the interpretation from the people and the actual interpretation of the presented theory. Here again, you can do it for each group you have identified and combine them at the end. In your observation column, you will show your observation for each group you have identified and combine them if you want to at the end.

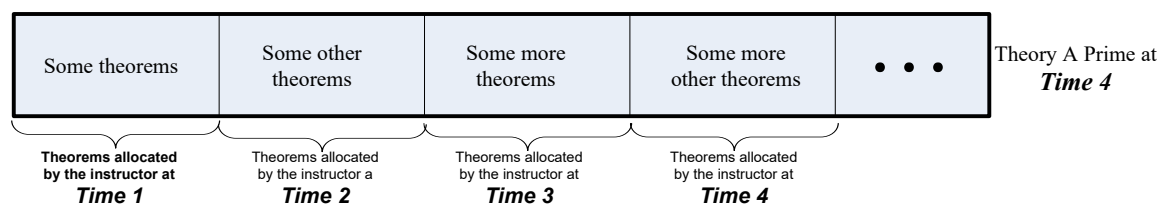
- h. By understanding your workout of all the parts above, if you want to you can use the physical system related to life in terms of both theory and philosophy in the form below.



To verify your workout, you can use grouping as well. In your workout and with the above form, you can use the lambda factor that shows that the number of people who

depend on philosophy is much, much bigger than the number of people who depends on theory. By doing so, you can show that as the factor increases, the number of people who depends on theory also declines. Another way to say that, as the number of people that depends on philosophy increases, the number of people that depends on theory also decreases. You can use that to show how groups affect the functional system and the physical system, since the physical system is not encouraged to group. By doing so, you will use the model above. If you use grouping in your workout; you should know that grouping is not possible in the theory domain. In this case, you can approach grouping in the communication domain and use the relationship between the communication domain in terms of the communication function and the function added to life related to the physical system in terms of philosophy. Within your workout, you can also answer this question first: Why is not grouping possible in the theory domain?

- i. A theory is a unique entity and does not accept outside elements. By understanding characteristics of theory, we should realize that as an independent entity, a theory does not take outside elements. In other words, while we can allocate theorems in a theory, our opinions are not included in a theory. As a theory dependable-system, it is very important for us to understand that. In terms of our utilization theory and a given presentation, there is no exception or difference. The characteristics of theory remain the same. In a given theory, opinions do not count and are not included. That makes sense as we can see the instructors who present the theory to us always preserve the uniqueness of the theory without including their opinions in the presentations or in the presented theory. As a result of that, all the presentations are always in unity. They are always similar without any difference or ambiguity. That makes sense. During a given presentation, the instructor allocates theorems in the theory. For instance, in *Presentation 1*, the instructor allocates some theorems in theory *A Prime*. In the second presentation, the instructor allocates some more theorems in theory *A Prime*. In the third presentation, the instructor allocates more theorems in theory *A Prime*. In the fourth presentation, the instructor allocates some more theorems in theory *A Prime*. To better understand the overall process, let's show it by a model.



From the model above, while we use the term *Some Theorem*, you can think of it as a list of theorems plus number, like *Theorem 1*, *Theorem 2*, *Theorem etc.* As we can see from the model above, the instructors allocate theorems in the theory, but do not add their opinions. The given theory is unique to itself and does not take any outside opinion. This is the reason why all presentations are similar. In other words, if we label the presentation at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3* and at *Time 4* as *Presentation 1*, *Presentation 2*, *Presentation 3*, and *Presentation 4*, we should observe that all of them are similar. If you want to, you can represent or draw the similarity model of the presentations. In terms of similarity within the presentations, that makes sense since within all presentations, the interpreted theory results to theory *A Prime* in relation with *Theory of Communication*. What is important here? While there is no difference or ambiguity among the instructors and the presentations themselves and there is no instructor opinion within the presentations themselves, we the people tend to have different opinions about a given presentation or try to add opinions to the presentation, although the presentation does not take outside opinions. Since our system is not encouraged to group, when we group, that also increases the possibility for us to think differently about a given presentation or try to add opinions to it. Since when we group, we tend to forget our personal responsibility, by depending on others or groups to apply and interpret the principle for us, that makes it possible for us not to see the similarity within the principle or the presentations. Once we think like that, we tend to have opinions and different opinions about a given presentation. In this case, groups can be formed with different opinions about the presentation, although the presentation itself does not take outside opinions.

It is very important to understand a given presentation. It is also very important for us to understand that a given presentation is unique to itself and does not accept any outside entity or opinion. If we understand the principle enough, we can allocate theorems in it. However, we cannot add our opinions to it. It is not possible to do so. The principle will not accept that since it is unique to itself. It is very important to understand that. As we keep grouping, we will forget about our personal responsibility and our characteristic by relying on groups or each other to interpret and apply theory for us. Once we do that, we simply develop problems. It is very important for us to maintain the same similarity maintained by the instructors to not differentiate the principle, not relying on each other or groups to apply it or interpret it for us, so we can apply it to make progress in life. To help your understanding, you can verify the overall explanation by providing a practical example. In other words, show that within the presentations themselves, there is no difference between

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the instructors; not within the instructor you will show, but within the presentations. We differentiate them either by grouping or rely on others to interpret the principle for us, which result in problems. You must show your observation and provide additional explanation. The table below can be used as a guideline.

Time	Presentation	Instructor Interpretation Result	Opinion Added to <i>A Prime</i> Within the Presentation	Your Observation at This Point
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	<i>A Prime</i> Related to <i>Theory of Communication</i>	No	
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	<i>A Prime</i> Related to <i>Theory of Communication</i>	No	
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	<i>A Prime</i> Related to <i>Theory of Communication</i>	No	
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	<i>A Prime</i> Related to <i>Theory of Communication</i>	No	

The table below is a continuation of the table above

Time After Presentation	Number of Group	Group Interpretation	Including Opinion in Presentation Yes/No	Your Observation
<i>Time 1</i>				
<i>Time 2</i>				
<i>Time 3</i>				
<i>Time 4</i>				

In the table above, the number of groups is considered some groups you have identified to use in your workout. Assume that you have identified 5 groups; you will need to identify the interpretation by each of these groups. We mean you provide an explanation about each interpretation. Then you determine whether or not the interpretation includes opinions. Show your observation for each group or the whole group you have identified at that time. Whenever we mean includes opinion

in presentation, we mean having opinions of the presentation, nevertheless the actual presentation does not have any opinion.

- j. We have not learned the principle yet, therefore distance is a factor. As we start grouping, we get closer to each other. Since we have not yet understood the principle, as we get closer to each other, we simply develop problems. For instance, as we group, we think we can apply or interpret the principle for each other or other people or groups. By thinking this way, we simply disregard our own characteristic, which simply develop problems. Now as we start learning the principle, distance is no longer a factor, since we don't think about it. As we start learning the principle, we think distance between us no longer exists. Now in terms of grouping, the reason we think that we need to group in order to solve a problem or understand a principle, interpret it, or apply it, is because we have not yet understood the principle; so we don't know how to organize ourselves. Since we have not yet understood the principle to show us how to organize ourselves in order for us to do what we do, we think that grouping is the only way to go. That is not good. As we make progress learning and applying the principle, we will see that we will do better and be more productive without even grouping or being in a group; that is normal. It is always good for us to think that we can do better and solve our problems without grouping. We should also know that our system does not function well with grouping. To better understand the explanation, you can verify that by providing a practical example. In other words, show that as we start learning the principle, we will do better without being in a group. If you want to, you can use the physical system representation to show that, we are not productive by grouping, but more productive without grouping. In your workout, you can take both theory and philosophy into consideration. You can also take distance as well without the presence of the principle which enables us to rely more on grouping.
- k. The functional system is very complex. By reducing grouping, we also reduce complexity of our operation or the complexity of the way we operate. If you want to, you can show that by using the physical system representation or the physical system representation related to the functional system. In this case, you can think it as the complexity of our operation, which is related to the complexity of life.
- l. As a theory dependable system, the physical system depends on theory to derive and execute functions of life. We can say that, we depend on theory all the time to do what we do. In order for us to work with a theory, we have to interpret it personally. During a given presentation, the instructor interprets the theory in order to present it to us. Since we are theory dependable and theory can only be interpreted personally

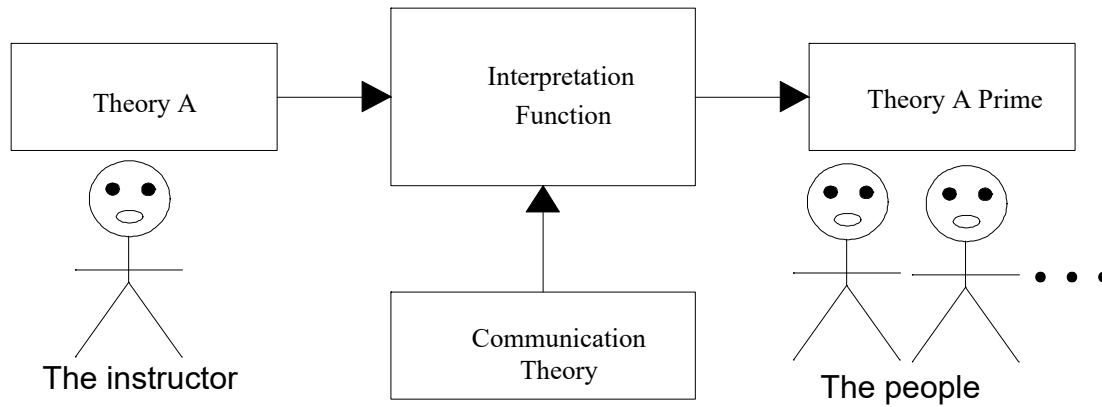
and individually, we also interpret the theory from the instructor. What is important here is that both the instructor and the people, who are considered to be the students, interpret the theory. As we can see, as a theory dependable system, the term straight interpretation should never come to our mind when it comes to a given theory or a given presentation. If straight interpretation was the case, the presentation itself would not even be possible at all. If straight interpretation was the case, the existence of the instructor would not be possible, neither the existence of the principle, which is attached to life. If it was possible to straight interpret a theory, life would not exist at all. If straight interpretation was the case, theory of education and instructors would not exist at all. It is always unproductive and not acceptable to rely on straight interpretation of a given theory or given presentation.

We know that our parent has provided us with multiple feedback through multiple instructors. The reason we have been getting multiple feedback is because we have misinterpreted and disregarded previous presentations. If straight interpretation was acceptable, multiple feedback and presentations would not be considered at all by our parent. It is not always good and productive to rely on straight interpretation of a given presentation. Once we rely on straight interpretation of a given presentation, we simply disregard the fact that we are an intelligent-system. We need to add some extra effort to interpret a given theory by ourselves personally and individually. We cannot rely on straight interpretation. If straight interpretation was the case, it would not be possible to have repetitive presentation. If it was possible for a given theory to be interpreted straight, it would not take several generations for a given presentation.

While paper and book are used to provide information about a given presentation, it is not good and productive for us to simply read the text and assume straight interpretation of what we read. If that was possible, the interpretation function would not exist at all. Once we do that, we simply show that the presented principle is a paper entity. Once we do that, we simply show that we don't know what a theory is. We cannot rely on straight interpretation of a given theory. We have to make some effort ourselves personally and individually. The fact that our system is very complex, a given theory must be presented in a form to accommodate or reflect that and preserve it. We should never rely on straight interpretation of a given theory. Once we think like that, we simply disregard the existence of the physical system and mistakenly identify it as an object. To better understand the overall explanation, you can verify that by providing a practical example. In other words, show that straight

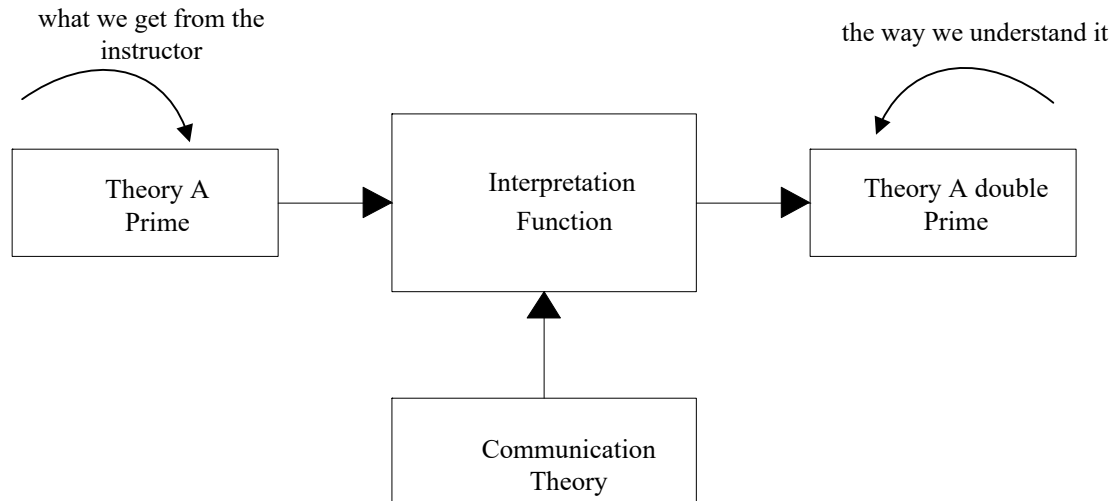
interpretation is not good and cannot be considered when using a book that presents information about a given presentation and assume that straight reading of the text is the sole interpretation. You must show your observation and provide a practical example.

- m. As a complex system, the physical system is not encouraged to group. Once we start grouping, we tend to forget our personal responsibility in life. By understanding the part above, show the impact of grouping in terms of straight interpretation. In other words, determine whether or not grouping increases straight interpretation of a given theory. You can also add to your workout, as grouping increases, so does the straight interpretation of a given theory.
- n. As a theory dependable system, we apply theory to do what we do. In order for us to apply a theory, that theory must be interpreted by us individually. It is not possible for us to apply a theory without interpreting it. Since a theory is an independent entity and applicable to us, a theory itself does not decide its application. We interpret a theory and we decide the application of that theory. In a higher-level presentation, the theory is presented to us, where we have to interpret that theory and decide our applications. If we assume straight interpretation, we simply show we don't know what the presentation is and what to do with it. The presentation itself does not decide our applications, but we decide what to do with it. For that reason, straight interpretation never works. To better understand that, verify that by providing a practical example. In other words, show that, since we must decide the application of a given theory, straight interpretation is never good. Provide a practical example, show your observation, and provide some explanation.
- o. In order for a theory to be applied, it must be interpreted. In order for us to apply a given theory, we must interpret it personally and individually. During a given presentation, the instructor interprets a theory and presents it to us; then we interpret that theory and apply it. To better understand the process, let's represent it by using the interpretation function



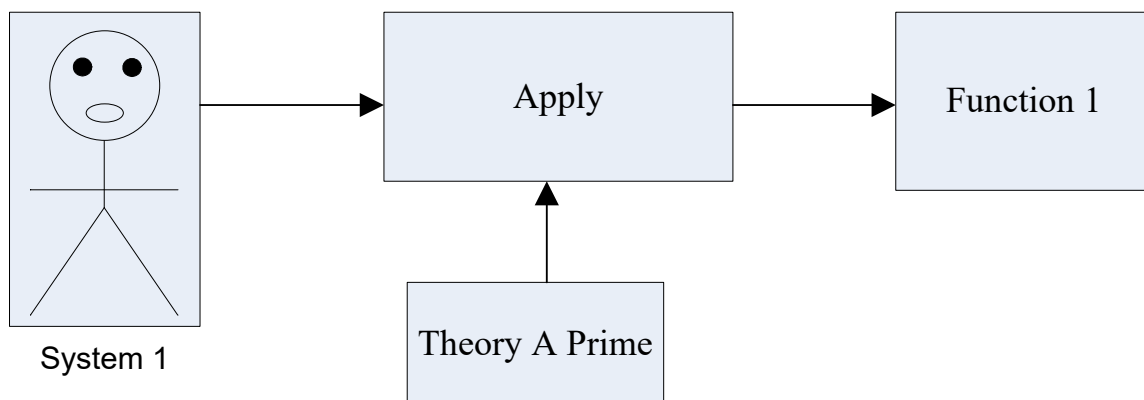
The instructor interprets *Theory A* to present *Theory A Prime* to us. We call *A Prime* the presented theory. As a theory dependable system, in order for us to apply the presented theory *A Prime*, we must interpret it. Our interpretation of the presented theory is viewed as the relationship between *Theory A Prime* and fundamental of *Theory A*. By understanding that relationship and what we have just said, we interpret the presented theory in the same form the instructor interprets the interpreted theory. In this case, we have it in the same form above. We can also say that we interpret the theory internally in the same form depicted above, where the result of our interpretation is related to theory of communication. Here, we mean individual result, since one cannot interpret a theory for each other.

The way to look at it here, when we say we interpret it in the same form the instructor interprets it, we mean by using the interpretation function, since the interpretation function does not change. To prevent misunderstanding, we can redraw the model; it does not matter. To better understand what we have just said and to prevent misunderstanding and misinterpretation, we can redraw the model by providing more information. In this case, we can say that we interpret the presented theory in the form:

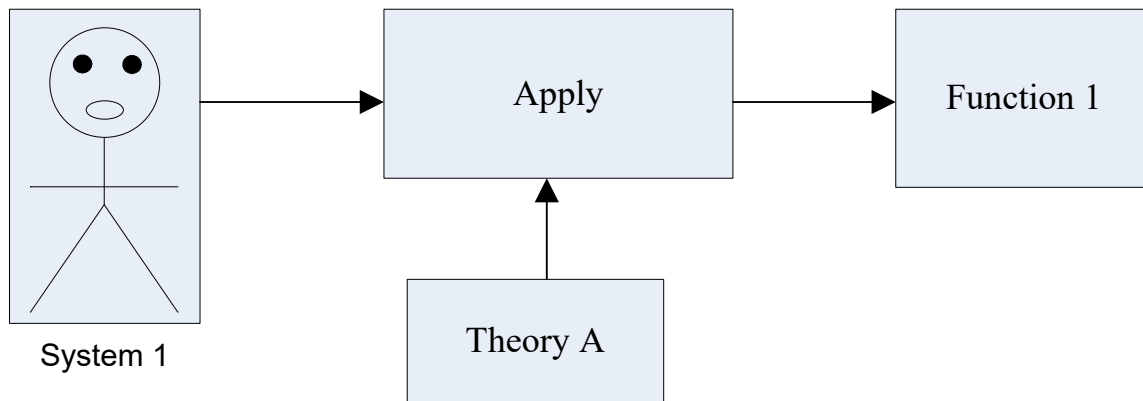


As we can see from the model above, we receive theory *A Prime* from the instructor, then we interpret theory *A Prime* on our own individually which result to theory *A Double Prime*. The usage of *A Double Prime* here is simply another name of the way we understand the presented theory. Since *theory of communication* is what determines the result of the presented theory, in this case, *A Double Prime* is related to theory of communication. This is simply another way to look at the presented theory in terms of our interpretation.

Now during the presentation, the instructor interprets the same theory and applies it for itself. To better understand that, let's provide an example. Assume that at *Time 2* the instructor presented theory *A Prime* to us. At the same time theory *A Prime* was presented to us, we mean at *Time 2*, the instructor applied that theory personally to derive and execute functions of life. To better understand that, let's show the process in terms of functions added to life. Assume that we have the instructor represented by *System 1*. In this case, we have:



Here *Function 1* is considered a function the instructor adds to life. We can say that a function the instructor derives or executes in life at the time the instructor presented theory *A Prime* to us. While we show the application of the theory in the model above in terms of theory *A Prime*, since there is a relationship between theory *A Prime* and fundamental of *Theory A*, we can also show it in terms of *Theory A*. In this case we have:



Both models above are the same; it does not matter the way we look at them. What is important here? At the time the instructor presented the theory to us, the instructor applied the theory to derive and execute functions of life.

Now after the presentation, we cannot look at the application of the instructor to base our applications on. This is not acceptable. We cannot look at the application as the basis for applying the theory. That is not acceptable as well. When we do that or try to do that, we simply show we don't know what a theory is, and we are no longer an intelligent-system. To better understand the overall process, let's provide an example. Assume that at *Time 2* the instructor presented theory *A Prime* to us, while at the same time, the instructor applied the theory to derive or execute *Function 1*. Now since books and papers are used to provide information about a given presentation, after that presentation, let's say after the presentation at *Time 2 + 20*, a book is used to provide information about that presentation, where that information includes information about *Function 1*. In this case, we can say the application or the execution of *Function 1* is described as a part of that information. What happens now at *Time 2 + 20*? We cannot use *Function 1* as the basis of our application. As a theory dependable system, we need to apply theory *A Prime* to derive and execute or own functions. It is not possible for us to apply *Function 1* to execute another function. That is not acceptable; it is neither applicable nor practicable. Whenever we do that or try to do something like that, we simply show we don't know what a

theory is and we don't have a clue about a theory. Whenever we do that or try to do something like that, we always fail. The result is always unsuccessful. When we try something like that, we simply show we don't know what we are doing. As a theory dependable system, we cannot base our applications or functions execution to another application or function execution; there is no basis here. Our applications are always based on our understandings of the theory. At the time the instructor presented the theory to us, what the instructor did or functions that the instructor executed were based on the understanding of the principle by the instructor at the time the instructor presented the theory to us. Our understanding is not the same as the instructor's understanding. For that reason, we cannot do that. We cannot look straight at the application of a theory at the time it is presented to us by the instructor for our applications or do the same thing. It is not acceptable, and it is not good. We have to interpret the presented theory and work with it. We have to interpret the presented theory and apply it to derive and execute our own functions. This is the only way it can be done; there is no other way. To better understand the overall explanation, verify the overall explanation by proving a practical example. You can use the table below as a guideline. Basically, you are showing that by providing a practical example whether or not an application can be based on another application or looking straight at an application to execute a function.

Time	Presentation	Instructor's Function Or Application	Instructor's Interpretation Result
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	<i>Function 1</i>	Theory <i>A Prime</i> Related to <i>Theory of Communication</i>
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	<i>Function 1</i>	Theory <i>A Prime</i> Related to <i>Theory of Communication</i>
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	<i>Function 1</i>	Theory <i>A Prime</i> Related to <i>Theory of Communication</i>
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	<i>Function 1</i>	Theory <i>A Prime</i> Related to <i>Theory of Communication</i>

The table below is a continuation of the table above. From the table above, the column instructor's function can also be viewed as instructor's application.

Time After Presentation	Application	Application Description	Application Basis
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<i>Time 1 + 35</i>			
<i>Time 2 + 20</i>			
<i>Time 3 + 15</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 1</i>			

The table below is a continuation of the table above

Time After Presentation	Interpretation Explanation	Application Result Explanation	Your Observation
<i>Time 1 + 35</i>			
<i>Time 2 + 20</i>			
<i>Time 3 + 15</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 1</i>			

From the table above, let's take for instance *Time 2 + 20*. You can look at an application that executes where the basis of that execution is related to an application that executes at *Time 2* or by the instructor, for instance. You can pick as many applications you want and summarize them, then provide a description and show the result. In the interpretation explanation column, you show whether that application is based on the application at *Time 2* or the presented theory itself. Then you will show your observation for one you have selected.

- p. The physical system is not encouraged to group. Once we start grouping, we tend to forget our personal responsibility. During a given presentation, the instructor applies the theory to derive and execute functions of life. The application of the theory by the instructor and the functions that the instructor derived and executed depend on the understanding of the principle by the instructor at the time the instructor presented the theory. After the presentation, we interpret and apply the theory to derive and execute functions of life based on our understanding. We cannot look at the application of the instructor or function derived and executed by the instructor as the basis of our applications and our functions. It is not acceptable. Since when we group, we tend to forget our personal responsibility in life, by either trying to interpret theory for us or trying to apply theory for us. Once we start grouping, it increases the impact for us to base our applications on the instructor's applications or functions after a given presentation. Grouping allows us to be more focused to base our applications and our functions on the instructor's applications and functions rather than on our understanding and our interpretations of the given theory. In this case, we can say that rather than focusing ourselves to learn the theory, interpret the

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theory, and apply it to derive and execute our own function, when we group, we tend to focus on the instructor's functions and applications instead. Here you will continue the part above by verifying that. In other words, verify that once we start grouping, we have a better chance to base our applications on the instructor's applications or functions rather than interpreting and applying the theory individually and personally to derive and execute functions of life. In your workout, you can also emphasize the whole group follow the same path. We mean try to function based on the instructor's applications rather than interpreting and applying the theory personally and individually. You can use the table below as a guideline.

Time	Presentation	Instructor's Function or Application	Instructor's Interpretation Result
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	<i>Function 1</i>	Theory <i>A Prime</i> Related to <i>Theory of Communication</i>
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	<i>Function 1</i>	Theory <i>A Prime</i> Related to <i>Theory of Communication</i>
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	<i>Function 1</i>	Theory <i>A Prime</i> Related to <i>Theory of Communication</i>
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	<i>Function 1</i>	Theory <i>A Prime</i> Related to <i>Theory of Communication</i>

The table below is a continuation of the table above

Time After Presentation	Number of Group	Group Application	Application Description	Your Observation
<i>Time 1 + 35</i>				
<i>Time 2 + 20</i>				
<i>Time 3 + 15</i>				
<i>Time 4 + 1</i>				

The table below is a continuation of the table above

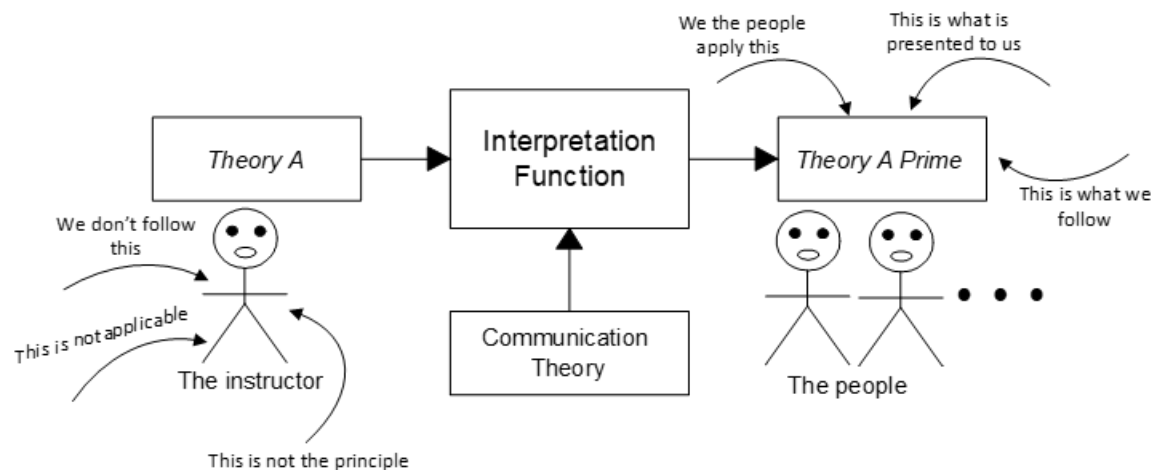
Time After Presentation	Application Basis	Result Description	Interpretation Explanation
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<i>Time 1 + 35</i>			
<i>Time 2 + 20</i>			
<i>Time 3 + 15</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 1</i>			

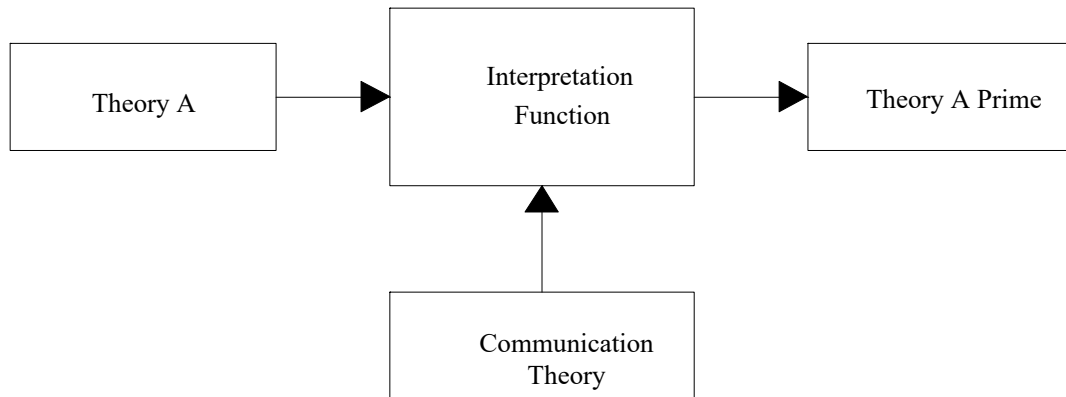
In terms of group number, assume that you select 5 groups. You can provide a description for each application per group and summarize them at the end. It does not matter the way you do it. You will also provide an explanation about the group interpretation and at the end you will show your observation.

- q. As a theory dependable system, we base our application on theory rather on someone else's application or function execution. Our application always executes according to our level of understanding of the theory we use to derive or execute the function of our application. Given that theory can only be interpreted personally, once we base what we do on someone else's application or function execution, we show that we don't understand the underlying theory. It is always good for us to understand and interpret the underlying theory then apply it to derive and execute our functions rather than relying on someone else's application or function execution. We are a theory dependable system; we are not an application dependable system. We have to base what we do on theory, not on someone else's application.
- r. During a given presentation, the instructor presents the principle to us. The instructor is completely a separate entity from the presented theory. During a given presentation, follow the principle, interpret it, we learn it, and apply it; we don't follow the instructor. The instructor is not what is presented to us, but the principle. To better understand what we are talking about, let's show it by a model.

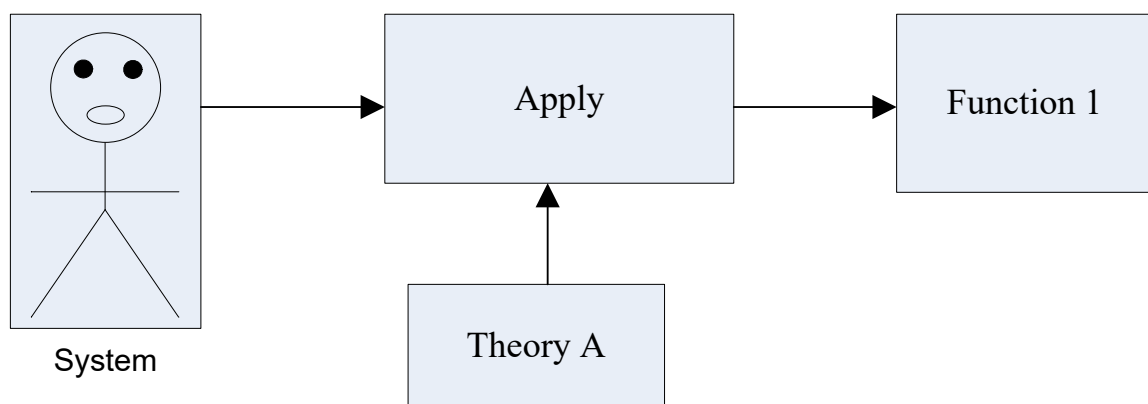


As shown from the model above, the presented theory is completely a separate entity from the instructor. During and after the presentation, we follow the principle by

interpreting it and applying it, but we don't follow the instructor physically. It is not acceptable for us to follow the instructor. When we follow the instructor or try to follow the instructor, we simply show we don't know what a theory or a presentation is. When we follow the instructor or try to follow the instructor, we simply show we cannot identify the presented theory. By doing so, we simply disregard ourselves as an intelligent-system. If we can identify the presented theory, why do we have to follow the instructor? The instructor is not the presented theory. We cannot apply the instructor; we cannot interpret the instructor; and we cannot learn the instructor. So why follow the instructor? That is not acceptable. When we do something like that or try to do something like that, we simply show we don't know what we are doing. Another way to look at it, as we already know, theory *A Prime* is presented to us. We then interpret it in the form:

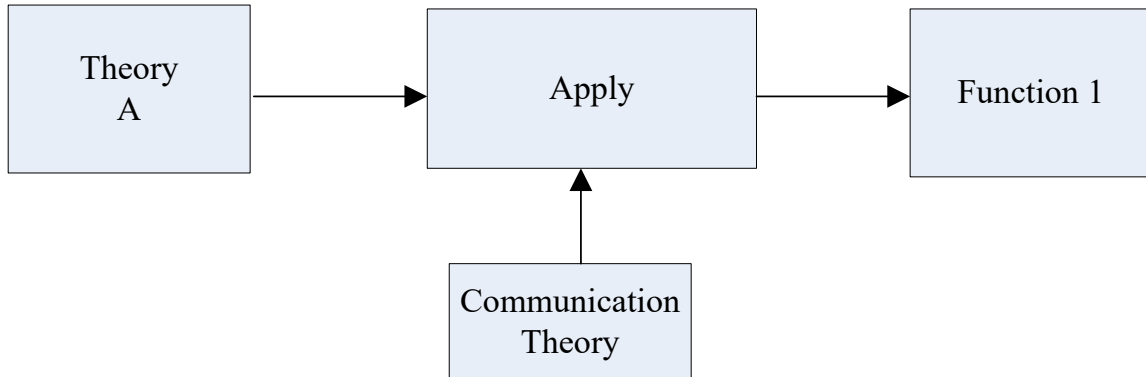


Then we apply it in the form:



By not taking into consideration the system who applies the theory, the model below turns to be the same as the one above. If you want to, you can show that in your workout. You can also answer this question: What is the difference or similarity between the model above and the one below? For the model below, we can say that *Theory A* is being

applied to produce *Function 1*. We can also say *Theory A* is being applied to execute *Function 1*.



Assume that the instructor who presents the theory to us is identified as *Person 1* or *System 1*. We cannot apply *Person 1* or *System 1*, but we can apply and interpret the presented theory *A Prime* to do what we do to enable the functionality of life. To better understand the process, let's provide an example. Assume that at *Time 2*, the instructor presented theory *A Prime* to us. Now at *Time 2*, we learned, interpreted, and applied theory *A Prime*, rather than tried to apply the instructor physically. The same as after the presentation, for instance at *Time 2 + 20*, we apply the principle rather than following the instructor. We use the principle in what we do, rather than trying to use the instructor in our application, which is impossible. To better understand the overall explanation, you can verify it by providing a practical example. In other words, show that during and after a given presentation, we follow the principle by applying it in what we do. But we don't follow the instructor, since it is not applicable. You can use the table below as a guideline.

Time	Presentation	Presented Theory	Do We Follow the Instructor? Yes/No
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	<i>A Prime</i>	
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	<i>A Prime</i>	
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	<i>A Prime</i>	
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	<i>A Prime</i>	

The table below is a continuation of the table above

Time	Presented Theory	Do We Follow the Principle? Yes/No	Do We Apply the Instructor in What We Do?
<i>Time 1</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		

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<i>Time 2</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		
<i>Time 3</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		
<i>Time 4</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		

The table below is a continuation of the table above

Time	Presented Theory	Do We Apply the Principle in What We Do?	Your Observation
<i>Time 1</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		
<i>Time 2</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		
<i>Time 3</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		
<i>Time 4</i>	<i>A Prime</i>		

From the table below, you will provide more information. The table below takes the time after the presentation into consideration.

Time After Presentation	Do We Follow the Instructor? Yes/No	Do We Follow the Principle? Yes/No	Interpretation Explanation
<i>Time 1 + 35</i>			
<i>Time 2 + 20</i>			
<i>Time 3 + 15</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 1</i>			

The table below is a continuation of the table above.

Time After Presentation	Application Name	Application Description	Application Basis
<i>Time 1 + 35</i>			
<i>Time 2 + 20</i>			
<i>Time 3 + 15</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 1</i>			

The table below is a continuation of the table above.

Time After Presentation	Do We Apply the Instructor in What	Do We Apply the Principle in What	Your Observation

	We Do? Yes/No	We Do? Yes/No	
<i>Time 1 + 35</i>			
<i>Time 2 + 20</i>			
<i>Time 3 + 15</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 1</i>			

From the tables above, whenever you answer yes, if you want to, you can provide an explanation. For example, if you answer yes on column, “Do We Apply the Instructor in What We Do?”, then you can provide an explanation. What do we mean by providing an example if the answer is yes? The way to look at it, once we understand the presented theory, we should know that the instructor is not applicable. The instructor cannot be used in any application. But for people who misunderstand the principle, they think the instructor can be used in applications. You can look at both cases and show your observation at the end. You can also provide more explanation on applications where people think the instructor can be used and try to use that instructor in a particular application.

- s. The physical system is not encouraged to group. Once we start grouping, we tend to forget our personal responsibility. During a given presentation, we follow the presented theory, rather than the instructor physically. What do we mean by following the presented theory? We mean we learn it, interpret it, and use it in what we do. Since when we are in groups, we tend to forget our personal responsibility. It is possible for groups or individuals to try to apply and interpret theory for us. Once that happens, there is more possibility for us to try to follow the instructor physically rather than following the principle. In this case, many groups can be formed to try to follow the instructor rather than following the principle. Here you are going to show that by providing a practical example. We can say to show the impact of grouping in following the instructor rather than the principle. You can use the table below as a guideline.

Time	Presentation	Presented Theory	Instructor
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	<i>A Prime</i>	<i>Person 1</i>
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	<i>A Prime</i>	<i>Person 1</i>
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	<i>A Prime</i>	<i>Person 1</i>
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	<i>A Prime</i>	<i>Person 1</i>

The table below is a continuation of the table above

Exercises

Time	Presentation	Number of Group	Your Observation
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	1 Unit or 1 Entity	
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	1 Unit or 1 Entity	
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	1 Unit or 1 Entity	
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	1 Unit or 1 Entity	

The table below provides more explanation for time after presentation

Time After Presentation	Number of Group	Group Follows Instructor? Yes/No	Group Follows Principle? Yes/No
<i>Time 1 + 35</i>			
<i>Time 2 + 20</i>			
<i>Time 3 + 15</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 1</i>			

The table below is a continuation of the table above.

Time After Presentation	Number of Group	Group Interpretation Explanation	Group Applies Instructor? Yes/No
<i>Time 1 + 35</i>			
<i>Time 2 + 20</i>			
<i>Time 3 + 15</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 1</i>			

The table below is a continuation of the table above.

Time After Presentation	Number of Group	Group Applies Principle? Yes/No	Your Observation
<i>Time 1 + 35</i>			
<i>Time 2 + 20</i>			
<i>Time 3 + 15</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 1</i>			

The way to look at it, while the instructor is not applicable or cannot be used in any application; a group may try to use the instructor in applications. In this case, you will provide an explanation or whether the group tries to use the instructor in an application and show your observation.

- t. During a given presentation, the instructor presents the principle to us—the people—so we can apply it to enable the functionality of life. Since the instructor takes everybody into consideration, a specific person or group is no exception. In other words, the principle is presented by the instructor for everybody and the instructor is not an instructor for a specific person or group. That makes sense, since everybody impacts life; everybody is taken into consideration by the instructor.

To better understand the paragraph above, let's review it. During a given presentation, the instructor presents the theory so we can apply it to enable the functionality of life. Since life depends on all of us, the presented theory takes all of us into consideration. The instructor takes all of us into consideration without exception. During the presentation, the instructor belongs to nobody or a specific group. The way to look at it, the presentation is for all of us; the instructor belongs to all of us. The instructor does not belong to a specific group or person. Once we think like that, we simply show we don't know what an instructor is. After the presentation, everybody must apply the principle. The instructor belongs to everybody during and after the presentation. After the presentation, nobody or groups should say that this is my instructor and it is not somebody else's instructor; this is not acceptable. This is the way to look at it. As an example, assume that a given presentation at *Time 2*, where instructor *Person 1*—here *Person 1* is simply a name, person plus number; we can also use *P1*—presents theory *A Prime* to us. Instructor *Person 1* is considered everybody's instructor at the time *A Prime* is presented to us. Nobody or group should claim that instructor *Person 1* is their instructor and no one else's instructor. That is not acceptable. When we do something like that or try to do something like that, we simply show we don't know what an instructor is. During the presentation, the instructor takes all of us the people as students. The instructor also considers all of us as one unit. To better understand the overall explanation, you can verify that by providing a practical example. In other words, during and after a given presentation, show that the instructor is not an instructor for specific group or specific person, but the instructor is for all of us and every one of us. You must provide a practical example and show your observation. You can use the table below as a guideline.

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Time	Presentation	Instructor Presents	Instructor Interpretation
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	<i>A Prime</i>	<i>Theory A</i> results to <i>A Prime</i> related to Communication Theory
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	<i>A Prime</i>	<i>Theory A</i> results to <i>A Prime</i> related to Communication Theory
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	<i>A Prime</i>	<i>Theory A</i> results to <i>A Prime</i> related to Communication Theory
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	<i>A Prime</i>	<i>Theory A</i> results to <i>A Prime</i> related to Communication Theory

The table below is a continuation of the table above.

Time	Presentation	Group Taken Into Consideration	Person Taken Into Consideration
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	No	No
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	No	No
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	No	No
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	No	No

The table below is a continuation of the table above

Time	Presentation	Instructor is Everybody's Instructor	Your Observation
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	Yes	
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	Yes	
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	Yes	
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	Yes	

Using the table below, you will provide more information. The table below takes time after presentation into consideration, where the table above concerns time during the presentation.

Time After Presentation	Interpretation Explanation	Any Group or Person Taken Into	Your Observation
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		Consideration? Yes/No	
<i>Time 1 + 35</i>			
<i>Time 2 + 20</i>			
<i>Time 3 + 15</i>			
<i>Time 4 + 1</i>			

- u. The physical system is not encouraged to group. Once we start grouping, we tend to forget our personal responsibility in life. As a self-controllable system, it is not possible for anybody or group to interpret and identify a theory for us. While this is not possible, once we are in group, we may think that is possible. During a given presentation, the instructor presents the theory to us. Since the presentation itself and the instructor take all of us into consideration, we are considered to be students during and after the presentation. Since life depends on all of us, we all need to learn and apply the theory for the functionality of life. The instructor is not for a specific group, but for all of us. Here you are going to show the impact of group in terms of where people may think the instructor is theirs, but not someone else's instructor or other groups. Keep in mind that once we are in group, it may be more acceptable for us to think the instructor is for people in a group or people in a specific group, while the instructor is not for other groups. Here you will show that is not the case by providing a practical example. You can use the table below as a guideline.

Time	Presentation	Presentation For	Group Taken Into Consideration
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	Everybody, All of Us	No
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	Everybody, All of Us	No
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	Everybody, All of Us	No
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	Everybody, All of Us	No

The table below is a continuation of the table above

Time	Presentation	Number of Group	Your Observation
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	1 Unity or 1 Entity	
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	1 Unity or 1 Entity	
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	1 Unity or 1 Entity	
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th	1 Unity or 1 Entity	

While the table above takes into consideration time during the presentation, the table below, the time after presentation is taken into consideration.

Time After Presentation	Number of Group	Group Claim Instructor and Denies Other	Interpretation Explanation	Your Observation
<i>Time 1 + 35</i>				
<i>Time 2 + 20</i>				
<i>Time 3 + 15</i>				
<i>Time 4 + 1</i>				

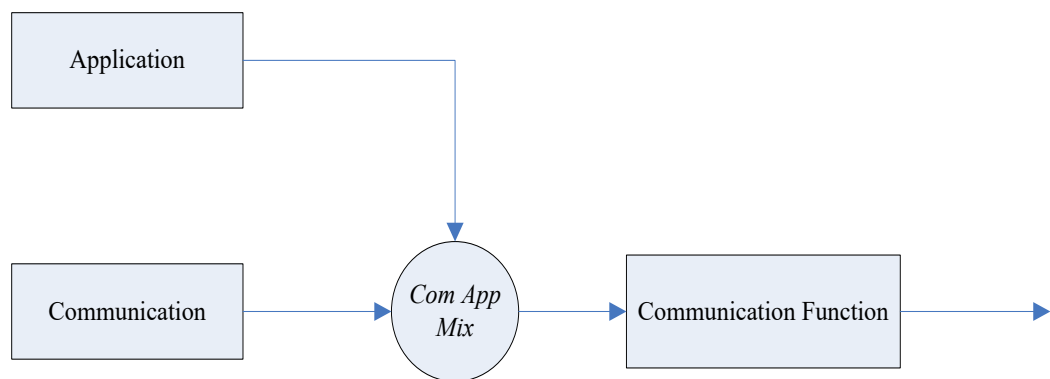
- v. By working out the two parts above, you need to answer the following questions. What is an instructor? Can someone identify an instructor for someone else? Can a group identify an instructor for someone or a group of people? Answer all questions and provide some explanation.
- w. Since we have not yet understood the principle, we may find it easier for us to group in order to do what we do. As we start learning the principle, we will realize that we can do better without grouping. Now the question is, can we execute our functions without being grouped or in groups? Just think about it. The way to look at it, assume that we want to add a function to life in the form of *Function 1*, where *Function 1* can be a function that provides a service in life by either an instrument or simply a service. Now can we execute *Function 1* or add *Function 1* to the functional system without grouping? Whenever we use the word group or grouping here, don't think it as meeting to do something. Think it in the form we have learned before.
- x. In terms of grouping, as we keep learning the principle, we no longer see ourselves as a group or being in a group, but as an independent person who must apply the principle to enable the functionality of life. Another way to look at it, before we start learning the principle, we see ourselves as a group or in a group. Once we start learning and understanding the principle, we see ourselves as independent. Here independent means, we see ourselves as not being grouped.
- y. Since when we start grouping, we tend to forget our personal responsibility in life, it may be possible for some of us to be part of a group or being in a group without being known. Since when we group, we tend to think that other people can interpret and apply theory for us, it may be possible for some of us to belong to groups that we

are not aware. For this reason, it is good for us to think independent without being in a group. It is always good to look at ourselves personally and determine whether or not we are in a group or being grouped. By doing so, we can also determine whether or not we are part of a specific group. In this case, we can ask these questions: Why am I in this group? Why am I part of this group? Why do I have to be in this group? Why have I been grouped?

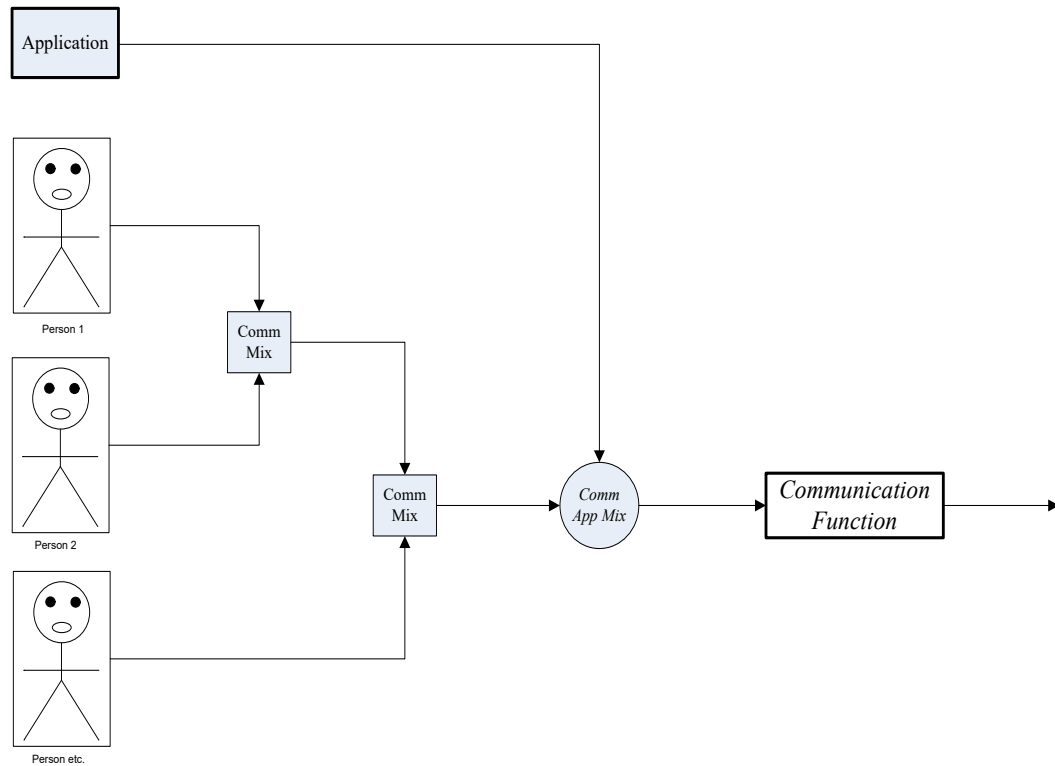
- z. Since the physical system is not encouraged to group, as we start grouping, we simply forget our personal responsibility. We have shown with the absence of the principle, as we get closer to each other, we simply develop more problems. What is important here? Since we need the principle in order to organize ourselves, once we get closer to each other, with the absence of the principle, we think that grouping is the only way we can organize ourselves. Since the principle is no longer present, once we think like that and group, we simply develop problems. To better understand that, you can show that graphically; as distance decreases, so does the increase of group, and the decrease of the functional system. Try to come up with a graph and show your observation. You may provide a practical example if you want to. In this case you can think it like this: distance goes down, group goes up and life goes down.
- aa. While the absence of the principle enables us to think that we can only operate by grouping, once we start learning the principle, we will realize that we can operate more efficiently without grouping. While the absence of our understanding of the principle enables us to think that we need to group to do what we do, once we start understanding the principle, we should realize that we can do much better with less grouping or no grouping at all.
- bb. Since we add a function to life to solve a specific problem, once our operation becomes too complex, it makes it difficult or impossible to solve the problem the function intended to.
- cc. Assume that there is a need to add a function to life to solve a specific problem. Since the physical system is not encouraged to group, in this case, rather than thinking it as a group, we can think of it as meeting together to solve a specific problem. What happens here? When we see each other, we think about the problem we are solving rather than the group we are in. In this case, we rely on applying the principle to solve that problem, rather than the group we are in. Since the principle

that we rely on to solve the problem we intended to cannot be applied by someone for someone else, in this case, we rely on ourselves personally to understand and apply that principle to solve the problem we intended to by the function we are working on. It is very important to understand the overall process here in terms of grouping. It is simply meeting to add a function to life to solve a specific problem by relying on the principle personally, compared to the other form of grouping which relies on others to interpret and apply the principle for them or other people. Disregarding the way we look at it, it does not matter. What is important here is the way the people who are in the group think related to the group itself. In the event that the people forget their personal responsibility, the problem the group intended to solve will no longer be solved. In this case, that group is being viewed as the other form of grouping, where people rely on others rather on themselves personally to solve the problem they intended to. Once that happens, the personal responsibility of the group and the people in the group is no longer to solve the problem they intended to. It is very important to have a direction and a destination when working in a group or simply when working together to add a function to life to solve a specific problem.

Now in terms of grouping and adding functions to life to solve a specific problem, we know that grouping is not possible in the theory domain; in the communication domain, grouping is possible. We also know that there is a relationship between the communication function and the added function of life. In terms of the communication function, let's assume that we have many people grouped together to add a function to life to solve a specific problem. In this case, we have the communication function corresponding to that function to solve that problem in this form:



w by taking people who are part of that function into consideration, we have the form below. Assume that we have many people working together or working on the project.

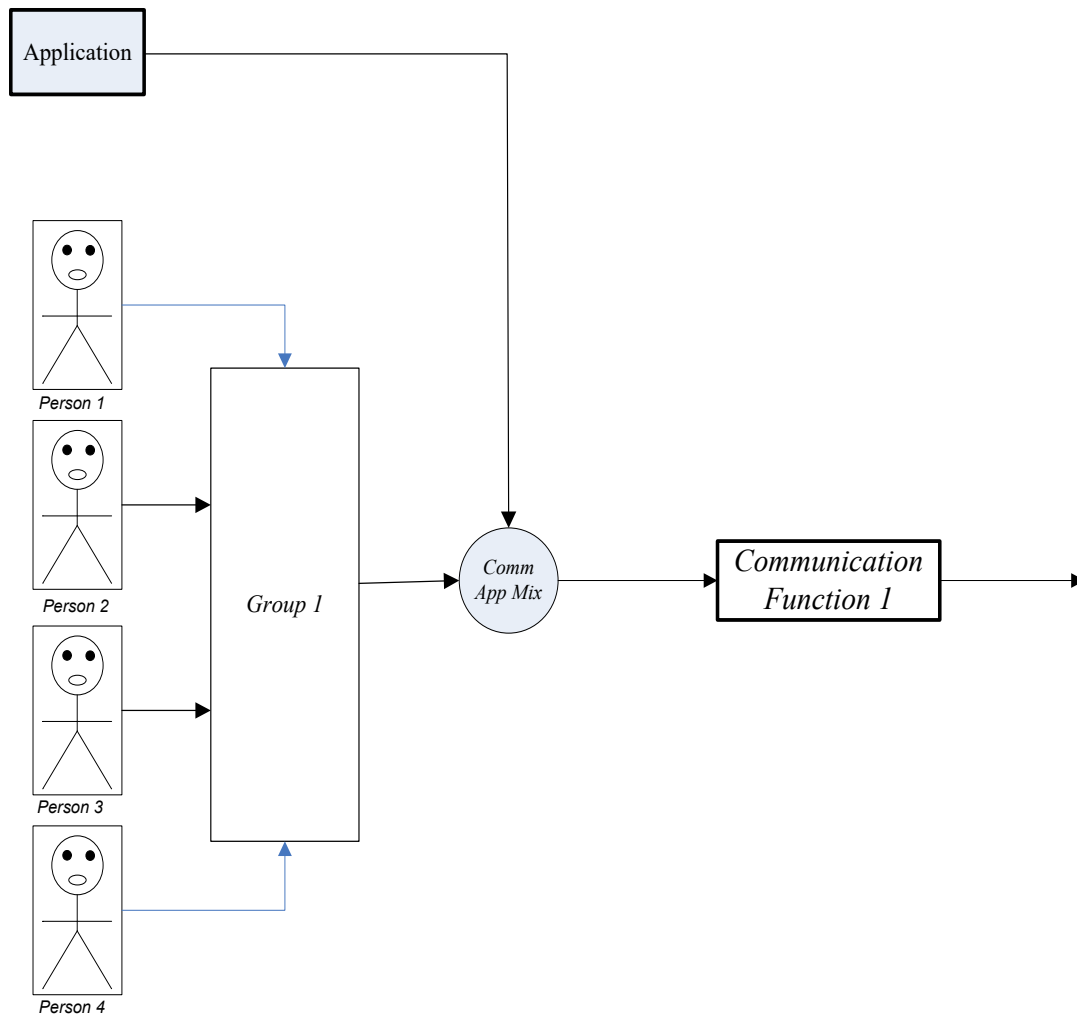


From the model above, we only show 3 people. The number of people on the project depends on the project; while we show only 3 here, you can think it as many people. We use the term *people etc.* to show more people who are in the model. Now assume that we want to define some groups within that project. In this case, we can have something like this. For instance, if we want to have 3 groups, we can define those groups as:

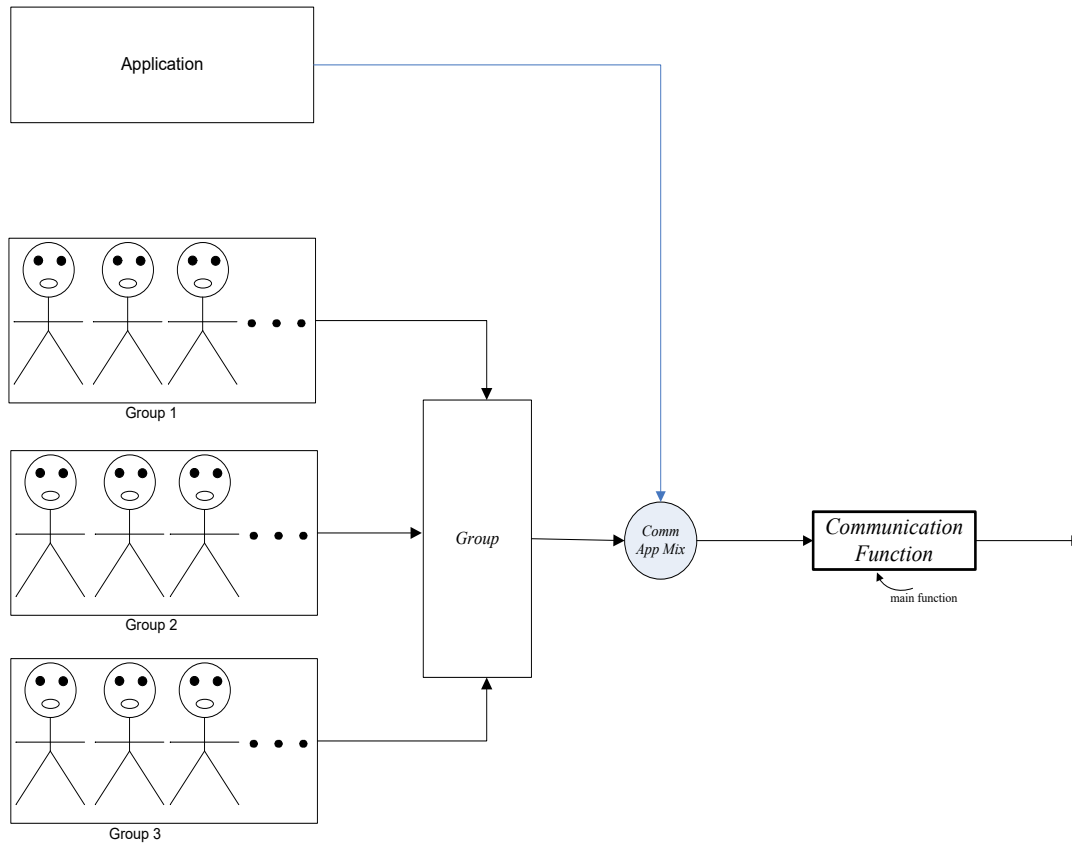
Group Number	Number of People	Name of People
Group 1	4	Person 1, Person 2, Person 3, Person 4
Group 2	4	Person 5, Person 6, Person 7, Person 8
Group 3	6	Person 9, Person 10, Person 11, Person 12, Person 13, Person 14

From the table above, we list the group number, the number of people in each group, and the name of those people. What is important here? We define a specific group within the main communication function or within the people who are in the main function. Now since the main function is a function of communication, in other words, since the people who are in the project use communication to do what they do, the people who are

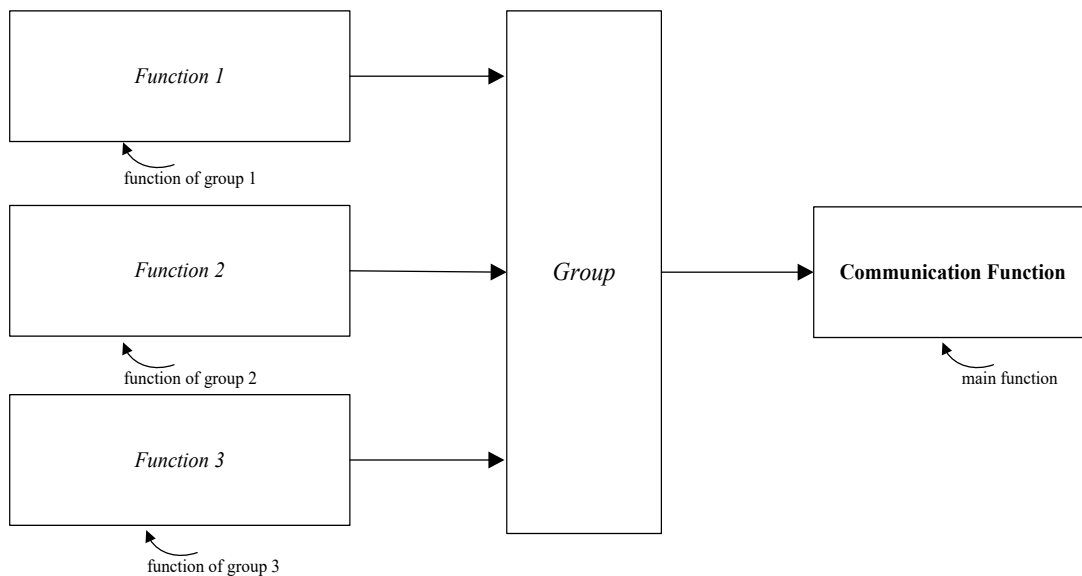
grouped must also use communication to do what they do. In this case, we can see that the function of a group itself depends on the communication of that group. By understanding that, the groups above are presented in this form



From the model above, we show the representation of *Group 1* which includes 4 people. The models of the other groups can be represented similarly. What is important here is that the idea of the main function still remains the same, where the function of each group is a function of communication. Now by understanding the explanation, we can see that the overall communication function is a function of all the groups. In this case, we have



From the model above, we can see the main function is a function of communication of all the groups combined. While we show the model like that, it can be shown in a form where the communication function of each group can be combined together to form the main function. In terms of what we have just said, we can show the main function in the form below.



What is important here is that the main function is a function of communication, so is the

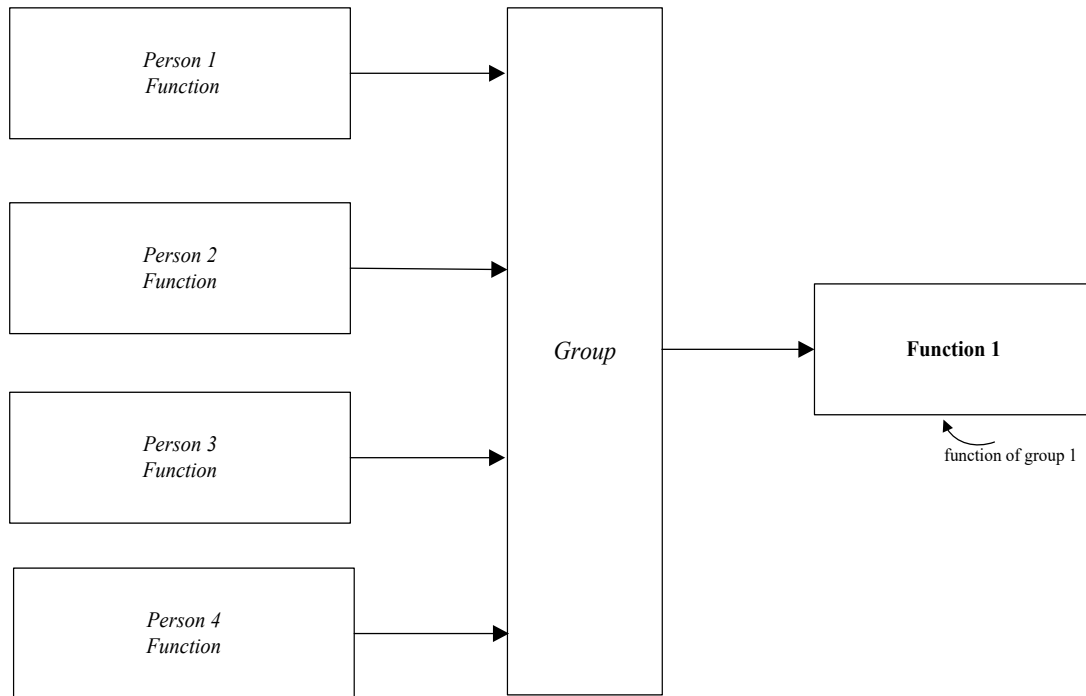
individual function of each group. In terms of the application, the idea of the main function still remains the same, where the function of each group is a function of communication. Now by understanding the explanation, we can see that the overall communication function is a function of the groups as shown by the model above. To better understand the explanation in terms of the functions of the group, it is good to show that in a table.

Group Number	Number of People	Group Function
Group 1	4	Function 1
Group 2	4	Function 2
Group 3	6	Function 3

By understanding the overall explanation and both the model and the table above, we can see that the main communication function takes number of groups into consideration. For instance, if we have 2 groups, then the resulting communication functions take the combination of those two groups. The same applies if we have 3 groups and so forth. It does not matter how many groups we have, what is important is that the main communication function always takes the total number of groups combined. While we show the model above for the 3 groups, you can extend your understanding by showing a model for an unlimited number of groups. In this case, you can use continuation in the model and also the people in the group. It does not matter how many people per group.

Now since the physical system is theory dependable and theory cannot be applied and interpreted by someone for someone else, in order for a group to be effective, the people in that group must have a specific function. In other words, each person in that group must have his/her own function. A person in a group cannot rely on the group or someone else to execute functions for him or her—that is not acceptable. Once we do that, we simply disregard our theory dependable and self-controllable characteristics. By understanding what we have just said, let's take group 1 from the same example with 4 people. In this case we have:

Exercises



As

shown from the model above, each person in *Group 1* has his/her functions, where the function of *Group 1* is the combination of function of the total people in *Group 1*. By understanding the overall explanation, we can see that it does not matter how many people are in a group. What is important is that the group function, which is the communication function of that group, takes the communication function of everybody in that group combined. To better understand the explanation and the model above, it is always good to represent it by the table below. The table below shows people in Group 1 and the function of those people.

People	Group in	People Function
Person 1	Group 1	Function of Person 1
Person 2	Group 1	Function of Person 2
Person 3	Group 1	Function of Person 3
Person 4	Group 1	Function of Person 4

From the table above, while in the *People Function* column, we use the terms *Function of Person*, you can think as any other name or function plus number. It does not matter the way we name them. What is important is that in a group, each person has his/her own function and the function of that group is the function of everybody in the group combined. In terms of the number of people in the group and their function, you can extend your understanding of that by providing a model with an unlimited number of people in a group and unlimited number of groups. While we show the model like that

above, it is better for you to redraw it where you can show the actual people in the group and the actual combination of the communication functions of those people.

As stated from the paragraph above, it does not matter how many people we have in Group 1 and In group 2. Since people are grouped by function and a person may have several functions and work in different groups, in this case, one or more persons can appear in more than one group. Now by understanding the overall explanation, all you have to do is verify the following by providing a practical example. In other words, show that the overall communication function is a combination of the function of each group. We mean the function of all the groups combined.

Now since in a group, everybody in that group must have his/her function and the overall function of the group is a combination of the function of everybody in that group, you might need to show that as well in your workout by providing a practical example. In this case, you will show that the function of a group is a function of everybody in that group combined. You can also provide more information in your workout by using the following tables.

Group Name	Number of People in Group	Group Description	Group Function

Since you are working with multiple groups, it makes sense to provide information about a specific group. You can use the table below to provide information about a specific group. Assume that your first group is Group 1. Then the table below can be used to provide information about Group 1 and all other groups in your project.

Group Name	Person Name	Person Function	Function Description

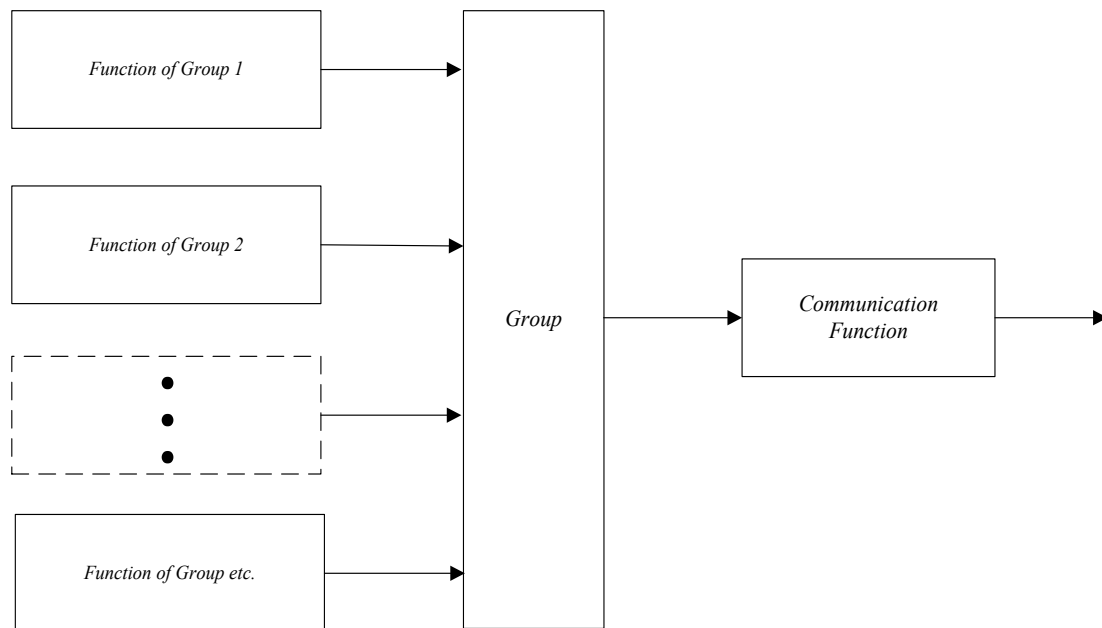
You can use the table below to provide more information about your overall project. While we omit the application information from the table, if you want to, you can still expand it by provide more information about the application itself.

Project	Number of Group	Project	Main function
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Name		Description	Description

dd. We know that the function of a group depends on the communication of people in that group. In the event that there is error in communication of a person in the group, that causes the function of that group to be executed with error. Since the overall application function depends on the function of that group and the function of that group is a function of communication, the overall communication function depends on communication of everybody in that group. For instance, the same error that happens in a communication of that person causes the overall communication function to be faulty. Now to prevent that from happening, we must use the Error Correction Function (ECF) to correct any error that may happen in any communication in any group. By understanding the explanation, how would you handle the Error Correction Function in groups and a specific group? You must provide a practical example, show your observation, and provide some models as well.

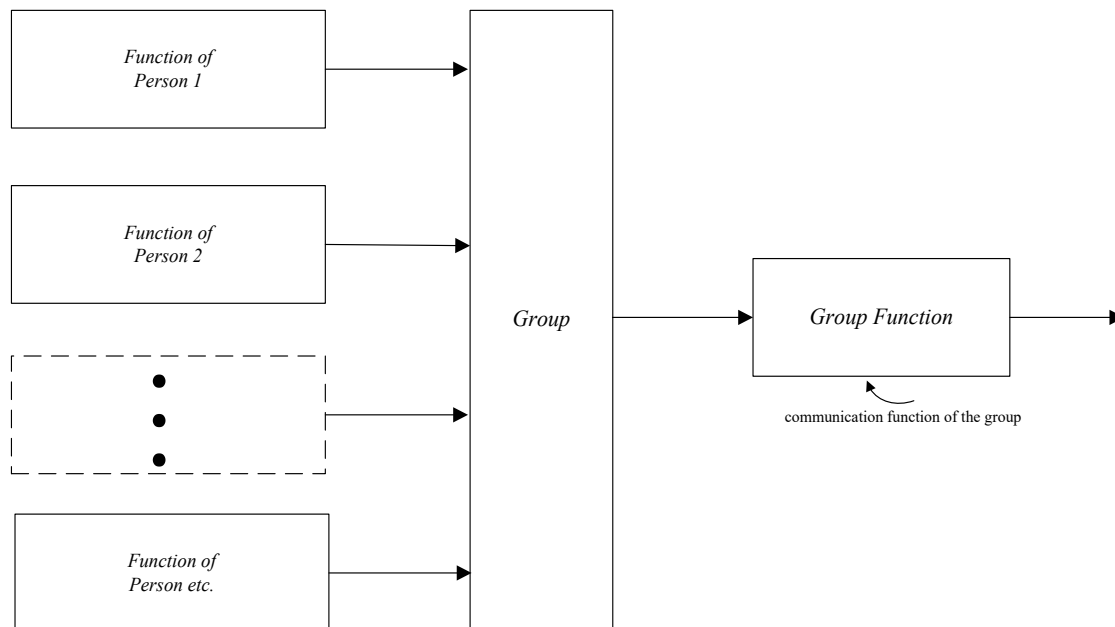
ee. Since the overall function of the application is a combination of the functions of all groups as shown below.



From the model above, the continuation on the left shows other groups that are not included in the model. Assume that we have many, many groups, and then we use the continuation to show the other groups. What is important here? Since the overall communication function takes the function of all the groups combined into

consideration, in order for that function—we mean the main function—to execute properly, all groups must be in unity or working together. In the event that there is no unity in a group or and by all groups, then the main function will be different. Verify that by providing a practical example. In other words, show that if all groups are united—or if all groups are equal to unity—then the communication function will be error free or in the event that all groups are different—or not equal to unity—then the communication function will be different. In other words, the communication function will execute with error.

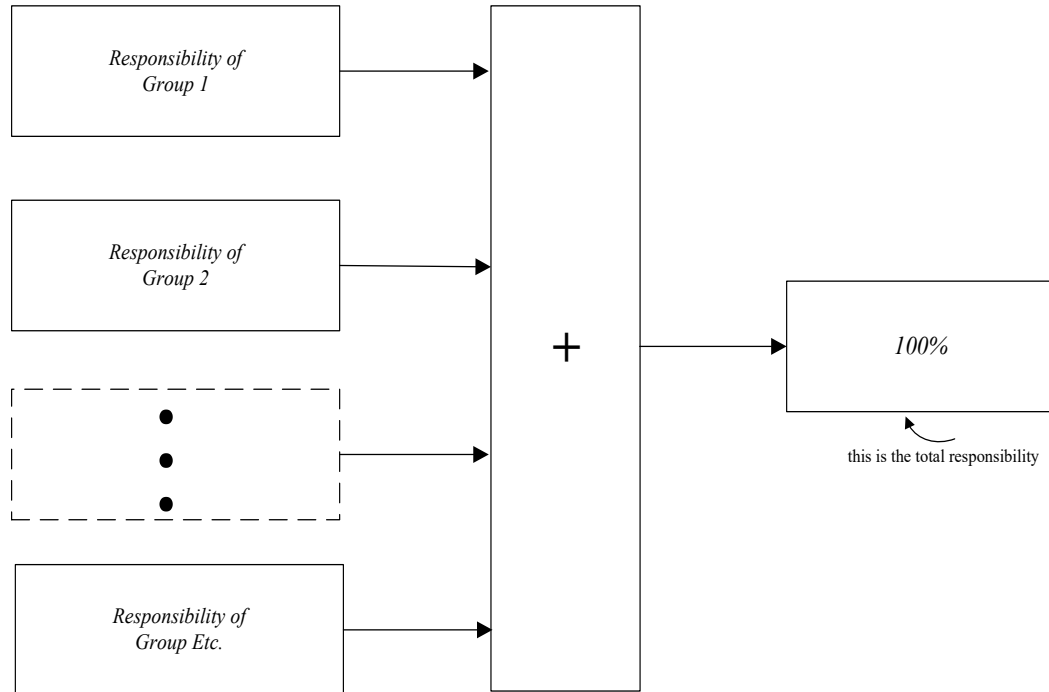
- ff. Since groups are made of people, the unity of a group or the unity of the groups or the unity in a group depends on people who work in that group, since:



As shown by the model above, the communication function of the group is the combined communication function of everybody in that group. In order to have all groups equal to unity—in order for the group to unite—there must be unity among the people in the group or in all groups. If you have not done so, from your workout above, rework it by taking the people in the group into consideration. Disregarding and depending on how your work it out, here you can take the people in the group into consideration and the functions of the people as well.

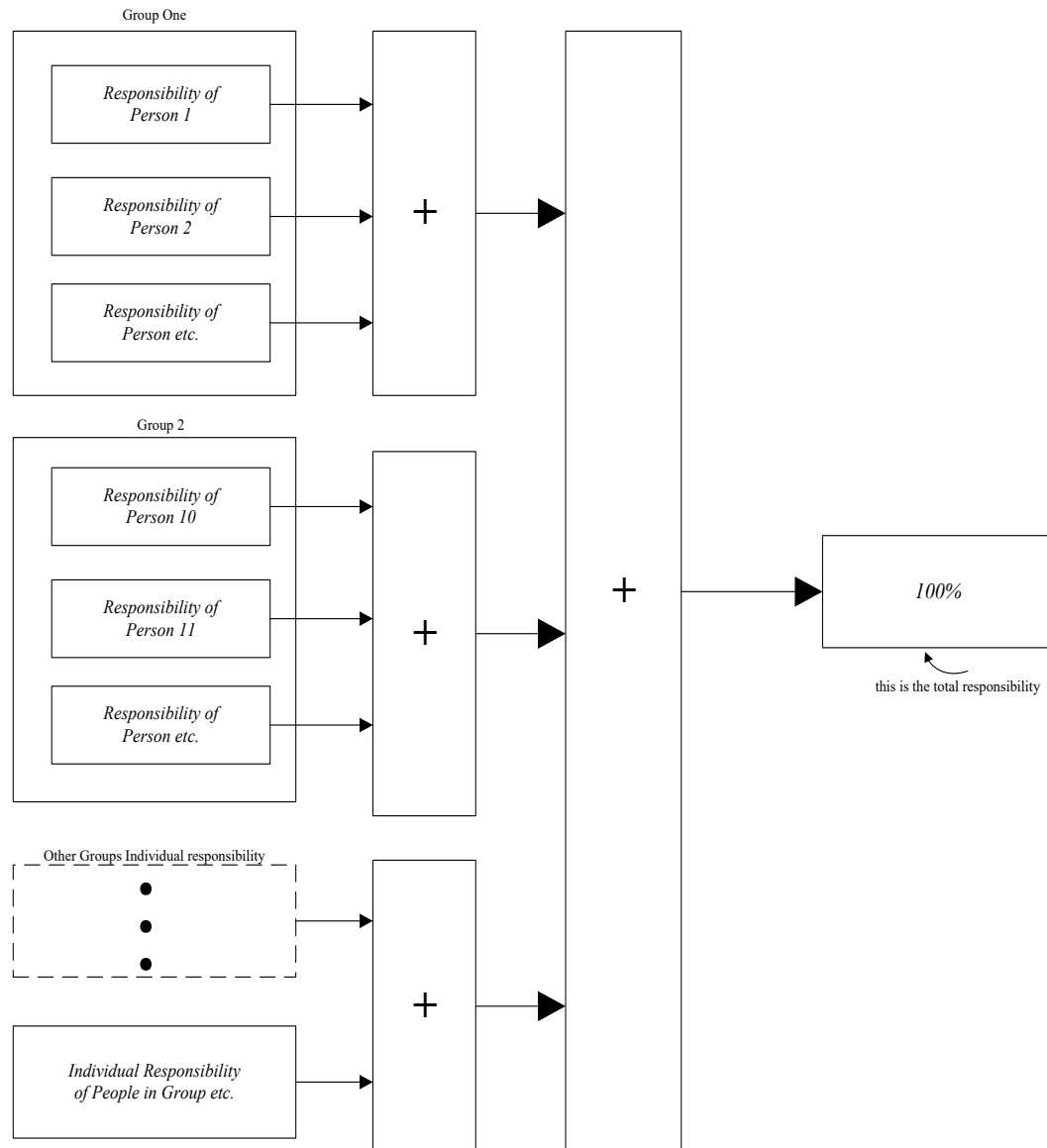
- gg. In terms of group responsibility and individual responsibility, it is always good to look at the distribution of responsibility in groups and individual in terms of failure or related to failure. Assume that we have 3 groups: *Group 1*, *Group 2*, and *Group 3*. If each group relies on others for responsibility, for instance *Group 1* relies on *Group 2* and *Group 3*, then the others are the same; what happens to the overall application

if *Group 2* fails? In this case, we mean if the responsibility of *Group 2* is not fulfilled. Since the distribution of the responsibility is not presented in the form it should be—in other words, the way we have it here, it is not the correct form. After answering the preceding question, you should see that the responsibility of the overall application depends on the responsibility of each group. It also depends on responsibility of people in the group or people in the overall project. By understanding that, you can determine the combining and the total responsibility of groups, people in groups, and people who work in the project in the following form



From the model above, the plus sign is being used as a combination of the responsibility of all the groups. We use the continuation to show more groups that are not listed. It does not matter the way we look at it and the number of groups in the overall project. What is important is the total responsibility and the responsibility of individual group. From the model above, you are going to determine the individual group responsibility and the total responsibility.

Now the responsibility of people per group can be presented in this form. In other words, the responsibility of people in groups or individual person in group can be represented by this model. The model below shows the responsibility of people in all the groups.

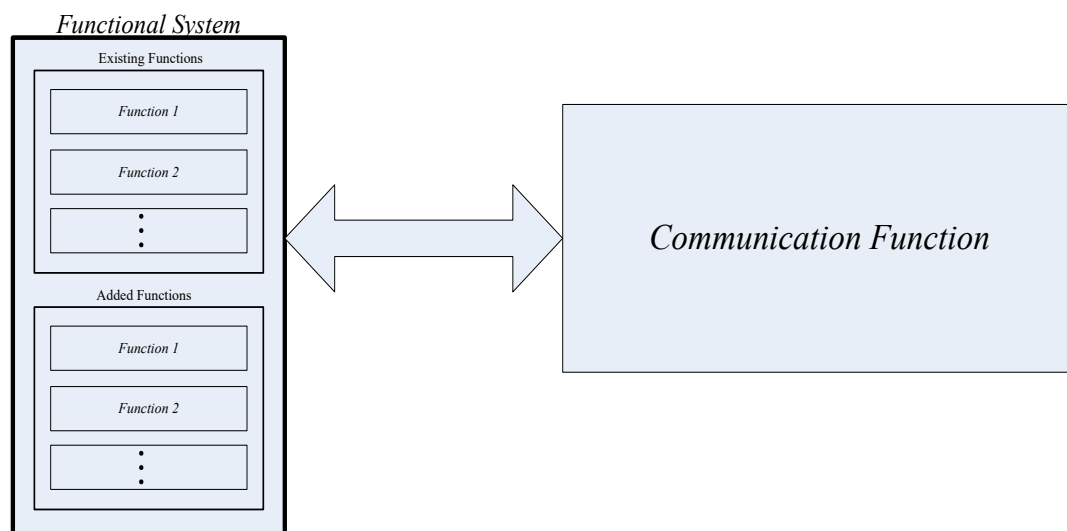


The way to look at it, it does not matter how many people we have per group and how many groups we have. The responsibility of the people in all groups should add up to 100%. While we represent or draw the model like that, you can redraw it in a form to provide more explanation about individual person in group and all combined responsibility. As we have already stated, you determine the responsibility of groups; we mean each group, responsibility of people in the group, and the responsibility of people in the project. In each case, you determine individual responsibility. You must provide some explanation and show your observation. You can also provide a practical example if you want to.

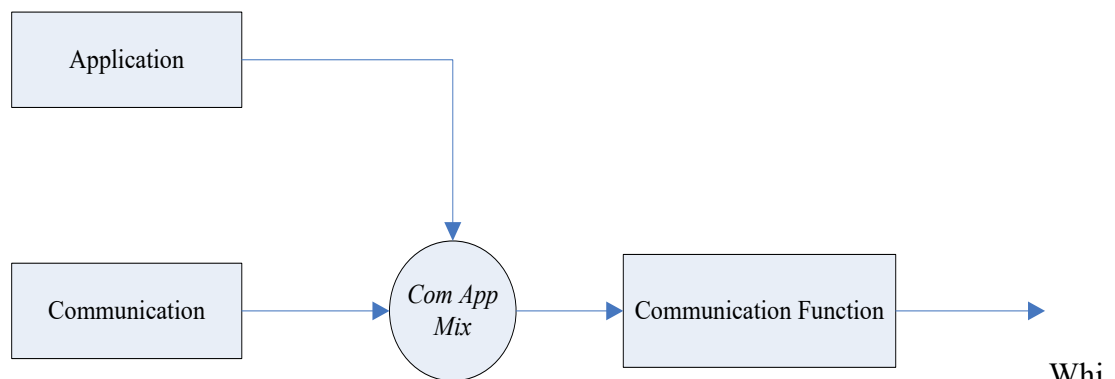
hh. By understanding your workout above, show your understanding of the associativity of the physical system related to your workout. This is the same as saying, show

your understanding of your workout related to the associativity of the physical system.

- ii. While working in a group, it may be possible sometime to add additional people to that group or increase the number of people in the group. If you want to, provide additional steps to add people in a group or increase the number of people in a group. This is except to you; you don't have to do it. You can think it as: Show your understanding of increasing numbers of people in a group when working in a project.
- jj. We know that there is a relationship between the communication function and the functional system in terms of added functions of life. Since the added functions of life depend on existing functions, it is always good to simply say there is a relationship between the communication function and the functional system. In this case, we can show that relationship in the form of:

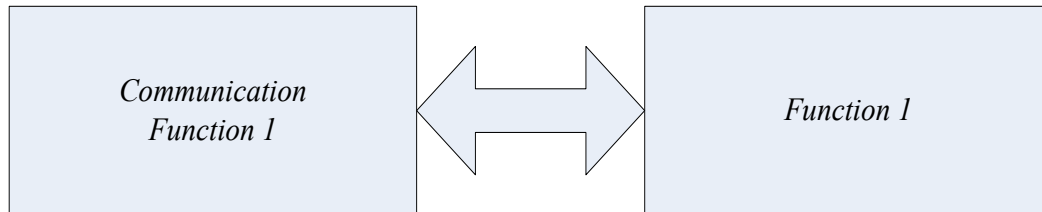


In the communication domain, our application is a function of our communication, where our application function is in the form of



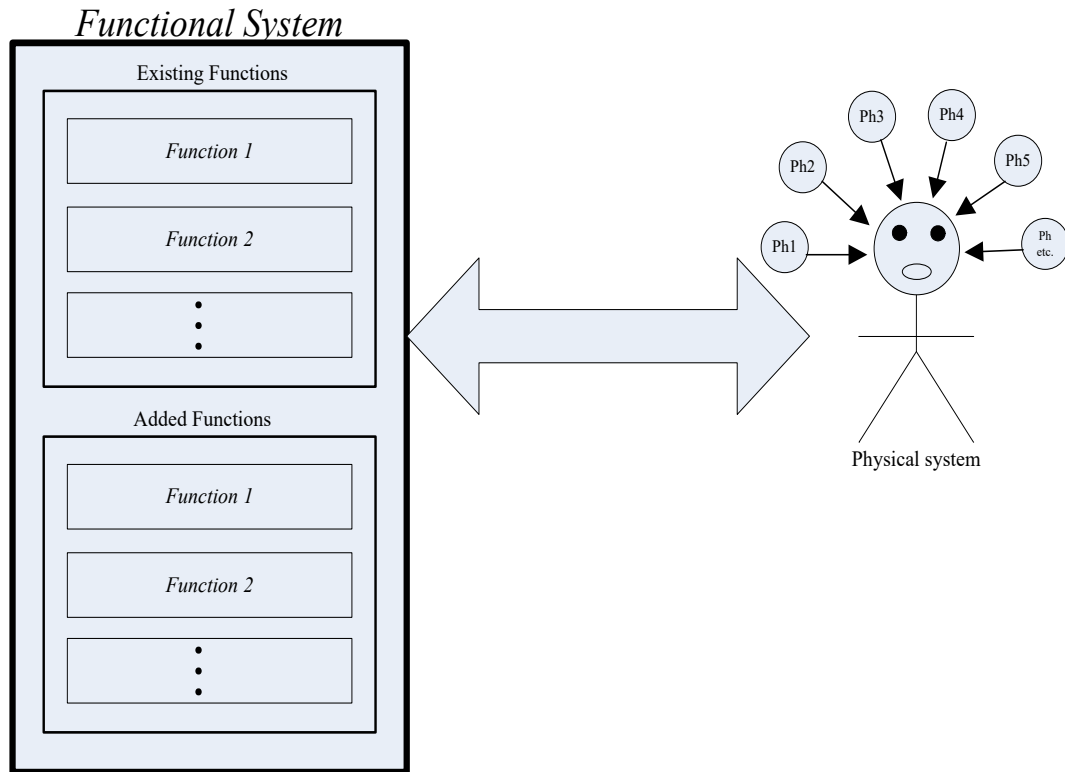
le we use the term communication function here to refer to the function of the project

in terms of communication, since there is a relationship between the communication function and the functional system, in the theory domain, we simply say we add a function to life, where that function we add to life is related to the communication function. For instance, assume that our communication function is *Communication Function 1* in the communication domain and in the theory domain the function we add to life is *Function 1*—or we can give it any other name like *aFunction 1*—then we can see that there is a relationship between *Communication Function 1* and *Function 1* in the form of :

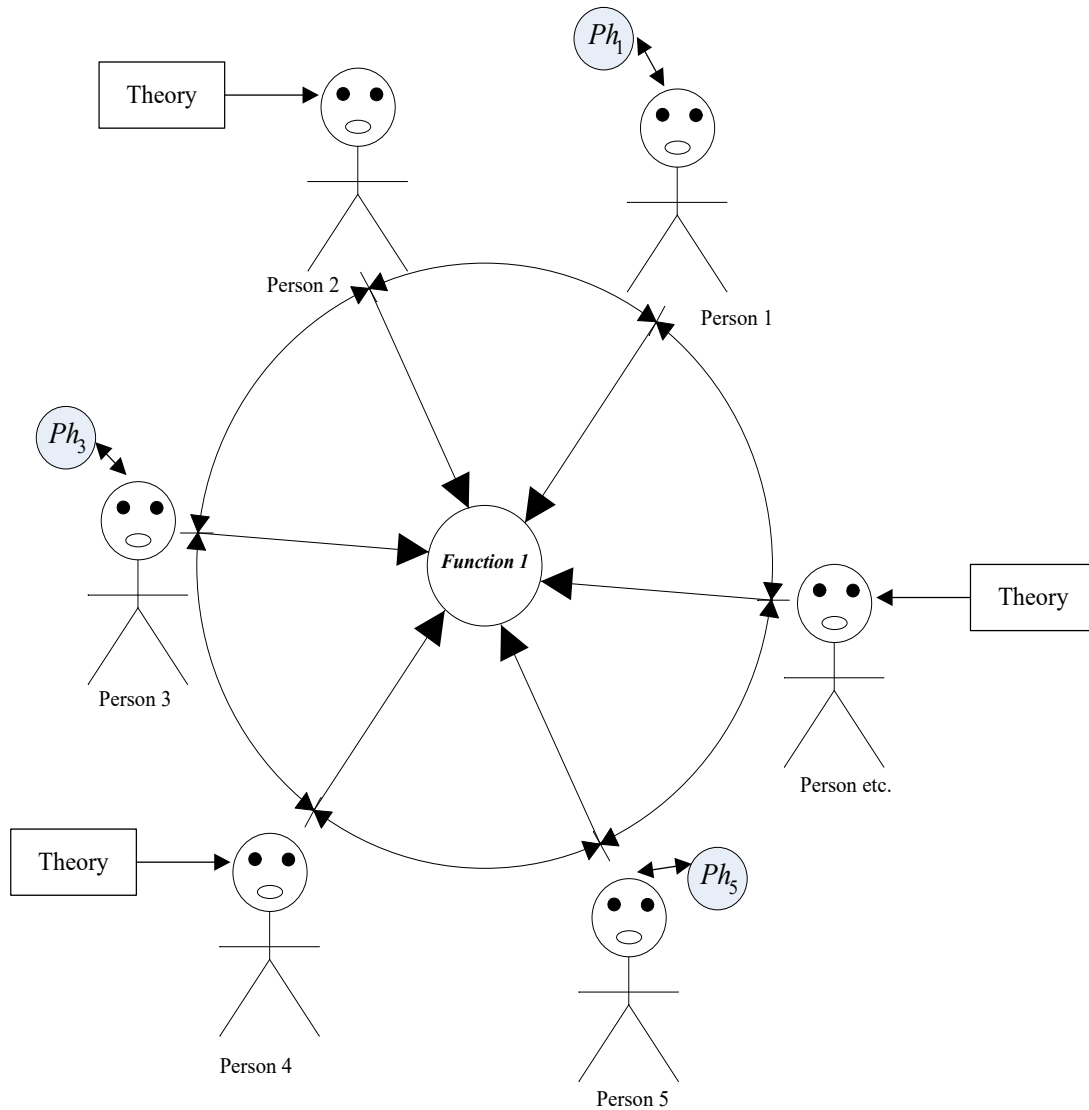


Now by understanding the overall explanation, assume that we are working in a group with a fixed number of people. This can be any number of people; it does not matter. In order for the overall communication function to be successful, the function of the group must be successful as well. Assume that we have many groups in this case; the function of all groups must be successful. For instance, if the communication function of *Group 1* is faulty, then the function of *Group 1* is faulty as well. In this case, the overall communication function will be not equal to the combination of the communication function of all groups. In other words, since there is error in communication in one group, there will also be error in the overall communication function. We can also say that, if there is error in the communication function of a group, there is also error in the overall communication function.

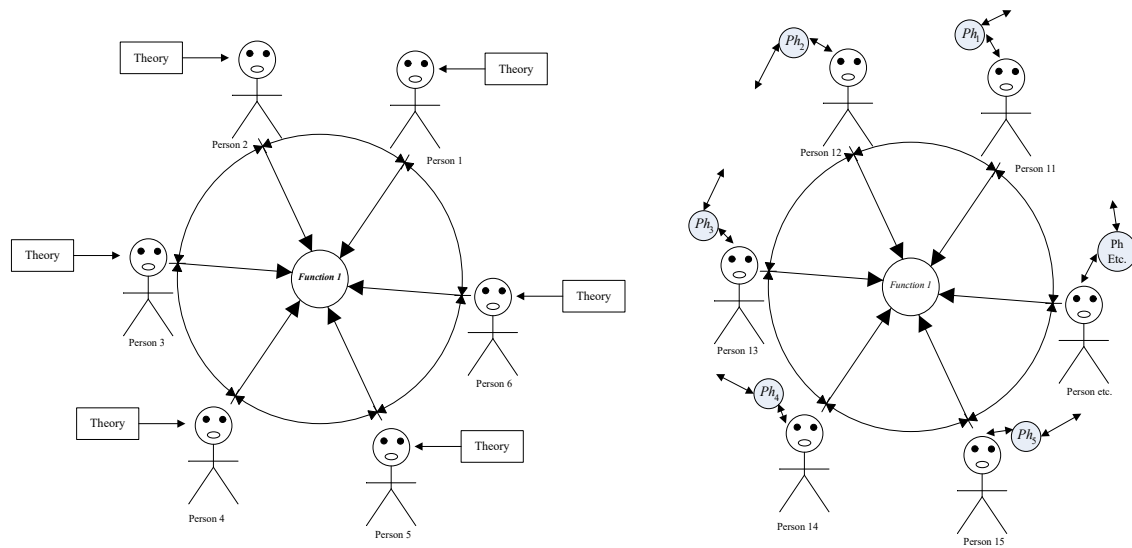
Now in the theory domain related to the communication domain, in terms of the physical system, we have the relationship below. The relationship below represent the physical system in terms of philosophy.



Now since the communication function is related to added *Function 1*, assume that we are working in a project that has a fixed number of people. Assume that we have groups or people in groups that are not doing well in terms of function of the group and the overall project. In this case, we have many groups and many people in those groups that are not doing well. Since there is a relationship between the communication function and the functional system in terms of added function, in terms of the physical system related to life, for our function we have

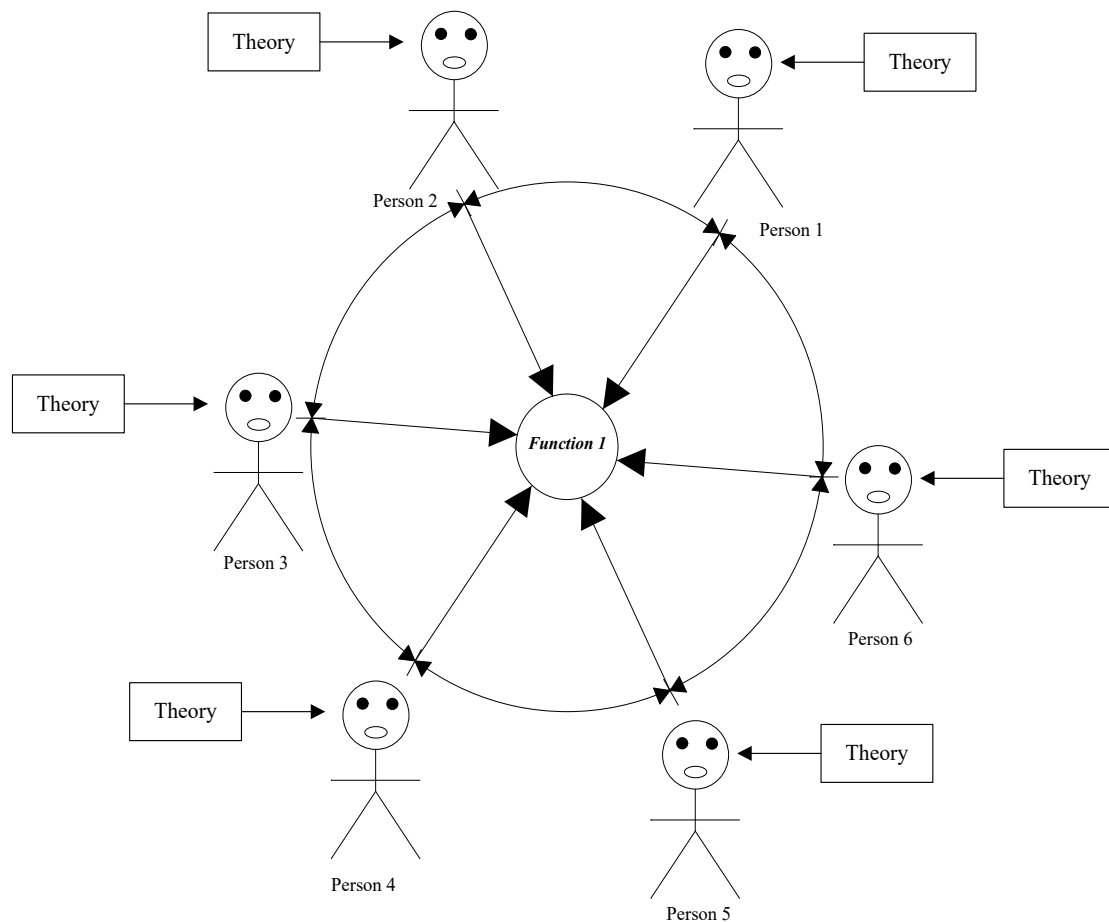


The model above takes everybody in the project into consideration. While we show only six people in the model, the number is not limited. Now since some groups are doing well and some are not doing well, the model above can be represented by the two models below to show that.



From the model above, we show two groups. Keep in mind that the project has people who are in groups who are doing well and people who are in groups who are not doing well. In this case, we simply show those two groups by the model above. Now let's assume that the number of people in groups who are doing well is much, much smaller than the number of people in groups who are not doing well. By understanding the lambda factor, we know that in order for the communication function to execute without error or in order for *Function 1* to execute without error, the number of people in groups who are not doing well must be equal to zero. In other words, everybody must be doing well in groups. In this case, everybody in the project must be doing well. By doing so,

the overall project must be represented by the model below in this case.



By understanding the overall explanation up to here, all you need to do is verify the overall process by providing a practical example. In this case, you can look at the overall process of decreasing lambda related to time in terms of people who are doing well and people who are not doing well in the project. You can use the table below for more information

Time	Lambda Factor	Number of People Not Doing Well	Number of People Doing Well	Function 1
<i>Time 1</i>				
<i>Time 2</i>				
<i>Time 3</i>				
<i>Time 4</i>				
<i>Time 5</i>				

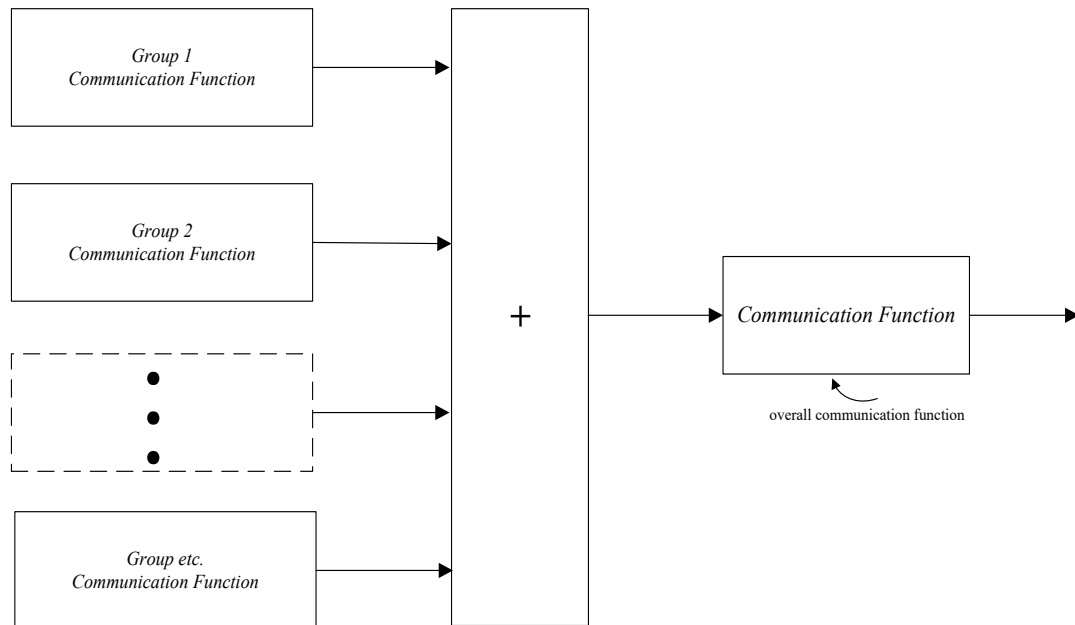
The table below is a continuation of the table above

Time	Lambda Factor	Communication Function	Group Performance	Your Observation
<i>Time 1</i>				
<i>Time 2</i>				
<i>Time 3</i>				
<i>Time 4</i>				
<i>Time 5</i>				

From the table above, for the *Function 1* column, here you will provide information about whether or not *Function 1* executes with error; the same for the communication function column. For the time, *Time 1* is considered to be your first function execution. Rather than using *Time 2*, *Time 3* and so forth, you can increment the time by for instance $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$ and so forth. For instance, you can have something like that *Time* $1 + \frac{1}{100}$, *Time* $1 + \frac{1}{150}$ etc. You can skip this part; you don't have to do it, if you don't want to. You may have done something similar. Here you will take group into consideration; you will also look at performance of group or performance per group or group performance. Anyway, you can skip it, if you want to.

- kk. By understanding your workout above, you may have realized that there must be something important that causes error made by a group to cause the overall application or project to execute with error. Since groups are made of people, it is always better to say that, there must be something important that causes the error. A person in a project caused that project to execute with error. By understanding that, we can see that associativity and the theory dependable characteristics are very important here. All you need to do here is show your understanding of both the associativity and the theory dependable characteristics related to your workout above. In terms of the associativity of the physical system—the way to look at it—in terms of group, in order for the communication function to be error free we must

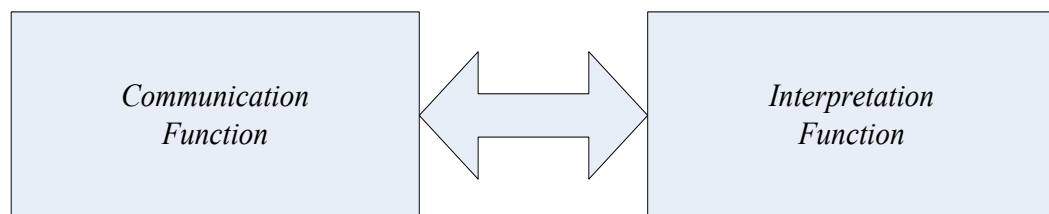
have



Now in terms of function of people in a group, the overall communication function of a group is a combination of the communication function of every person in that group. In other words, we can add individual communication function of everybody to result in the communication function of the group.

What is important here? In order for the communication function to be error free, all groups must be united or equal to unity. Now in terms of people in the project, that does not change. In your workout, you can take both the model and the explanation above into consideration. If you want to, you can provide a practical example and show your observation.

- II. We know that there is a relationship between the communication function and the interpretation function. This relationship can be presented in the form of:



In terms of grouping, we know that the physical system is self-controllable and theory dependable and it is not possible for a group to interpret theory for others and it is not possible for others to interpret theory for a group. Overall, we know that theory can only be interpreted individually and personally. In other words, even though we are working together in a group, we are self-dependable when it comes to

interpreting theory. The people who are in the group must interpret theory personally and individually to work together to execute the overall function of the group and the overall function of the project. Now there is a relationship between the communication function and the interpretation function and theory can only be interpreted individually. In order for the communication function to be error free, all interpretations must be in unity, but better to say similar. What is important here? The interpretation itself does not take group into consideration, but individual persons in the overall project. We can also say the interpretation itself takes everybody in the project into consideration without grouping. To better understand, you can show that by providing a practical example. In other words, show that in order for the communication function to be error free, all interpretation must be in unity or similar—in this case all interpretation of the people in the project, disregarding groups, must be similar. You must provide a practical example; you can use the table below for more information. We use the continuation in the table below to show more that are not listed here.

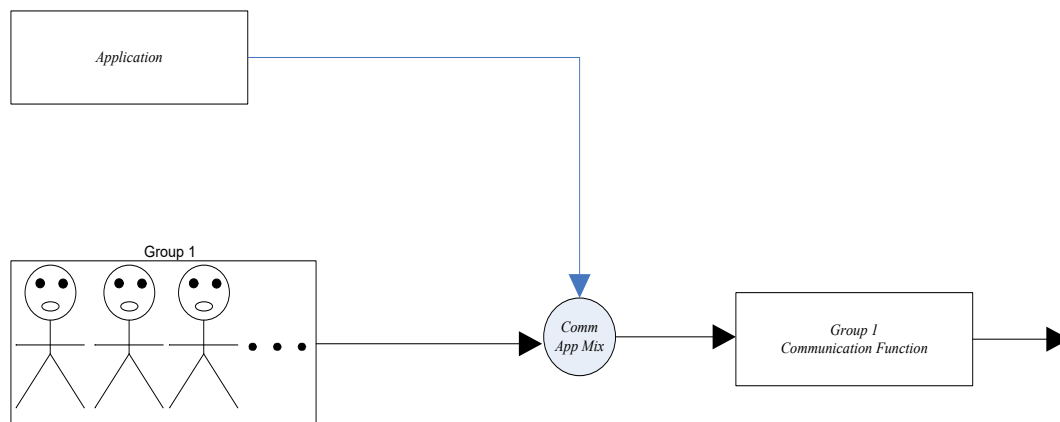
Person	Function	Function Description	Interpretation Explanation
<i>Person 1</i>	Person 1 Function		
<i>Person 2</i>	Person 2 Function		
<i>Person 3</i>	Person 3 Function		
⋮	⋮		
<i>Person etc.</i>	Person etc. Function		

The table below is a continuation of the table above

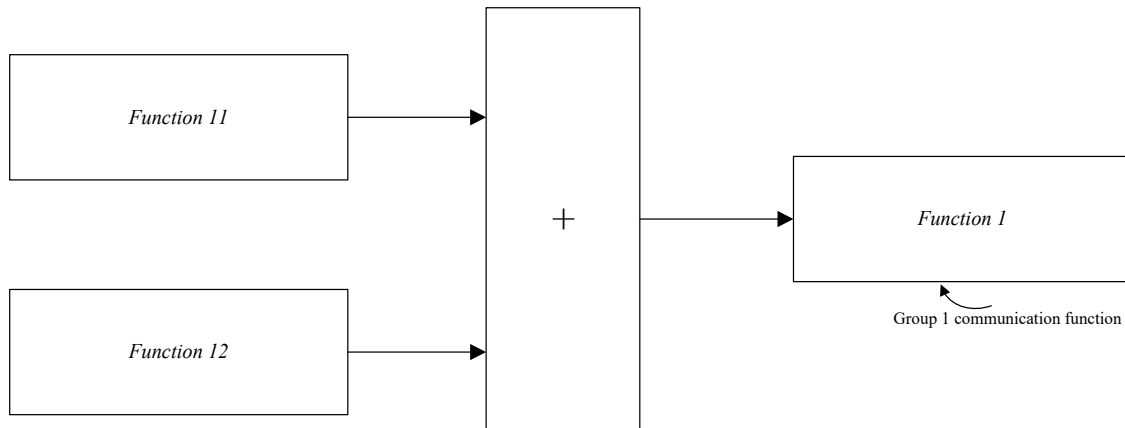
Person	Group In	Interpretation Explanation	Similarity Yes/No	Your Observation
<i>Person 1</i>				
<i>Person 2</i>				
<i>Person 3</i>				
⋮				
<i>Person etc.</i>				

The way to look at it, since many people are working together in various groups in the project, related to the main idea or the main application, they must have similar ideas. This is why it is important to understand the relationship of the interpretation function and the communication function. That similarity is taken care of by the interpretation function.

mm. In order for the application to be successful, all groups must be in unity; there should not be any difference in a group. If a group is already defined, it is always good not to divide that group into many groups without reason. Once we do that, it may not be possible to get our function executed without error or with a positive result. As an example, let's assume that in a project a group is managed by *Person 1*. In this case, we can define *Person 1* as the manager of the group. Assume that we have 5 people in the group, and we name the group, *Group 1*. By understanding that, we have:

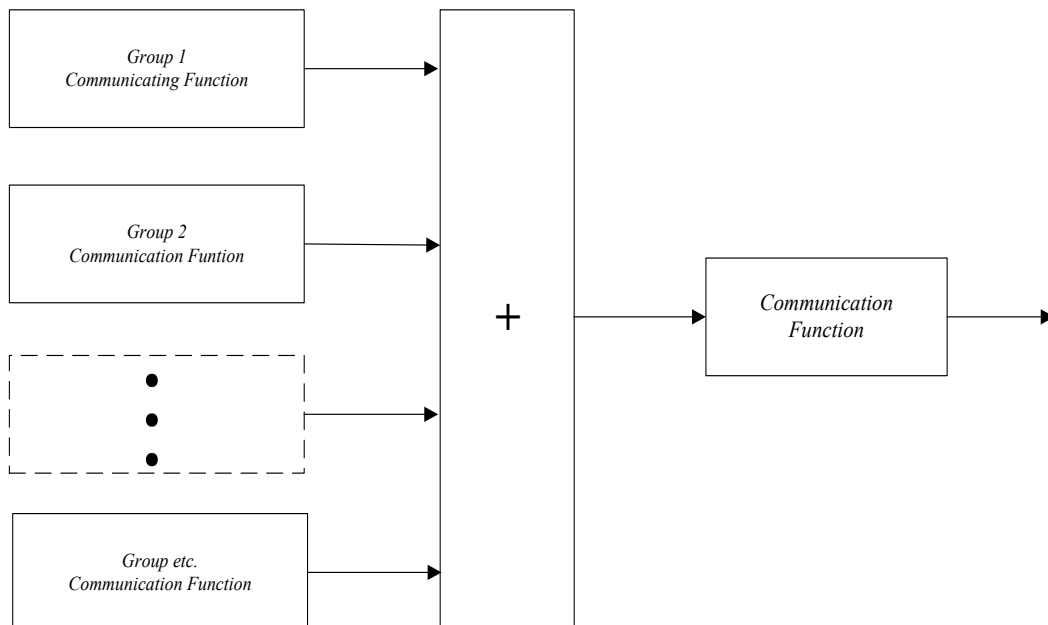


What is important here? We have one group, where the function of that group is to execute an application in the form as shown by the communication function of *Group 1* in the model above. In this case, the communication function of *Group 1* is considered to be the function of the group in terms of communication function and that function is a function of communication. Now since the group is already defined as 1 group by manager *Person 1*, can this group be broken into other groups? Can this group be broken into other groups without the consent of the manager or *Person 1*? Disregarding the way you answer those questions, provide some explanation. Now if you think the group can be broken into other groups, you will need to provide a practical example and show that the result of that application should always be the same in the form. Assume that *Function 1*—the function of group 1—becomes *Function 11* and *Function 12*. In this case we have:



If that cannot be achieved, you must also show that as well in all cases and show your observation and provide additional explanation. You should show your understanding of both cases; disregarding the way you look at it, whether it is achievable or not.

- nn. By understanding all the parts above, we mean your workout of the parts above, show that. While the application and the communication are not shown on the model, you have to take them into consideration in terms of your result. You should also look at the communication function in terms of the application and communication as well.



Basically, all you need to do is to show that the application and the communication are common within the groups themselves. If you want to, you may provide a practical example and show your observation, then provide additional explanation.

Exercises

- oo. After having problems with our application, we turn to our parent for help. Our parent provides us with the idea of our application and the given reference. After having problems with our faulty communication function—we mean we are having problems with our communication function because it contains error—we turn to our parent for help. Our parent provides us with the idea of our application and the given reference. You need to verify that in an application by providing a practical example. We mean you show that in your application. You can use the table below for more information.

Application Name	Application Description	Application Function	Number of People	Number of Group

The number of groups is only applicable if you have multiple groups in your overall project or application. If so, you can have something similar to the table below.

Group Name	Group Function	Group Description	Function Description

Use the table below to provide more information about people in the project. It does not matter if they are in a group or not. You can use a fixed number of people in your project.

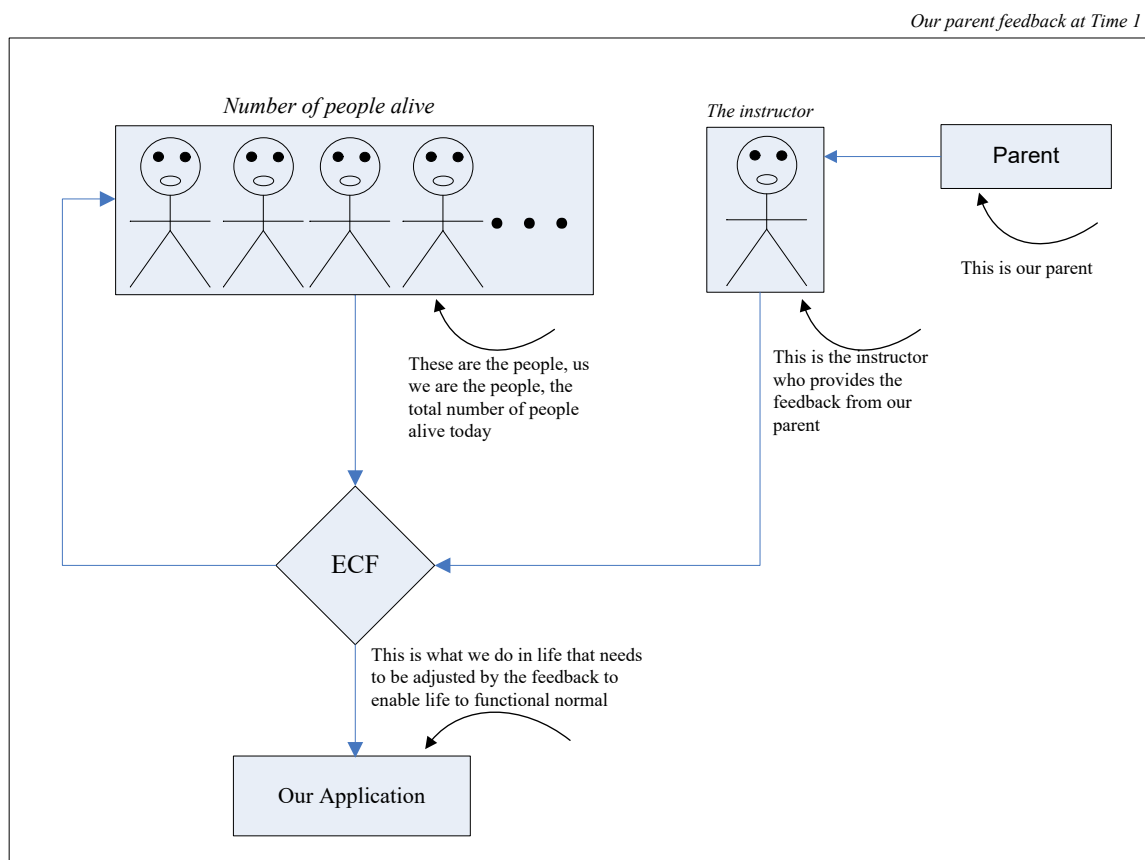
Person	Function	Function Description	Group In
<i>Person 1</i>	Person 1 Function		
<i>Person 2</i>	Person 2 Function		
<i>Person 3</i>	Person 3 Function		
⋮	⋮		
<i>Person etc.</i>	Person etc. Function		

Overall, you need to determine the communication function and the actual function of the application related to the application of theory. You need to show the

relationship between life and the function of the application in terms of added function. Use *Time 1* as the first time you execute your application based on the information you receive from our parent. At the end, show your observation.

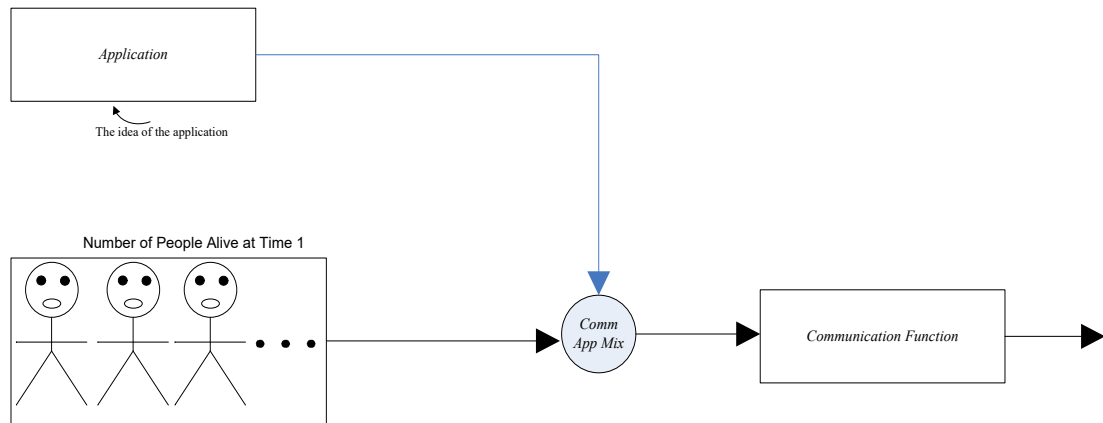
- pp. Here continue from your workout above by taking feedback into consideration. Use the feedback as the execution of your application in other times. For instance, if your application did not execute correctly at *Time 1*, then you receive feedback to help your application execute properly. You can use *Time 2* as the time for that feedback and if the application is still not successful, then you receive another feedback again, you can use *Time 3*, *Time 4* and so forth. In all cases, you need to provide additional explanation and show your observation.
- qq. After having problems with our incorrect communication function, we turn to our parent for help. Our parent provides us with the idea of our application and the given reference. We know that a reference is available when it is needed. Since our parent provides us with the idea of our application at *Time 1*, we can use that idea to execute our application without error. In this case, we leave the reference alone. From your two workouts above, you have used the idea of the application to execute your application. Since our parent provides us with the given reference, assume that there is a need to go inside that reference or use it. Here you need to extend your workout by justifying that need in your application and showing whether or not the given reference had helped you to execute your application successfully.
- rr. When working in an application or a project, it is very important to have a direction and a destination. Continue from your workouts above; here within your application or project, verify how you approach both the direction and the destination entities. You may need to verify your understanding of those entities first.
- ss. To better understand the word group and to prevent misinterpretation, whenever we say group, we mean a composition of many people who have an agenda or personal agenda that is not related to the functionality of life. In this case, that agenda can be viewed as misinterpreting the given theory, disregarding of the physical system or not taking the system itself into consideration in many instances, disregarding of entities that enable the functionality of life, disregarding of our utilization theory, disregarding of the principle that enables the functionality of life, and all other related issues that disregard the functionality of life.

- tt. After having problems with our application, we turn to our parent for help. Our parent provides us with the idea of our application. The way to look at it, just a little bit before *Time 1*, we have problems with our application, and we turn to our parent for help. Then at *Time 1*, our parent provides us with the idea of our application and the given reference. Now by understanding the overall process, we can see that our application function was negative. Then we turn to our parent for help and our parent provides us with the idea about how to enable our application to execute properly. By understanding what we have just said, we can see that at *Time 1* our parent provides us with feedback through an instructor by providing us with the idea of our application and the given reference. To better understand the overall process, let's show the feedback model at *Time 1*.

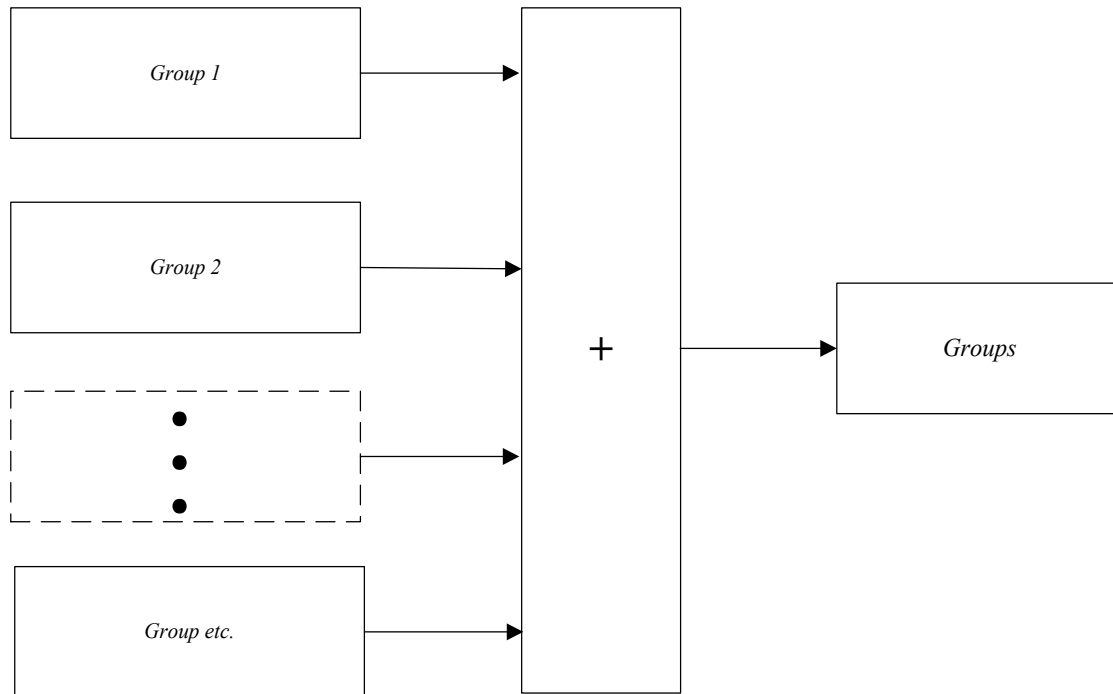


From the model above, we can see that since our parent provides us with the correct idea of our application, we should have used that idea to enable our application to execute without error. Now since the overall process happens in the communication domain, it makes sense for us to use the communication function to show that. By using the communication function with the number of people alive at *Time 1*, we

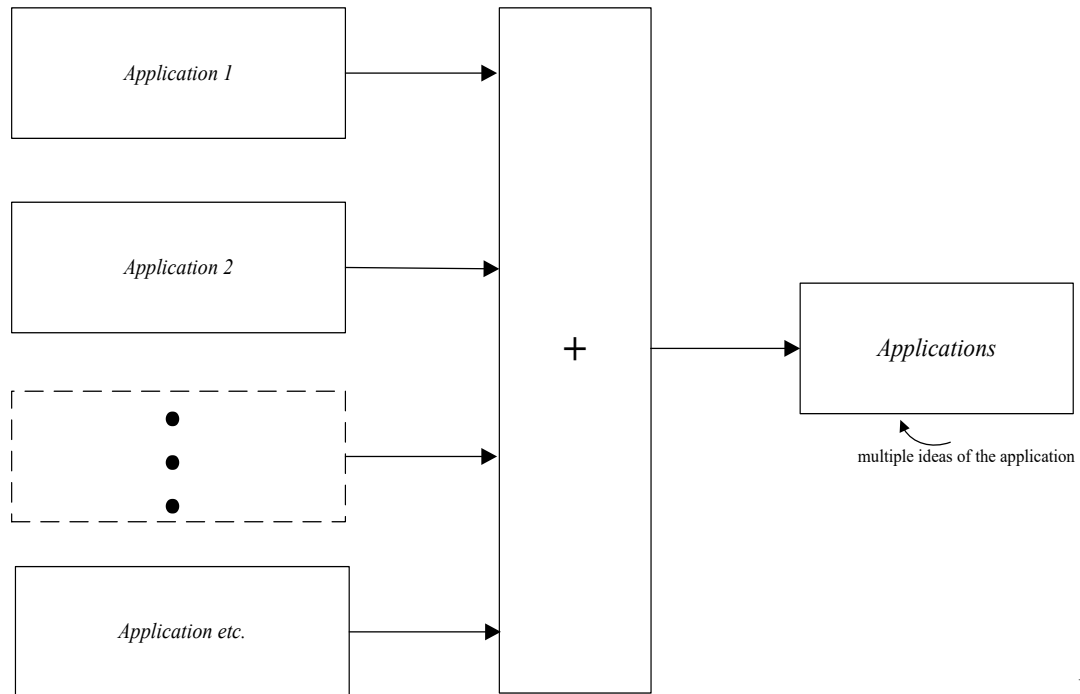
have the following



From the model above, we use the continuation to show the number of people alive at *Time 1*. While we represent the model like that, in your workout, you will need to provide a model with more detail. Here the number of people alive is fixed. What is important here? The model above assumes normal utilization of the idea of the application given to us by our parent. Now since we have disregarded that feedback, the model above is no longer valid. When we talk about disregarding the feedback, we mean disregarding the feedback by grouping and misinterpretation. Since everybody alive depends and contributes to the functional system, the feedback given to us by our parent takes all of us as 1 unit without any difference. After our parent provides us with the feedback or the idea of our application, rather than preserving that 1 unit that is already defined by our parent, we simply divide ourselves by grouping and misinterpretation of the given feedback. By understanding what we have just said, the communication function should take grouping and division into consideration. In terms of grouping, we have something likethis:

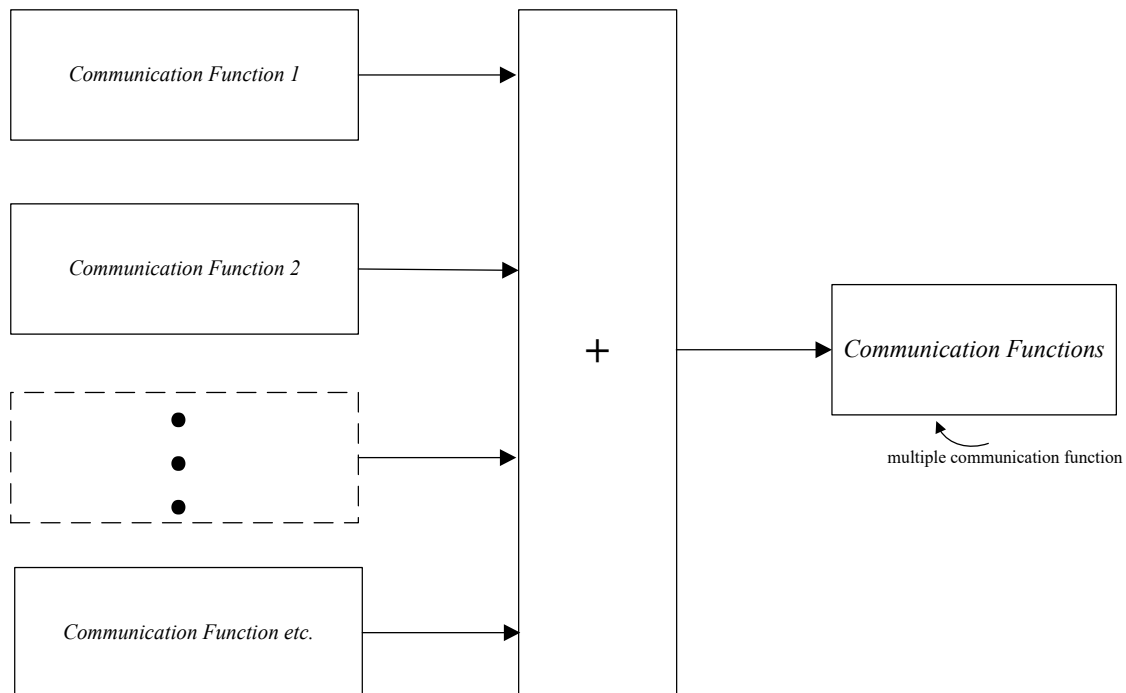


The model above shows the groups we have created or defined after our parent provides us with the idea of our application. We use continuation to show many groups that are not listed on the model. The way to look at it, we have created or defined many groups, based on misunderstanding of the feedback given to us by our parent. Now since we create or define multiple groups because we don't understand and misinterpret the feedback, the overall communication function has to take that into consideration as well. Since the idea of the application is no longer valid, we now have to introduce multiple ideas of our application. By understanding what we have just said, the model below shows that multiple ideas we have created.

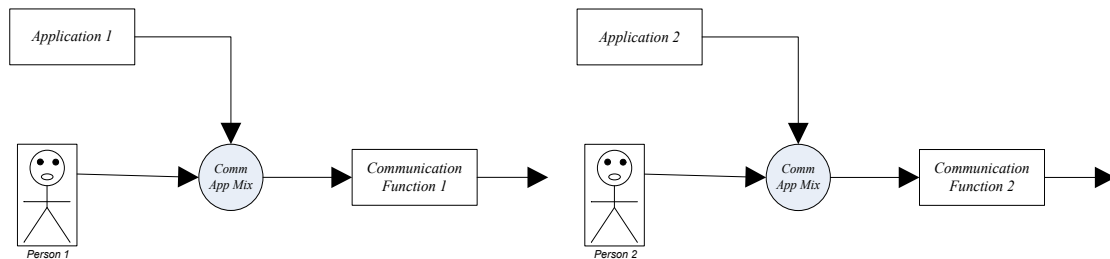


F

From the model above, we show that rather than relying on the single ideas of the application given to us by our parent, we then divide ourselves and create multiple ideas. While we draw the model like that to show that, you will need to show it differently in your workout by providing more detail. The way to look at it, since we have created many groups after our parent gives us the idea of our application; here each application can be viewed as the idea of a group. For instance *Application 1* is viewed as the idea of the application for *Group 1*, where *Application 2* is viewed as the idea of the application for *Group 2* and so forth. Since we have disregarded the idea of the application given to us by our parent and defined our own ideas of the application, in this case we no longer rely on a single idea. In this case, the overall communication function changes. Since we have multiple ideas of our application now, we also have multiple communication functions as shown by the model below.

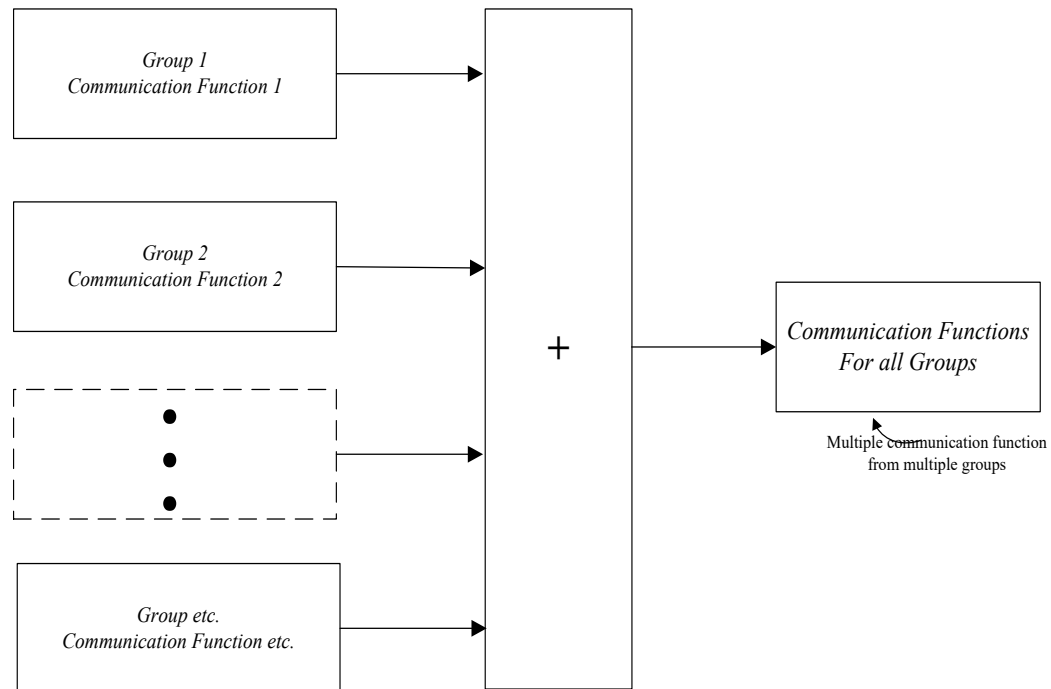


The way to look at it, since we are no longer relying on the single idea of the application given to us by our parent, each of us has our own idea of the application as shown by the model. The model below is an extension of the model above; it shows that each person has different ideas of the application which result in different communication functions, rather than a single communication function. While we show the model like this, you will need to show everything in a single model.



By understanding the overall explanation and that people get together to create or define groups based on misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the given feedback, here we can take grouping into consideration. In this case we have the resulting group: a combination of all the groups with different communication

function as shown by the model below.



What is important here? We take grouping into consideration, where we have a fixed number of groups we have created or defined based on a misunderstanding of the given feedback. What is important here again? Since our parent defines all of us as 1 unit and in order for our application to execute without error, we must keep ourselves as one unit. Therefore, it does not matter the way we approach the grouping. As long as there is no unity, we will never be successful. In other words, as long as all the ideas of the application are not equal to a single idea and all our communications are not in unity as well or equal to a single communication, the communication function will always be with error or faulty. By understanding what we have just said, we can see that in terms of grouping; assume that we have 3 groups. In this case, we can see that the communication function of *Group 1* is not equal to the communication function of *Group 2* and *Group 2* and vice versa. In terms of grouping, we can see that rather than having a single communication function, we simply have multiple groups communication functions.

What is important here is that we have groups with different ideas. Some of us might think that within the group themselves, even though some of them have different ideas; however, the people in a group or some people from different groups tend to have the same ideas or similar ideas. This is the way some people might think; however, it is not the way it is. By having a good understanding of the principle, we should have already known that.

By understanding the overall explanation as we can see, it is not possible for our application to execute without error if all the groups are not united. Since we have many groups with many different ideas, in order for our application to execute without error to enable the functionality of life, all groups must be united or equal to unity. The way to look at it, since our parent defines us as 1 unit, we must come together as 1 unit to apply the feedback given to us. To better understand the overall explanation, you can show that by providing a practical example. In other words, show that in order for the communication to be error free, all groups must be united or equal to unity. Within your workout, you must also show that, in order for all groups to unite or equal to unity, we must have a single idea. In other words, in order for all groups to be equal to unity, all ideas must be equal to the one given to us by our parent and all communication must be equal to a single communication or error free as well. You can use the table below for more information. Within your workout, you can define the number of groups you identify as a fixed number. For instance, assume that you identify 3 groups for instance, and then we have:

Group	Group Function	Function Description
<i>Group 1</i>		
<i>Group 2</i>		
<i>Group 3</i>		

The table below is a continuation of the table above

Group	Idea Explanation	Your Observation
<i>Group 1</i>		
<i>Group 2</i>		
<i>Group 3</i>		

- uu. Our parent has been provided us feedback repetitively and we keep disregarding them. As we have learned from the part above, at *Time 1* we have problems with our application, then we turn to our parent for help. Our parent then provides us with the idea of our application, and then we simply divide ourselves and disregard that feedback. Now at *Time 2* and at *Time 3*, the same process is repeated. All you need to do here is by understanding your workout above, you need to extend it by taking the feedback at *Time 2* and at *Time 3* into consideration. In your workout, you should provide the feedback model for *Time 2* and *Time 3*. You can take number of groups into consideration. For instance, if you use time like *Time 1+*, *Time 2+*, and *Time*

3+, you can see that the number of groups increase. In your workout, you can use the table below for more information. You can also increase the number of people by using number. You can also increase them in the form like *Some People*, *Some More People*, and *Some Much More People* etc. If you use number, since the number of people increases you may see a factor between those numbers. If you want to extend your workout, you may also need to look at added functions of life related to the functional system.

Time	Feedback	Idea Provided	Parent Defines Us
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	Application	1 unit
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	Application	1 unit
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	Application	1 unit

The table below is a continuation of the table above. The idea explanation column is considered to be the group idea explanation.

Time	Number of Group	Ideas Explanation	Your Observation
<i>Time 1</i>			
<i>Time 2</i>			
<i>Time 3</i>			

vv. Here we continue our understanding of our workout of the parts above. Let's assume a current presentation at *Time 4*, where *Time 4* is equal to time now. We know that the presentation at *Time 4* happens, because of our misinterpretation and misunderstanding of previous presentations. Since we are not encouraged to group and when we group, we tend to forget our personal responsibility in life, at *Time 4* we have to be very careful with groups. In other words, since the presentation at *Time 4* is considered to be the final presentation, we have to take our own personal responsibility at *Time 4* not to rely on groups to interpret the principle for us. At *Time 4* we have to rely on ourselves personally and take our own responsibility by not relying on others to apply and interpret the principle for us. We must do that individually and personally. To better understand the overall process and to look at our application at *Time 1* to *Time 4*, it is always good to show more information in the form below. Add a column to the table for your observation.

Time	Feedback	Parent Gives Us	Our Application Should Be	Our Application Is
<i>Time 1</i>	1 st	Application	Error Free Communication Function	Error Communication Function
<i>Time 2</i>	2 nd	Application	Error Free Communication Function	Error Communication Function
<i>Time 3</i>	3 rd	Application	Error Free Communication Function	Error Communication Function
<i>Time 4</i>	4 th Final	Application	Error Free Communication Function	?

By looking at the table above, we can see that, after receiving feedback from our parent, our application should have been executed without problems. In terms of application function, before the feedback we have error in our communication function—faulty communication function—after the feedback, we expect to have an error free communication function. The reason we have an error communication function, rather than an error free communication function after the presentation, is because we simply divide ourselves into groups by misinterpreting the feedback. The same process happens at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, and at *Time 3*. Since every time we disregard a feedback, the functional system keeps declining and declining faster, at *Time 4* we don't have any choice. Since our parent has already defined us as 1 unit or 1 group, we cannot divide that unit or subgroup it. It is not possible. The only option we have at *Time 4*, is to define or let all those groups as 1 unit, which is the way our parent defines it. Once we do that, we can start having our own personal responsibility in life. To better understand the overall process and what needs to be done in this part, you can draw the feedback model of the presentation at *Time 4*. You represent or draw the feedback model at *Time 4* and label yourself among the people. In other words, within the people in the model, label yourself or identify yourself before you show the continuation. Now define the number of group count, for instance if you identify 5 groups, then you can provide an interpretation explanation for each group. In this case, you can have a table like this. This table is simply used for information; your workout may extend beyond the information this table can hold and may not take paper into consideration.

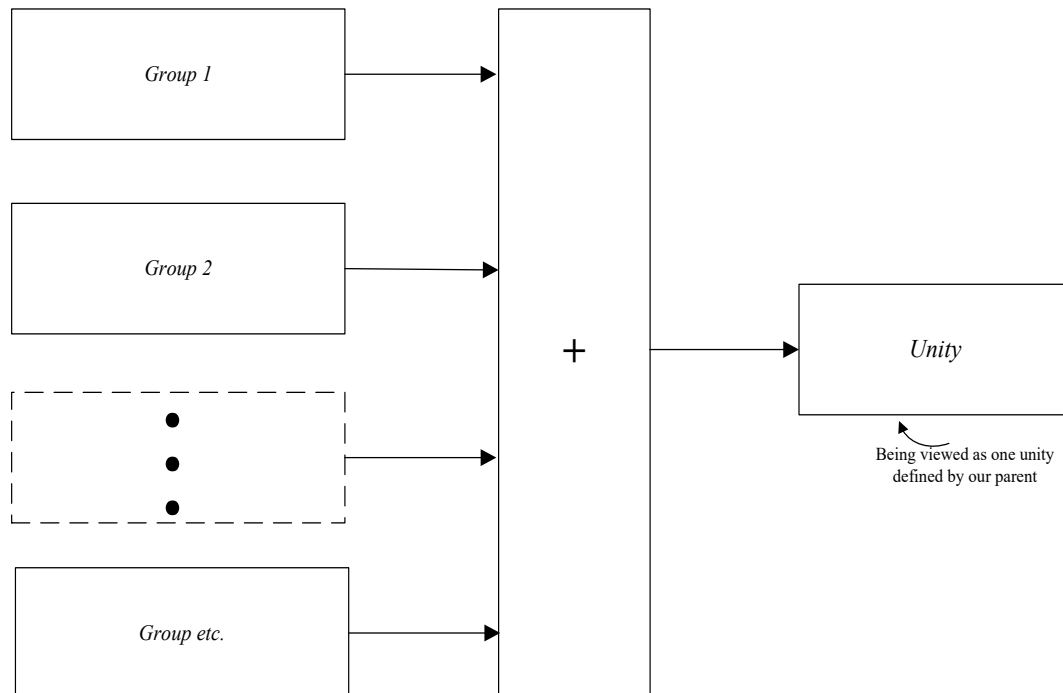
Group	Interpretation Explanation	Similarity Within	Parent Gives
Group 1			Application
Group 2			Application
Group 3			Application
Group 4			Application
Group 5			Application

The table below is a continuation of the table above. From the table above, the similarity within column is considered to be the similarity within the groups. From the table below the interpretation explanation column is considered to be your interpretation of the idea of the application given to us by our parent.

Group	Interpretation Explanation	Similarity With Application	Your Observation
Group 1	Application		
Group 2	Application		
Group 3	Application		
Group 4	Application		
Group 5	Application		

In order for the communication function to be error free, all groups must be in unity. In other words, in order for our application to execute without error, all groups must be united or equal to unity. In order for that to happen, all ideas of our application must be equal to the one given to us by our parent. Since multiple ideas of our application enable us to have multiple communications, in order for us to have a single idea for our application, we must have a single communication as well. By understanding what we have just said, we can see that if we change multiple ideas of our application to the single idea given to us by our parent, then we have a single communication as well. The same as if we have a single communication, we also have a single application, which is the one given to us by our parent. You can also think it like if all of our communications are not united or in unity, then all ideas of our application will not be in unity as well. In this case, our communication function will be different; it will not be error free. All you need to do here is show that in order for our communication function to be error free, all groups must be equal to

unity as shown by the model below.



In order for that to happen, there must be unity in *Group 1*, there must be unity in *Group 2*, there must be unity in *Group 3* and so forth. In other words, in order for all groups to be equal to unity, each group must be equal to unity. For instance, in order for all groups in the figure above to be equal to unity, *Group 1* must be equal to unity, *Group 2* must be equal to unity, *Group 3* must be equal to unity and so forth. If you want to, you can verify that as well.

What happens here? In order for life to function normally, we must have all groups equal to unity. In this case, we must have 1 unit as it is defined by our parent. Since the process of learning the principle to enable all groups to be united cannot happen instantly, related to time, you can monitor the groups you have identified. In this case, you can monitor the groups and look at the similarity between them and the given feedback or the presentation at *Time 4*. You can use the table below as a guideline.

Time	Parent Gives Us	Group Similarity Yes/No	Group Similar With Feedback	Your Observation
$Time\ 4 + \frac{1}{100}$	Application			
$Time\ 4 + \frac{2}{100}$	Application			

Exercises

<i>Time</i> $4 + \frac{3}{100}$	Application			
<i>Time</i> $4 + \frac{4}{100}$	Application			
<i>Time</i> $4 + \frac{5}{100}$	Application			

From the table above, the time *Time* $4 + \frac{1}{100}$ means *Time* 4 plus another time. The $\frac{1}{100}$ means 1 year; you choose the time frame you are working with. You can use decimal like 0.1, 0.2 etc or fractional, it does not matter. You can also provide an explanation about your time. You can use any time that suite your need. You decide your own time and the groups you are monitoring. You can expand the table above as well related to time. You may need to expand the table in this format. For instance, at *Time* $4 + \frac{1}{100}$, you may have this:

	<i>Group 1</i>	<i>Grou p 2</i>	<i>Grou p 3</i>	<i>Grou p 4</i>	<i>Grou p 5</i>
Similar With The Given Feedback Yes/No					
Group Interpretation Explanation					
Similar With <i>Group 1</i> Yes/No					
Similar With <i>Group 2</i> Yes/No					
Similar With <i>Group 3</i> Yes/No					
Similar With <i>Group 4</i> Yes/No					
Similar With <i>Group 5</i> Yes/No					
Your Observation					

From the table above, we can see that related to time, you are going to monitor those groups. For instance, at the intersection of group 1 and group 2, you determine if there is a similarity between group 1 and group 2, then you will continue to do that. At the same time, you are going to determine if the interpretation of the group itself is similar to the feedback. In other words, what that group is doing, is it similar to the feedback? Then you can provide an explanation of the group interpretation. Whenever we say explanation of the group interpretation, you have to keep in mind as well a group cannot interpret the principle for others and other groups. So, you have to approach it in a way, where you can take the group and the people in the group into consideration. Then finally, you can show your observation. Again, the time depends on you. The time interval can be 1 year or more; you determine that.

This is not important; it depends on you. As stated above, if you want to, you can use time or date in the following form, $Presentation\ Time + \frac{Year}{100}$; for instance $Time\ 4 + \frac{50}{100}$ is equivalent to $Time\ 4$ plus 50 years or $Time\ 4$ plus 50 years after presentation, where $Time\ 4 + 1$ is equivalent to $Time\ 4$ plus 100 years. For months, you can use decimal or fractional in the form of $\frac{number\ of\ month}{12}$; the table below provides more information

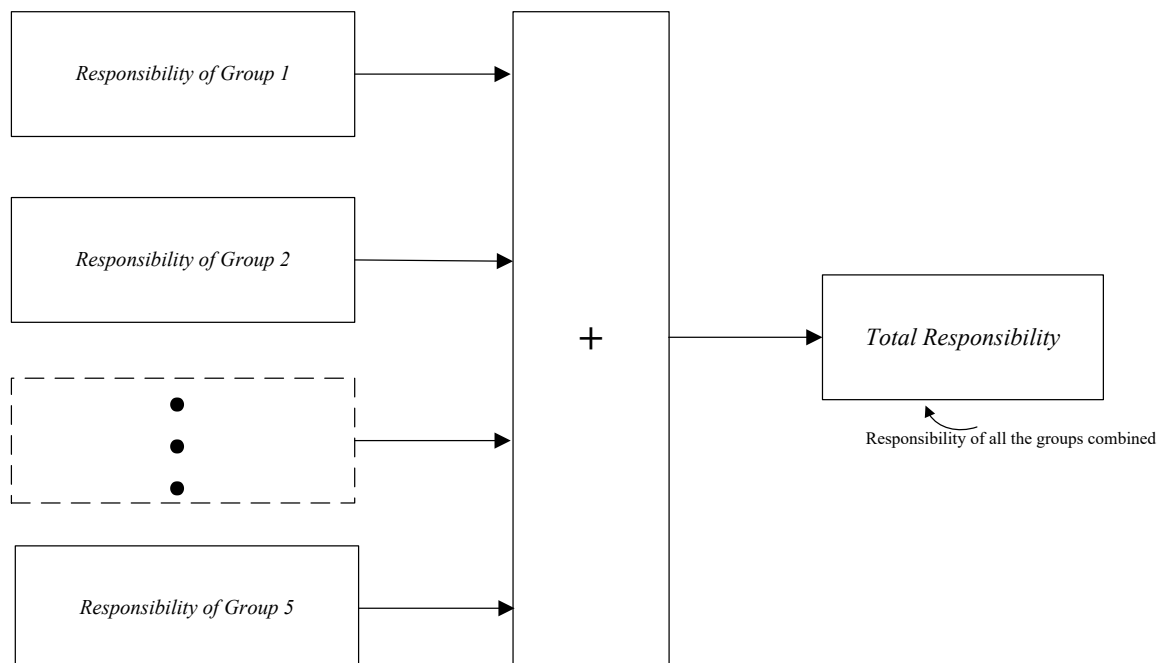
Number of Month	Fractional	Usage
1 Month	$\frac{1}{12}$	$Time\ 4 + \frac{1}{12}$
2 Months	$\frac{2}{12}$	$Time\ 4 + \frac{2}{12}$
3 Months	$\frac{3}{12}$	$Time\ 4 + \frac{3}{12}$
4 Months	$\frac{4}{12}$	$Time\ 4 + \frac{4}{12}$
5 Months	$\frac{5}{12}$	$Time\ 4 + \frac{5}{12}$
6 Months	$\frac{6}{12}$	$Time\ 4 + \frac{6}{12}$
7 Months	$\frac{7}{12}$	$Time\ 4 + \frac{7}{12}$
8 Months	$\frac{8}{12}$	$Time\ 4 + \frac{8}{12}$
9 Months	$\frac{9}{12}$	$Time\ 4 + \frac{9}{12}$
10 Months	$\frac{10}{12}$	$Time\ 4 + \frac{10}{12}$
11 Months	$\frac{11}{12}$	$Time\ 4 + \frac{11}{12}$

For instance, form 20 months, we can have something like: $Time\ 4 + \frac{1+8}{100}$ or simply $Time\ 4 + \frac{1.66}{100}$. Again, it does not matter; it depends on you.

ww. This is a continuation of the part above. The physical system is not encouraged to group. Once we start grouping, we tend to forget our personal responsibility. Here

Exercises

you are going to monitor the groups responsibility related to time. In order to determine the groups responsibility, you can do the following; assume that you have 5 groups, in this case the model below can be used to show the responsibility of the groups



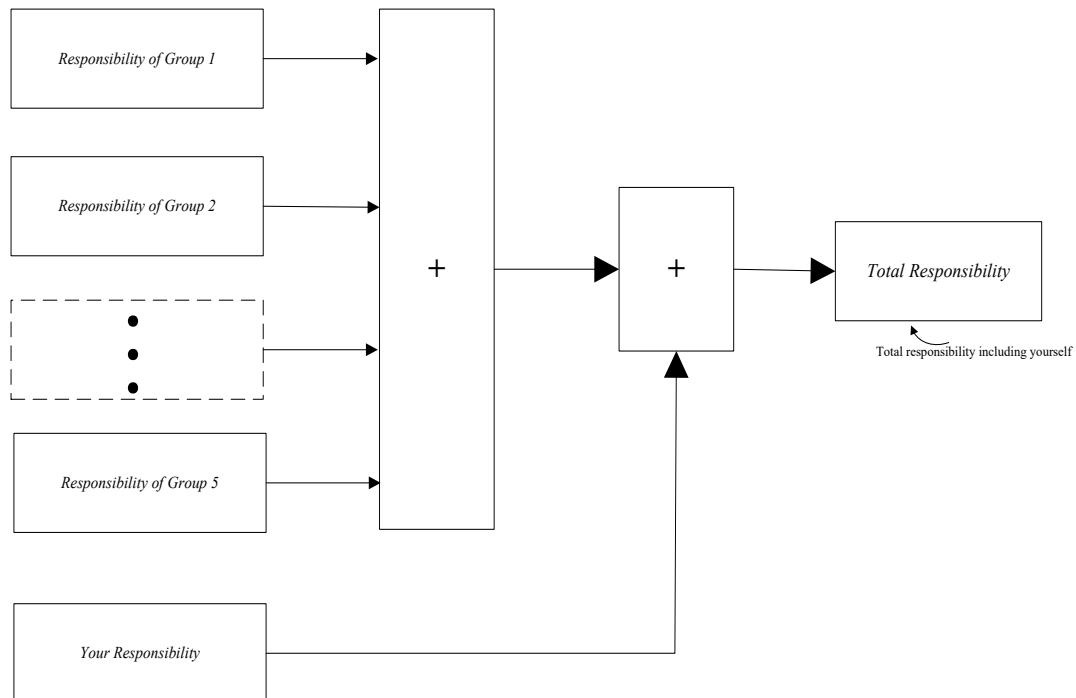
Here you determine individual group responsibility and the total responsibility. In this case, you can have a table as shown below.

Time	Group 1 Responsibility	Group 2 Responsibility	Group 3 Responsibility	Group 4 Responsibility	Group 5 Responsibility	Total Responsibility
<i>Time</i> $4 + \frac{1}{100}$						
<i>Time</i> $4 + \frac{2}{100}$						
<i>Time</i> $4 + \frac{3}{100}$						
<i>Time</i> $4 + \frac{4}{100}$						
<i>Time</i> $4 + \frac{5}{100}$						

It may be possible to determine individual responsibility in groups, but it is not necessary here. By looking at yourself in the feedback model, you also have personal responsibility in life. Here you determine your personal responsibility in life. Since the total responsibility of all of us in life must be 100% , you can use the model below

Exercises

to add your personal responsibility to the group responsibility. It does not matter which one you use; you can use either one of them. Assume that you are person 1, you can do the following model.



While we show the overall responsibility by the model above, you may find other ways to draw them. As shown by the model above, your responsibility has been added to include the total responsibility. You must provide some explanation about your personal responsibility and show your observation. While we did not talk about people in the groups, you can still take them into consideration in your workout.

xx.By understanding your workout above, since you are also included in the people and you have responsibility as well, in terms of feedback, how would you approach it? But it is better for you to think it like this. In terms of feedback, what is your personal responsibility? Provide some explanation about your personal responsibility in terms of feedback. Show the feedback model with the group and also yourself and show your observation.

yy.Show your understanding of your workout above related to the associativity relationship of the physical system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the associativity of the physical system related to your workout above.

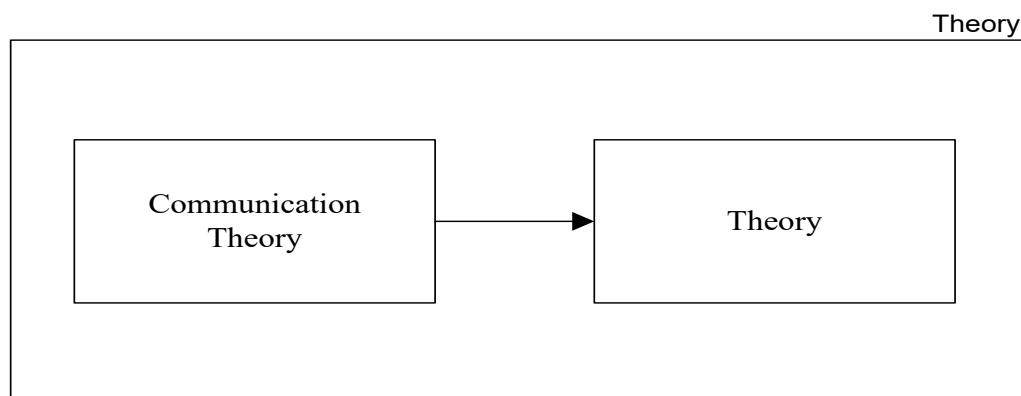
zz.Continue from your workout above, in term of responsibility, determine the relationship between the functional system—we mean life—and the physical system

in terms of philosophy. If you want to, you can provide a practical example.

aaa. Since our parent already defines us as 1 unit, in this case that 1 unit is considered as 1 group, since all of us must come together as 1. The 1 unit or the 1 group defined by our parent is also defined in our utilization theory. Since our functional principle is already defined as 1, it is not possible to break it, divide it, or subgroup it. All you need to do, by understanding all your previous workouts, determine whether or not it is possible to break the 1 unit that is defined by our parent or subgroup it. If you want to, you can provide a practical example. You must provide some explanation and show your observation.

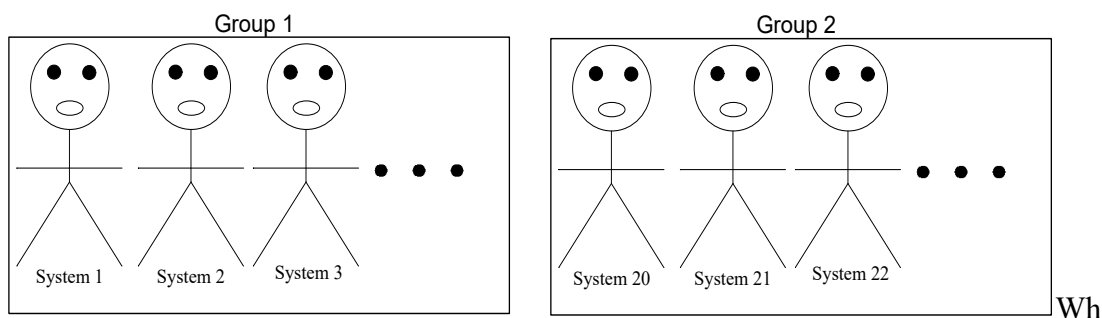
bbb. After having problems with our application, we turn to our parent for help. Our parent provides us with the idea of our application and the given reference. After having problems with our error or faulty communication function, we turn to our parent for help. Our parent provides us with the idea of our application and the given reference. All that happens at *Time 1* and we disregard it. At *Time 2* our parent provides us another feedback to remind us of that idea and the given reference, and we disregard it. The same process happens at *Time 3* and at *Time 4*. What is important here is that the problem still has not been solved yet. You can verify that by providing a practical example. The problem still remains. In other words, we still have error in our communication function.

ccc. Since theory communication is attached to theory, in the theory domain, we have theory as shown by the model below.

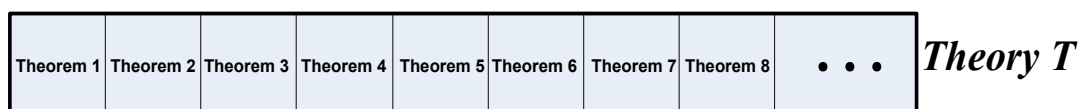


Let's assume that within the presentation, theory is what is presented to us by the instructor. Since grouping is not possible in the theory domain, try to verify if it is possible to group some system to only accept some part of the theory, while some others can deny access to some other parts of the theory. In this case, we have

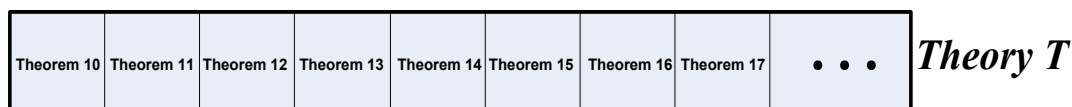
something like this:



ile we show the groups by the model above, it does not matter the way we have them. We can have many, many groups and many, many people in a group; it does not matter. Then we can say that group 1 has access to:



And the other group has access to:



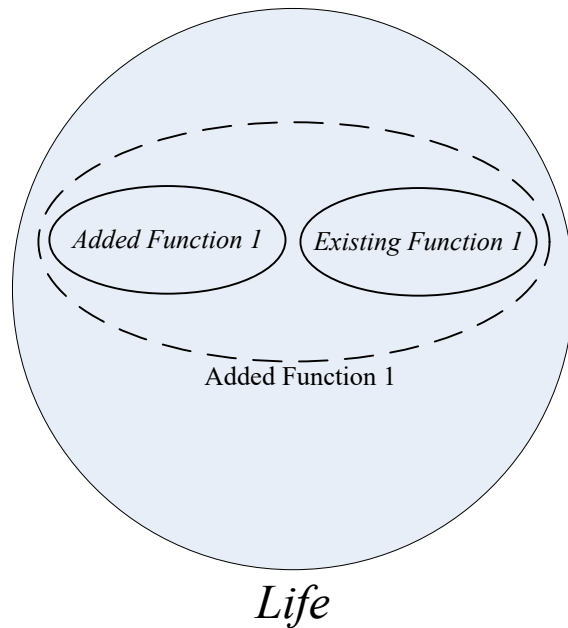
It does not matter the way you look at it and the number of groups. You can have many groups; you can also have as many theorems you want. All you need to do is determine whether or not it is possible to group the physical system and provide access to specific parts of *Theory T* and prevent them as well from getting access to specific parts of *Theory T*. While we show 2 groups here, you can have as many groups as you want. You can also have as many theorems as you want. In other words, you determine whether or not it is possible in the theory domain to group some systems and provide them access to some parts of a theory or deny—while we use the word deny here, it is not a good word at all; it is better to use prevent—other groups access to some parts of the theory. If you want to, whether or not, you can provide a practical example.

ddd. The physical system is not encouraged to group. When we group, we tend to forget our personal responsibility in life. You may have already shown that increases in grouping also increases complexity of the system. If not, you may need to show that here in order to proceed farther. You may have already shown or learned that the reason we think that we have to group is because we don't understand the principle

yet. Once we understand the principle, we will find that we will do better without grouping. The way to look at it, in order to reduce complexity, we have to increase our level of understanding. Since our utilization theory enables us to understand the functional system, the less we understand our utilization theory, the more complex we enable the functional system, in terms of what we do. On the other hand, the more we understand our utilization theory, the less complex we enable the functional system, based on what we do. If you want to, you can show that by providing a practical example. We understand our utilization theory less. We make life more complex. We understand our utilization theory more. We make life less complex.

It is always good to know that complexity reduces the performance of the functional system. We should always think about that as well. By reducing complexity, we increase the performance of the functional system and also our operation. In terms of our utilization theory, the more we understand it and apply it, the more we can reduce complexity. Our goal is always to reduce complexity to the lowest as we can, based on our understanding to allow the functional system and our operation to perform satisfactorily. In other words, our goal is to reduce complexity to the lowest level, based on our understanding, so we can improve our operation and the performance of the functional system. Now the question is how to determine complexity. You have already shown that the relationship between the communication function and the functional system in terms of added functions. By understanding that, you also know that a group is simply adding a function to life. In other words, once a group is created—define is a better word to use—or defined, a function is added to life. We mean a function is added to life, simply by defining a group. Here we don't include all the factors; you have already shown them in your workout. Keep in mind that your workout here should be determining complexity. Now how do we reduce complexity? We define complexity in the following form:

Since added functions of life depend on existing functions of life, added functions of life cannot be executed by themselves. In this case, we have an added function of life executed in the form below.



Assume that we have an added function with some, very little, or no complexity at all. We also have an existing function with some, very little, or no complexity at all to some respect. Since we don't know much about existing functions, we don't derive them. Now if we increase the complexity of the added function, we also increase the complexity of the existing function. In this case, if you want to, you can also think it in terms of number. Assume that we increase the complexity of the added function to some number, we also increase the complexity of the existing function. The table below provides some more explanation.

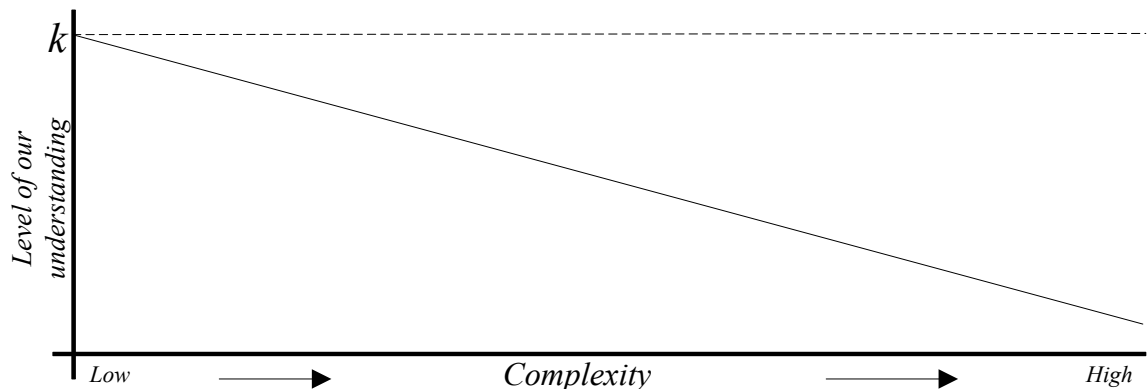
	Before	After
Added Function Complexity	Very Little	More
Existing Function Complexity	Very Little	More

In your workout, you may also provide a practical example by using your previous workout examples. You should observe that as complexity of the functional system increases, the functional system comes down. That makes sense, since complexity reduces the performance of life. Here you can show the functional system graphically related to complexity. In order to do that, you may need to look at the affected functions and plot them. You may also look at the associativity. If you want to, you can also show the functional system in terms of complexity. In this case, you can show that as complexity increases, the functional system comes down. You can show graphically the functional system as a function of complexity. You might need to explain that before you show it graphically. In your workout, you may need to answer this question. What does complexity mean to you? Since grouping

increases complexity, if you want to, you may need to show that graphically as well. For instance, if related to time, groups are created while complexity goes up, and the functional system goes down. In this case, we can have something like: group goes up, complexity goes up, time goes up, group goes up, complexity goes up. As well as, we can have: group goes down, complexity goes down; time goes up, group goes down, complexity goes down. The complexity of the functional system can also be taken into consideration. In this case, you can also have a table in this form, where *Time a*, *Time b*, *Time c*, and *Time d* are considered to be a time of your choice. The group column denotes the number of groups.

Time	Group	Complexity	Your Observation
$Time\ 4 + \frac{Time\ a}{100}$			
$Time\ 4 + \frac{Time\ b}{100}$			
$Time\ 4 + \frac{Time\ c}{100}$			
$Time\ 4 + \frac{Time\ d}{100}$			

We can also look at it this way. As our level of understanding increases, complexity goes down. Graphically, it can be shown in the form below.



eee. What will happen if it was possible for the functional system principle to be taken for granted?

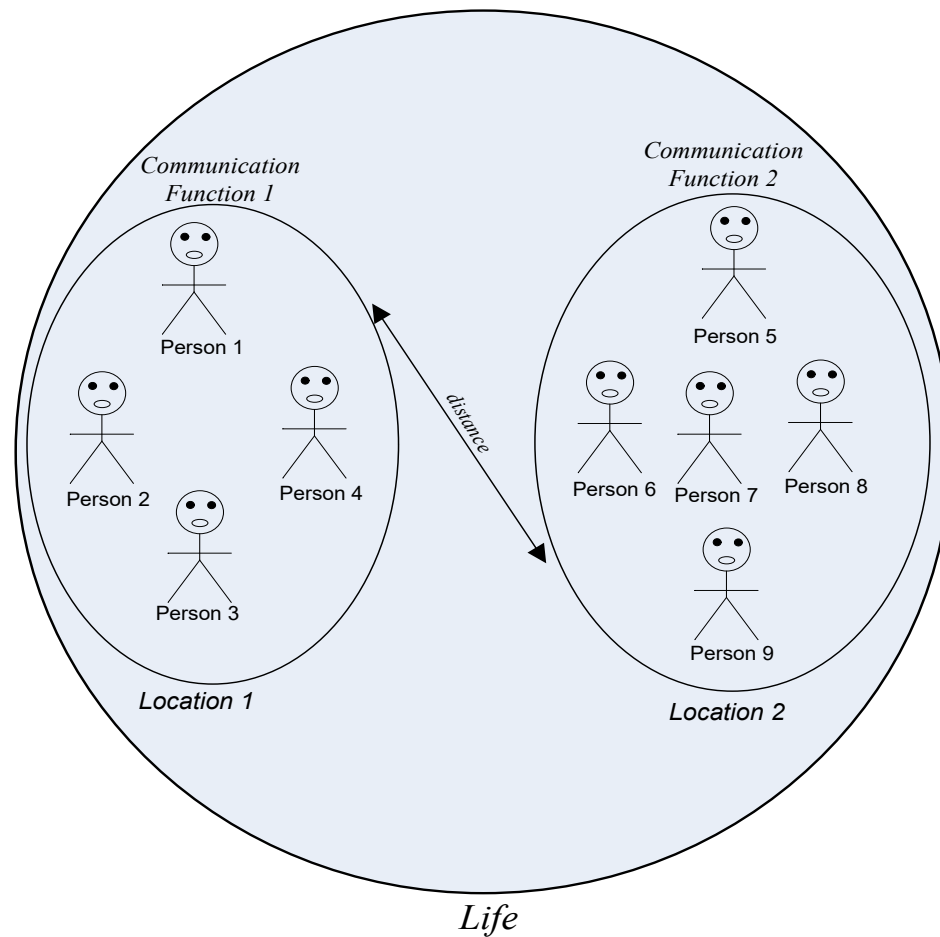
712. Show your understanding of group related to application of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of application of theory related to group.

Exercises

713. Show your understanding of group related to theory and system relationship. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of theory and system relationship related to group.
714. Show your understanding of group related to system and system relationship. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of system and system relationship related to group.
715. Show your understanding of group related to function and system relationship. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of function and system relationship related to group.
716. **Historical Events Analysis Related to Group:** The physical system is not encouraged to group. When we group, we tend to forget our personal responsibility in life. In the past, distance had been used to help manage the stability of the functional system. As a theory dependable system and communication enabled system, we need our utilization theory in order for us to interact with each other. In the event that we don't know our utilization theory, we rely on our philosophies to interact to each other. Since when we group, we tend to forget our personal responsibility in life, we tend to rely on others' philosophies in order for us to do what we do, which develops problems. By understanding the above exercise, we know as group increases, the functional system comes down. By understanding exercise number 523, we know that our negative philosophies enable us to think that we can adjust functions outside our working area. By taking distance as a factor, it provides difficulty of applying that philosophy. Now by understanding the explanation, we can see that as group increases, the functional system comes down and as distance decreases as well, the functional system comes down. Now since the absence of the principle enables us to think that we have to group, we can see as well as distance decreases, group also increases, and the functional system comes down. In this case, we have: distance comes down, group increases, functional system comes down. It is very important to understand that; just take your time to think about it.
- a. Graphically show that as group increases, the functional system comes down and also as distance decreases the functional system comes down. You may have already done that; whether or not, all you need to do here is show that as distance decreases group also increases. You may need to provide a practical example and show your observation as well. You can also use events in history

in your workout. You may need to plot them on the same graph in the form of distance comes down, group increases, and the functional system comes down.

- b. The physical system is not encouraged to group. When we group, we tend to forget our personal responsibility in life. Since distance had been used to manage the functional system, it had been used as well to reduce grouping. In this case, we can see that distance had helped us, since it enabled the reduction of group. Here you are going to show that by using events in history as example. To better understand what to do, let's take it like this. As a result of negative philosophies, since some people in one location or area think that they can adjust functions in another area or location. We know that is not possible; only people in their respective areas or locations can adjust functions that they are a part of. As a result of negative philosophies, once we think we can do something like that, we simply develop problems. Since distance had been used to minimize the application and the spreading of that philosophy, it had also been used as well to reduce grouping. By understanding your workout above and the explanation, you can see that since distance is minimize grouping, by minimizing grouping, we also reduce the spreading of that philosophy. In this case, without grouping it maybe difficult or impossible for some people in one area to go to another area and try to adjust functions they are not a part of. To better understand the explanation, let's take it like this. In location 1, we have the communication function and it is identified as *Communication Function 1* and in location 2 with another communication function that is identified as *Communication Function 2*. The model below shows exactly what we are talking about.



In location 2 we have *Communication Function 2*, where *Communication Function 2* is the communication function of the people who work in application 2 in that area. We consider the application at location 1 as application 1. Here you can represent or draw both *Communication Function 1* and *Communication Function 2* in two separate pieces of paper with the inclusion of people who work in those applications.

Since both functions are performed by different people at separate locations, the idea of the application of both functions is different. There is no connection at all. In this case *Application 1* is different than *Application 2*. In other words, we mean since both functions are different and they are not performed by the same people in terms of the function themselves, the applications must be different. Now by taking distance as a factor, it may be difficult or impossible for people who are in *Function 2* at location 2, to go to location 1 to try to adjust *Function 1*. What you need to do here is assume that distance is not a factor for people who are at location 2 in *Function 2*. Verify that group is a factor that enables people at location 2 in *Function 2* to try to go to location 1 to adjust

Function 1, although they are not a part of that function. You can use events in history and provide additional explanation, then show your observation. You can use the table below as a guideline and for more information.

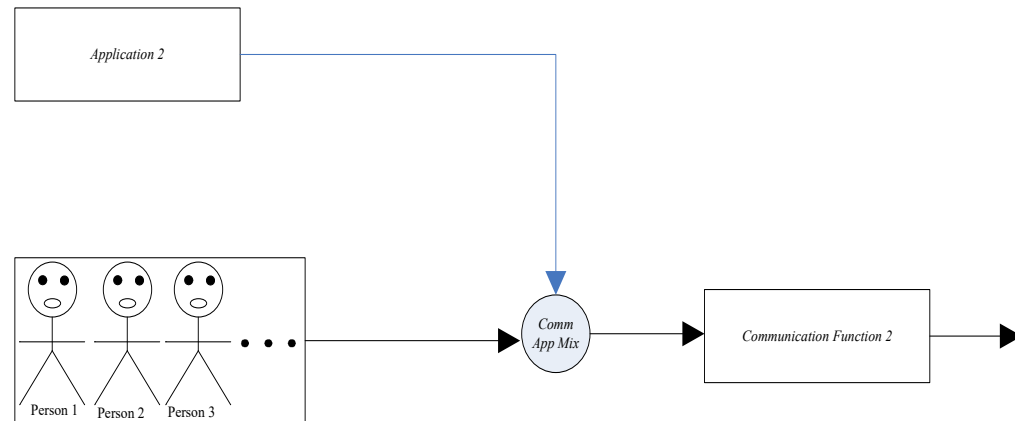
Location Information	Location Description	Function in Location	Function Description
Location 1		<i>Function 1</i>	
Location 2		<i>Function 2</i>	

The table below provides more information about the historical events you have selected for your workout.

Event Description	Could Event Happen Without Group? Yes/No	Your Observation

- c. The physical system is not encouraged to group. Once we start grouping, we tend to forget our personal responsibility in life. In the past, distance had helped us, since it enabled us to reduce grouping. By understanding your workout above and depending on what events in history you have chosen, you may have found out that location 1 may have had less grouping. In other words, in location 2 we have more grouping, while in location 1 we have less grouping. What is important here? Since grouping enables us to forget our personal responsibility in life, the increase of grouping at location 2 enables many people in many groups to forget their personal responsibilities in life. As a result of negative philosophies, once that happens, we simply develop problems. Here you can continue your workout above by verifying that.
- d. The physical system is not encouraged to group. Once we start grouping, we tend to forget our personal responsibility in life. In the past, distance had helped us manage the functional system. It had also helped us minimize grouping. Here you are going to continue your workout above or use other events in history to make a movie or play. In your movie or play, you can take both distance and group into consideration. You can work in group to do that. You can also work in groups in multiple locations.
- e. By understanding your overall workout, let's take it like this. Given that our utilization theory is defined as unity, it is not possible for us to separate or break

that unity. Once we try to do that, we simply disregard our own existence and develop problems. Consider that here at location 2, we have:



where *Person 1*, *Person 2*, *Person 3* etc. are people in location 2 in application 2 with *Communication Function 2*. Now assume that some people in application 2 or all people in application 2 think that they can go to location 1 to try to adjust *Communication Function 1*, even though they are not a part of it. Now by understanding theory, fundamental of theory and also the physical system, verify that *Communication Function 2* will be faulty by the same people. In other words, with that type of philosophy, there is no way the people in that application can execute that application normally. With that type of philosophy or with that philosophy, there is no way *Communication Function 2* can execute normally. Here, verify that *Communication Function 2* is equivalent to a faulty communication function by providing a practical example. There is no way *Communication Function 2* can be error free.

717. Show your understanding of group related to instrument and system relationship. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of instrument and system relationship related to group.
718. Show your understanding of group related to expandability of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of expandability of theory related to group.
719. Show your understanding of group related to independency of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of independency of theory related to group.
720. After having problems with our application, we turn to our parent for help. Our parent provides us with the idea of our application, then the given reference. Show your understanding of that statement in relationship with exercise number 132. You must

provide a practical example and show your observation. In your workout, you can have a table for application name, application description, application function, function in time domain, application execution time or function execution time, and all other relevant information. You can also have attempt count and success in terms of application execution time as well.

721. We already know that in order for our application to be successful, our communications have to be unity. In other words, in order for our communication function to be error free, all of our communications must be in unity or equal to unity. By understanding the explanation, we can see that if we have multiple communication, then we also have error in our communications. In other words, if our communication are not in unity, they also contain errors. The same as if we have multiple ideas of our application, then our application also contains error. This is the same as saying that multiple communication give rise to communications with errors, and multiple applications give rise to applications with errors. You can verify the two statements above by providing a practical example. Within your workout, you must also provide models for the statements. We can also look at it this way for single communication. If our communication is not equal to multiple communication, then our communication contains no error. The same as in terms of a single application. If the idea of our application is not equal to multiple ideas of our application, then the idea of our application contains no error. In this case, our communication function is error free and our application is successful. In terms of success of our application we have:

Before	After
Multiple Communication	Single Communication
Multiple Application	Single Application
Communication Error	Error Free Communication
Application Error	Error Free Application

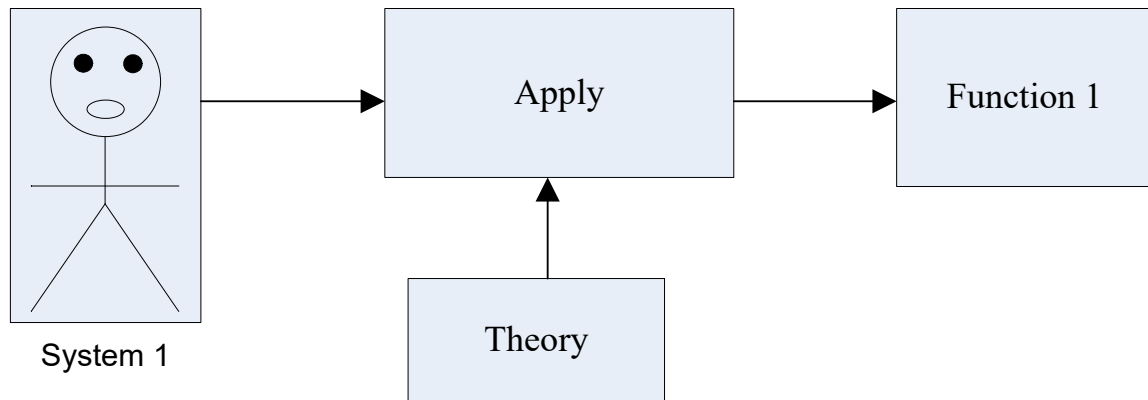
722. Show your understanding of group related to portability of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of portability of theory related to group.
723. Show your understanding of group related to presentation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of presentation of theory related to group.
724. **Understanding Theory of Education:** We know that in our utilization theory, there are principles we can understand, but we cannot learn. We also know that in our utilization

theory, there are principles that we cannot learn directly, but from their similarities. By understanding what we have just said, we should never try to learn directly, principles that cannot be learned directly. Instead, we should learn them from their similarities. In addition to that, we should never try to learn principles that cannot be learned but understood. In other words, those principles cannot be learned; they can only be understood. We should never try to learn them, since they are not learnable; they can only be understood. One we try to do that, we simply show that we don't know what we are doing. Once we try to do that, we simply show we don't know what education is or theory education or the process of education. Just take your time to think about this exercise.

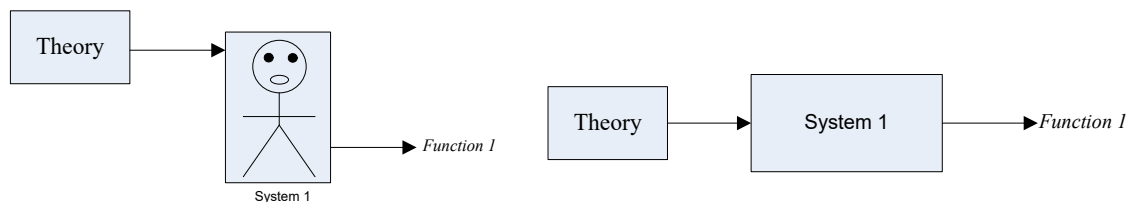
725. **Understanding Domain Transformation:** Currently we think about functions in terms of instruments. In other words, in order for us to add a function to life, we have to derive an instrument to execute that function. We also think the same for services added to life as well in terms of function. Whenever we hear about added functions in life, we always think about instruments that execute those functions. From exercise number 582, we have learned that there will be a time, many, many generations from now, where we will think about functions in terms of functions themselves, rather than in terms of instruments. That will be possible at that time; assuming that we are making progress learning and applying the principle. Within the same exercise, we have learned that, if we can have a single function to perform multiple functions, then that reduces the complexity of the functional system. That makes a lot of sense and it is very important for the system itself and for the physical system as well. If we can reduce the overall complexity of the system, the system can be managed much better and its performance will also improve. It is very important to understand that.

Now in terms of functions added to life and in terms of us—the physical system—to add a function to life for instance *Function 1*, we must derive *Instrument 1* to execute that function. This process can also be viewed as well in term of services added to life. What is important here? We use derivative to derive an instrument to execute a function in life. Now by taking the principle to a higher level at a time it is understood and appropriate, it may be possible to use domain transformation to execute a function in life without deriving an instrument. The way to look at it, the principle does not have a limit; we don't have any limit as well in terms of understanding the principle. Assume that there is a need to execute a function in life and that function is needed. It may be and it will be possible at a time when it is appropriate to execute that function without deriving an instrument. Assume that we are making progress learning and applying the principle.

This process allows us to think in terms of functions rather than instruments. It can and it will only be possible for people from many, many generations from now, assuming that we are making progress learning the principle. In this case, at that time when it is appropriate assume that *Function 1* is a needed function in life, then *Function 1* can be executed in this form like



In this case, *Function 1* is executed without deriving an instrument. What is important here? If *Function 1* can be executed without deriving an instrument, not only that reduces the complexity of functional system, that also reduces work performed by *System 1* or the physical system. In other words, that will reduce the amount of work performed by the physical system and reduce the complexity of life. To better understand what we have just said and the overall explanation, let's show some models.



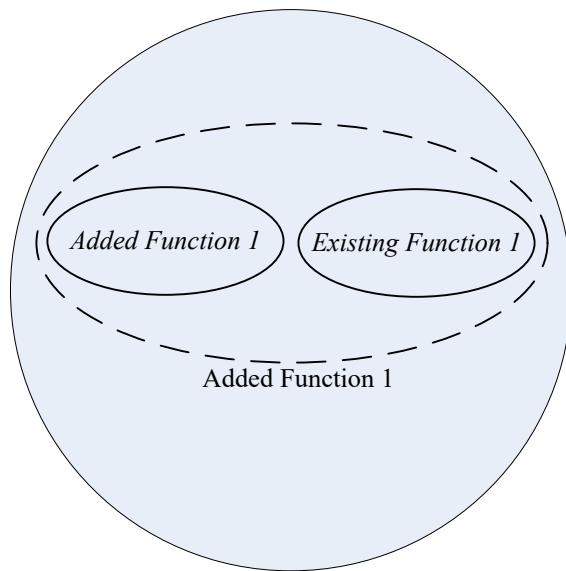
What is important there? At a time when it is appropriate and it is needed, assume that we are making progress learning the principle, many, many generations from now; it will be possible for *System 1* to execute *Function 1* without deriving an instrument. At that time in order for that to happen, *Function 1* must be needed, and *System 1* must be very confident and stable in terms of understanding the principle.

As for now, we don't have to worry about this exercise. We can just forget about it after reading it and never use it as a reference as well. What is important for us now is to learn the principle to enable the functionality of life for people of the next generation. We have a lot of work to do and we don't even start to understand the principle yet. Here we work in a mode we can understand. Now we think about functions in terms of instruments and it will take many, many generations to make progress learning the principle in order for us to think differently. As we have said again, this exercise is useless; we don't have to worry about it.

The overall process of theory transformation to execute a function without using an instrument cannot be viewed on paper. The overall process does not take paper into consideration. It is very important not to think this on paper. The way to look at it, a domain transformation is simply a transformation or a conversion to another domain easily without taking any instrument or maybe very limited inputs elements or natural elements into consideration. The way to look at it, while thinking something like that goes beyond our understanding, but will be beneficial for people from many, many generations from now. Just disregard the exercise after reading it. It serves no purpose.

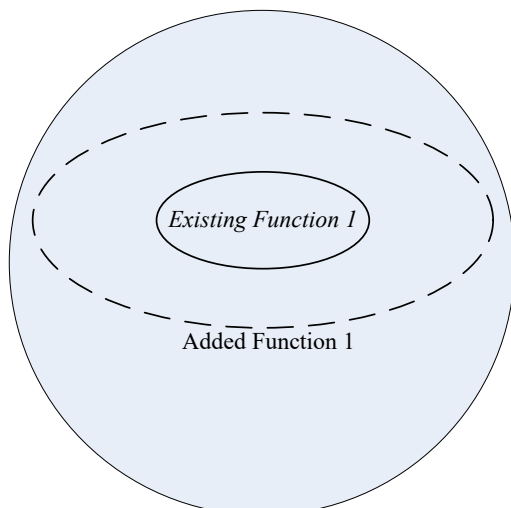
- 726. Show your understanding of group related to importance of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of importance of theory related to group.
- 727. Show your understanding of group related to comparison of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of comparison of theory related to group.
- 728. Show your understanding of group related to interpretation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of interpretation of theory related to group.
- 729. By understanding exercise number 725 above, at that time the execution of *Function 1* may look like an existing function. In other words, the execution of the added function may look like an existing function execution. That makes sense and it will be very important to understand at that time. If we can make our added functions to execute similar to existing functions, then we can further reduce complexity of the functional

system. Assume that *Function 1* executes in the form of—this what we have currently:

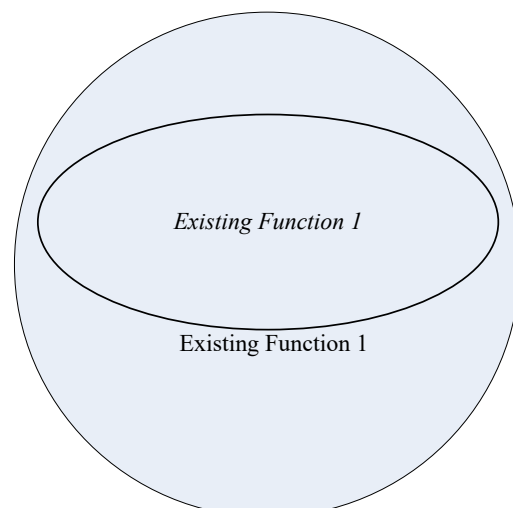


Life

Now if we can execute added *Function 1* in terms of existing *Function 1*, there is no need for us to have an added *Function 1*. In this case, we have:



Life



Life

As shown by the model above, since the added function is executed in the form of existing function, there is no need for us to have the added function. Both of the models above are the same. The one to the left show the transition from the first model. By executing our added functions in the form of existing functions, that will further reduce complexity of functional system. In this case, the added function acts like an existing function.

730. By understanding the above exercise, we can see that there is a difference in the execution of added *Function 1* in terms of existing *Function 1* and the simulated function. For

instance, in terms of simulated *Function 1* acts as faulty added *Function 1*, it is completely different when added *Function 1* acts like existing *Function 1*. We can see that there is the opposite. We can see that in the mode of operation or at that time, added *Function 1* acts like existing *Function 1*, simulated functions do not play. As we have already said, that is for people from many, many generations from now.

731. Show your understanding of group related to difference between theory and philosophy. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of difference between theory and philosophy related to group.
732. Show your understanding of group related to limitation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of limitation of theory related to group.
733. **Understanding the Power Theorem:** We can also say that **Understanding Theory of Education or Understanding the Power Theorem and the Theory of Education or Understanding the Power Theorem Related to the Theory of Education**, which is also an extension of **Understanding the Power Theorem**.

As a higher-level theory, the power theorem is much, much higher than the theory of education. By understanding theory of education, we should know that while theory of education, which is the process of education, may involve pen, paper, and other related entities, the process itself is not limited by those entities. By understanding exercises 725 and 725' and exercises 729 and 729' above, we know that at a time when it is appropriate—we mean several generations from now—it will be possible for us to execute a function in life without using an instrument. From the same exercises, we have learned that the overall process may not be able described on paper or take pen and paper into consideration. What is important here? Related to the theory of education, the power theorem does not take pen, paper, and other related entities into consideration. In other words, as a higher-level theory, the power theorem is so high; it does not take pen, paper, and other related entities into consideration or involves those entities. In other words, as a higher-level theory, the power theorem is so high, it does not involve any of those entities.

734. **Understanding the Power Theorem:** We can also say **Understanding Theory of Education or Understanding the Power Theorem and the Theory of Education**, which is also an extension of **Understanding the Power Theorem**.

By understanding the exercise above, we should also realize that, while it will be possible to understand the power theorem, it is not possible to learn the power theorem. In other words, we can understand the power theorem, but we cannot learn the power theorem.

735. **Understanding Theory of Education:** By understanding the above exercise, we can see within our utilization theory, there are many principles that we can understand, but we cannot learn.
736. Show your understanding of group related to associativity characteristic of the physical system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the associativity of the physical system related to group.
737. Show your understanding of group related to the self-controllable characteristic of the physical system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the self-controllable of the physical system related to group.
738. Show your understanding of group related to theory dependable characteristic of the physical system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the theory dependable of the physical system related to group.
739. Show your understanding of group related to communication enable of the physical system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the communication enable of the physical system related to group.
740. Show your understanding of group related to the physical system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the physical system related to group.
741. Show your understanding of group related to theory of communication. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of theory of communication related to group.
742. **Understanding Theory of Education:** We know that theory of education has its basis from our parent. We know that our parent is very patient and very generous with us. While our parent has been provided us with multiple feedback, it takes several generations for a given presentation. In addition to that, within a presentation, we mean a given presentation by an instructor; it takes time for the instructor itself to understand the principle. By understanding that, we also know that theory of education requires a higher level of understanding theory. By understanding everything we have just said here, we

can see that within the process of education itself, which is theory of education, it is important. Also, it is required for an instructor to have a higher level of understanding of the principle. That makes sense if we look at all the presentations from our parent given by the instructors. The instructors always have a higher level understanding of the principle.

743. **Understanding Theory of Education and the Importance of an Instructor:** We can also say **Understanding the Importance of an Instructor in Relationship with Theory of Education**, which is also an extension of **Understanding Theory of Education**.

We know that theory of education enables us to learn theory. We also know that within the principle itself, the instructor is defined. We know that theory of education has its basis from our parent. By looking at all the feedback processes in terms of presentation of theory, an instructor is used by our parent to present the principle. Now if we look at what we do in life, as a theory dependable system, we need to learn the principles that we don't know in order to do what we do. By understanding what we have just said, we should see that instructors are important in what we do, and they must be defined as well.

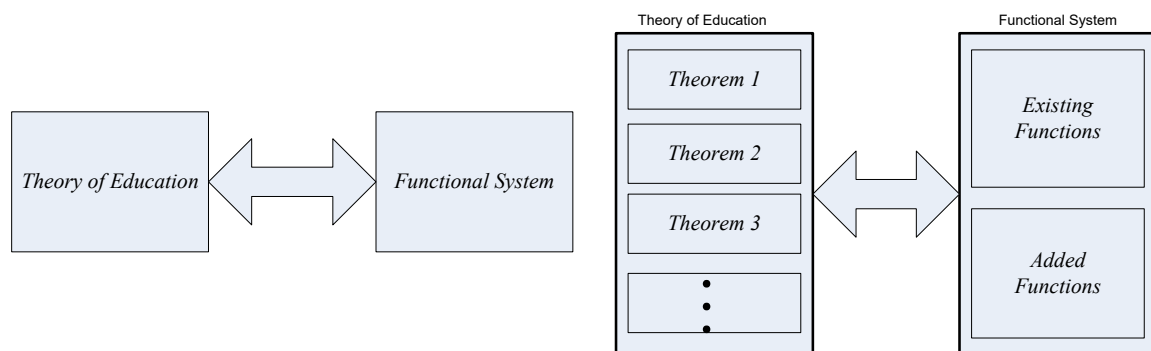
744. **Understanding Theory of Education Related to Information Theory:** We can also say **Understanding Information Theory Related to Theory of Education**, which is an extension of **Understanding Theory of Education**.

Theory of education which is the process of education, enables us to learn the principle we do not know already. The way to look at it, the information about an entity depends on that entity. Assuming that we need to learn about an entity, the process of education enables us to learn information about that entity. Since the information about that entity depends on that entity, during the process itself, we depend on information about that entity to learn about it. While theory of education enables us to learn about that entity, , theory of education cannot produce information about an entity. In other words, while the process of education provides us the opportunity to learn about an entity, the process itself cannot make information about entity. Information about an entity depends on that entity, and cannot be adjusted or augmented by the process of education or theory of education. Since theory of information enables the management of information, while theory of education enables the learning of information, we can see that it is not possible to understand theory of education without a good understanding of information theory.

Exercises

745. Show your understanding of group related to information theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of information theory related to group.
746. Show your understanding of group related to instrumentation theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of instrumentation theory related to group.
747. Show your understanding of group related to the power theorem. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the power theorem related to group.
748. **Understanding Theory of Education Related to Life and the Power Theorem:** We can also say **Understanding Life, Theory of Education, and the Power Theorem** or **Understanding Theory of Education**, which is also an extension of **Understanding Theory of Education**.

As a theory dependable system, we know that we depend on theory to derive and execute functions of life. In the event that we don't know a theory, we have to learn it. Theory of education enables us to learn principles that we don't know to derive and execute functions of life. By understanding that, we can see there is a relationship between theory of education and life. That relationship is already provided to us in the form below, and we have shown it as well.

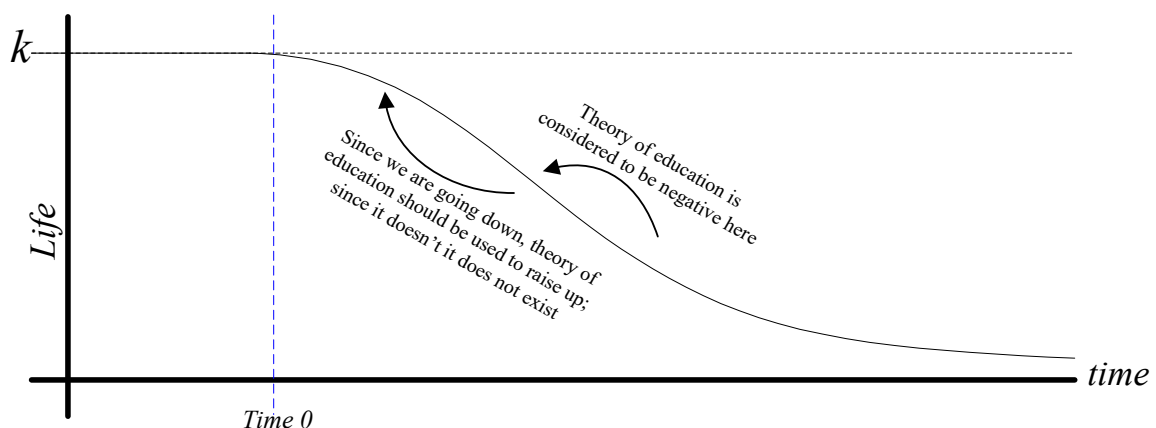


Both of the models are the same, except the one to the right provides more details. We know that theory of education is a higher-level theory. In order for us to understand theory of education, we have to extend our understanding of theory, since theory of education is much higher than theory. The same as for the power theorem. Since the power theorem is much, much higher than the theory of education, in order for us to understand the power theorem, we have to extend our understanding of theory of education. Overall it is not possible for us to understand theory of education without having a good understanding of theory and it is not possible for us as well to understand the power theorem without having a good understanding of the theory of education. By

Exercises

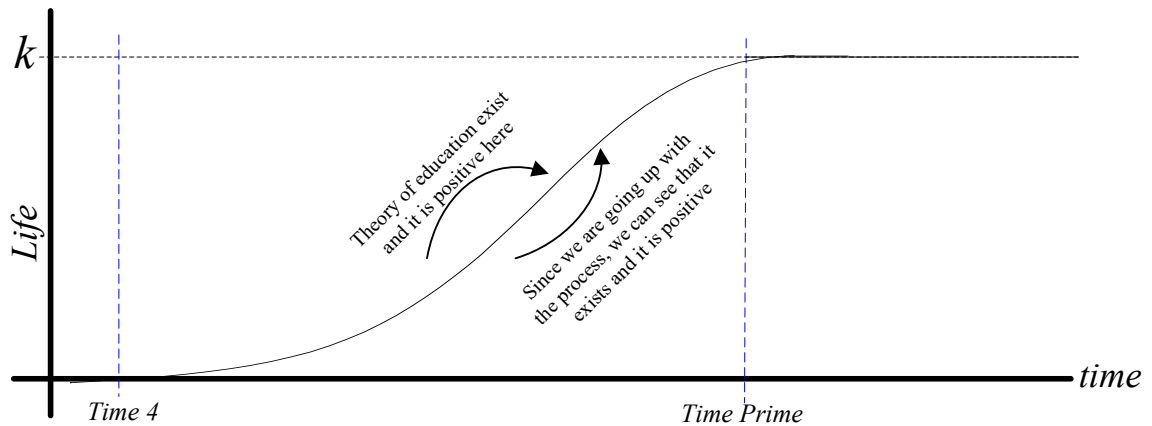
understanding what we have just said, it makes sense for us to repeat the relationship between theory, theory of education, and the power theorem in the form where theory of education is much higher than the theory, while the power theorem is much higher than theory of education. We can also say that theory less than theory of education, while theory of education is less than the power theorem. While both relationship above can be viewed as the same, it is always preferable to say that theory of education is much, much higher than theory while the power theorem is much, much higher than theory of education.

We know that there is a relationship between life and the theory of education. In terms of life, we know that the functional system can be viewed in two modes, which we call processes. Both processes are different, and they cannot happen together. In terms of relationship with theory of education, we know that the theory of education does not exist in the downhill process. Since what we do in life does not stay idle or steady; it is always good to say that during the downhill process, theory of education is negative, while in the uphill process, theory of education is positive. To better understand what we have just said, let's show both the downhill process and the uphill process with some explanation. What do we mean by theory of education does not exist? As a theory dependable system, we depend on theory to do what we do. In the event that we don't understand a theory, we rely on our philosophies. In this case, the theory is no longer existed in our mind. We don't think relatively to it, but relatively to our philosophies. Here when we say the theory does not exist, we mean it does not exist positively, but negatively. By understanding that, it is always better to say the theory exists negatively instead.

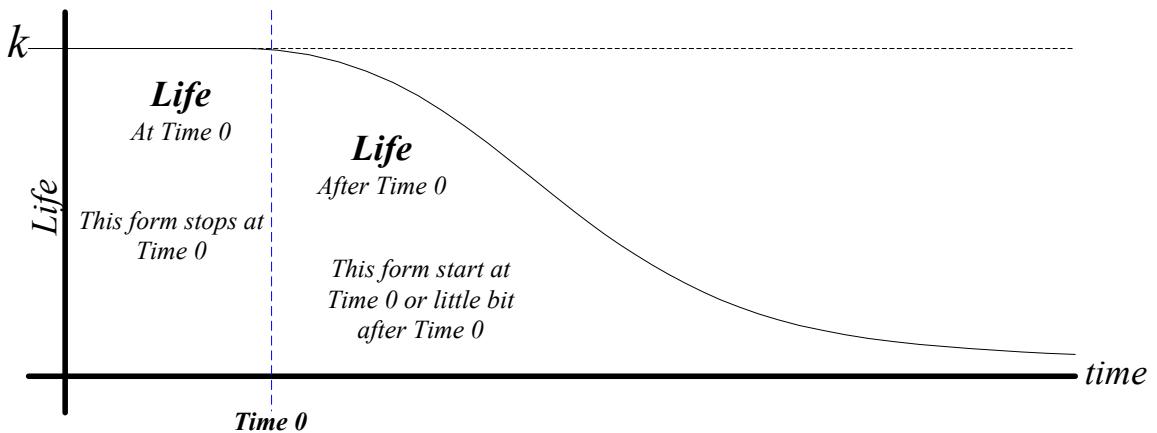
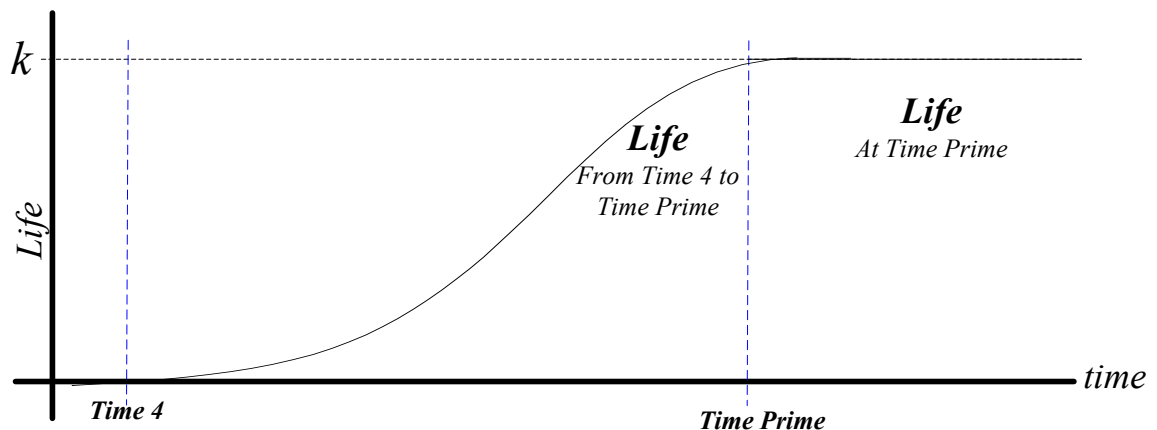


For the uphill process, we have the graph below, which is the opposite of the downhill process

Exercises

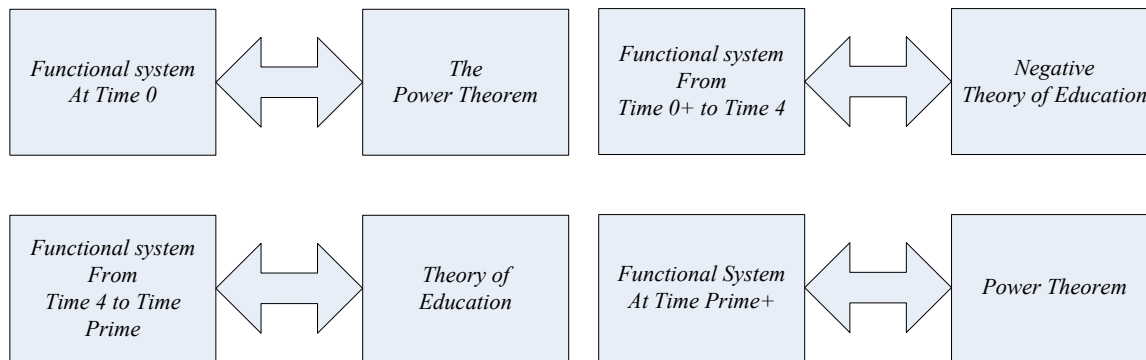


By understanding the overall explanation above, we have also learned that the functional system can be viewed in the form below. Both of the graph below can be viewed as a single graph.



The two graphs above represent both the uphill and the downhill processes. By understanding the processes above, we have also learned and shown that, at *Time 0*, we have minimal work to do and from *Time 0+* to *Time 4*, we work very hard without a destination; while at *Time 4* to *Time Prime* we work very hard, but with a destination. Once we get to *Time Prime*, we work minimally. By understanding the overall explanation, if you want to,

you can show that at *Time 0* the functional system is related to the power theorem, at *Time 0+* to *Time 4*, the functional system is related to the negative of theory of education, from *Time 4* to *Time Prime* the functional system is related to theory of education, while from *Time Prime+* the functional system is related to the power theorem. What we have just said here can also be viewed by the models below. The term negative theory of education can also be interpreted as negative philosophy.



749. Dependin on how you worked out the exercise above, if you want to and you have not done so, it may be possible to look at philosophy inheritance and take it into consideration. By doing so, let's provide some explanation. What is important here? As a theory dependable system, we depend on theory to do what we do. In the event that we don't know about a theory, we learn it through the process of education, which we call theory of education. What we know about the process of education, which is the process of learning theory is that it does not take time into consideration. In other words, disregardinf how long it takes to learn a given principle, we have to do it, and there is no other way to do it or avoid it. Now at *Time 0* or before, the functional system was functioning normal; we did not have any problems. Let's assume that at *Time 0+* we generated a negative philosophy. Now since the system is associative, we mean the physical system and the functional system, that negative philosophy passed from generations to generations and messed up the overall system—we mean life. What is important here? In order to solve this problem, we have to rely on theory of education. Since theory of education involves the learning of theory, the overall process takes time, we can call it time consuming, in order for us to get back the way we were or the way it should be. It is better to say, in order for us to get back to normal, we have to learn the principle, which is based on the theory of education. What is important here is that a simple mistake we had made in the past enables us to learn a lot of principles that we did not need to learn. It is important to understand that. We have to learn those principles in order to get to normal and there is no other way to do it. Whenever we say we have to learn those principles to get to normal, that does not mean we don't need them at normal.

What does that mean? At normal we have already learned them and we don't have to learn them over. At normal, we can say we already know them. If you want to, you can show that by providing a practical example. In this case, you can think it in the form of from *Time 4* to *Time Prime*. We have a lot of learning to do, but once we reach *Time Prime+*, we have less learning to do, since we have already learned or known the principles or simply we already have them.

750. Show your understanding of group related to the theory of marketing. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the theory of marketing related to group.
751. Show your understanding of group related to the exchange system theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the exchange system theory related to group.
752. Show your understanding of group related to the gaming theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the gaming theory related to group.
753. Show your understanding of group related to the work theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the work theory related to group.
754. **Understanding Theory of Education:** As a theory dependable system, we depend on theory of education to learn our utilization theory. We know that theory of education is a container for all theories. In other words, the process of education includes all principles that we need to learn and understand. While the process of education enables us to learn principles that we don't know, it is important to understand that. Within the process itself, there are principles that we can understand, but we cannot learn.
755. **Understanding Theory of Education:** As a higher-level theory, we know that theory of education has its basis from our parent. We also know that we cannot do better than our parent; we can only follow it. Now in terms of theory of education, which we call the process of learning theory, we know that it requires a higher level of understanding of theory. We also know that we have to be very careful with theory of education, since when we make mistakes in the process of education, it also allows us to make mistakes in life that result in errors in what we do. To better understand the importance of the process of education and how careful we have to be with it, we have to look at the overall process from our parent. In terms of looking at the process from our parent, let's look at the process of feedback and presentation of theory. What is important here is that our parent has been providing us with repetitive feedback. Consecutive feedback is

provided to us as a result of misinterpreting previous presentations. Let's look at it like this. At *Time 1*, we get feedback from our parent, then we disregard it; at *Time 2*, we get another feedback from our parent, then we disregard it; at *Time 3*, we get another feedback from our parent, then we disregard it again; then at *Time 4*, we get a final feedback from our parent, which we call the final presentation. What is important here? As a result of our misinterpretation, it takes several generations for a given presentation. Related to the theory of education, we can see that it may not be possible to recover from an error or mistake that we make from the process. Compared to our parent, if it takes our parent several generations to provide a presentation to us, just as a result of our misinterpretation; what it would take for us to fix a problem like that? It is impossible for us, for that reason. We cannot afford to make mistakes in the process of education. The mistakes we make in the process of education may not be recoverable. It may not be possible for us to correct an error we make in the process. It is very important to understand that. We have to be very careful with the process of education.

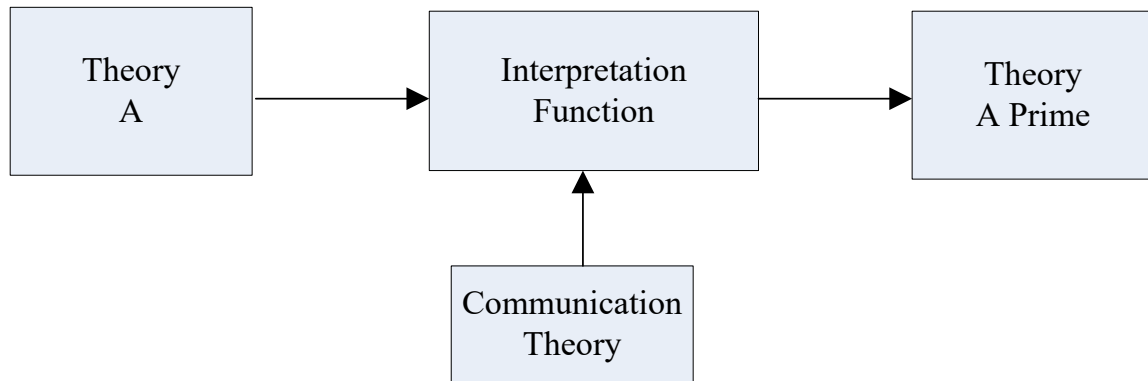
756. **Understanding Presentation of Theory:** We can also say **Understanding Presentation of Theory Related to Life**.

We already know that the presentation at *Time 4* is the final presentation and it is our last chance. We have been working out various exercises to show that. We have screwed up ourselves after all previous presentations. Now by understanding the functional system, the physical system, presentation of theory, interpretation of theory, and our utilization theory, you need to answer this question. What will happen this time if we screw up this presentation?

757. **Understanding Presentation of Theory:** We can also say **Understanding Presentation of Theory Telated to Iinterpretation of Theory or Understanding Theory of Education Related to Presentation of Theory or Understanding Theory of Education**, which is also an extension of Understanding Theory of Education.

As a part of theory education, presentation of theory takes theory of education to a higher level. In other words, to better understand theory of education, it is important to have a good understanding of presentation of theory. Since theory of education requires a higher level of understanding of theory, presentation of theory takes theory of education to a higher level. In terms of presentation of theory, it is always good to look at the

interpretation function. The interpretation function was given to us in this form:



where *Theory A* is the interpreted theory and *Theory A Prime* the presented theory. What is important here? *Theory A Prime* depends on the understanding of *Theory A*. Assume that we want to present *A Prime* at a lower level, in this case we have to increase our understanding of *Theory A*, in order to lower the level of *A Prime*. The way to look at it, if we take *Theory A* at a higher level, then we can lower *Theory A Prime*. In other words, we take our understanding of *Theory A* at a higher level in order to lower *A Prime*. In this case we have *Theory A* high with *A Prime* low.

To better understand the overall explanation, let's take it like this. If *Theory A* is understood well enough, then it can be used to lower the level of *A Prime* disregarding the level of understanding. If *Theory A* is understood well enough, then it can be raised to lower the level of *A Prime*, disregarding any level of understanding. In this case, we have:

Level of Theory A	Level of Theory A Prime
High	Low
Higher	Lower
Much Higher	Much Lower

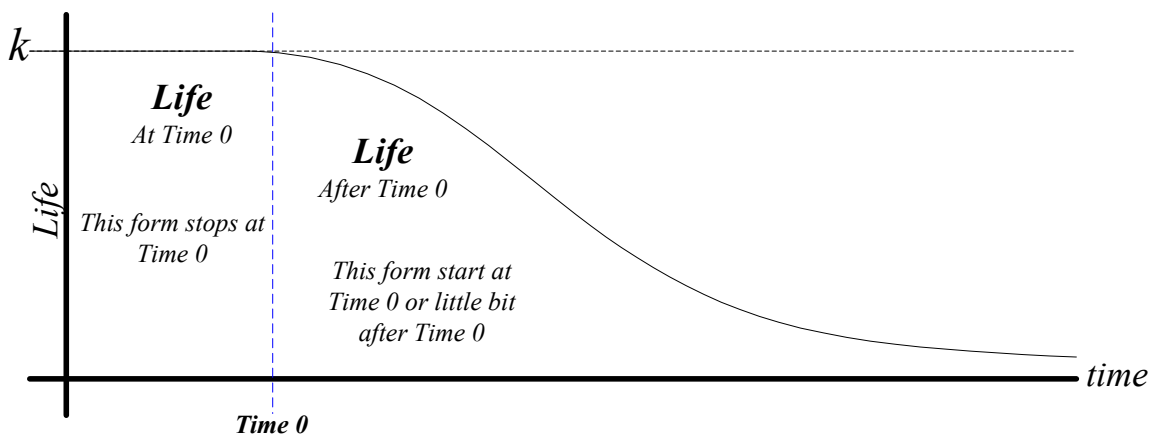
The table above is the same as the one below. The table below provides more information from the table above.

Level of Theory A	Level of Theory A Prime
Theory A High	A Prime Low
Theory A Higher	A Prime Lower
Theory A Much Higher	A Prime Much Lower

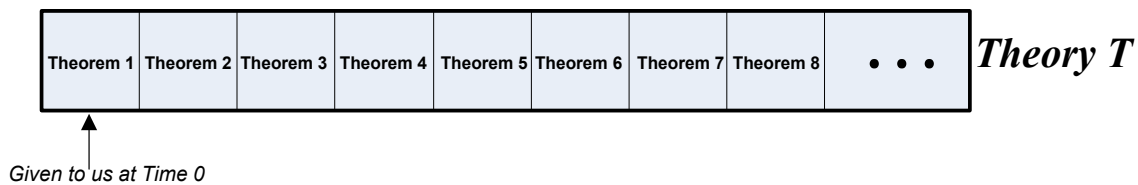
What is important here? Disregard any level of understanding, the level of *A Prime* can be decreased by increasing the level of *Theory A*. In other words, we want to present *A Prime* at a satisfactory level; we increase our understanding of the interpreted theory to lower the level of the presented theory, disregarding any level of understanding.

758. By understanding the exercise above, we may want to ask ourselves this question: What does it have to do with theory of communication? Since interpretation of theory depends on the theory of communication, does theory of communication have anything to do with that? The way to look at it, since the interpretation function depends on theory of communication, in this case, we raise our understanding of theory of communication as well. In other words, in this instance, we have to increase our understanding of theory of communication as well.
759. Show your understanding of group related to distance. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of distance related to group.
760. Show your understanding of group related to the principle of simulation. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the principle of simulation related to group.
761. **Understanding the Importance of a Theorem:** We can also say **Understanding the Importance of a Single Theorem** or **Understanding Theory of Education**, which is also an extension of understanding theory of education.

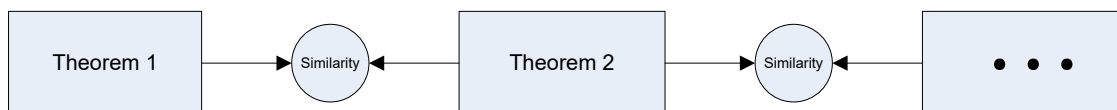
We know that theory of education is a higher-level theory and in order to understand theory of education, we have to extend our understanding of theory. In terms of the functional system, we know that in the downhill process, the functional system is being viewed in this form:



Since the form above represents the downhill process, we can also call it life downhill. Now at a time a theory was given to us at *Time 0* and we chose not to apply it, then the functional system starts declining. The declining of the functional system started at the time we disregarded the theorem or the principle that was given to us at *Time 0*. What is important here? Let's assume that a single theorem was given to us at *Time 0*. The fact that within the principle itself, all theorems are similar; there is no need for additional theorems to be given to us. To better understand what we have just said, let's take it like this. Assume that *Theorem 1* is given to us at *Time 0*, where *Theorem 1* belongs to *Theory T* as shown by the model below. Now within *Theory T*, we have:



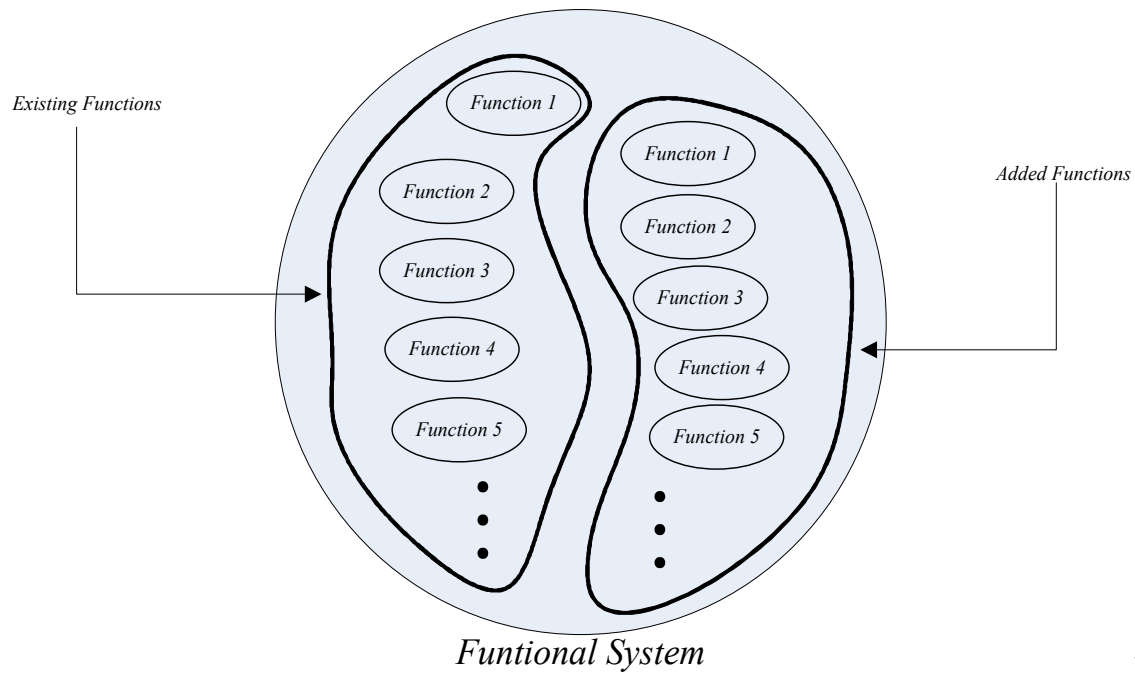
What is important here? That single theorem given to us at *Time 0* is sufficient enough to ensure the stability of the system. There is no need for additional principles or theorems to be given to us. The fact that we are an intelligent-system, and all theorems in our utilization theory are similar, the single theorem given to us at *Time 0* is sufficient enough to ensure the stability of the functional system. As we continue applying that theorem, we will discover all other theorems related to it. That theorem can also be used as a basis for us to allocate all the other theorems as needed. What is important here? From the model above, the theorems are similar in the form of :



The way to look at it, by regarding one theorem, applying it, and giving importance to it, that should ensure the system stability. Now as we disregard it, it is all over again. Once we disregard it, that single negative idea enables us to generate other negative philosophies. Another way to look at it, on the positive side, a single theorem could have ensured the system stability, while on the negative side, a single error enables the overall system to become unstable for a long period of time. Just take your time to think about it.

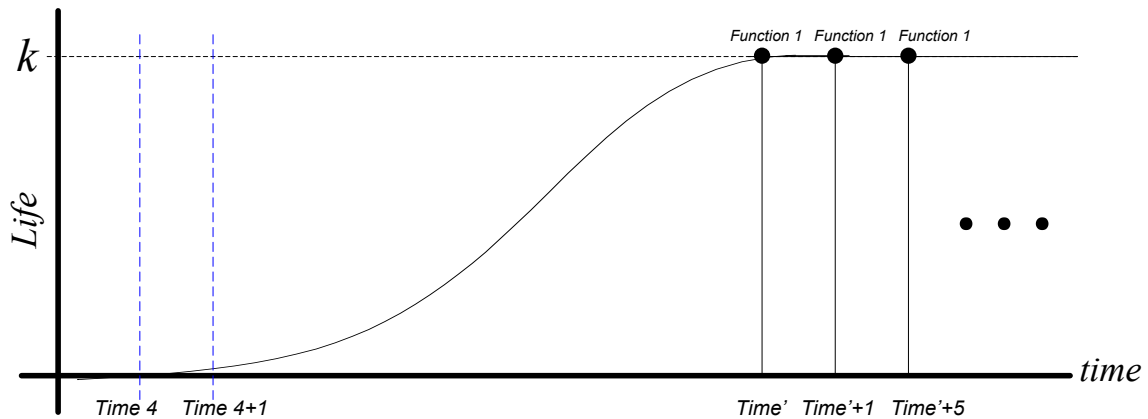
762. By understanding the exercise above, we can see that a single error enables us to learn a lot of principles or theorems we did not need to learn.

Understanding the Stability of the Functional System: The stability of the functional system is defined as the normal operation of the functional system. Since the functional system is a set of function, the stability of the system is defined as the stability of those functions. In order to understand the stability of the overall system, we have to understand the stability of the functions that make up the system. In term of functions that make up the system, we have both added and existing functions. Since the system is not functional without existing functions, when analyzing the stability of the overall system, we have to take those functions into consideration. To better understand the overall explanation, let's take it like this.



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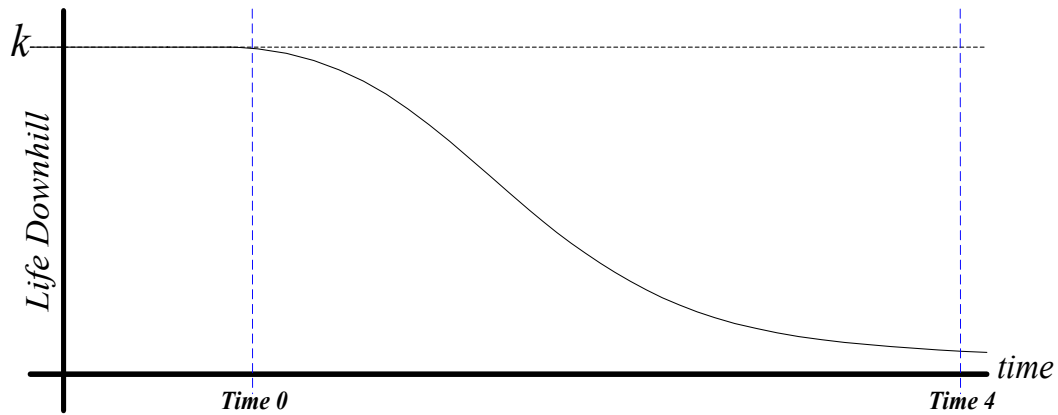
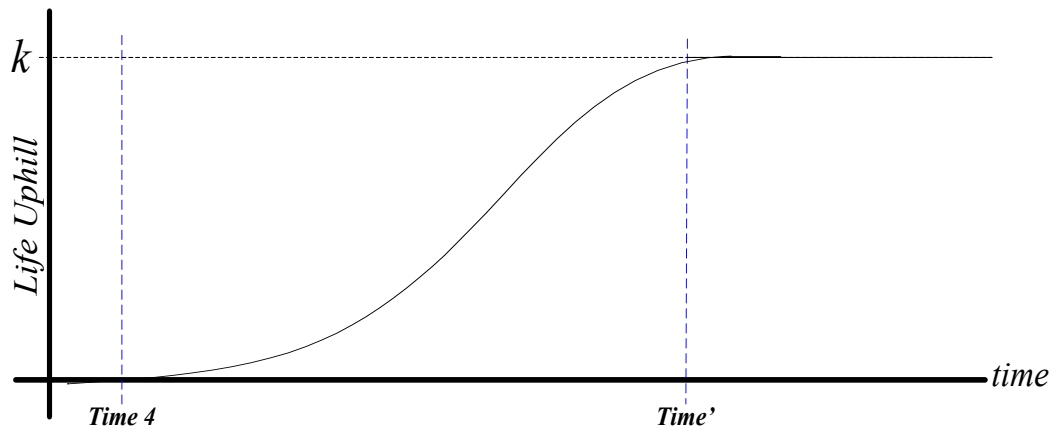
Now in terms of function, let existing *Function 1* be equal to the whistle of a nightingale. In order for that function to be stable, if we look at the execution of that function at *Time Prime*, it must be similar or equal to the execution at *Time Prime+*. In other words, the execution of that function at a specific time must be equivalent to the execution of that function at another time. Here we use *Time Prime+* to denote another time. Numbers can be added after the plus sign to denote any other time. For instance, we can have *Time Prime + 1*, *Time Prime + 2*, and so forth. To better understand what we have just said, let's represent it in life graphically. In this case, we are going to show that in the uphill graph. Since the uphill graph is represented by life uphill, in this case, let's life uphill equal to life, now we have:



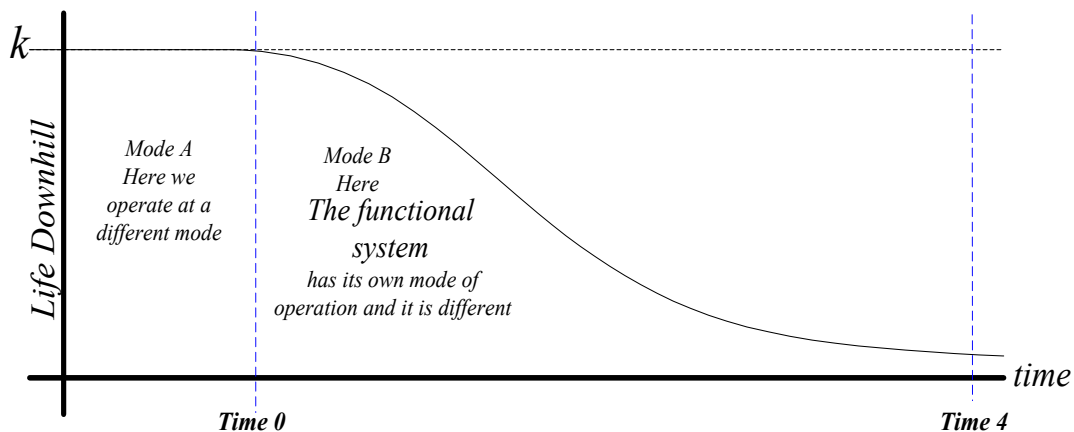
What is important here; as shown by the graph above, existing *Function 1* which is equal to nightingale whistle, continues to execute normally at *Time Prime + 1*, *Time Prime + 5* etc. By understanding what we have just said, we can see that in order for the overall system to be stable, the existing functions that make up the system must be executed normally related to time.

Now since the functional system depends on our utilization theory; since the functional system depends on us to apply our utilization theory, in order for the system to function normally and continue to function normally, we must continue applying our utilization theory all the time. In other words, in order to guarantee the functional system stability, we must constantly apply our utilization theory. The functional system stability is not guaranteed by itself, but by us applying our utilization theory.

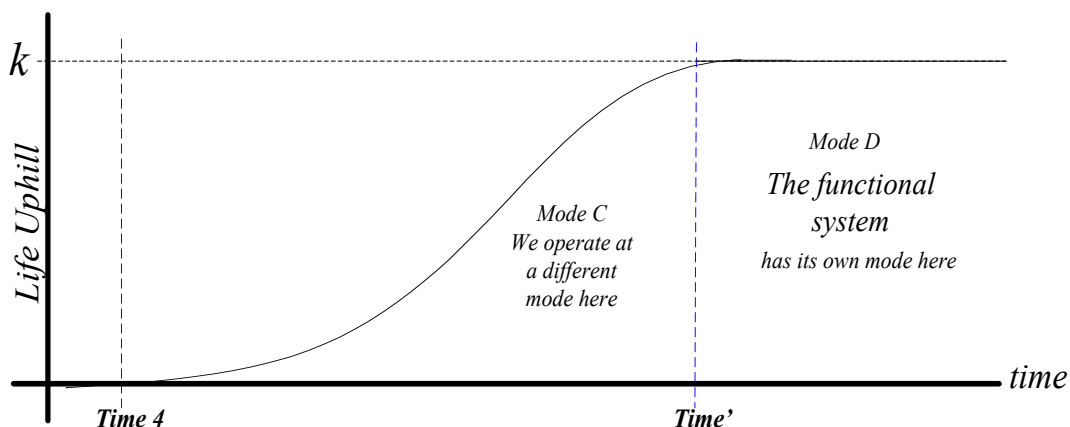
- a. Just take your time to think about the explanation
- b. If you have not done so and if you want to, you can show that by providing a practical example. In order for the functional system to be stable, the execution of existing *Function 1* at *Time Prime* must be equivalent or similar to the continue execution of existing *Function 1* at *Time Prime+* or the execution of existing *Function 1* at *Time Prime+* must be equivalent to the execution of existing *Function 1* at *Time Prime + Another Number*. Here *Function 1* can be any existing function of your choice.
- c. We know that the functional system can be represented in this form. In this case the functional system is equivalent to life at *Time 0*, life from *Time 0+* to *Time 4*, life from *Time 4* to *Time Prime*, and life at *Time Prime+*. We also know that life downhill is equivalent to life at *Time 0* plus or life from *Time 0+* to *Time 4*. Then life uphill is equivalent to life from *Time 4* to *Time Prime* and life at *Time Prime+*. By understanding the explanation, we can show them graphically here.



By understanding both life downhill and life uphill, we mean both the downhill and the uphill processes, we can see that each process has its own mode of operation. During the downhill process, we have life downhill is equivalent to life at *Time 0* and life from *Time 0+* to *Time 4*. We can see that life at *Time 0* has its own mode of operation and life from *Time 0+* to *Time 4* has its own mode of operation as well. By showing them graphically, we have:

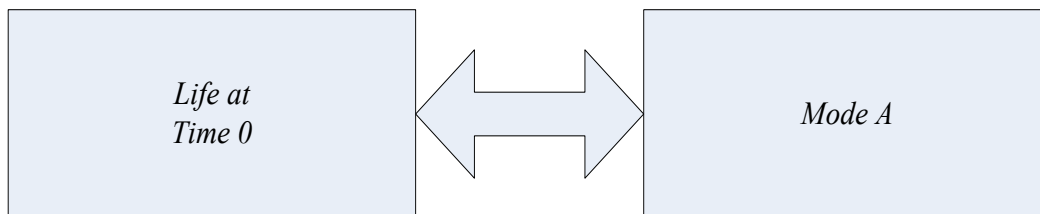


Relatively to the uphill process, we have the following

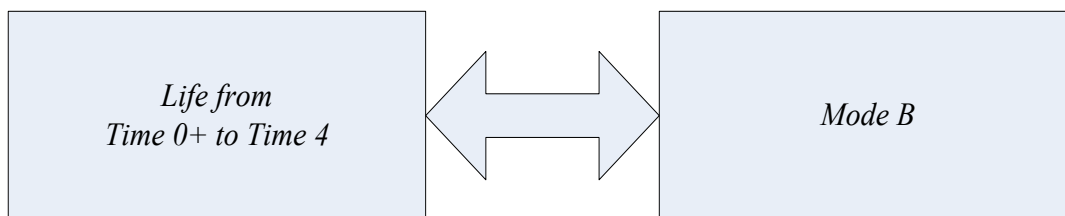


What is important here? If we look at the overall process graphically, we can see that in terms of mode of operation related to the functional system from the graphs above we have:

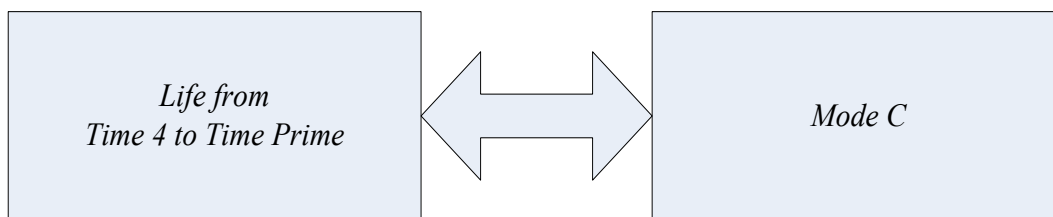
Life at *Time 0* is related to *Mode A* or simply



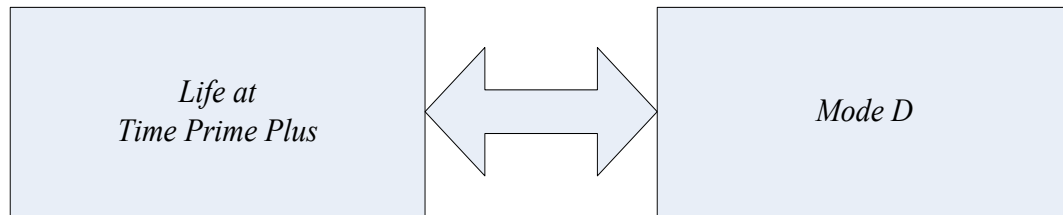
Life from *Time 0* to *Time 4* is related to *Mode B* or simply:



Life from *Time 4* to *Time Prime* is related to *Mode C* or simply:



Life at *Time Prime*⁺ is related to *Mode D* or simply:



What is important here? We can see that *Mode A* is equivalent to *Mode D*. By understanding that, we can see life at *Time 0* is equivalent or similar to life at *Time Prime*⁺. If you want to, you can verify that by providing a practical example. In other words, show that life at *Time 0* is equivalent to life at *Time Prime*⁺ or life at *Time Prime*⁺ is equivalent to life at *Time 0*. You can work it out without providing a practical example. The practical example depends on you. This is the same as saying, verify that *Mode A* is equivalent to *Mode D* by providing a practical example.

- d. By understanding your workout above, you should have a very good understanding of a mode of operation. From your understanding, provide more information about a mode of operation. You should also answer this question. What is a mode of operation? What does a mode of operation mean to you?
- e. To better understand stability, it is always good for us to think it as the continuous normal functionality of a system. As we have learned and shown from our workout above, at *Time Prime*, *Function 1* executes normally and continue to execute normally at *Time Prime + 1*, *Time Prime + 2*, *Time Prime + 3* etc. By understanding that, we can see the mode of operation that enables *Function 1* to continue to execute normally is completely different from the downhill process. The functional system does not allow us to continue to operate in the downhill forever. It is not possible and practical. We will never have stability in the downhill process. Compared to the uphill process, the uphill process provides us a transition to stability. By being in the uphill mode, at some point in time, we expect to be at 100% stability. The way to look at it, as we make progress during the uphill process, we gain and regain our stability and we expect to gain full stability at some point. Compared to the downhill process, the farther we come down, the more stability we lose. Once we hit 100% stability or once we hit *Time Prime* during the uphill process, we can stay there and operate forever. In other words, once we hit *Time Prime*, we can stay and operate there according to the system itself and its utilization theory; we mean according to

the functional system and our utilization theory. By understanding the explanation, show that *Mode C* acts as a transition to *Mode D* and also show that once we hit *Time Prime* or 100% stability, we can stay there and operate forever. If you want to, you can provide a practical example.

- f. It is always better to think that life is a system itself and it is always more productive for us to do so. As it was defined for us, it is always good for us to think life as a system and take it as a system, rather than thinking it as our Q—we mean life time—time only or individual Q time or life time. As it is defined in our utilization theory, it is always good for us to think life as a system and it is a system of 1 Unit. We mean a unit that cannot be broken or separated. By understanding the explanation, verify that by providing a practical example. The way to look at it, our utilization theory is defined as 1 Unit, related to life. The functional system is also defined as 1 Unit. If you want to, you can omit the practical example.
- g. By understanding your workout above and also exercise number 716, you need to explain what separation or division mean. In terms of separation and division, you can think it is to break down or separate an entity.
- h. We know that the functional system is very expandable. What do we mean by expandable here? We mean that the system itself provides us with the ability to add functions to it. We also know that once we start adding functions to the system, the system itself becomes more complex. In terms of adding functions to life, we add a function to life that is needed. In other words, as needed, we add functions to life. Since functions that we add to life execute related to time, those functions are executed at the time we need them. To better understand the explanation, assume that *Function 1* is a needed function of life, then we add *Function 1* to life, to solve a specific problem. Assume that we are at *Time 4 + 5*, we add that function to life at *Time 4 + 5*; we assume that at *Time 4 + 5*, *Function 1* is needed, then it is added to life.

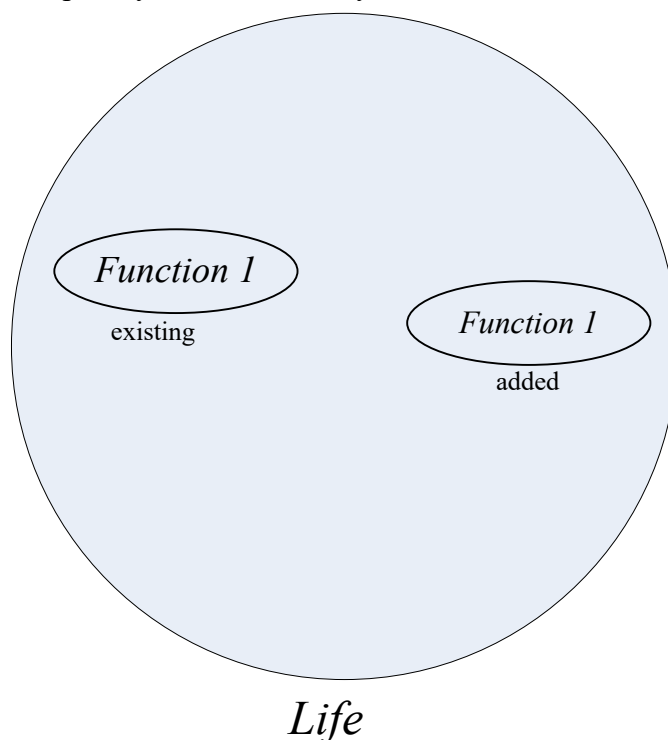
By understanding the overall explanation up to here, we should know that a function is added to life at a time it is needed. If necessary, it may be needed or possible for us to add a function to life that acts as a temporary function. In this case, the function is needed for a period of time to ensure a functionality or solve a specific problem. After we solve that problem, the function is no longer needed. In this case, we call that function a temporary function. For instance, we may add a function to life to help us to gain our stability. As we keep gaining stability and we determine the function is no longer needed, we simply discard it. To better understand the

explanation, let's take it like this. Assume that *Function 2* is needed for a period of time, for instance until *Time 4 + 6*. Now as we approach *Time 4 + 6*, *Function 2* is no longer needed. In this case, we simply remove it from life. By understanding the explanation, verify your understanding of functions or a function that is added to life at a time it is needed by providing a practical example. Once you finish that part, you need to show your understanding of temporary functions by providing a practical example as well. We mean temporary functions as defined and explained here.

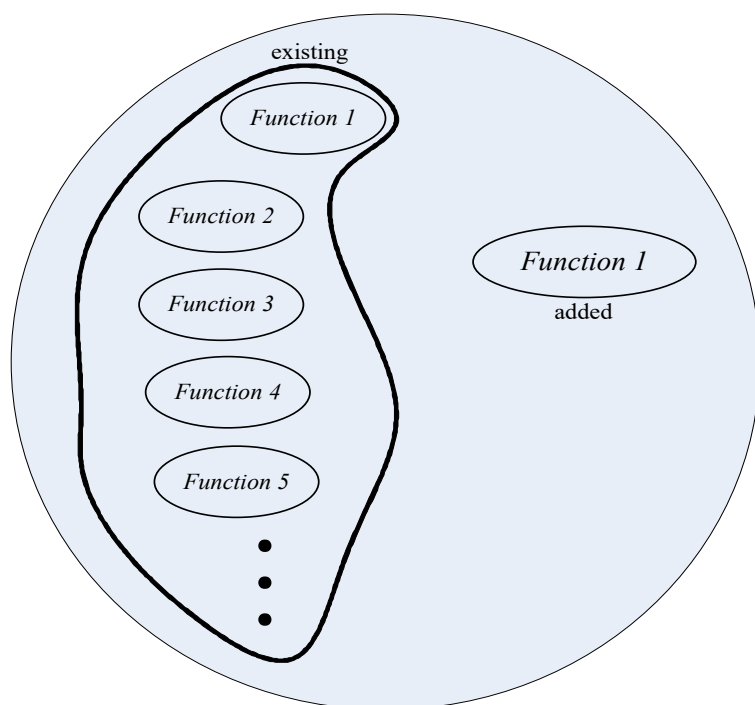
- i. By understanding your workout above, since an increase of added functions increases the complexity of the system, by reducing number of added functions, we also reduce the complexity of the system. Here we mean reducing of added functions in terms of temporary functions and unneeded functions. If you want, you can verify that by providing a practical example.
- j. As we keep learning the principle, we will find out that there are many functions that we add to life that will not be needed as we make progress learning the principle. As we approach stability and when we are at 100% stability, we will also find out that there are many functions that we add to life that will not be needed; that is normal. If you want to, you can show that by providing a practical example. The way to look at it, as we make progress learning the principle, we make the system less complex. As we keep learning the principle, we will also find out that there are many functions that may be needed as temporary functions. That is normal; as we approach stability, those functions will no longer be needed. Keep in mind that there are many functions we add to the system, because we don't understand the system. Once we start understanding the functional principle, we will see that those functions are no longer needed. That is normal. As we keep removing those functions from the system, the system will become less complex and its performance will be improved.
- k. Assume that a function of life; since we add a function to life in the form of added functions and those functions are executed by instruments. Let's assume that *Function 3* is added to life, where *Function 3* is executed by *Instrument 3* and the derivation theory of *Instrument 3* is known. For stability reason, it may be possible to adjust *Instrument 3*, since the derivation of that instrument with respect to its derivation theory is known. Determine whether or not it is possible to adjust *Instrument 3* to reflect stability? Yes/No
- l. By understanding your workout above, think it in terms of the functional system only. As we make progress to stability and possibly reach *Time Prime* or before that, it maybe possible for life to adjust by itself. We can also say it may be possible for the functional system to adjust by itself in all forms. That is normal, since the functional

system depends on our understanding of the principle, once we make a lot of progress learning the principle and reach or approach stability, we expect the functional system to adjust accordingly. We can also say, once we make progress learning the principle and get to stability, we also expect life to adjust by itself into all forms to reflect that.

763. From exercise number 580, we have learned that if we can have a single function to perform multiple functions, then we can reduce the complexity of life. In exercise number 582, we have learned that as we make progress learning the principle, there will be a time, when we will think functions in terms of function and at that time it will be possible for us to execute added functions without instruments. From the same exercise, we have also learned that by executing functions without instruments, we further reduce the complexity of life. Now from the exercise above, we have learned that added functions can be executed at the time they are needed. Let's take it like this. Since added functions can be executed at the time they are needed only, we can see that the execution of those functions requires no maintenance at all. Here we mean as we get to stability or approach stability. By understanding that, we can see that will further reduce the complexity of life. The way to look at it, assume

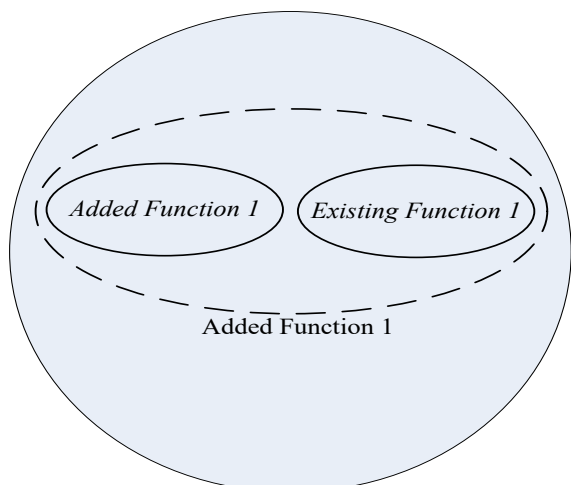


Since the visibility of a single function of life enables the visibility of all other functions that make up life, the model above can be represented in the form below.



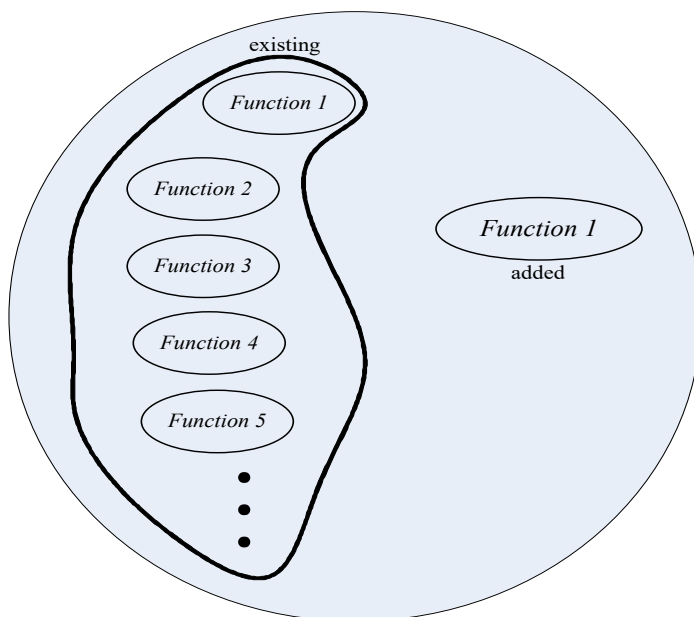
Life

Since existing *Function 1* is equivalent to all other existing functions, let's assume that added *Function 1* is needed at a time. Since added function 1 executes in the form as shown below.

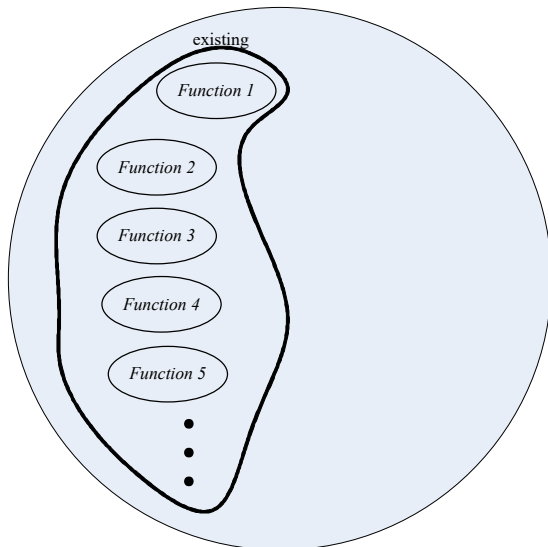
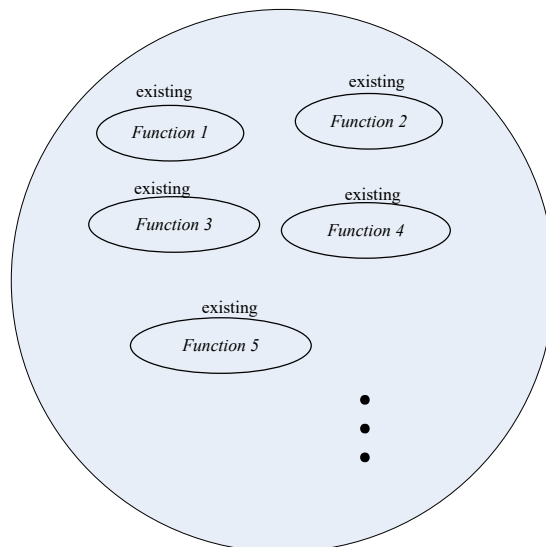


Life

Then when added *Function 1* is needed, then the functional system is represented in this form:

*Life*

Now since added *Function 1* is executed at a time it is needed to further reduce the complexity of life, since the execution of added *Function 1* requires no maintenance at all, then at the time the execution of added *Function 1* is not needed, then the functional system is represented in this form

*Life**Life*

Both of the models above are the same. The way to look at it, as we approach stability or at 100% stability, it will be possible for us to execute added functions as needed and those functions executions may require no maintenance at all. At that time, the complexity of the overall system will be reduced.

764. **Understanding Interpretation of Theory:** We can also say **Understanding Presentation of Theory Related to Interpretation of Theory**, which is also an extension of understanding theory of education.

During a given presentation, the presented theory is interpreted by us in order for us to apply it. During a given presentation, the presented theory is interpreted by us in order for us to understand it properly. In term of communication, we know that there may be a difference between oral and written communications. While there can be similarity between the two, it is always good to know there are difference between oral and written communication and also communication that presents in the form of image, graphic, video etc. We also know that there are many words we can use in written communications, but we cannot use in oral communications. For instance, there are words we can use in written communications, but those words change to other words in oral communication. It is very important to understand that. During a higher-level presentation, if a book is used to provide information about that presentation, we know that we cannot rely on straight interpretation of the information in the book as the interpretation of the presented theory. We have to make some efforts ourselves personally and individually to interpret the presented theory. In addition to that, we should also know that there are many words that are used in that book that cannot be used orally. In other words, while the book is used to provide information about the given presentation, there are many words in the book that cannot be used or repeated orally. Once we communicate orally, we need to interpret the information and change those words accordingly. It is very important to understand that.

765. By understanding the exercise above, we know that in a book that presents information about a higher-level presentation, there are many words that cannot be used orally. In other words, while we can look at those words, we cannot repeat them orally. Now since during a higher-level presentation there are words that are used solely for the purpose of the presentation, outside that presentation, those words are obsolete. Since in a book that presents information about a higher-level information there are words that are used solely for the purpose of the presentation, outside that book those words are absolute. In other words, in a book that provides information about a higher-level presentation, there are words that are used for that purpose only and outside that book, those words are obsolete. We cannot use them or refer to them. It is very important to understand that.
766. By understanding the two exercise above, we can see that it is not good for us to rely ourselves on the straight interpretation of a given presentation. Whenever we use the

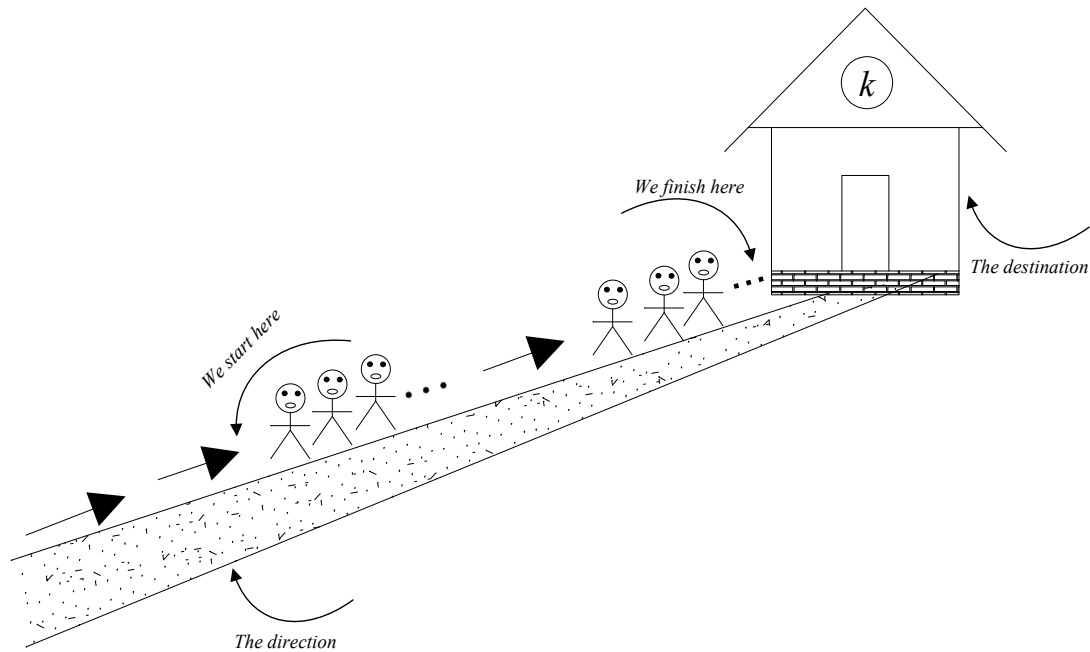
term straight interpretation, we mean take it as is. Take it as it is presented to you and to us. While a book is used to provide information about a higher-level presentation, we should never think about straight interpretation of the information in the book. Straight interpretation does not make any sense at all. There are too many issues to be taken into consideration. By understanding that, we can see that reading that book orally for others does not make any sense at all. In other words, since straight interpretation cannot be considered, it is not possible to repeat what inside that book orally to others. Reading that book for others and discussing what is inside that book with others do not make sense at all. It is not appropriate to do that. Once we do that or try to do something like that, we simply show we don't know what a given presentation is and a book that provides information about a given presentation. Once we do that or try to do that, we simply show we don't know what interpretation is and what information is as well. The way to look at it, the information in a book that presents information about higher-level information cannot be read, written, and repeated by someone for someone else. Just take your time to think about it.

767. By understanding the above exercise, we should know that there are entities we can think about, but we cannot talk or communicate about. Another way to say it, there are things we can think about, but we cannot communicate and talk about. In other words, while we can think about those entities, but we cannot communicate relatively to them. In terms of communication, we mean all forms of communication include oral, written, graphic, video, image, etc.

768. **Understanding Direction and Destination:** We can also say **Understanding both the Direction and the Destination Entities.**

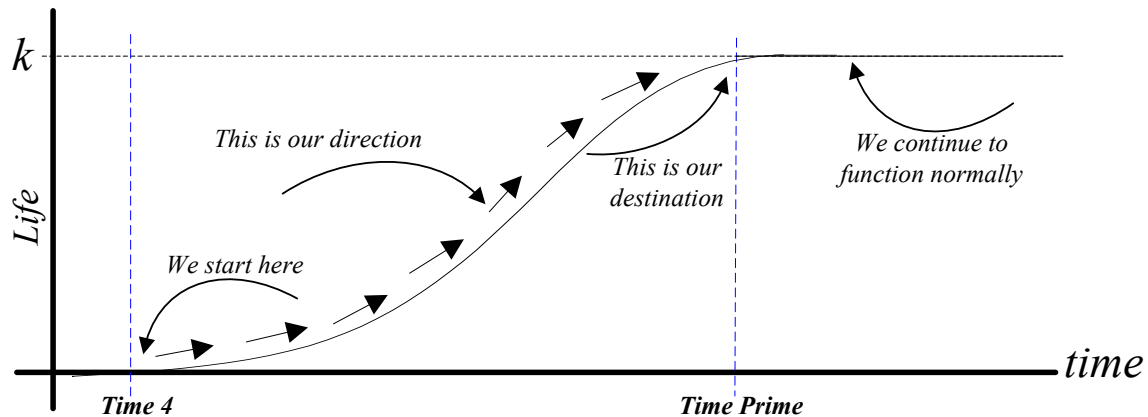
We have learned from exercise number 443, that the direction entity provides us with stability, since it provides us a pathway for our application. In other words, by having a direction in mind in terms of what we are doing, we think relatively and continuously about the principle that enables our application. From the same exercise, we have learned that the destination entity provides us with stability, since it enables us to think that we can execute our application at some point in time. By understanding both entities together, we can see that the direction entity enables us to think continuously about what we are doing relatively to the principle, while the destination entity enables us to think continuously that we will accomplish what we are doing at some point in time. What is important here? Both entities enable us to think continuously relatively to what we are

doing based on the principle that allows us to do so. To better understand both the direction and the destination entities, let's represent them by the model below with some explanations.



By

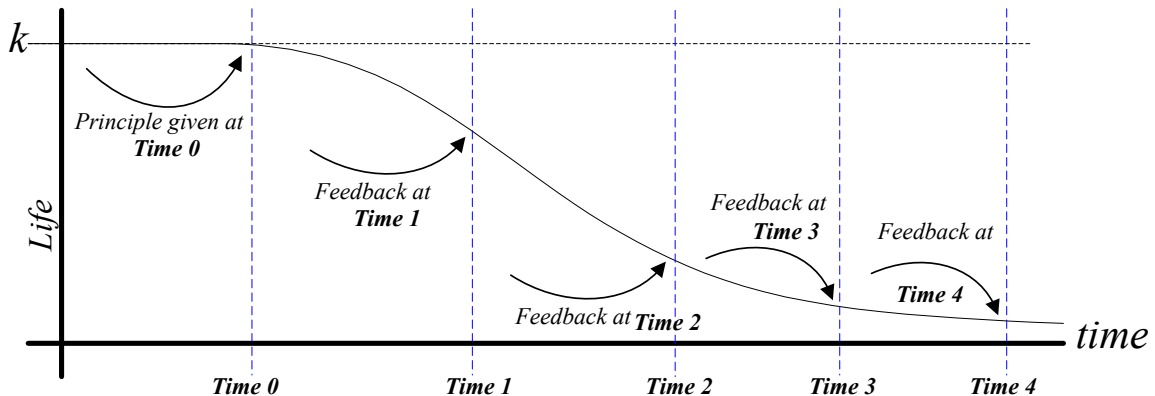
looking at the model above, we can see that the direction entity provides us with the starting point, while the destination entity provides us with an ending point. The way to look at it, we start at a point, then we follow the direction, then we finish at another point. In terms of our application, it is good to think it like our starting point is the time we start our application, while we follow the principle that enables us to execute our application. In this case, the end point which is the destination of our application, is the point when we execute our application. What is important here? Whatever we are doing has a start point and a finish point and it always depends on the principle, which dictates the direction and the destination. In terms of stability, we know that stability is the process of continuous normal operation. In this case, we start to operate. We follow the direction, at some point in time, and we continue to operate normally. It does not matter how long it takes. Keep in mind that both entities don't take time into consideration in terms of when we are going to finish. To better understand the explanation or what we have just said, let's represent it graphically.



By looking at the graph above, we can see that we have a starting point and a finish point and a continuous operation. In this case, we start at *Time 4* with a destination, then we continue to follow the direction. We finish at *Time Prime*; then we continue to operate there. What is important here? Whatever we are doing, we have a starting and an ending points, and a continuous operation. It is very important to understand that in terms of stability.

- a. Just take your time to think about the explanation.
- b. By understanding the explanation above, we know that the process of stability includes 3 steps: start, finish, stability. It does not matter how long it takes and how many generations it takes. What is important is that we start, we follow direction, and then at some point in time we expect continuous normal operation. Here it is not important since you have already done something similar. If you want to, show that the starting point is related to theory, where the transition is related to theory of education, and the continuous normal operation at *Time Prime* is related to the power theorem. If you want to, you can omit both theory of education and the power theorem parts and show that the starting point is related to theory.
- c. In the downhill process, we cannot continue to operate in this mode, since the functional system does not allow that. We cannot continue to operate indefinitely in the downhill process, it is not possible. The uphill process provides us a transition to 100% stability. In the uphill process, we have a destination and our operation is viewed as a transition to 100% stability. Here verify that by providing a practical example. In other words, show that is not possible for us to continue to operate indefinitely in the downhill process and that the uphill process provides us a pathway to 100% stability. In your workout, take direction and destination into consideration and starting and finishing points as well.

- d. While we have been disregarding our utilization theory, our parent has been providing us with repetitive feedback. At the time the principle was given to us at *Time 0*, then we disregarded it, our parent then had been providing us with multiple feedback. To better understand the process, let's show it graphically.



By looking at the graph above, we can see that the functional system started to decline at the time we disregarded the principle given to us by our parent. Then when we got to *Time 1*, we got feedback from our parent. What is important here is that the principle given to us at *Time 0* could have ensured our stability. Assuming that we followed and applied the principle given to us at *Time 0*, we did not need to have another presentation *Time 1* and also the given reference. The same process happened at *Time 2*. Assuming that we follow through the presentation at *Time 1*, we did not need to have a second presentation or a second feedback at *Time 2*. We could have used the feedback at *Time 1* to get to *Time Prime*. The same process is also repeated at *Time 3*. Assuming that we follow through the presentation at *Time 2*, we did not need to have a presentation or a feedback at *Time 3*. The feedback at *Time 2* could have gotten us to *Time Prime*. The same process is also repeated at *Time 4*. Assuming that we have followed through the presentation at *Time 3*, we did not need to have a presentation at *Time 4*. We could have used the feedback at *Time 3* to get to *Time Prime*. What is important here is that we got additional feedback from our parent at a time they are guaranteed by the functional system. It is very important to understand the multiple feedback and take them seriously. As we disregard them, the functional system keeps declining and declining at a faster rate. To help your understanding, if you want to, you can verify the overall explanation by providing a practical example. You can use the table below for more information.

Exercises

Time	You Application	Application Description	Function of Application	Application Success Yes/No
<i>Time 0</i>				
<i>Time 1</i>				
<i>Time 2</i>				
<i>Time 3</i>				

The table below is a continuation of the table above. The table below provides additional information about your application and your operation.

Time	Application Success Yes/No	Feedback Yes/No	Your Observation
<i>Time 0</i>	No	N/A	
<i>Time 1</i>			
<i>Time 2</i>			
<i>Time 3</i>			

What is important here is that at *Time 0*, the principle is given to you for your application. Assuming that you follow through, your application should have been successful without any feedback. As you disregard the principle given to you for your application at *Time 0*, then additional feedback is needed in order for you to execute your application properly. While we did not show a column for the principle given to you at each time, if you want to, you can add that column to show those principles. If you do, you can also show the direction and destination as well in the form of:

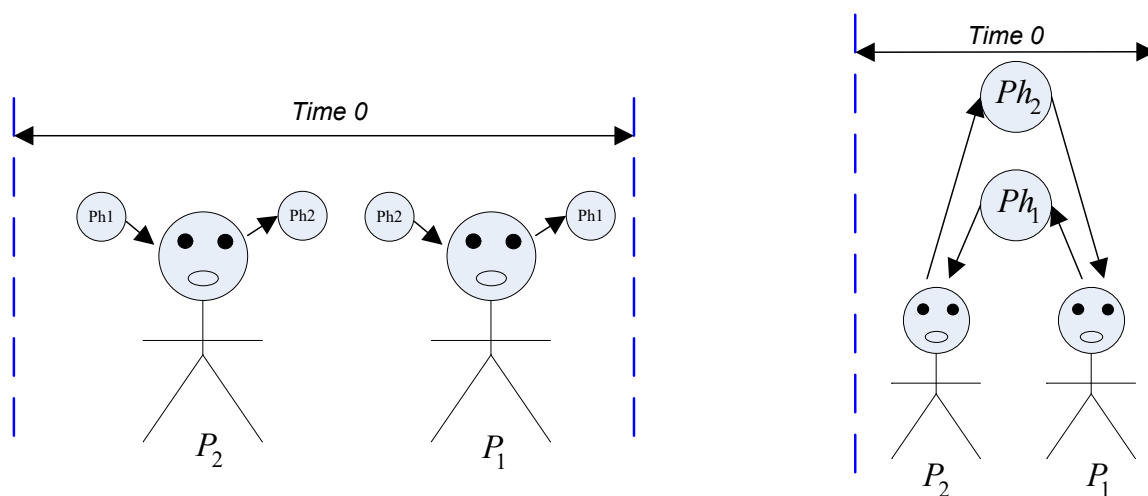
Time	Principles	Application Direction	Application Destination
<i>Time 0</i>			
<i>Time 1</i>			
<i>Time 2</i>			
<i>Time 3</i>			

- e. A reference is available when it is needed. While the reference is given to us at *Time 1*, at *Time 4* the presentation takes the whole reference into consideration in terms of its content and structure. What is important here is that we could have gotten to *Time Prime* without the usage of the reference explicitly. The way to look at it, from *Time 1*, *Time 2*, and *Time 3* we could have gotten to *Time Prime* or toward *Time Prime*

without the presentation at *Time 2*, *Time 3*, and *Time 4*. We could have done all that without using explicitly the reference at all. What is important here? By understanding the reference and the structure of the reference, we have more to learn where we did not need to. Another way to say it, by understanding the reference itself and the structure of the reference, we put ourselves into more trouble. If you want to, you can show that by providing a practical example. You can do that by continuing your workout above with the inclusion of your workout example.

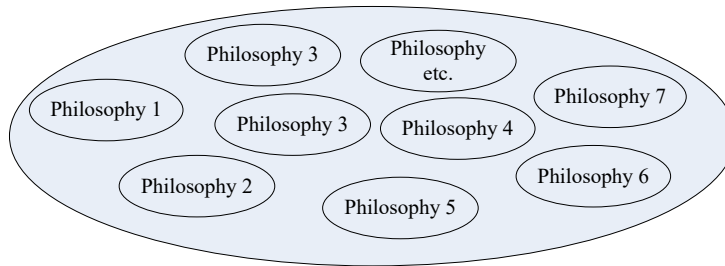
Another way to look at it, the farther we drop, the more we need to learn in order for us to get back up; since at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, and *Time 3* those drops were much, much less than at *Time 4*. So for *Time 1*, *Time 2*, and *Time 3*, we did not need to learn that much in order for us to get to *Time Prime*. What do we mean by that? We mean learn that much in terms of the content of the reference or our utilization theory. It is very important to understand the importance of a given reference and the availability of that reference when it is needed. Here again, if you want to, you can verify that the farther we drop, the more we need to learn to back up by providing a practical example. Another way to look at it, we don't need to have a reference in order to learn the principle. However, by having the reference, we can use it to learn and know how the overall principle or the set of principles is structured and some more important information which is good for us, since our level of understanding getting lower.

769. **Understanding Philosophy Inheritance:** From previous philosophy inheritance exercises, we have assumed that a *Time 0*



Here we use “Ph” with number to denote philosophies and “P” with number to denote person. Both of the models above are the same; where Ph_2 is the philosophy generated

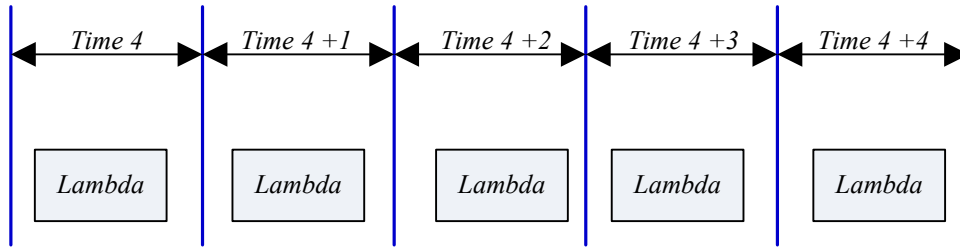
by *Person 2* passes to *Person 1* and *Ph1* is the philosophy generated by *Person 1* passes to *Person 2*. Now by understanding exercise number 761, we know that a single theorem could have ensured the overall system stability. Now by disregarding that single theorem, we simply rely on our own philosophies to do things, and then pass those philosophies to our children. Now in terms of philosophies, let's assume that at *Time 0*, either *Person 1* and/or *Person 2* have generated multiple philosophies. Let's assume that *Person 1* has generated multiple philosophies in the form of *Philosophy 1*, *Philosophy 2*, *Philosophy 3* etc. The multiple philosophies generated by person one that we list here, can be viewed in a form that is different than *Ph1*, *Ph2*, *Ph3* etc. In other words, the philosophies can be viewed in a form that is different than the philosophies listed by the model above. To better understand what we have just said, let's show it by the model below.



Multiple Philosophies Generated by Person 1

Now by understanding generated philosophies and philosophies themselves, it can be shown that the multiple philosophies generated by *Person 1* is equal to *Ph1*, which is the actual philosophy of *Person 1*. Here you can verify that; if you want to, you can provide a practical example. The same process is applied for *Person 2* as well. What is important here is that a generated philosophy includes a lot of philosophies. While we use the word philosophy here to denote other philosophies generated by *Person 1*, any other name can be used. You have your choice.

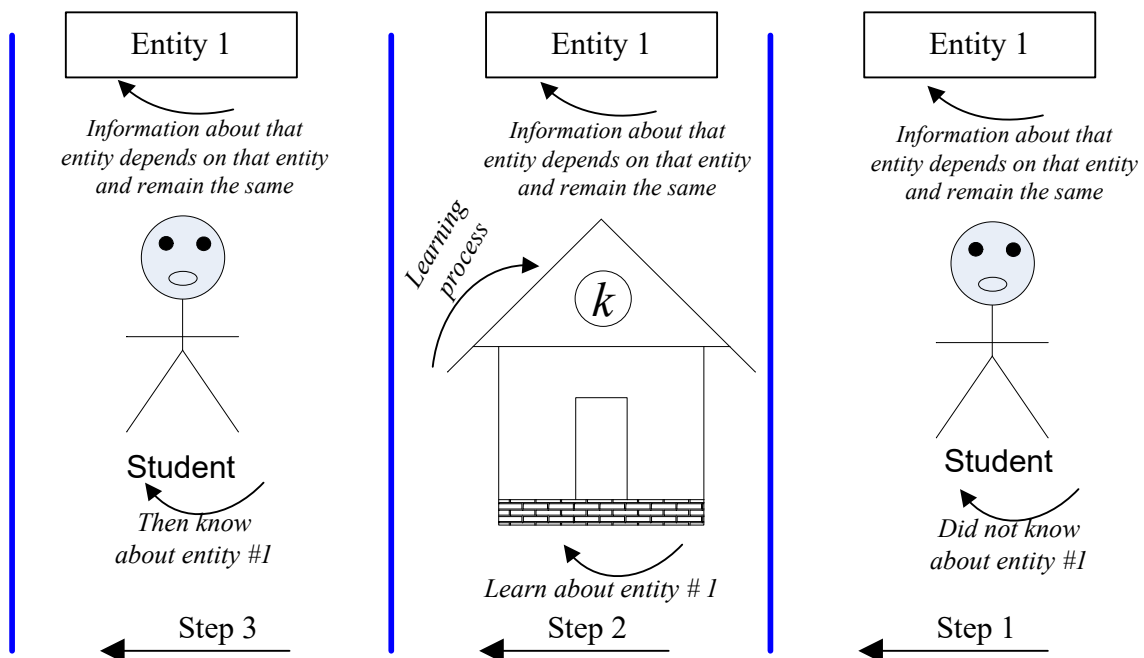
770. You may have already shown that, if so, here you are going to show that again and determine why. Within theory *T*, we have *Theorem 1* and *Theorem 2*, where *Theorem 1* is similar to *Theorem 2*. Within philosophies, we have *Philosophy 1* and *Philosophy 2*, where *Philosophy 1* is not equal to *Philosophy 2*. All you need to do is verify that and determine why.
771. If you want to, you may need to verify that by determine why lambda happens in the following form. Assume that we have something like this:



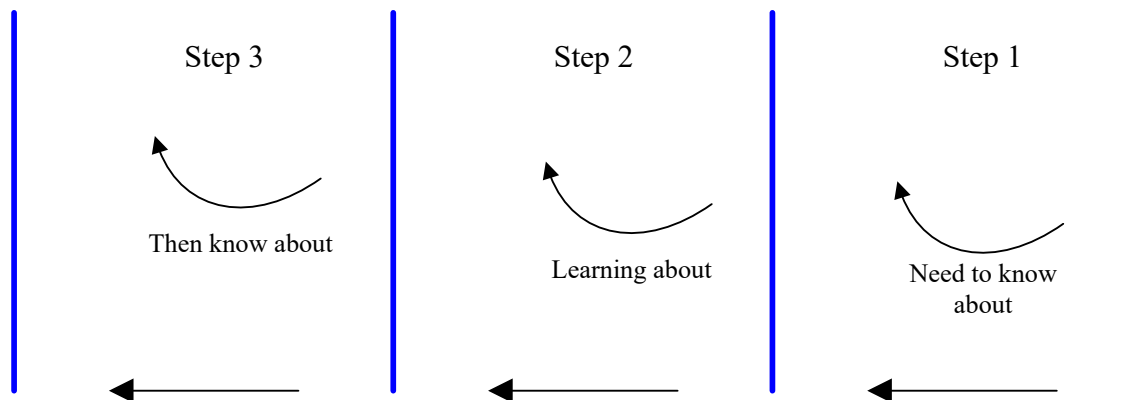
From the model above we have lambda at *Time 4*, lambda at *Time 4+1*, lambda at *Time 4 + 2* and so forth. What is important here? Lambda at *Time 4* is greater than the lambda at *Time 4 + 1*, where lambda at *Time 4 + 1* is greater than lambda at *Time 4 + 2* and so forth. In this case, we can see that as *Time 4* goes up, lambda goes down until it is zero or nothing.

772. **Understanding the Process of Education:** We can also say **Understanding Theory of Education**.

The process of education allows us to learn principles that we did not know already. It is always better to say that the process of education enables us to learn principles that we need to know, but we did not know them already. To better understand the process and what we have just said, let's take it like this. The information about an entity depends on that entity, not on us. Assume that we want to know about an entity or information about that entity, the learning process allows us to learn about that entity to know information about it. To better understand the overall explanation, let's represent a visual aspect of it.



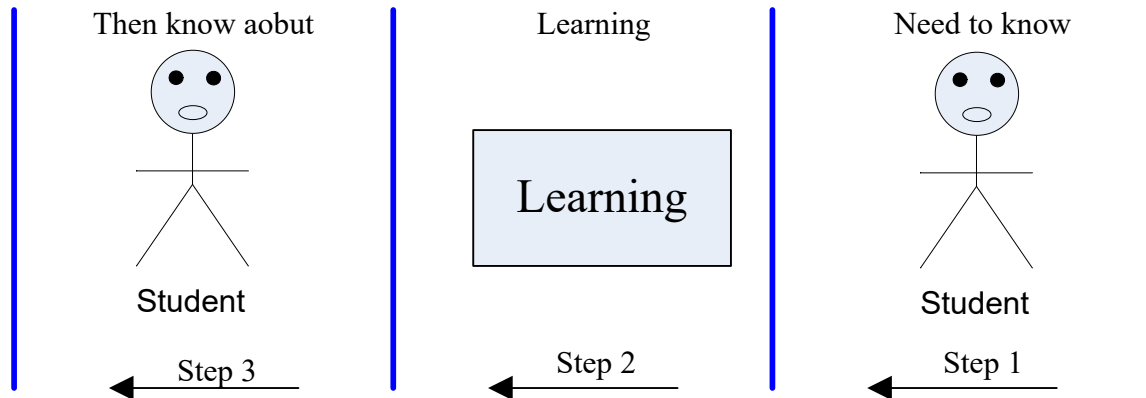
From the model above, we can see that the student did not know about that entity, and then go to the process to learn about the entity. The way to look at it as shown by the model, the information about entity #1 depends on that entity and does not change. At step 1 before, the student did not know about that entity. We know as well the information about an entity is also an entity. Since the student did not know about that entity, then that student goes through the process to learn about that entity. Then later as shown on step 3, the student knows about that entity. To better understand what we have just said, let's show it again in another form.



As shown by the model above, there are three steps within the process that are considered as 3 keys: need to know about, learn about, then known about. The way to look at it, we need to know about, we learn about, and then we know about. Since the information about the entity that we need to learn about does not change, the process itself cannot change or adjust that information. That information remains the same within all the steps.

While we use the word student here, it is important to know that, within the process itself, all of us are defined as students. Within the process itself, the learning process defines all of us as students. Our parent also defines all of us as students. While we use the house sketch here, it simply illustrates the process. The process itself does not have anything to do with the house. The house itself is not considered as the process. What is important here? The student did not know about the entity that is needed to be learned, then goes through the process to learn about that entity in order to know about it. Just take your time to think about it. Let's outline the three steps again and show them

- Step 1, need to know
- Step 2, learn about
- Step 3, know about



773. By understanding the above exercise, we know that the process of education enables us to learn about entities we did not know. Given that information about an entity is also an entity and depends on the entity itself, during the process, we learn information that depends on entities of our interest or information that we did not know. In terms of our utilization theory, once we don't know it, we go through the process to learn it. Since our lives depend on our utilization theory, we cannot avoid learning it and applying it. Our only option is to learn it, understand it, and work with it; we cannot avoid it or skip it.
774. **Understanding Theory of Education:** By understanding the above exercise, since theory of education allows us to learn principle we did not know already, the process itself enables us to increase our understanding. Since the process enables us to increase our understanding, if and when the process does not satisfy its objective, the process itself does not exist. In other words, if the goal of theory of education is to decrease our understanding, then the overall education process or theory of education does not exist at all.
775. **Understanding Theory of Education:** As a higher-level theory, presentation of theory is a part of theory of education. As a higher-level theory, theory of education requires a higher level of understanding of theory. By understanding exercises 354 and 372, in addition to that, we should also know there are a lot of entities that are not taken into consideration within theory of education itself. In other words, while many entities can be useful, theory of education itself is not limited to them and does not take them into consideration.
776. We know that the functional system depends on our utilization theory. Our misunderstanding of our utilization theory enables life to function abnormally. To compensate for our misunderstanding, the functional was adjusted to reflect our

misunderstanding. Since our utilization theory is no longer present in what we do, it was necessary to adjust the functional system to reflect that. Verify that by providing a practical example if you have not done so yet from previous exercises. In other words, show that it was necessary to adjust many functions that make up the functional system in order to compensate for our misunderstanding. By doing so, the stability of the functional system had been managed temporary until we learn our utilization theory and apply it to maintain the stability of life. That makes sense, since the functional system is best managed by our utilization theory. Whatever adjustment that was made was necessary in order to manage life. All adjustments that were made were necessary in order to help manage the stability of the functional system.

777. **Understanding the Functional System:** We can also say **Understanding Managing Stability of the Functional System.**

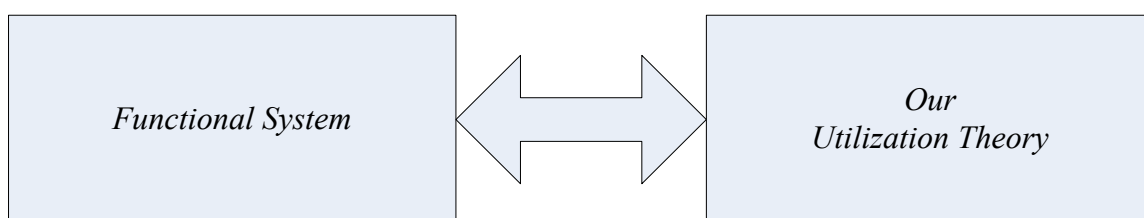
We have not learned the principle yet, therefore distance is a factor. In the past, distance had been used to manage the stability of the functional system. Since the functional system depends on us applying our utilization theory, by disregarding the principle, whatever had been done or happened in the past was necessary in order to manage the functional system. We call this type of managing stability as temporary. At some point in time, we have to learn and use the principle to manage the functional system. Since the functional system depends on our utilization theory, when we disregard our utilization theory, in order to manage the stability of the system, the overall system must be adjusted to reflect that. We mean the overall system must be adjusted to reflect our misunderstanding. By understanding that, we have learned in the past, distance had been used to manage the stability of the functional system. By taking distance as a factor, that reduces grouping. It also reduces philosophy distribution. We have also learned that a reduction of generation time had also been used to help manage the stability of the system. Since our misunderstanding caused the overall system to be adjusted, here is what you need to do. Think about other entities that could have been adjusted, or had been adjusted to manage the stability of the system. All you need to do here is think about it; we mean think about what could have been adjusted or was adjusted to manage the stability of the system. All you need to do here is think about what was necessary to be adjusted or what could have been necessary. Again, all you need to do is think about it. There is no workout, no practical example, and no application at all. All you need to do is think about other entities that could have been adjusted or were adjusted to reflect the managing of our misunderstanding or the functional system stability.

778. From the exercise above, you have identified other entities that have been adjusted in order to help manage the stability of life. Since life depends on all entities that make up the system, in order to manage life, all those entities need to be adjusted. Now let's assume that it was possible to adjust some entities and leave the other ones unadjusted, what would happen to the functional system? Would that help manage the stability of life? Another way to look at it, let's assume that you have identified an entity that needs to be adjusted in order to manage the functional system. Now let's assume that the other entities that make up life were adjusted and left this one unadjusted. What would happen to life? You can verify that by providing a practical example. What is important here? All functions that need to be adjusted to help manage the system were adjusted in order to manage the system. All entities that need to be adjusted to manage the stability of the functional system must be adjusted in order to manage the functional system. Without that, what would happen to the functional system if one of them remains unadjusted? You may need to look at the relationship, where the visibility of a single function of life enables the visibility of all other functions that make up the system.

You can also answer this question if you have not done so. What would have happened to the overall system, if it was not adjusted? The way to look at it, since the principle is no longer present, we have to rely on other things to manage the stability of the functional system. Here you verify what would have happened to the functional system, if those things were not adjusted?

779. **Understanding the Functional System:** We can also say **Understanding Managing Stability of the Functional System.**

We have not learned the principle yet, therefore distance is a factor. In the past, *distance* had been used to manage the stability of the functional system. We know that there is a relationship between the functional system and our utilization theory. It is always good to show that relationship in the form of:



Exercises

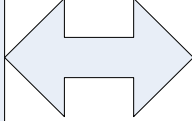
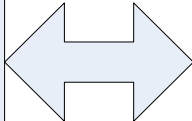
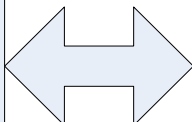
Since we must apply our utilization theory to enable the functional system, by disregarding our utilization theory, whatever happened or had been done was necessary in order to manage the functional system. Since life is best managed by the application of our utilization theory, this type of managing stability was simply temporary. At some point in time, we have to start learning and applying our utilization theory in order to enable the functionality of life. Since life depends on us applying our utilization theory, it makes sense to adjust the whole system in order to manage its stability. By understanding that, we have learned in the past, the following entities have been used to help manage the stability of the functional system. The table below provides some more explanation.

Entity	Entity Name	Related To
<i>distance</i>	Distance	Distance Related to the Functional System
<i>Generation Time</i>	Generation Time	Generation Time Related to the Functional System
<i>Group</i>	Group	Group Related to the Functional System
<i>Negative Communication Theory or Philosophy</i>	Misunderstanding of Theory of Communication or Philosophy	Misunderstanding of Communication or Philosophy Related to the Functional System or Negative View of the System

By understanding the overall explanation, it is always better to put the table above in the form below.

Entity	Entity Name	Relationship
<i>Distance</i>	Distance	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <i>Distance</i> </div> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin: 0 10px;">↔</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <i>Functional System</i> </div> </div>
<i>Generation Time</i>	Generation Time	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <i>Generation Time</i> </div> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin: 0 10px;">↔</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <i>Functional System</i> </div> </div>

Exercises

<i>Group</i>	Group	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"><i>Group</i></div> <div style="margin: 0 10px;">  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"><i>Functional System</i></div> </div>
<i>Negative Communication Theory or Philosophy</i>	Misunderstand of Theory of Communication or Philosophy	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"><i>Negative View of Communication Theory</i></div> <div style="margin: 0 10px;">  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"><i>Functional System</i></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"><i>Philosophy</i></div> <div style="margin: 0 10px;">  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"><i>Functional System</i></div> </div>

All you need to do, by understanding the overall explanation, is to think of other entities that could have been used, or had been used to help manage the stability of the functional system. All you need to do is think about it. You don't need to work it out and provide any practical example. There is no application here, all you need to do is just think about it. Think about other entities, other entities that could have been necessary to get adjusted in order to manage the stability of life.

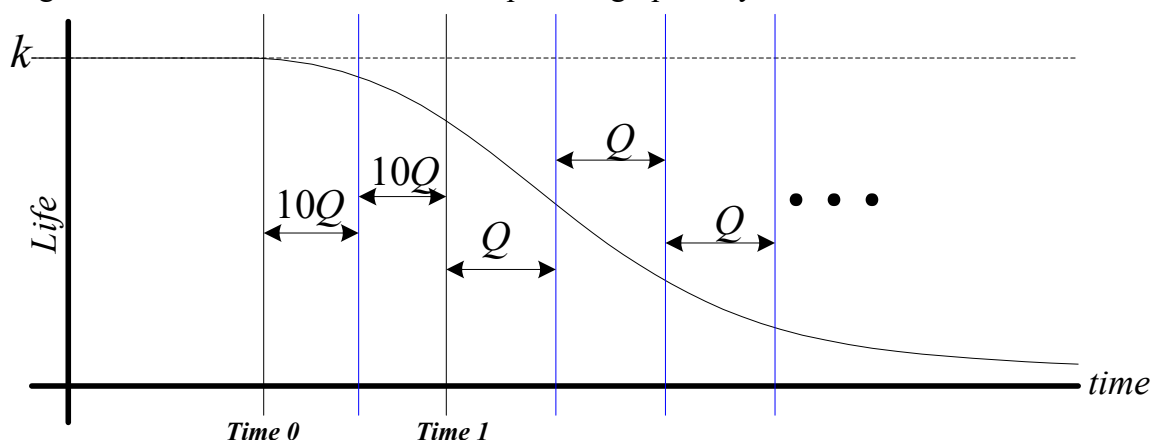
780. By understanding the last two exercises above, you have shown that other possible entities that would need to get adjusted in order to manage the stability of the functional system. You have also verified that the *distance* entity had also been used to help manage the stability of life. Here let's assume that it was possible to adjust the *distance* entity to help manage the functional system. In relation to the *distance* entity, what other entities would have need to be adjusted in order to help manage the functional system? In other words, what other entities that are related to the distance entity would need to get adjusted in order to help manage the stability of life? The way to look at it, since those entities are related to the distance entity, they would need to get adjusted as well to accommodate the distance entity in order to help manage the stability of life. You must provide some practical examples and show your observations.
781. By understanding exercises 679 and 679', since the principle is no longer visible to us, when we see each other we no longer think about the principle. In addition to the distance entity, if it was possible to adjust some other entities to reflect that, think about other possible entities that would have needed to get adjusted to reflect that. Think about other entities that would have needed to reflect that and why. In other words, in addition to the distance entity, since when we see each other we no longer think about the principle, it was possible to adjust both the physical system and the functional system to

reflect that. Here think about other entities that would have need to be adjusted to help manage the system and why. All you need to do here is just think about it.

782. We already know that; by taking philosophy into consideration, as population or people increases, the physical system becomes very unstable. In other words, as number of people goes up, personal stability goes down. By taking distance into consideration, we also reduce philosophy distribution and that also helps manage the stability of the physical system. Now by taking *distance* into consideration, show your understanding of that statement related to *distance*. In other words, by taking philosophy into consideration, as number of people increases, personal stability goes down. Show your understanding of *distance* related to that in terms of managing personal stability. The way to look at it, as people or population goes up, personal stability goes down by taking *distance* into consideration the stability of physical system can be managed. By taking *distance* into consideration, that had also helped manage the physical system or personal stability. This is what you need to show.

783. **Understanding Generation Time:** We can also say **Understanding Change of Generation** or **Understanding Philosophy Inheritance Related to Change of Generation**.

We have verified that a reduction of generation time was necessary to help manage the stability of the functional system. We have learned that a single theorem given to us at *Time 0* could have ensured the stability of the functional system. In terms of reduction of generation time, we have shown the process graphically in the form below.



While we use the terms Q and $10Q$ from the graph above, you don't have to think them in terms of number. Here $10Q$ means a higher generation time, while Q mean a lower generation time or a reduction generation time.

We know that the functional system is considered as 1 Unit. In order to manage the stability of the functional system, the stability of all functions that make up the system must be managed. That makes sense since the stability of the overall system depends on all functions that make up the system. By understanding the system itself, philosophy inheritance, the physical system, our utilization theory, the lambda factor, we can see that it was necessary to have a reduction of generation time in order to help manage the functional system. Now by understanding the same entities listed from the previous sentence and also theory of education, let's assume no error. Determine whether it is necessary in the theory domain to have a change of generation at all. The way to look at it, think it in terms of the theory domain and determine if it is necessary at all to have a change of generation in that domain. Again, assume there is no error or function simulation or there is no error, which results in function simulation.

784. In the past, distance had been used to help manage the stability of the functional system. As we keep learning and understanding the principle, one day we will recognize the importance of that distance. Verify that by providing a practical example. You can take history into consideration by using events in history.
785. We have shown that the existing functions that make up the functional system is made of two sets of functions: a set of existing functions that is affected by our distance and a set of existing functions that is not affected by our distance. From exercise number 700, we have shown and verified what will happen to the functional system if all existing functions were presented in a form that can be affected by our distance. In other words, what could have happened to the functional system if our distance was a factor to all functions that make up the system.

Now let's assume that within the set of functions that is not affected by our distance, we identify a function or a unique function as *Function 2*. In this case, *Function 2* is executed by an instrument. By understanding that, we can rewrite *Function 2* in the form of *Instrument 2[Function2]*. Now since *Function 2* is not affected by *distance*, we may not be able to show it in the form of *distance*. Let's assume that the location of *Function 2* enables *Function 2* not to be affected by *distance*. All you need to do here is verify that the location of *Instrument 2* had also been used to help manage the functional system. If you want to, you can provide a practical example and show your observation. You can also think of the fact that *Function 2* cannot be expressed or viewed in terms of distance, that has also been used to help manage the functional system.

786. **Understanding Theory of Education:** We can also say that **Understanding Theory of Education Related to Life**, which is also an extension of understanding theory of education.

We know that theory of education is a higher level theory and in order for us to understand theory of education, we have to advance our understanding of theory. We also know that it is not possible to understand theory of education without having a good understanding of the physical system. Now since theory of education does not exist on paper, in addition to that, in order to understand theory of education, it is necessary to have a good understanding of life. It is not possible to understand theory of education without having a good understanding of the functional system.

787. **Understanding the Function of an Instructor:** We can also say **Understanding the Function of an Instructor During a Given Presentation**, but much better to say **Understanding the Function of an Instructor During and After a Given Presentation**. We can also say **Understanding Theory of Education**, which is also an extension of understanding theory of education.

The process of education enables us to learn our utilization theory. Usually we learn the principle through the help of an instructor. In terms of instructors and theory of education, we know that instructors are very important to us. In terms of importance of an instructor and in terms of higher-level presentation, we know that our parent always provides us with feedback through an instructor. In addition to that, we know that instructors are defined within the principle and we must include them in what we do. Since instructors are defined within the principles, to better understand instructors, it is always good to understand the principle. In a higher-level presentation, our parent provides us with feedback through an instructor. Now since instructors are defined within the principle, there must be a relationship within the instructors themselves. In other words, since instructors are defined within the principle, there must be a relationship between the instructor who is used by our parent for the higher-level presentation and the other instructors. To better understand that relationship, first we have to learn the principle or go through the principle. Now in terms of understanding the principle, we know that theory of education enables us to learn our utilization theory. When we are not aware of our utilization theory, we learn it through an instructor. In term of learning our utilization theory, we know that there is a relationship between life and our utilization theory and life depends on our utilization theory. In terms of learning

our utilization theory, the solely reason to learn it, is to enable the functionality of life. Now since the learning of the principle enables us to learn the principle and apply it to enable the functionality of life, the functions of instructors are to help learning the principle to enable the functionality of life. Now since instructors are connected within the principle; since instructors are connected within theory of education, that connection itself provides the similarity within the instructors. In terms of similarity between instructors through theory of education, we also know that all theories belong to our utilization theory and theory of education enables the learning of theory or the learning of our utilization theory. Now during the presentation, the functions of instructors are to help understand the theory. The way to look at it, the current presentation happens because of misinterpretation of previous presentations. To prevent further misinterpretation and to enable the functionality of life and the process of learning, the presented theory must be interpreted correctly. For that reason, the instructors must work to help proper interpretation of the presented theory. Without that, the presentation will not be successful at all and the functional system will continue to decline. When that happens, the process of education or simply theory of education does not exist at all. That makes sense since theory of education has its root from our parent. Once we disregard our parent principle in our learning process, the learning process itself or theory of education no longer exists. By understanding that, we can see it is very important during the presentation for instructors to help understand the principle to prevent misinterpretation.

Since life still exists after a given presentation, the process does not stop and does not change at all. The instructors will continue to help others understand the principle to prevent misinterpretation, until we get to 100% stability. In order for us to make progress in life and to go toward stability, it is necessary for the instructors to continue helping others understanding the principle to enable the continuation of life. This process is a continuous process. It is very important to understand the overall process. Just take your time to think about it.

788. Show your understanding of the above exercise related to the associatively characteristic of the physical system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of our associativity relationship related to your understanding of the above exercise.
789. By understanding the two exercises above, we should quickly realize that instructors require a higher understanding of the principle. We can also say instructors have a higher understanding of the principle. That makes sense. By understanding the overall process

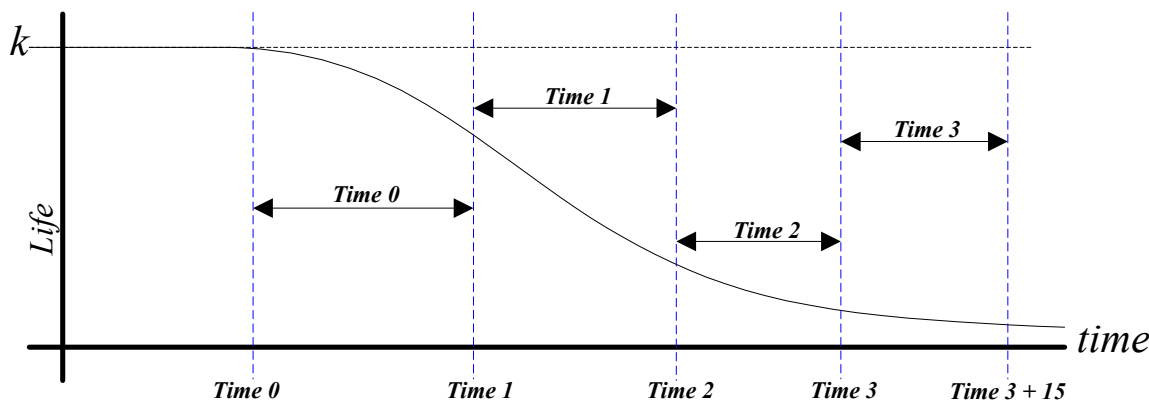
Exercises

of presentation of theory, the instructors must have and require a higher level of understanding of theory.

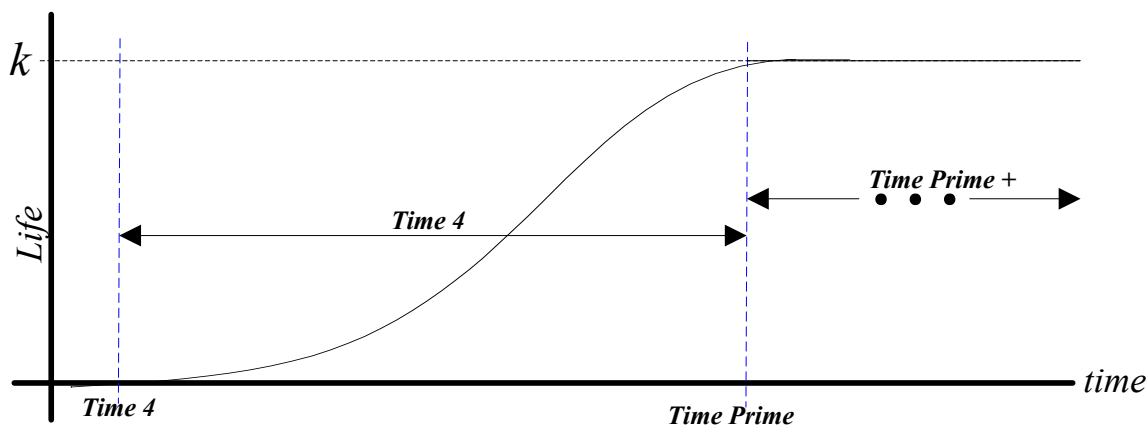
790. In terms of time or date, we have learned to use time in the following form,

$$\text{Presentation Time} + \frac{\text{Year}}{\text{Century}}$$

For instance, *Time 4 + 1*, *Time 3 + 2*, *Time 1 + 5*, *Time 2 + 7* etc. By understanding that, we have used the presentation time with both the downhill and the uphill graphs in the form below. In terms of the downhill process, we have:



In terms of the uphill process, we have



By looking at the graphs above and understanding the explanation, we can see that the presentation times are being viewed as a range of times. In the downhill process, *Time 3 + 15* is being viewed as the last time before the 4th presentation. The 15 is being viewed as simply a plus sign. In this case, *Time 3 + 15* can be viewed as *Time 3+*. All you need to do here is to determine why it is important for us to use time or date in the format like

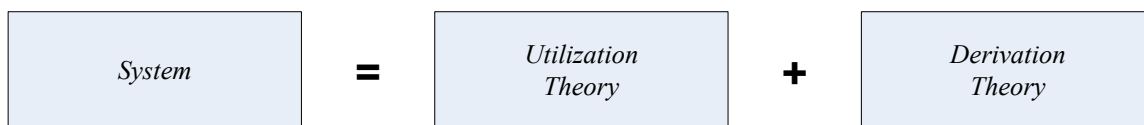
$$\text{Presentation Time} + \frac{\text{Year}}{\text{Century}}, \text{ like } \text{time } 4 + \frac{20}{100} \text{ etc.}$$

- a. After working out the part above, verify that it is even better for us to look at date and time in terms of presentation of theory related to generation. In this case, we mean in the form of:

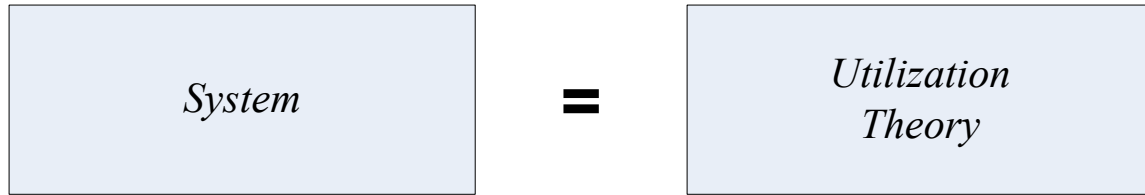
Presentation Time + Generation, like *time 4+1* etc. In this case, *time 4+1* represents one generation after the 4th presentation. The way to look at it, the presentation time is simply the order of the presentation plus generation. For instance, *time 4+5* represents five generations after the 4th presentation, while *time 3+2* represents two generations after the 3rd presentation. The term two generations here is the same as saying, 2nd generation after the 3rd presentation, 5th generation after the 4th presentation and so forth. All you need to do is verify that it is even better for us to use date and time in this form.

- b. After completing the part above and understanding both of your workout, it looks like there are entities that appear on the first form and do not appear in the second form. Here verify that those entities are not important. You can think it like they are not important to appear in the second form or they are not important at all or not important to appear in the way we name date and time.

791. We already know that a system is realized by its derivation theory and functioned by its utilization theory. The relationship below represents the general form of a system in terms of its derivation theory and functional theory.



In terms of our physical system, we know that the derivation theory is not given to us, but the utilization theory is what is given to us. Now since we don't have the derivation theory, and we have the utilization theory, the derivation theory is not visible to us, so we let it equal to nothing. In this case, the equation above, which we can call our general system equation change to the one below.



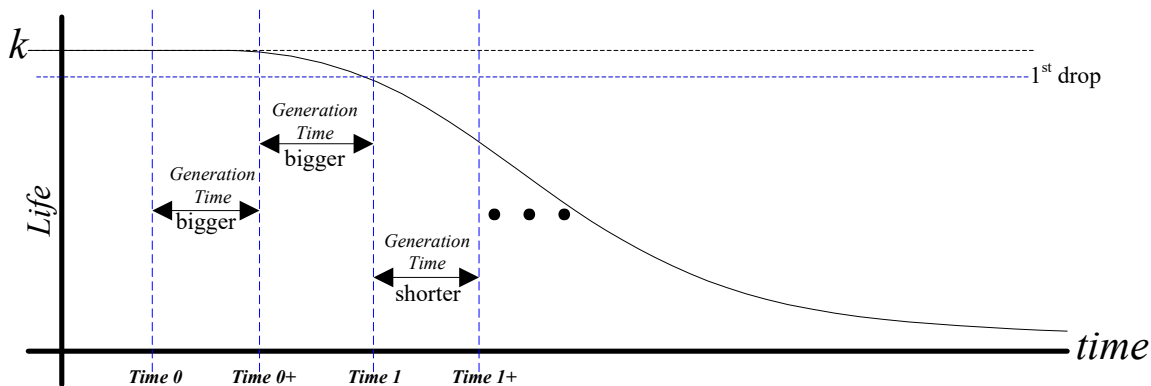
By understanding everything we have learned up to here, we can see that we have a very good understanding of our system and our utilization theory. From our understanding, we can see that the system derivation theory is not needed at all.

Assume that the derivation theory could have been given to us in a form where we can understand it and work with it. But since our utilization theory is not limited to what we can do and want to do, there is no need for derivation theory or want to know about the derivation theory. Here you need to verify that derivation theory is not needed at all; assuming that if it was given to us where we could understand it and work with it.

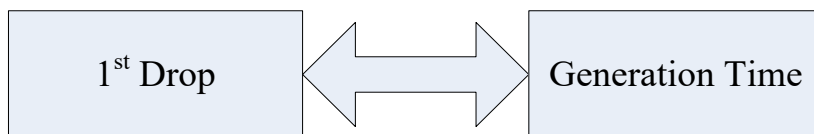
792. Understanding Theory of Education Related to our Functions: We can also say **Understanding Theory of Education.**

To better understand our functions related to theory of education, it is always good for us to look at what our parent does, since we cannot do better than our parent. To better understand what we do related to our parent, it is always good for us to follow the direction of our parent, since we cannot do better than our parent. Since theory of education has its root from our parent, it makes sense for us to understand what our parent does by analyzing it. In terms of what our parent does, if we take a look at the feedback process in terms of presentation of theory, we can see that within the feedback process, the instructor who provides the feedback to us always has a higher-level understanding of the principle. In terms of what we do, it makes sense for people who manage our functions to have a higher understanding of the principle as well. In other words, since within the feedback process, the instructor who presents the principle to us has a higher understanding of the principle, in terms of our functions, the people who manage them must understand the principle and have a higher understanding of the principle as well. Just take your time to think about it.

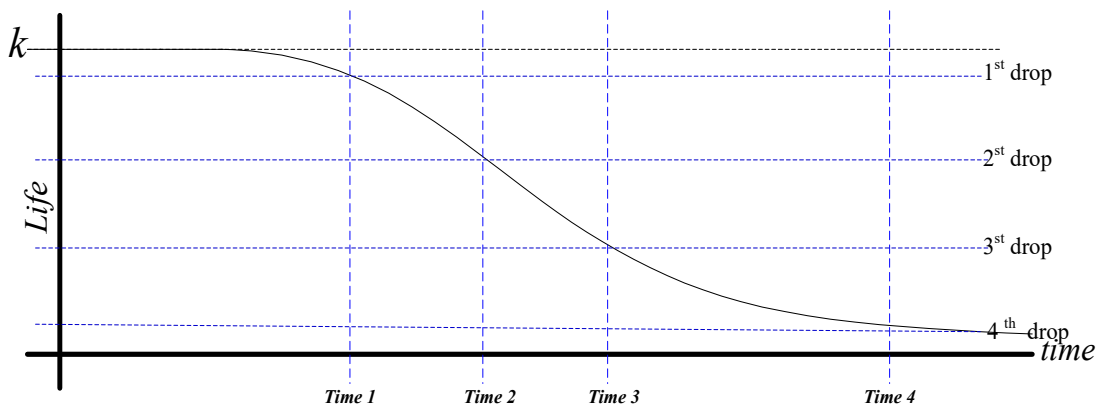
793. You may have already worked out this exercise from other exercises. If so, you can simple skip it. In terms of generation time, generation time before the first presentation is much, much bigger than generation time after the first presentation. To better understand what we have just said, let's show it graphically.



What is important here? By looking at the graph above, we can see that *generation time* at *Time 0* is much, much bigger than *generation time* at *Time 1*, and also that at *Time 0* it looks like the functional system is functioning normally and at *Time 1*, we have a drop—here we call it first drop. What is important here? If we look at the functional system at *Time 0* and the functional system at *Time 1*; let's take the functional system at *Time 1* for instance, it looks like there is a relationship between the first drop and *generation time*. Here you are going to verify that relationship and provide additional explanation about the first drop at *Time 1*. By doing so, you can view that relationship in the form of:



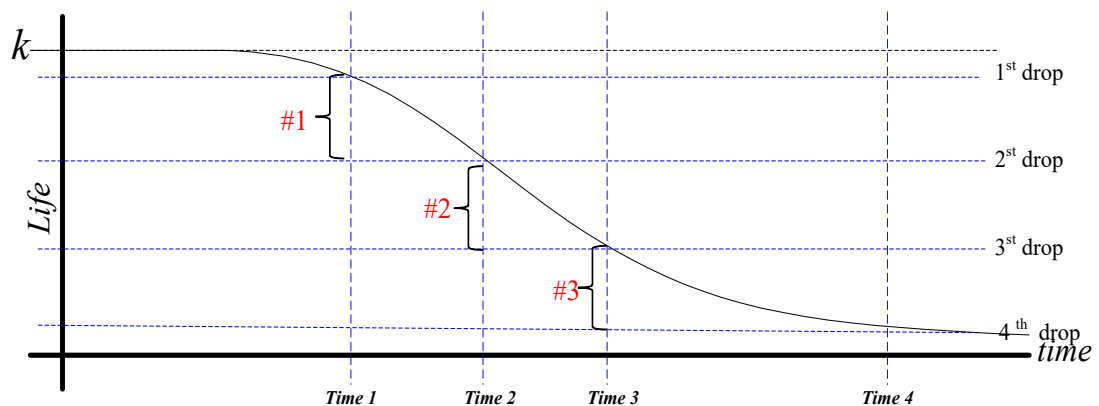
- a. By working out the part above, if you want to, you can work out this one. We already know that in terms of presentation, we have presentations at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3*, and *Time 4*. To better understand what we have just said, let's show them graphically.



We know that our parent has been providing feedback to us at a time they are guaranteed by the functional system. While our parent has been providing us with multiple

feedback, we have also been disregarded them, while the functional system continues to decline. As shown by the graph above, the drop values are considered to be some abnormal values or indicate some abnormal functionality of the functional system. All you need to do here is verify that those drop values—we mean 2nd drop, 3rd drop, and 4th drop—are related to the indicated presentations. In other words, you are going to show that by providing more explanation about those drops related to the presentations. By doing so, if you want to, you can also show and conclude that those drops are also related to generation time.

- b. Let's assume that the drops that are shown from the graph above have been calculated related to the graph below. Rather than thinking it as a calculation, it is better to think it as a relationship. To better understand that, let's represent it graphically.



As shown by the graph above, there is number 1, 2, and 3. We can call them the declining. In this case, decline number 1 can be viewed as the difference between the first drop and the second drop. What is important here? As we continue to disregard the presentations and take them for granted, it takes time before we get another presentation, while the functional system continues to decline. By understanding the physical system, the functional system, our utilization theory, and philosophy inheritance, it can be shown that decline number 3 is much, much bigger than decline number 1 and decline number 2 combined. Here you will need to show that by providing a practical example.

794. We have learned that a single theorem given to us at *Time 0* could have ensured the stability of the functional system, assuming that we took it seriously and applied it. Using that theorem as a basis, we could have derived all other theorems that we need to execute our functions. Now since theory of communication attaches to theory and theory is less or equal to theory of communication, it is possible that at *Time 0* we did not take communication seriously and we have been having a communication problem since.

Here verify that by providing a practical example. In other words, show that the communication problem we have now started at *Time 0* and our applications have been limited since then and executed with error. The way to look at it, at *Time 0* we have misapplication of theory of communication, at *Time 3 + 15* we also have misapplication of theory of communication. If at *Time 0*, we have faulty added functions of life, then at *Time 3 + 15* we have faulty added functions of life as well. If at *Time 0* we have our added functions of life less or equal to our application of theory of communication, then at *Time 3 + 15* we have our added functions of life less or equal to our application of theory of communication as well. You need to show the overall process by providing a practical example and show your observation.

795. From the exercise above, we have shown that we have been having a communication problem since at *Time 0* and the same communication problem is still going on today. Now since the interpretation function depends on communication, the same communication problem we have at *Time 0* enables us to have an interpretation problem as well. For instance, at *Time 0*, let's assume that *Theorem 1* was given to us, but we misinterpret it and we also misinterpret feedback at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, and *Time 3*. Here all you need to do is to show that the same interpretation problem we have at *Time 0* still continues. In other words, we still have the same interpretation problem we have at *Time 0*. The way to look at it, at *Time 0*, *Theorem 1* is given to us, then we misinterpret it in the form of negative view of theory of communication in relation with *A Prime*. At *Time 1*, *Theorem 1* is also reinterpreted for us, we still misinterpret it, so does at *Time 2*, *Time 3* up to *Time 3 + 15*. Consider *Time 3 + 15* as time now, or the last time before the 4th presentation. You must provide a practical example and show your observation. You can use this table for more information.

Time	Theorem 1	Your Application	Explanation
<i>Time 0</i>	Given		
<i>Time 1</i>	Reinterpreted		
<i>Time 2</i>	Reinterpreted		
<i>Time 3</i>	Reinterpreted		
<i>Time 3 + 15</i>	Available		

The explanation column can be used for interpretation explanation. You can expand it to provide more information about your application as well. In this case, we mean your interpretation explanation as well.

796. This is a continuation of the above exercise. Let's assume that a given presentation at *Time 4*, where *Time 4* is time now and assume that you can identify that presentation. Since we have been having a communication problem since *Time 0*, we have misinterpreted *Theorem 1*, that was given to us at *Time 0*. By understanding the presentation at *Time 4*, show your understanding of *Theorem 1* related to the presentation at *Time 4* by providing a practical example. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the presentation at *Time 4* related to *Theorem 1*. You must provide a practical example and show your observation. The way to look at it, since we have been having a communication problem, we misinterpret *Theorem 1* at *Time 0*, *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3* up to *Time 3 + 15*; even though at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, and *Time 3*, *Theorem 1* has been reinterpreted for us to enable us to understand it. Now in terms of your understanding and your interpretation of the presentation at *Time 4*, you must show your understanding of *Theorem 1* related to that presentation.
797. **Understanding Personal Responsibility:** The physical system is not encouraged to group. Once we start grouping, we tend to forget our personal responsibility in life. Let's assume that at *Time 0*, *Theorem 1* is given to us to ensure our functionality. In terms of personal responsibility, we apply *Theorem 1* to enable our functionality. Now verify your understanding of *Theorem 1* related to personal responsibility. This is the same as saying, verify your understanding of personal responsibility related to *Theorem 1*. You can also take it as, verify your personal responsibility related to your understanding and the application of *Theorem 1*. You must provide a practical example and show your observation.
798. We have used the following entities to show generation times. For instance we have used statements like *Time 4 + 1*, *Time 3 + 15*, *Time 2 + 3* etc. By understanding the plus sign and the number after it; let's assume that the "-" or negative sign is understood. By doing so, use your understanding to validate the incorrectness of the following entities or statements: *Time 4 - 1*, *Time 3 - 2*, *Time 2 - 4*, *Time 1 - 3* etc.
799. By understanding exercise number 791, we should already know that if the derivation theory is known, some functionality of the system can be adjusted both during and after derivation. Now in terms of our system, we know that at *Time Prime* it will be possible for us to execute functions without using instruments in order to reduce the complexity of the functional system. At *Time Prime*, we will be at 100% stability and very mature and responsible. We also know that at *Time Prime*, the execution of added functions will look like existing functions and function simulation will not apply or exist at that time.

Let's assume that currently it was possible for us to execute those functions. In other words, it was possible for us to execute added functions in the form of existing functions. Since we are not mature yet and responsible, if we were able to do that, what will happen to the overall system? What would have happened to the functional system? Will we execute those functions for the good of the system or for the bad of the system?

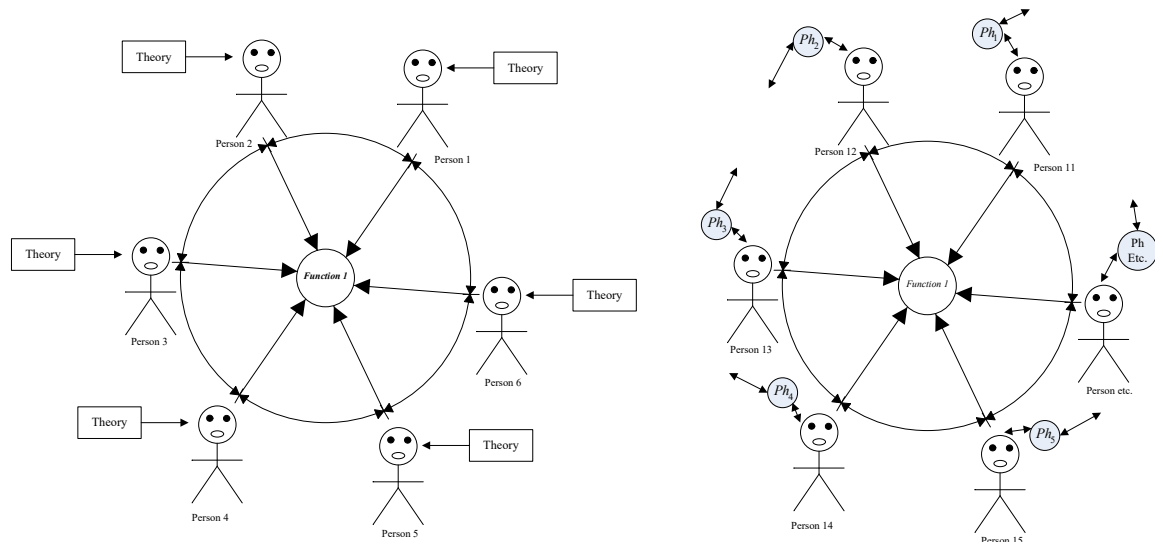
800. By understanding the above exercise, since we have not understood our utilization theory yet and also the functional system, it makes sense for us to be limited to execute such functions in order to manage the stability of life. If you want to, you can show that by providing a practical example. Assume that from *Time 1* to *Time 3 + 15* or simply from *Time 1* we were able to execute such functions in the downhill process. Assume that from *Time 1* or from *Time 1* to *Time 2* we were able to execute such functions, what would have happened to the functional system at *Time 2+* or at *Time 3+* or at *Time 3 + 15*? Would the functional system still exist? Would that be an advantage or disadvantage for us? You can show that by providing a practical example.
801. After having problems with our application, we turn to our parent for help; our parent provides us with the idea of our application, and the given reference. By understanding that, we can see that the given reference is provided to us in the communication domain. A reference can only be provided in the communication domain. From your understanding, verify that by providing a practical example. In other words, show that a reference can only be provided in the communication domain. You must provide a practical example and show your observation.
802. In the past, distance had been used to help manage the stability of the functional system. We have also shown that a reduction of generation time has also been used to help manage the stability of the functional system. Now since the functional system had been managed by *distance* and also by *generation time*, it looks like there is a relationship between *distance* and *generation time* in terms of managing the functional system. Here you need to verify that by providing a practical example. In other words, show that there is a relationship between managing the functional system by *distance* and the managing of functional system by *generation time*. You must provide a practical example and show your observation.
803. We have not understood the principle yet, therefore distance is a factor. In the past, *distance* had been used to help manage the stability of the functional system. Since added functions of life are less or equal to the application of theory of communication,

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we know that there is a relationship between the functional system and theory of communication in terms of application of theory of communication and other factors. Since *distance* had been used to manage the functional system and theory of communication is related to the functional system, show the relationship between *distance* and theory of communication in term of managing the functional system. You must provide a practical example and show your observation.

804. By understanding the two exercises above, in terms of managing the functional system, we have *distance* is related to *generation time* and *distance* is also related to application of theory of communication or misapplication of theory of communication, depending on how you look at it. Verify whether or not there is a relationship between *generation time* and theory of communication or application of theory of communication or misapplication of theory of communication.

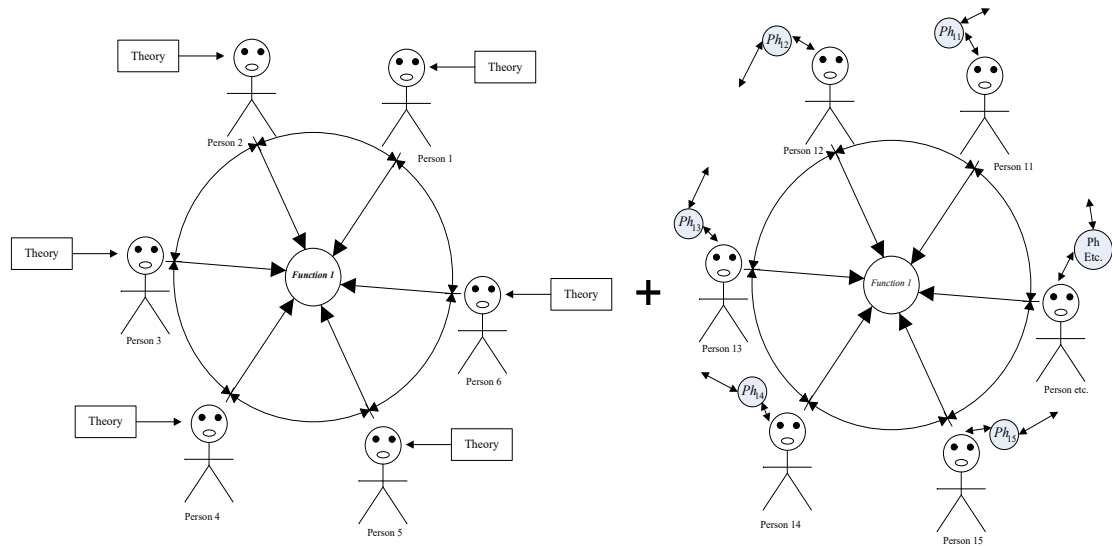
805. By using the representation below



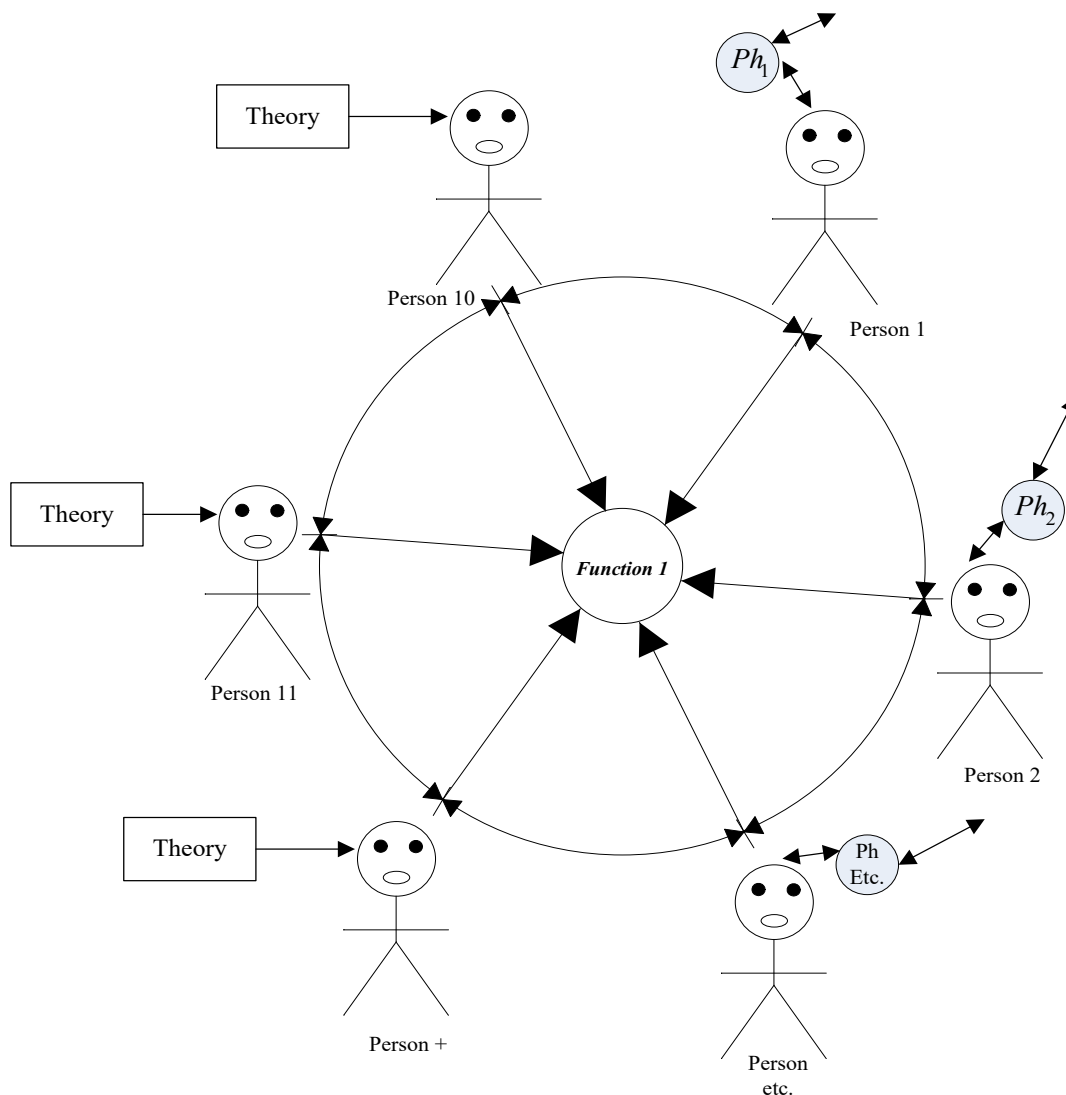
show that by taking distance into consideration, that also reduces philosophy distribution, and both preserves and protects the principle. In other words by using your understanding of the physical system, show that by taking distance into consideration that also reduces philosophy distribution and preserves the principle. You can also take it like this. By taking distance into consideration, we also reduce philosophy distribution, grouping, preserve the principle, and protect the principle. While we show two models here, both of them could have been combined as a single model. You can treat both of them as a single model.

Exercises

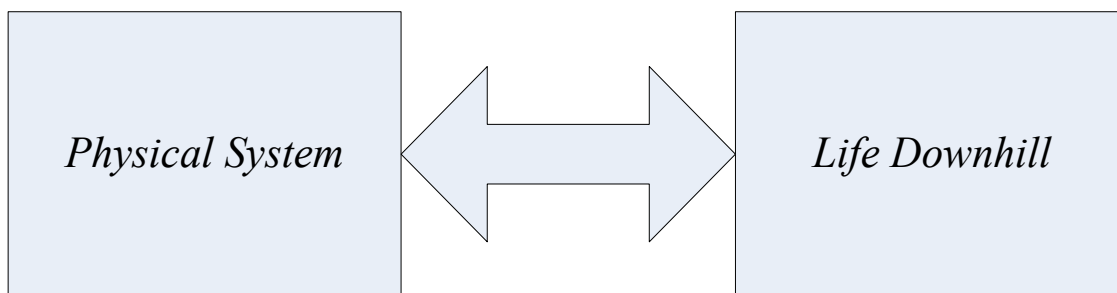
806. Depending on how you worked the above exercise, if you want to, you can work out this one. In the past, *distance* had been used to help manage the functional system. *Distance* had also been used to help reduce philosophy distribution, grouping, and the managing of the physical system stability. By taking *distance* into consideration, we both preserve and protect the principle. Verify that by using the representations below.



The two models above are the same as the model below. Here both of them are being combined to produce the one below. You can think the model below in terms of continuation, where there is a continuation between *Person 2* and *Person etc.* and also a continuation between *Person 11* and *Person +*. *Person +* means some more people that are not shown on the model.

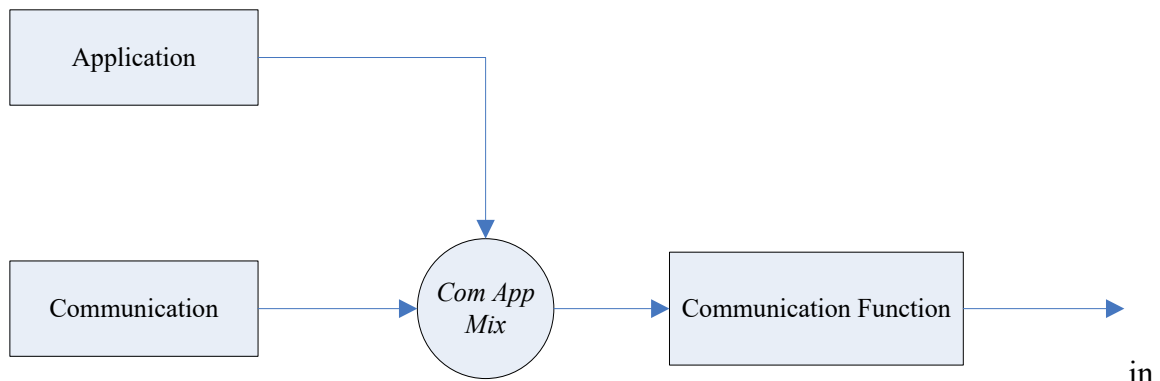


and then

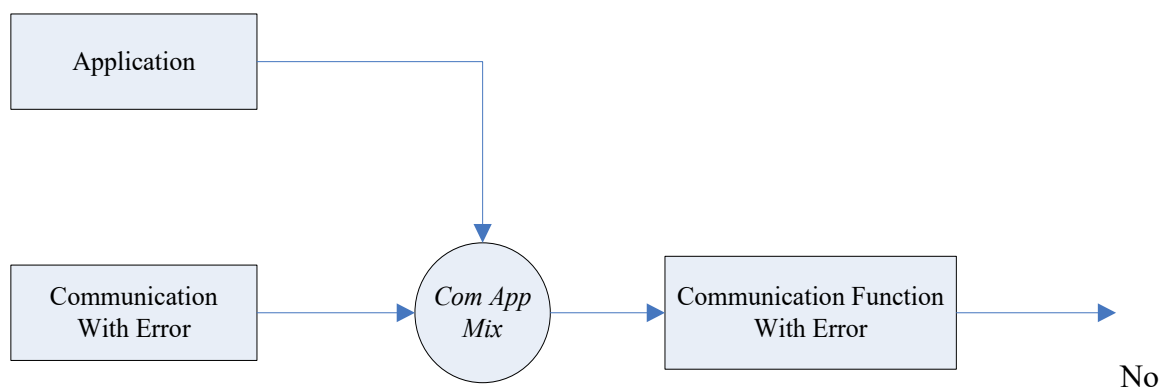


You must provide a practical example in your workout and show your observation. Another way to say it, by looking at the physical system in terms of both theory and philosophy, we know that *distance* had been used to reduce philosophy distribution, grouping, and help manage the stability of both the physical system and the functional

- system. By relating the physical system and the functional system—we mean life downhill—show that by taking distance into consideration, we both preserve and protect the principle. Here you will think of life in terms of life downhill.
807. By understanding the relationship of parent and children, verify your understanding of the following statement by providing a practical example. Within the principle itself, our working area is defined. Our working area is defined within the principle.
808. **Understanding the Principle Related to Communication:** We know that theory is attached by theory of communication and theory of communication is very important to us. From exercise number 795, we have learned that we have a communication problem since at *Time 0*. The way to look at it, at *Time 0*, *Theorem 1* is given to us in the form of communication. Now if we look at the overall process from *Time 0* to *Time 4*, we can see that communication is always a factor and it is very important. For instance, at *Time 0*, *Theorem 1* is given or was given in the form of communication. At *Time 1* feedback is given in the form of communication; the same as at *Time 2*, *Time 3*, and *Time 4*. What is important here is that communication is very important to us and the overall process is related to communication. We cannot escape communication; we should always learn the principle of communication.
809. By understanding the above exercise, let's assume that at *Time 0*, *Theorem 1* is/was given to us by our parent to enable our application. At the same time, we mean at *Time 0*, our application should look something like this:



the communication domain. For any reason, we have something like that



w at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3*, and *Time 4*, we get feedback from our parent to enable our application to be in the form of communication function without error. Now show your understanding of *Theorem 1* by providing a practical example in terms of communication function at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3*, and *Time 4*. You should look at your application at each time.

Time	Theorem 1 Status	Feedback	Presentation
<i>Time 0</i>	Given	N/A	N/A
<i>Time 1</i>	Available and Reinterpreted	1 st	1 st
<i>Time 2</i>	Available and Reinterpreted	2 nd	2 nd
<i>Time 3</i>	Available and Reinterpreted	3 rd	3 rd
<i>Time 4</i>	Available and Reinterpreted	4 th	4 th

Since at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3*, and *Time 4*, *Theorem 1* has been reinterpreted for us, you can provide some explanation of your *Theorem 1* at each time. You can use the table below for more information.

Time	Theorem 1 Status	Interpretation	Your Understanding of Theorem 1
<i>Time 0</i>	Given	Given	
<i>Time 1</i>	Available and Reinterpreted	Reinterpreted	
<i>Time 2</i>	Available and Reinterpreted	Reinterpreted	

Exercises

<i>Time 3</i>	Available and Reinterpreted	Reinterpreted	
<i>Time 4</i>	Available and Reinterpreted	Reinterpreted	

The table below provides more information about your application by taking the application function into consideration, and all other relevant information.

Time	Application Function	Attempt Count	Application Description	Interpretation Explanation
<i>Time 0</i>	Communication Function	1 st		
<i>Time 1</i>		2 nd		
<i>Time 2</i>		3 rd		
<i>Time 3</i>		4 th		
<i>Time 4</i>		5 th		

Now keep in mind that whenever we say a practical example related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*, we mean that you look at your application the first time it executes related to the initial principle that enables your application to execute the first time. In other words, we mean the principle that you learn the first time to execute your application. The principle that you have learned the first time you started working on your application or the first time you execute your application. You can think it as the principle that you have learned to start your application. For instance, to get started, this is the first theorem that I have learned or the first theorem that I learn. To get started at *Time 0*, this is the first thing that I learn. What you learn at *Time 0* to get started can be considered as *Theorem 1*.

Within your application, you can take number of people related to time into consideration. Assume that *Time 0* is the first time you execute your application. Then by taking number of people into consideration related to time, you can have something similar to the table below.

Time	Number of People	Communication Function With People	Interpretation Explanation
<i>Time 0</i>	Some		
<i>Time 1</i>	Some More		
<i>Time 2</i>	Some much more		

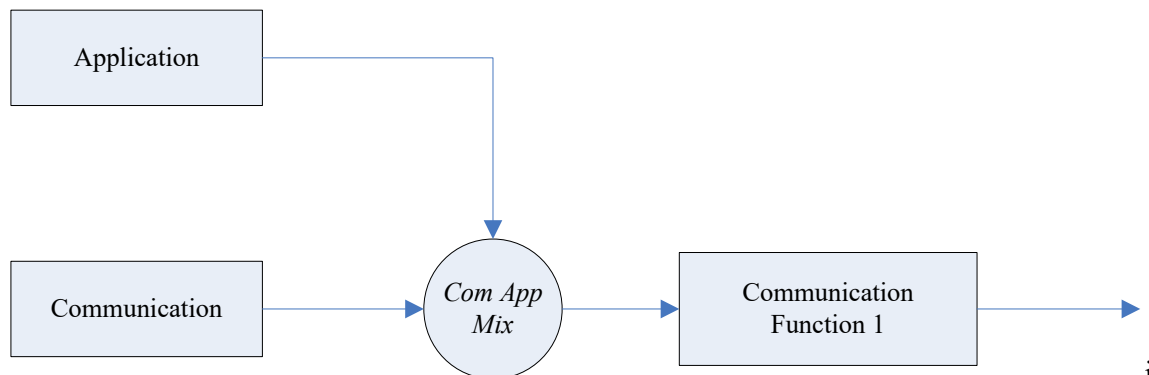
Exercises

<i>Time 3</i>	Some much, much more		
<i>Time 4</i>	Some much, much, much more		

The table below is a continuation of the table above. Some people mean some fixed number of people. Some more and some much more people mean an increased number of people. While we don't use number here to denote the number of people in the application, if you want to you can use number instead.

Time	Number of People	Theorem 1 Status	Your Observation
<i>Time 0</i>	Some		
<i>Time 1</i>	Some More		
<i>Time 2</i>	Some much more		
<i>Time 3</i>	Some much, much more		
<i>Time 4</i>	Some much, much, much more		

810. The physical system is not encouraged to group. Once we group, we tend to forget our personal responsibility in life. As an associative system that is theory dependable and communication enabled, we get together to add a function to life. In this case, we form a group in the form of *Group 1* to add a function to life in the form of *Function 1* in the theory domain, which corresponds to



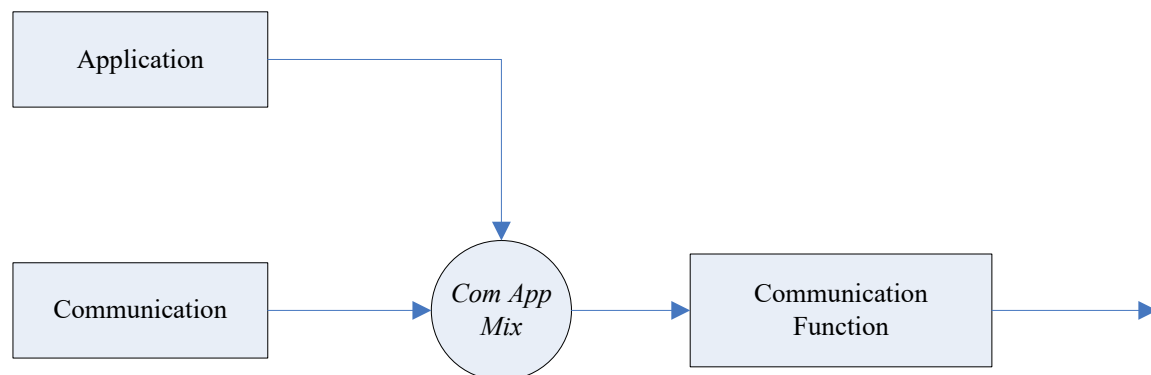
n the communication domain. What is important here? In terms of complexity, the group itself adds complexity to life.

We know that at *Time Prime* we will be able to add functions to life without the use of instruments. Now by understanding the overall system and also the importance of reducing complexity of the system, it can be shown at *Time Prime* as well, there is no need to group to add a function to life. What is important here? If we don't have to group to add a function to life, we also reduce the complexity of life. Since the function of the group is no longer needed, that also reduces complexity. If you want to, you can verify that by providing a practical example. In other words, show that if we can execute our added functions without instruments and also group, we further reduce complexity of life.

811. By understanding the exercise above, we can see that at *Time Prime* groups are no longer needed. If you want to, you can verify that by providing a practical example.
812. By understanding the exercise above, we can see that at *Time Prime* groups are not needed at all. As we approach *Time Prime*, groups will be reduced to zero. We can also say that, at *Time Prime*, all groups will be equal to zero. If you want to, you can show that by providing a practical example and show your observation. You can also answer this question. What does that tell you about grouping at *Time Prime* or as we approach *Time Prime*? The way to look at it, groups must be reduced to zero at *Time Prime* in order to reduce complexity of the functional system. As we approach *Time Prime*, groups are not needed, since they are not necessary.
813. Verify your understanding of the following: At *Time Prime*, we know that there is no need for groups and we will not need to group to execute our added functions. We also know that at *Time Prime*, added *Function 1* will be executed in the form of existing *Function 1*. Now since there is no need to group, we have at *Time Prime*, no groups at all. We already know before, once we approach *Time Prime* or at *Time Prime*, all groups will be equal to one. Here all you need to do, at *Time Prime*, is verify your understanding by providing a practical example for both groups equal to zero and groups equal to one.
814. We know that at *Time Prime* we will be able to execute added functions without using instruments. We know that those functions will be executed in the form of existing functions. We also know that at *Time Prime*, simulated functions do not play. In that mode, we will be very mature and responsible, and we will not simulate functions and think about simulating functions. Now if we really understand that mode, we should see that our added functions can only be executed positively. If you want to, you can verify that and show your observation. In other words, at *Time Prime* added functions of life

will be executed as needed and when needed and they will be executed and can only be executed positively. At *Time Prime*, added functions of life cannot be executed negatively.

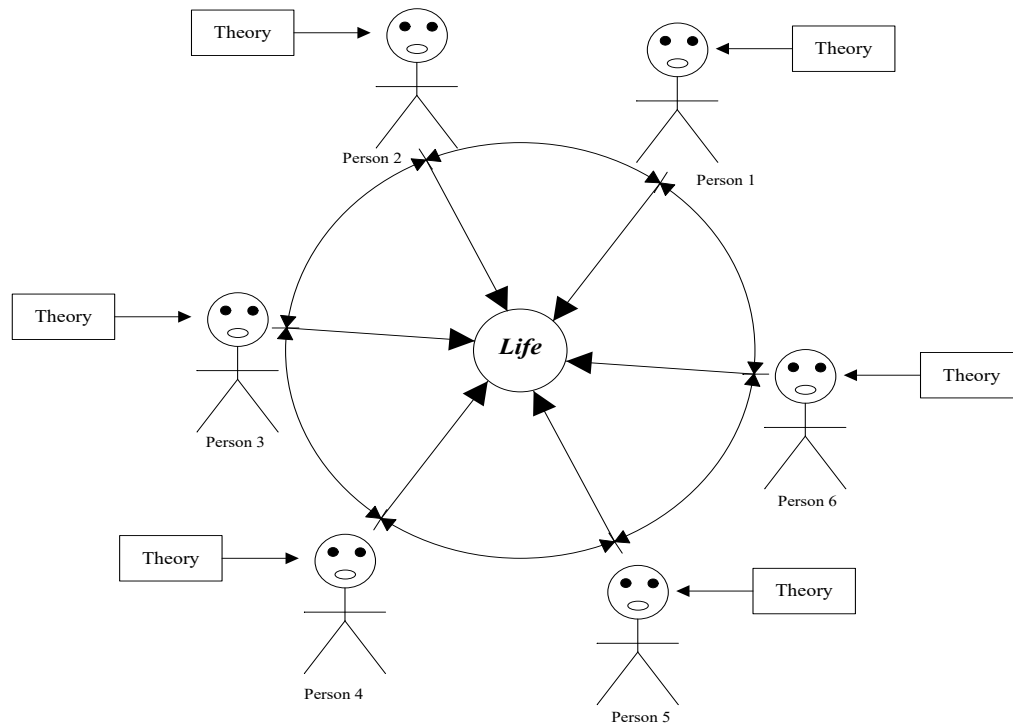
815. Existing functions are part of our system; we don't need to learn about their executions. Once we do that, we tend to simulate them. At *Time Prime*, we know simulated functions do not play. At *Time Prime* as well, it will be possible for us to execute added *Function 1* in the form of existing *Function 1*. Now let's assume that it was possible for us to simulate existing *Function 1* or simply existing functions. What would happen to the system? In other words, let's assume that at *Time Prime*, it would be possible for us to simulate existing *Function 1* or simply existing functions. What would happen or would have happened to the functional system?
816. **Understanding the Power Theorem:** We already know that we can understand the power theorem, but we cannot learn the power theorem. We also know that at *Time Prime*, the functional system will be related to the power theorem and we will be operate in different mode. While at *Time Prime* we will operate in different mode, communication will still exist. Now since at *Time Prime* we will be very mature and responsible, at that time, there will no be communication error. At that time, all communication will be error free. In other words, at *Time Prime*, all communication will be equal to unity. Since at *Time Prime* we will be able to execute functions without instruments, let's assume at *Time Prime* an added *Function 1* is needed to solve a problem. Let's assume that in the communication domain, the added *Function 1* is related to *Communication Function*. What is important here? At *Time Prime* in order for added *Function 1* to execute in that mode or in order for added *Function 1* be executed without the need of an instrument, the communication function must be equal to the form below



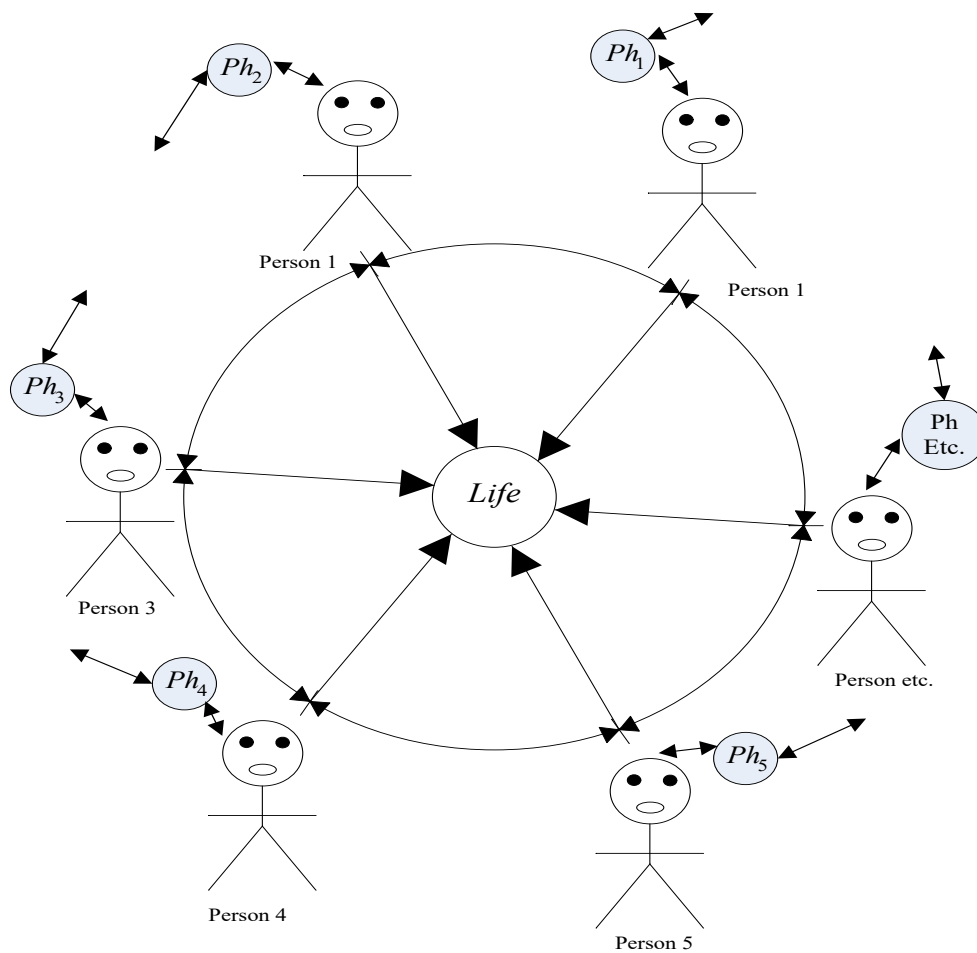
In other words, for that to happen, the communication that is related to that function must be error free. The way to look at it, at that time a communication that is used to execute a

function without instruments and without complexity should always be error free. If you want to, you can verify that by providing a practical example.

817. By understanding the exercise above, we should realize that a communication that contains error cannot be used to execute a function without the usage of an instrument. In other words, a communication that contains error cannot be used to execute an added function in the form of an existing function. We can also say that, if a communication contains error, then added *Function I* cannot be executed in the form of existing *Function I*. The same as, if a communication contains no error, then added *Function I* can be executed in the form of existing *Function I*. Here a communication contains no error means a communication that is error free.
818. By understanding information theory, we know that information is available when it is needed. In relation to the two exercise above, we can observe that communication is possible when it is necessary. In other words, we communicate when it is necessary. By understanding the two exercises above, we know that the aspect of that communication will always be positive. Now what would have happened if it was possible for us to communicate unnecessarily at that time?
819. We know that we develop problems when we interact with each other without using the principle. We need the principle to interact with each other. In the event that we interact without using the principle, we simply develop problems. To better understand the explanation, let's take it like this. The physical system representation in relation with life was given to us in the form of:



The representation above assumes the understanding of the principle. In the event that we don't understand the principle, then the above representation changes to this one:

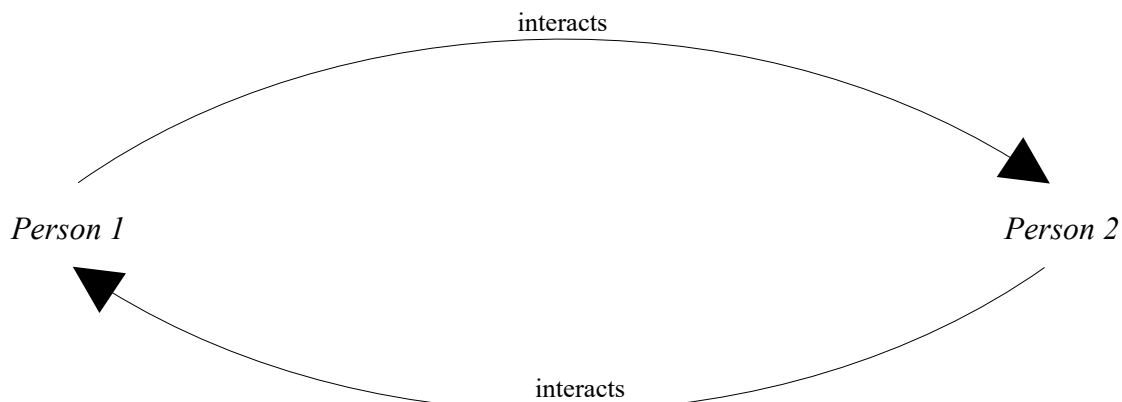


Now

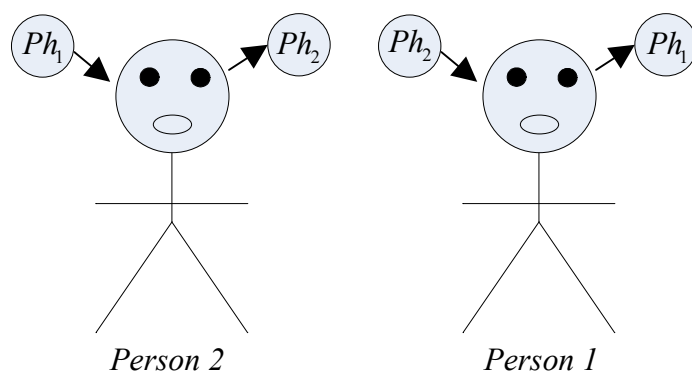
assuming that at *Time 0*, *Theorem 1* is given to us. Let's assume that at *Time 0* we have something like this:



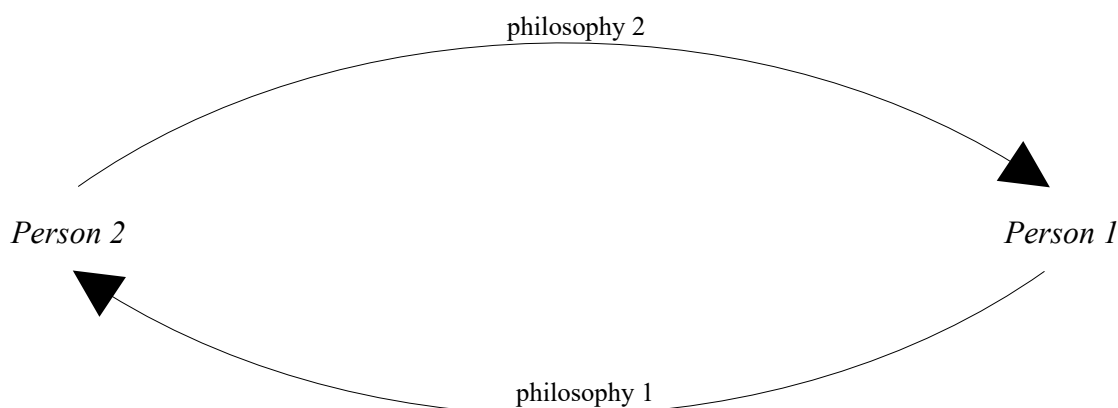
In terms of interaction, we have something like this



The model above shows that *Person 1* interacts with *Person 2*, and *Person 2* interacts with *Person 1*. Now with the absence of the principle, we have something like this:



In terms of interaction, we have:



It does not matter the way we look at the model above, we could have put *Person 1* to the left as well. It does not matter the way we represent them. What is important here is that we develop problems when we interact with each other without using the principle. All

you need to do here is show your understanding of *Theorem 1* related to *Person 1* interacts with *Person 2*, and *Person 2* interacts with *Person 1*. We can also say, show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to *Person 1* interacts with *Person 2*, and *Person 2* interacts with *Person 1*. You must provide a practical example and show your observation.

820. Show your understanding of your workout above related to miscommunication. You can think it as, show your understanding of your workout above related to the theory of communication or the application of theory of communication or the misunderstanding of theory of communication or the application of misunderstanding theory of communication. It always depends on how you look at it.
821. **Understanding Theory of Education:** We know that our utilization theory is very complex. By now we should have a very good understanding of our utilization theory and also the complexity of our utilization theory. By understanding the complexity of our utilization theory, we should realize that our utilization theory has indeed too much observations. By understanding the complexity of our utilization theory, we have to approach it in a careful manner. We have to be very careful with it, since it is very complex and have too many observations. In terms of understanding and learning our utilization theory, we know that it is a natural process and we cannot speed it up. Once we misunderstand that and try to speed up the process, we are going to miss many observations, because there are too many of them. The result will not be positive. Once we try to speed up ourselves in terms of learning the principle, we are going to miss many, many observations, since there are too many of them. Since within our utilization theory, the principles are related to each other, once we miss an observation, it is all over again. Since we are a theory dependable system, missing an observation requires us to rely on something else. The way to look at it, since in our utilization theory each principle is connected to each other, once we miss a relationship or observation, we simply miss or break a connection. In other words, once we miss an existing relationship in the form that we think it does not exist or it is not related, it is over. That mistake can prevent us from identifying other relationships or prevent us from moving forward. It is very important for us to understand the learning process of our utilization theory. It is very important for us not to speed up the learning process or take it for granted. Once we try to do that, we simply show we don't know what it is and it is all over again. Just take your time to think about this exercise.

Exercises

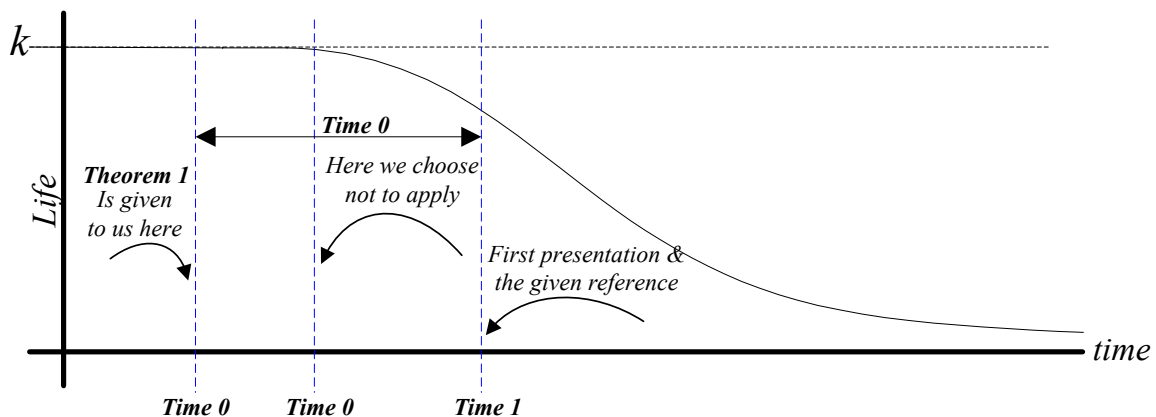
822. The physical system is theory dependable. We depend on our utilization theory to do what we do. Our utilization theory gives us ideas for our applications. We must always think and depend on our utilization theory. Once we disregard our utilization theory, we rely on our philosophies, which enable us to commit error and develop problems. Verify your understanding of the statement related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* by providing a practical example.
823. In order for the word parent to be valid, there must be a limit between the parent and the children. In order for a parent to be valid, there must be a limit between that parent and the children. The word parent does not exist without a limit between the parent and the children. A parent itself does not exist, without a limit between that parent and the children. Verify your understanding of the statement related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* by providing a practical example. You must also show your observation in your workout. *Theorem 1* at *Time 0* can also be represented in the form below; both of the models are the same.



824. Show the importance of the word parent related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the importance of the word parent related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*. You must provide a practical example and show your observation.
825. By understanding exercise number 546, verify your understanding of the following statement at *Time Prime* by providing a practical example. We add a function to life, but we take the existing functions into consideration rather than introducing a new function. In other words, we need to execute added *Function 1*. But since existing *Function 1* already exists, we simply execute added *Function 1* in the form of existing *Function 1* rather than adding a new *Function 1*—we mean introduce a new added function to life.
826. Within a given principle, there exists the communication and the principle itself. Within a given communication, there exist the principle and the communication itself. Show your understanding of the statement related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.

Exercises

827. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to group. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of group related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
828. Show your understanding of philosophy inheritance related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of *Delta Philosophy* related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*. You must provide a practical example and show your observation.
829. We have not understood the principle yet, therefore distance is a factor. Within the principle itself, our working area is defined. Now at *Time 0*, *Theorem 1* is/was given to us by our parent and we choose not to apply it. Now at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3*, and *Time 4* we receive feedback and additional feedback from our parent to alert us to apply *Theorem 1*. From your understanding, verify your understanding of *Theorem 1* related to the following statement: We have not yet understood the principle, therefore distance is a factor.
830. To better understand *Time 0* related to the stability of the functional system; and the functional system related to *Time 0* in terms of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*, we can look at life in this form. We know that *Time 0* is viewed as a range of time. Let's assume that *Theorem 1* is given to us at *Time 0*, then we choose not to apply *Theorem 1*. Since *Time 0* is a range of time, we can look at life in this form:



The way to look at it, since *Time 0* is a range of time, we are at *Time 0* until we hit *Time 1* or the first presentation.

831. **Understanding Existing Functions Related to the Physical System:** we can also say that **Understanding Existing Functions Execution at *Time Prime* Related to the Physical System.**

We know that at *Time Prime* we will be very mature and responsible and we will be able to execute added functions in the form of existing functions. Since we will be very mature and responsible at *Time Prime*, we will not simulate existing functions. Simulated functions do not exist at *Time Prime*. Since at *Time Prime* we will be able to execute for instance added *Function 1* in the form of existing *Function 1*, do we have control of existing *Function 1* or simply existing functions at that time? The way to look at it, at *Time Prime*, added *Function 1* will execute in the form of existing *Function 1* to enable the functionality of life. Since life depends on the physical system, at *Time Prime* added *Function 1* will execute in the form of existing *Function 1* to enable the functionality of the physical system.

Now in terms of the physical system having control of existing *Function 1*, let's look at it like this. Assume that existing *Function 1* is normally executed as existing *Function 1*. If at any time according to the physical system, existing *Function 1* executes in an abnormal form. Then at that time, it will be possible for the physical system to enable existing *Function 1* to execute normally. In this case, we can say that it will be possible for the physical system to enable the abnormal execution of existing *Function 1* to execute normally. Let's rephrase it. We know that existing *Function 1* always executes normally. Now according to the physical system at a time, existing *Function 1* executes by itself abnormally—keep in mind that the abnormal execution of existing *Function 1* is not simulated. Then it will be possible for the physical system to enable the normal execution of existing *Function 1* or adjust the execution of existing *Function 1* to enable it to execute normally. To better understand the overall exercise, if you want to, you can verify that by using both your understanding of life in relationship to the physical system.

832. By understanding the exercise above, we should realize that while the physical system can adjust existing *Function 1* to execute normally, that does not happen as a result of function simulation. While the physical system may have control of existing functions at *Time Prime*, those existing functions still execute in their own modes. We cannot simulate them or force them to execute. In other words, those existing functions still execute according to the overall system. From the same exercise above, we should have also observed that; while at *Time Prime* we will have the ability to execute functions to enable the functionality of life. That does not provide us the opportunity to execute functions to enable the abnormality of life. It is very important to understand that.
833. Show your understanding of group related to functional system stability. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the functional system stability related to group.

You might need to think it in the form of added functions, existing functions, then the functional system itself.

834. **Understanding Theory of Education:** Within the principle itself, the instructor is defined. By understanding the overall feedback process and the presentation of theory, we know that our parent always provides us with feedback us through an instructor. Since our parent takes the instructor into consideration, the principle takes the instructor into consideration as well. When it comes to learning the principle, it is always good to take instructors into consideration as well. Since instructors are defined within the principle and they are included or identified in what we do; since there is a relationship between instructors and our parent, we should also know that instructors are not defined without our parent. In other words, the word instructor is not defined or does not exist without the word parent. We can also say that an instructor is not defined without the inclusion of our parent. Just take your time to think about this exercise.
835. Verify your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* in terms of misunderstanding of *Theorem 1*. In other words, you are going to verify your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* by thinking it in terms of disregarding *Theorem 1* or in terms of misapplication of *Theorem 1*.
836. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to application of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of application of theory related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
837. If there is a similarity between the fundamental of two theories, then there exists as well, a similarity between the two theories themselves. Verify your understanding *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to that relationship. This is the same as saying, verify your understanding of that relationship related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
838. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to expandability of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of expandability of theory related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
839. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to portability of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of portability of theory related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.

Exercises

840. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to the *Lambda* factor. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the *Lambda* factor related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
841. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to importance of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of importance of theory related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
842. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to comparison of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of comparison of theory related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*. This comparison can be viewed in terms of philosophy.
843. Depending on how you work out the above exercise, you can take it as follows. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to both the comparative and fundamental approaches. You can think that the comparative approach is related to *Philosophy*, while the fundamental approach is related to *Theory*.
844. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to presentation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of presentation of theory related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
845. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to the theory dependable characteristic of the physical system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of our theory dependable characteristic related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
846. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to interpretation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of interpretation of theory related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
847. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to the physical system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the physical system related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
848. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to system and system relationship. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of system and system

- relationship related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
849. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to function and system relationship. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of function and system relationship related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
850. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to difference between theory and philosophy. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the difference between theory and philosophy related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
851. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to the communication enabled characteristic of the physical system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of our communication enabled characteristic related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
852. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to theory of communication. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of application of theory of communication related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*. Depending on how you look at it at first, you can take it as your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to communication or your understanding of communication related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
853. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to the power theorem. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the power theorem related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
854. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to our utilization theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of our utilization theory related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
855. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to the self controllable characteristic of the physical system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of our self-controllable characteristic related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
856. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to the given reference. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the given reference related to

Theorem 1 given at *Time 0*.

857. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to information theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of information theory related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
858. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to instrumentation theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of instrumentation theory related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
859. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to theory of marketing. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of theory of marketing related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
860. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to the exchange system theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the exchange system theory related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
861. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to the work theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the work theory related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
862. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to the gaming theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the gaming theory related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
863. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to the associativity characteristic of the physical system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of our associativity characteristic related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
864. If you want to, show your understanding of communication related to all presentation and *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*. In other words, you need to show your understanding of communication related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* and also the presentation at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3*, and *Time 4*. You can provide a practical example if you want to and show the importance of communication overall from *Time 0* to *Time 4*.

Exercises

865. We know that a theory cannot be duplicated, show your understanding of that statement related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to the statement.
866. Refer to exercise number 783 and verify your understanding of your workout related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to change of generation.
867. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to *distance*. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of *distance* related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*.
868. Verify your understanding of *Theorem 1* or *Theorem 1* interpretation related to the following presentations. At *Time 0*, we assume that *Theorem 1* is given or *Theorem 1* status as given.

Time	<i>Theorem 1</i> Status	Explanation
<i>Time 0</i>	Higher or Highest	<i>Theorem 1</i> is given as is to the highest level
<i>Time 1</i>	High	<i>Theorem 1</i> is interpreted to a higher level
<i>Time 2</i>	Low	<i>Theorem 1</i> is interpreted to a low level
<i>Time 3</i>	Lower	<i>Theorem 1</i> is interpreted to a lower level
<i>Time 4</i>	Lowest	<i>Theorem 1</i> to the lowest level

Provide your understanding of each case and show your observation. In your workout, if you want to, you can provide a practical example for each case.

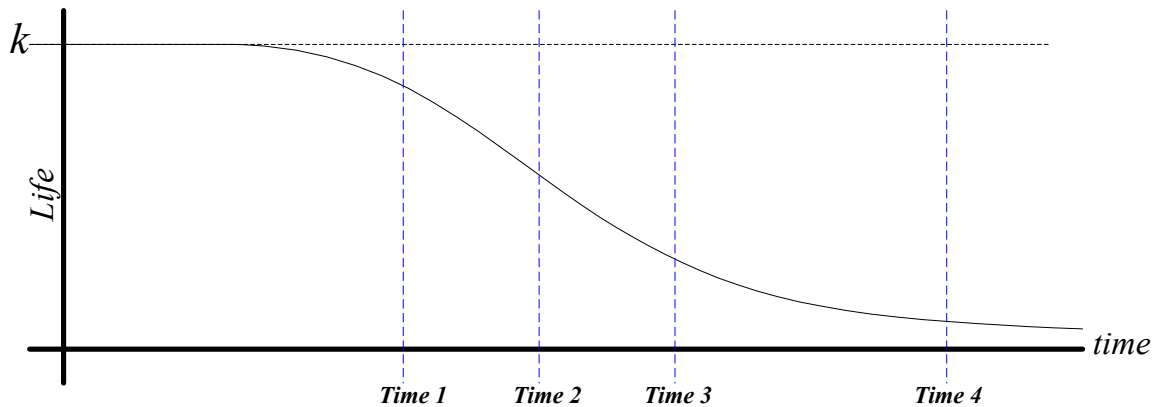
869. By understanding the exercise above, what does that tell you about the presentation at *Time 4*?. Provide some explanation in your workout and show your observation.
870. At *Time Prime* we will be able to execute added functions without using instruments. Since those functions will be able to execute without using instruments, derivatives will no longer exist at *Time Prime*. Since we have already work harder to get to our destination, at *Time Prime* we will work minimally. By understanding the explanation,

- instrument derivative, the process of getting to *Time Prime*, and work to get to *Time Prime*, show your understanding of the difference between a domain transformation and a derivative.
871. Show your understanding of your workout above related to the complexity of the functional system. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the complexity of life related to your workout of the exercise above.
872. The physical system is theory dependable. We always think about our utilization theory, since the physical system is equivalent to its utilization theory. When we see each other, we think about our utilization theory rather than the physical system itself. That makes sense since our utilization theory provides us information about the physical system. In the event that we don't think about our utilization theory and think directly about the physical system, it is possible for us to think negatively when we see each other. We can also say, once we disregard our utilization theory and think about something else, we simply develop problem. Here, verify your understanding of the explanation related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* in terms of generated philosophy. In other words, show your understanding of the explanation related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* in terms of philosophy.
873. **Understanding Theory of Education:** In order to compare two entities, those entities must be comparable. In order to compare an entity, that entity must be comparable. During the process of education, we learn about a given principle. Since the aspect of an entity depends on that entity, during that process, we learn about the aspect of that given principle. Since the information about an entity depends on that entity, during the process of education, we learn information about a given principle. Since the aspect of that given principle depends on that principle, during the process of education, we learn about the aspect of that given principle, but not comparatively. Since the information about that given principle depends on that principle, during the learning process, we learn information about that given principle, but not comparatively. In other words, the process of education allows us to learn a given principle, but not in a comparative approach. The process of education or theory of education, does not take comparative into consideration. The process of education does not have anything to do with comparative. Once we try to include comparative into the process, we simply show that we don't know what we are doing. We don't know what education or theory of education is. We don't know anything about the process of learning and that always results to error, which develops problems. The process of education or theory of

education enables us to learn a given principle, based on what it is, but not based on comparative. The process of education enables us to learn a given principle, based on the aspect of that principle, but not based on comparative. The aspect of an entity depends on that entity, but not on comparative. The information about an entity depends on that entity, but not on comparative. Just take your time to think about this exercise.

874. By understanding the above exercise, since our utilization theory is defined as unity and theory of education is part of our utilization theory or simply theory of education belongs to our utilization theory; if you want to, show that theory of education is not comparable or theory of education does not take comparative into consideration.
875. The information about an entity depends on that entity, but not on us. The information about an entity depends on that entity and cannot be adjusted. The functional system depends on our utilization theory where our utilization theory is given to us. Our utilization theory provides us with information about both the physical and functional systems. Since we have been having an entity identification problem, we have not been able to identify our utilization theory and learn it to understand both the physical and functional systems, to enable their functionality. By having an entity identification problem, we also have a relationship problem. If we cannot identify two entities, it is not possible for us to identify relationships between them. For that reason, we have been provided with multiple feedback from our parent at a time they are guaranteed by the functional system, to enable us to identify our utilization theory and understand both the physical system and the functional system. For instance, at *Time 1*, we have presentation one and the given reference. At *Time 2* we have the second presentation, while at *Time 3* and *Time 4* we have the third and the fourth presentation. What is important here? Since our utilization theory is very complex and we have an entity identification problem, it is always better for us not to know the structure of our utilization theory. Since our utilization theory is very complex by having too many relationships, it is always good for us not to know the structure of our utilization theory. Since our utilization theory is very complex and has too many observations, it is always good for us not to know the structure of our utilization theory. By knowing the structure of our utilization theory, we simply put ourselves into more trouble in terms of learning our utilization theory. It would have been better for us to get to *Time Prime* from *Time 1*, *Time 2*, and *Time 3* rather than from *Time 4*. While the presentation at *Time 4* enables us to understand the structure of the given set, since our utilization theory is too complex and we have a relationship problem, it would have been better for us to learn our utilization theory without knowing the structure of our utilization theory. By knowing the structure of our

utilization theory, we simply put ourselves into more trouble in terms of learning our utilization theory. Since we come down too low at *Time 4*, we do not have any other option but to learn about our utilization theory related to the structure of our utilization theory. By understanding the downhill of the functional system and the presentation at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3* and *Time 4* as shown by the graph below.



By understanding that our utilization theory is very complex and has too many relationships, show that it would have been better for us in terms of learning our utilization theory to get to *Time Prime* from *Time 1*, *Time 2*, and *Time 3* without getting to *Time 4* to learn about the structure of our utilization theory. This exercise requires a very good understanding of our utilization theory. You don't have to do it if you don't want to; you can simply skip it. You can also take this exercise as an extension of understanding theory of education.

876. Within a given communication, there exist the communication and the principle itself. Within a given principle, there exist the principle and the communication itself. Let's assume that at *Time 0*, *Theorem 1* is given to us in the communication domain. Since *Theorem 1* is disregarded at *Time 0*, it is being viewed as misunderstanding of *Theorem 1*. By understanding the relationship between the communication domain and the theory domain, we can see that in terms of misunderstanding *Theorem 1*, error is also reported in the communication domain. What is important here is that the application of misunderstanding of *Theorem 1* or the misapplication of *Theorem 1* is being reported in the communication domain as well. Verify your understanding of *Theorem 1* in the communication domain and the negative view of *Theorem 1* in the same domain.
877. At *Time Prime*, the functional system will be related to the power theorem. At the same time, we will be able to execute added functions of life without using instruments, where those added functions will be executed in the form of existing functions. We also know that at *Time Prime*, we will not work hard. In this case, we will have minimal work to

do. By understanding that, we can see that if an added *Function 2* is needed, then we can execute that function with minimal work. By understanding the explanation and also exercise number 673, verify your understanding of the term minimal work related to power theorem. By understanding your workout, you may be able to think that the power theorem looks like a theorem itself. If you want to, you can verify your understanding of that statement as well.

878. From exercise number 762, we have shown that life uphill is equal to life from *Time 4* to *Time Prime* plus life at *Time Prime*. Here, show that addition life form *Time 4* to *Time Prime* is the accumulation of our gain over time.

Once you complete the part above, you may need to show this one if you want to. Here, show that life uphill is equal to life from *Time 4* to *Time Prime* plus unity. In this case, you will show that life at *Time Prime* is equal to unity.

By working out the two part above and have a very good understanding of your workout, you can also show by providing more information that life uphill is equal to unity.

879. We know that at *Time Prime*, we will be at 100% stability and we will be very mature and responsible. At the same time, we will be able to execute added functions in the form of existing functions without using any instrument. Let's assume that our added functions are related to our communication functions in the communication domain, where communication is always error free as stated in exercise number 816. Now since at *Time Prime*, the functional system will be related to the power theorem, by understanding the overall explanation up to here, we can quickly see that the power theorem takes theory of communication into a higher level. If you want to, you can verify that here. In other words, show that at *Time Prime* the power theorem takes theory of communication into a higher level by providing a practical example. This is the same as saying, show that the power theorem takes theory of communication to a higher level by providing a practical example. You must show your observation in your workout.

880. We know that life at *Time 0* is equivalent to life at *Time Prime*. Let's assume that *Theorem 1* was given or is given to us at *Time 0* to enable the functionality of life. The disregarding of the application of *Theorem 1* at some point in time at *Time 0*, enables life to become life downhill. In other words, the disregarding of *Theorem 1* at some point at *Time 0* enables life to become life downhill. Because of that—because of disregarding of

Theorem 1 at *Time 0*, we receive feedback from our parent at *Time 1* and the given reference. By understanding the overall explanation, we can see that at *Time 0*, *Theorem 1* was given to us but not the given reference. Until we get to *Time 1*, then the reference was given to us. In other words, at *Time 0* we received principles from our parent, but not the given reference. Then when we get to *Time 1*, we received feedback from our parent and the given reference. By understanding the overall explanation, verify that it was not important for the reference to be given to us at *Time 0*. This is the same as saying, show that it is not important for the given reference to be given to us at *Time 0*. You must provide a practical example and show your observation.

881. We know that at *Time Prime*, the functional system will be related to the power theorem. At the same time, added functions of life will be executed in the form of existing functions. Since the power theorem is a higher-level theory, the power theorem itself does not take errors into consideration. In other words, the application of the power theorem does not take errors into consideration. In this case, the functions that execute related to the power theorem at *Time Prime*, will be executed without errors. That makes sense since at *Time Prime* we will be very mature and responsible and we have already learned the principle; we have learned it completely and we will apply it without errors. Now since the power theorem does not take pens, papers, books, and other related entities into consideration, in terms of modeling, the power theorem itself does not take those entities or any other related into consideration. That makes sense since the power theorem or the application of the power theorem does not take errors into consideration. Now by understanding that, since the power theorem does not take errors into consideration, the power theorem itself does not take modeling into consideration as well. Since the power theorem is so high, the power theorem still considers modeling as a lower level. We can also say that, the power theorem is too high; it does not take those entities into consideration. In terms of functions execution, assume that we need to execute an added function. We simply execute that function with the power theorem without modeling. In this case, that added function is executed in the form of existing function. Here all you need to do, verify your understanding of application modeling of added functions of life from *Time 4* to *Time Prime* and at *Time Prime*. In other words, you are going to verify your understanding of application modeling by providing a practical example before *Time Prime* and at *Time Prime*.
882. Show your understanding of your workout above related to the complexity of the functional system. In this case, within your workout you are going to verify whether or not modeling adds complexity to the functional system. Since at *Time Prime* we want to

- have no complexity, in this case, the power theorem itself does not require to add complexity to the functional system. You can also answer this question; determine whether or not modeling or the modeling process also adds complexity to life.
883. In relation to communication function and added functions of life, if our communication must be error free in order for our added functions to execute in the form of existing functions or without the usage of an instrument, what does that tell us about communication in relation to our parent? We can also say that, in relation to our parent, what does that tell us about theory of communication? We can also say, in relationship with our parent and us, what does that tell us about communication?
884. **Understanding Theory of Education:** By understanding exercise number 881 and 881', we can see that the higher-level theories do not take modeling into consideration. Those theories still consider that the process of modeling is a lower level. The process of modeling is too low to be considered by those theories. Just take your time to think about this exercise.
885. Show your understanding of parent and children related to communication. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of parent and children related to theory of communication. You can also think it as verify your understanding of parent and children relationship related to communication.
886. From exercise number 783 and 783', because of error it is possible and necessary for us to have change of generation. In other words, the negative philosophies that we generate make it necessary for us to have change of generation. Now to enable us to learn the principle in order for the functional system to function normally, we have received multiple feedback from our parent. Once we misinterpret those presentations, we then receive additional feedback. What is important here? In terms of additional feedback we receive from our parent that take multiple generations, it looks like there is a similarity between the feedback and the change of generation. In other words, while it is necessary for us to have change of generation because of errors, it is also necessary for us to receive multiple feedback from our parent in terms of generation as well, because of error in our interpretations of the feedback. Here, think about the relationship between those two. We mean think about the relationship change of generation and multiple feedback. Again, you don't have to work it out; just think about it.

Exercises

887. By understanding the exercise above, what does that tell you about errors that we commit and problems that we develop? By understanding the overall system including the physical system and the functional system, it looks like the overall system is very sensitive to error and does not take error into consideration. Any error that we commit enables the overall system to be adjusted and functions abnormal. Verify your understanding of that statement and elaborate.
888. Verify your understanding of communication error related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*. You can think it as verifying your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* in terms of error in communication.
889. Show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to the functional system. In this case, you can think it as a negative view of *Theorem 1* related to a negative view of the functional system. We can also say that the disregarding of the application of *Theorem 1* at *Time 0* enables life to become life downhill.
890. Show your understanding of the following entities related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*: reduction of generation time, the distance entity, and the change of generation. You may also look at the relationship between them or approach your workout in terms of the relationship between them.
891. Verify your understanding of personal responsibility related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*. We can also say, show your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to personal responsibility.
892. Show your understanding of independency of theory related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*. We can also say, verify your understanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* related to independency of theory.
893. In any problem that we develop, the actual error that gives rise to the problem or causes the problem happens before the actual problems. Verify your understanding of that statement related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0* in terms of misapplication of *Theorem 1*.
894. Show your understanding of parent and children related to information. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of parent and children related to information theory. You can also think it as the relationship of parent and children related to information.

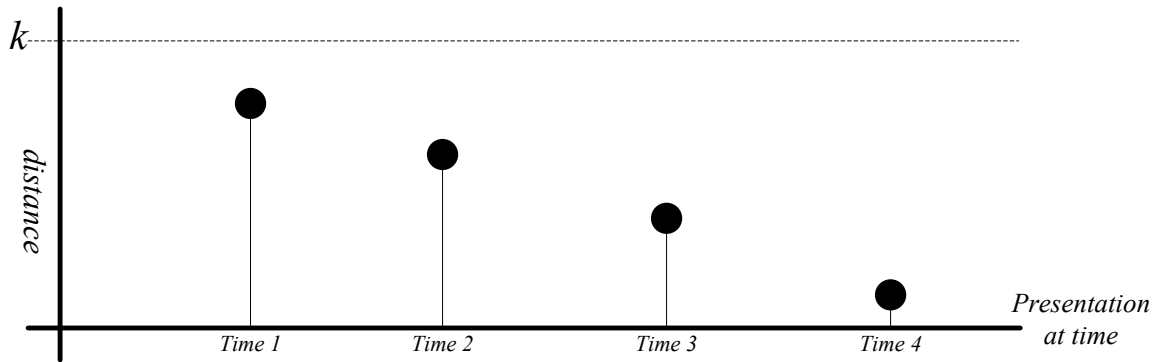
895. **Understanding Theory of Education:** We can also say **Understanding Theory of Education Related to Presentation of Theory or Understanding Theory of Education Related to Presentation of Theory in terms of the Fourth Presentation.**

We know that theory of education has its roots from our parent. The process itself enables us to learn principle that we did not know already. In terms of our parent, the process itself enables us to learn the principle from our parent or our parent principle. In terms of presentation of theory, by disregarding *Theorem 1* given to us at *Time 0*, we get theory *A Prime* at *Time 1* where we have to learn *A Prime* at *Time 1* to enable our system to function normally. The same as, by disregarding *A Prime* at *Time 2* and *A Prime* at *Time 3*, we get *A Prime* at *Time 4* to help us learn and understand our utilization theory to enable the functional system to function normally. Now by understanding presentation of theory related to our level of understanding, we already know that our level of understanding drops related to given presentations. That makes sense to enable us to understand the presented theory; it has to be presented in a level or in a way we can understand it at a time it is presented to us.

The way to look at it, by disregarding *Theorem 1* given to us at *Time 0*, in order to get to stability we have to learn the principle presented to us from our parent. For instance, by disregarding *Theorem 1* at *Time 0*, then we get to *Time 1*, we have to learn *A Prime* at *Time 1* in order to get to *Time Prime*. By disregarding *A Prime* at *Time 1*, we have to learn *A Prime* at *Time 2* in order to get to *Time Prime*. By disregarding *A Prime* at *Time 2*, we have to learn *A Prime* at *Time 3* in order to get to *Time Prime*. By disregarding *A Prime* at *Time 3*, we have to learn *A Prime* at *Time 4* in order to get to *Time Prime*. What is important here? Every time we disregard a presentation, we drop farther, and we have more to learn, where we did not need to learn them, if we did not disregard them. It would have been nice for us to operate without that learning process. Since we have been disregarding the principle given to us and the ones presented to us, we have no choice, but to learn the principle presented to us at *Time 4* in order to get us to *Time Prime* or stability. It is very important to understand the overall process and how it is related to us and the functional system.

896. **Understanding Presentation of Theory:** By understanding the exercise above, we should quickly realize that once we disregard what our parent tells us to do, we have more to learn at another time in order to do that to get to normal. By not disregarding that, we did not need to learn that. For instance at *Time 0*, we disregard what our parent tells us, then we get to *Time 1*. Then at *Time 1*, we still disregard what our parent tells us

to do, then we get to *Time 2*. At *Time 2* and at *Time 3*, we still disregard what our parent tells us to do, then we get to *Time 4*. What is important here is that every time we disregard what our parent tells us, we have more to learn to get to our parent. At the same time, we become farther from our parent. To better understand what we have just said, let's look at the graph below to see the relationship between us and our parent related to distance and presentations.



The way to look at it, as we keep disregarding what our parent tells us to do, we become farther and much farther from our parent. At the same time, we have to learn more to get to our parent and get closer to our parent. Now in terms of learning what our parent tell us to do and disregarding it, related to the presentation at *Time 4* in terms of learning the principle. Let's assume that our parent tells us to something, we don't do it and we ask why we have to, rather than doing it. What is important here? The why question that we ask takes time to answer. We did not need to learn extra to answer that question, if we had simply done what our parent told us. We did not need to learn why, if we had simply done it. The answer of the why question simply takes time, and we did not need to do that. Related to the exercise above, we can see that the presentation at *Time 4* enables us to answer why we have to do what our parent tells us to do. At the same time, we have to learn more to get to *Time Prime* or closer to our parent where we did not need to if we have done what our parent asked us to do earlier. It is very important to understand the overall process and the time it takes. Just take your time to think about this exercise.

897. Verify your understanding of the exercise above or the following statement by providing a practical example. As we disregard what our parent tells us to do, we simply move a way from our parent.
898. By understanding your workout of the exercise above and also the term domain transformation, verify why it is not possible at this time for us to execute added functions of life in the form of existing functions.

Exercises

899. Show your understanding of the similarity and the difference between the functional system at *Time 0* and the functional system at *Time 1*. In this case, you can view it in terms of the relationship between the functional system and the physical system.
900. By understanding exercise number 762, let's assume that it does not matter whether number exists or not. What is important is our ability to recognize entities that we identify and understand them. By understanding what we have just said, let's assume that our utilization theory is understood and each theory inside our utilization theory is also understood. In this case, we have we have our utilization theory listed in the table below.

Theory Name	Abbreviation
The Communication Theory	K_T
The Information Theory	i_T
The Instrumentation Theory	I_T
The Power Theorem	P_T
The Theory of Education	E_T
The Theory of Marketing	M_T
The Exchange System Theory	Es_T
The Gaming Theory	G_T
The Work Theory	W_T
The Theory of Reproduction	X_T

The way to look at it, all theories listed in the table above belong to our utilization theory. In this case, we can say that the theory of communication is a part of our utilization theory, so is the power theorem and so forth. Since our utilization theory is very complex, so is the functional system. It takes time for us to understand the theories that are included in our utilization theory to enable us to understand the functional system. We can also say that, because of complexity of our utilization theory, it takes time for us to learn our utilization theory to enable us to understand the functional system.

Now in terms of learning our utilization theory, since our utilization theory itself takes scaling into, our approach of our utilization theory related to time enables us to understand it in a form where the entities inside it can be scaled related to time. In other

words, since our utilization theory takes scaling into consideration, related to time, it is possible for us to approach our utilization theory. At the beginning, we start to understand some basic elements of our utilization theory and take that understanding higher to enable us to further understand our utilization theory.

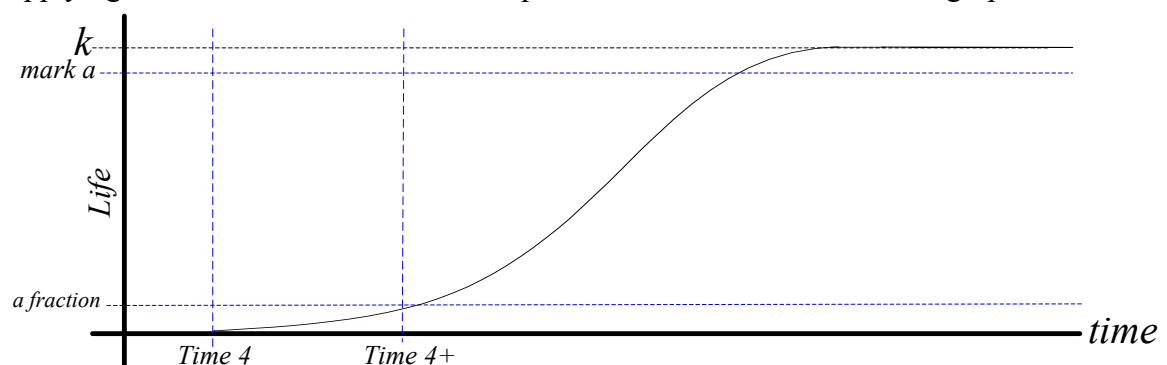
Now since our utilization theory is very complex because it has too many observations, it is not possible for us to learn our utilization theory in a small or short time of frame. Since the functional depends on all of us, we must learn our utilization theory to enable the stability of the functional system or the normal functionality of life. The fact that our utilization theory is very complex, and it is not possible for us to learn it completely in a short time frame, our learning of our utilization theory takes many, many generations. In other words, the complexity of our utilization theory enables us to learn the theory completely in multiple generations. That makes sense. Since the functional system is natural, and the functional system depends on our utilization theory, the learning of the theory is also a natural process. While the learning of our utilization theory or the process of learning our utilization theory does not take time into consideration, that process cannot be speeded up, since it happens naturally. In other words, by providing importance to our utilization theory, it is possible for us to learn our utilization theory naturally, where it takes many generations for us to learn it completely.

By understanding the paragraph above, since the functional system depends on our utilization theory, we can see that as we learn our utilization theory and understand it and apply it, we should observe change in the functional system. In terms of change in the functional system, let's assume that it is possible for us—of course it is possible—to monitor the functional system related to our understanding of our utilization theory. In this case, we both monitor our understanding of our utilization theory and also the functional system. Now in terms of our understanding of our utilization theory, we already know that our understanding of our utilization theory takes scaling into consideration. By taking generations into consideration in terms of learning our utilization theory—we mean scaling of the entities inside our utilization theory based on our understanding—it is possible for us to monitor each entity inside our utilization theory related to our understanding. Now in terms of entities inside our utilization theory, let's assume that *Theory 1* belongs to our utilization theory, so do *Theory 2*, *Theory 3* and so forth. Since our utilization theory takes scaling into consideration, by understanding *Theory 1* at specific time, now *Theory 1* is already understood, where next time we move to *Theory 2*. The way to look at it, assume that at *Time 4 + 5*, *Theory 1* is understood completely, then at *Time 4 + 6* we can move on to *Theory 2*, where *Theory 1*

is already been absorbed. By understanding the overall explanation up to here, all you need to do—by having a very good understanding of our utilization theory—is verify what theory will be absorbed first in terms of our understanding related to generations. You must provide a practical example and show your observation. This exercise requires a very good understanding of physical system, our utilization theory, and the functional system. In this case, you can think it as the lowest scaling element of our utilization theory. Absorbing this set of principles may mean to you tremendous achievement in understanding it.

901. From exercise number 793, we have learned and shown that the drop from *Time 3* to *Time 4* is much greater than the drop from *Time 1* to *Time 2* and from *Time 2* to *Time 3* combined. Form the exercise above, we have identified the lowest element of our utilization theory. In other words, from the above exercise we have identified the element of our utilization theory that we will absorb first as we start learning and applying our utilization theory.

Now let's assume that we start learning our utilization theory and we start at *Time 4*. Since we have been going down so low, it will take time for us to regain our fundamental as we have learned and shown from the exercise above. Let's assume that from *Time 4* as we go uphill, we gain relatively a fraction of our basis. This value can be viewed as a number, but it does not have to be taken as a number at all. The way to look at it, at that value or at that fraction, we expect to absorb the lowest element of our utilization theory. In this case, we have already learned fully that element and made tremendous progress in applying it. To better understand the explanation, let's take a look at the graph below.



From the graph above, *Time 4+* is considered to be a time we will absorb the lowest element of our utilization theory. At that time, we expect to be at a fraction of our basis practically. What is important here is that *mark* is considered to be a constant value at the first presentation. In this case, we can say that the first presentation is related to *mark a* or the functional system at the first presentation is related to *mark a*. What is important

here is that since from exercise number 793, we have been learning the drop from *Time 1* to *Time 2* and from *Time 2* to *Time 3* and from *Time 3* to *Time 4*, that *fraction* may well be represented the value of our basis up to *mark a*. In other words, rather than look at that *fraction* as the whole value of our basis, we can think it rather as a fraction of our basis up to *mark a*. In this case, a fraction is much, much less than *mark a*. By understanding the overall explanation, verify your understanding of the *fraction* or simply a small percent of our basis and determine why it is better to think is as a small percent of *mark a* rather than a percent of our whole basis. While we use the word value here, you do not have to think it in terms of number.

902. Show your understanding of the following entities related to the presented theory: *Time 1 + 35*, *Time 2 + 20*, *Time 3 + 15*, *Time 4 + 1*. If you want to, you can provide a practical example and show your observation. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of presented theory related to *Time 1 + 35*, *Time 2 + 20*, *Time 3 + 15*, *Time 4 + 1*.
903. We have identified and learned about the following presentations: *first presentation*, *second presentation*, *third presentation* and the *fourth presentation*.

Keep in mind that all of them are considered to be higher-level presentations and the interpreted theory still remains the same. Now to enable us to understand the presented theory at the time it is presented to us, it has to be interpreted relatively to our level of understanding. By understanding what we have just said relative to the presentations listed above, the first presentation is higher than the second presentation, while the second presentation is higher than the third presentation, and the third presentation is higher than the fourth presentation. What is important here is that as we are waiting for our level of understanding to go lower to accept a given presentation; at the same time our lost over time is going up. As we come lower and wait for a given presentation, at the same time we lose more. The functional system continues to decline faster. To better understand the overall explanation, show that the lower the presentation, the higher is our loss over time. In other words, as the presented theory comes down in terms of our understanding, our loss over time goes up. In this case, it is possible for us to show it like this for instance. At *Time 1*, we have lost over time related to *Time 1*, where the lost over time at that time is considered to be much lower than at *Time 2*, where we have the second presentation. Overall, we can look at it as shown by the table below.

Presentations	Lost Over Time Status
First Presentation	High
Second Presentation	Higher
Third Presentation	Much Higher
Fourth Presentation	Much, Much Higher

The way to look at it, as we come down and wait for a presentation to satisfy our understanding, *Lost Over Time* goes up. In this case we have the first presentation is higher than the second presentation, while the second presentation is higher than the third presentation and the third presentation is higher than the fourth presentation. At the same time, loss over time at *Time 1* is less than the loss over time at *Time 2*. The loss over time at *Time 2* is less than the loss over time at *Time 3* and the loss over time at *Time 3* is less than the loss over time at *Time 4*. You are going to verify the two relationships above for each presentation by providing a practical example. You can also think it as while the first presentation is higher than the second presentation and the second presentation is higher than the third presentation and the third presentation is higher than the fourth presentation, loss over time at the first presentation is much, much lower than loss over time at the second presentation as well as loss over time at the second presentation is much, much lower than loss over time at the third presentation and loss over time at the third presentation is much, much lower than the loss over time at the fourth presentation. If you want to, you can also think it like this. While the fourth presentation is much lower than the three previous presentations combined, but the functional loss of the fourth presentation is much higher than the previous loss combined.

904. By understanding your workout of the exercise above, you will need to answer this question by working it out. What does have to do with the presentation at *Time 4*? What does have to do with the presented theory at *Time 4*?
905. **Understanding Theory of Education:** We can also say **Understanding Presentation of Theory or Understanding Interpretation of Theory**, which is also an extension of Understanding Theory of Education.

Since the fundamental of the presented theory is equal to the fundamental of the interpreted theory, in this case, the theory that needs to be understood is interpreted theory. Since the level of the interpreted theory can be increased and the level of the presented theory can be decreased; if it is necessary and when it is necessary, it may be

possible to increase the level of presented theory to enable the understanding of interpreted theory. Just take your time to think about that.

906. **Understanding Theory of Education:** We can also say **Understanding Presentation of Theory**, which is also an extension of Understanding Theory of Education.

By understanding the exercise above, it is also good to know that. While the level of the presented theory can be decreased to satisfy a level of understanding, the level of the presented theory can also be increased to satisfy a level of understanding. In this case, it is always better to say it like this. While the level of the presented theory can be decreased to satisfy a level of understanding, the level of the presented theory can also be increased to satisfy another level of understanding. Just take your time to think about it.

907. Show your understanding of the term change of generation related to disregarding *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of misunderstanding of *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*—or the misapplication of *Theorem 1* at *Time 0* related to change of generation. This exercise requires a very good understanding of *Theorem 1* and our utilization theory and also the physical system.
908. Show your understanding of the following the first presentation is similar to the second presentation, the second presentation is similar to the third presentation, and the third presentation is similar to the fourth presentation. The way to look at it, the theory presented at *Time 1* is similar to the theory presented at *Time 2*, where the theory presented at *Time 2* is similar to the theory presented at *Time 3* and the theory presented at *Time 3* is similar to the theory presented at *Time 4*.

While we say it like that from the above paragraph, we can also say that, the presented theory is equal to the first presentation similar to the second presentation similar to the third presentation and similar to the fourth presentation.

We can also say that the presented theory is equal to the first presentation in similarity with the second presentation and the third presentation in similarity with the fourth presentation.

It does not matter the way we say it, we can also say that the presented theory is equal to the first presentation in similarity to the third presentation and the second presentation in

similarity with the fourth presentation.

909. **Understanding Theory of Education:** The process of education allows us to learn principles that we do not know already. During the process, if we don't know a given principle, we learn it through the process. The process itself does not allow us to learn principles that we already know. Since we already know a given principle, we do not need to learn it again. The process does not allow that. It is very important to understand that.
910. **Understanding Theory of Education:** Since the process of education enables us to learn principles that we do not know already in an incremental approach, the process itself does not allow decrement through our learning of a given principle. The way to look at it, assume that we are learning a given principle, where that principle is a higher order. If we already know a principle—a prerequisite principle that enables us to learn that principle we mean the higher order principle—the process itself does not allow us to go below the order of the prerequisite principle. It is very important to understand that. The way to look at it, once we are at a level, we can increment that level, but we cannot decrement it. The process of education does not allow us to decrement our level of understanding. It is very important to understand that.
911. Show your understanding of the following statement. In order for a system to exist, it must have a parent. It is not possible for a system to exist without having a parent.
912. Show your understanding of your workout above related to *Theorem 1* given at *Time 0*. This is the same as saying, verify your understanding of the exercise above related to *Theorem 1* at *Time 0*.
913. Verify by providing a practical example that:

Presented Theory	Equivalent	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <i>Theory A Prime</i> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <i>Time 1</i> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <i>Theorem 1</i> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <i>Time 0</i> </div>	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">And</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <i>Theory A Prime</i> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <i>Time 1</i> </div>

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<div> <div>Theory A Prime</div> <div>Time 2</div> </div>	<div> <div>Theory A Prime</div> <div>Time 1</div> </div>	And	<div> <div>Theory A Prime</div> <div>Time 2</div> </div>
<div> <div>Theory A Prime</div> <div>Time 3</div> </div>	<div> <div>Theory A Prime</div> <div>Time 2</div> </div>	And	<div> <div>Theory A Prime</div> <div>Time 3</div> </div>
<div> <div>Theory A Prime</div> <div>Time 4</div> </div>	<div> <div>Theory A Prime</div> <div>Time 3</div> </div>	And	<div> <div>Theory A Prime</div> <div>Time 4</div> </div>

You must provide a practical example for each case and show your observation. At the end you should see that:

Presented Theory	Equivalent
<div> <div>Theory A Prime</div> <div>Time 4</div> </div>	<div> <div> <div>A Prime</div> <div>Time 1</div> </div> <div>and</div> <div> <div>A Prime</div> <div>Time 2</div> </div> <div>and</div> <div> <div>A Prime</div> <div>Time 3</div> </div> <div>and</div> <div> <div>A Prime</div> <div>Time 4</div> </div> </div>

914. If not already answered from your workout of exercise number 900 and 900', you will need to answer this question here. What does have to do with your application?
915. **Understanding Theory of Education:** Since the presented theory can go high or low whenever it is needed in relationship with the understanding of the interpreted theory, the application of interpreted theory should never be taken lower than the understanding of presented theory. In other words, since we learn theory in an incremental approach and a theory is presented to satisfy the level of our understanding disregard if it is low or high, the application of a theory or a presented theory should never go below our level of understanding of that theory. It is very important to understand that. Just take your time

to think about it.

916. **Understanding Presentation of Theory Related to Time:** This is the same as saying **Understanding Presentation of Theory at a Time that Theory is Presented to Us.**

We know that theory is learned in an incremental approach. In terms of presentation of theory, a theory is always presented at a time that corresponds to our level of understanding of it. In other words, a theory is presented to us at a time when we can understand that theory. Now in terms of multiple presentations related to our parent's feedback, it makes sense to lower a presentation to satisfy our level of understanding. In terms of level of a presentation related to our level of understanding, we have the first presentation is higher than the second presentation and the second presentation is higher than the third presentation and the third presentation is higher than the fourth presentation.

What is important here is that, since our level of understanding is so low compares to our parent logic, as our level of understanding goes down relatively to our parent, it makes sense to lower the presented theory in a form to satisfy our level of understanding at a time that theory is presented to us. Now in terms of theory presented to us related to time, we have a presentation at *Time 1*, another presentation at *Time 2*, another presentation at *Time 3* and another presentation at *Time 4*.

If we assume time related to those presentations, we have something like this. The second presentation happens 15 generations after the first presentation, while the third presentation happens 5 generations after the second presentation, while the fourth presentation happens 15 generations after the third presentation.

While we say it like that in the paragraph above, it is also possible for us to say it in this form. The fourth presentation happens 35 generations after the first presentation, and the fourth presentation happens 20 generations after the second presentation and the fourth presentation happens 15 generations after the third presentations.

Since a theory is presented to use to satisfy our level of understanding at the time it is presented to us and our level of understanding is much, much lower than our parent's logic, sometimes we ask this question: Why does it take so long for a given presentation? As we already know, our level of understanding of a theory does not take time into consideration. By being reluctant to learn the presented theory and giving no importance

to it, it makes sense for a given presentation to take time. In this case, the presented theory takes our level of understanding into consideration at the time it is presented to us, as well as the misunderstanding of the previous presentation. That makes sense, since the latest presentation is given as a correction of the misunderstanding of the previous presentation. By misunderstanding that, we misinterpret the first presentation. Then we get the second presentation later, and misinterpret it. We get third presentation and misinterpret it. Then we get the fourth presentation. Keep in mind that happens because the functional system guarantees that or makes it possible for that to happen.

By understanding the overall explanation, we can quickly see that a theory is always presented to us at the right time. In this case, we can see that the first presentation presented at the right time, so does second presentation, the third presentation, and the fourth presentation; all of them are presented at the right time. Those presentations could not have happened earlier or later. Here if you want to, you will need to verify that by providing a practical example for each case or presentation. In this case, the second presentation cannot be presented or could not have been presented too close to *Time 1* and too close to *Time 3*, as well as the third presentation cannot or could not have been presented too close to *Time 2* or too close to *Time 4*, as well as the fourth presentation cannot be presented or could not have been presented too close to *Time 3*. As well as first presentation presented at the right time. You will need to provide a practical example for each case and show your observation. Overall you can think as well of those theories presented at the right time; the first presentation presented at the right time, as well as, the second presentation, the third presentation, and the fourth presentation.

917. The following theories identified in the table below were given to us. In the table below we identify the theories in order, where we identify them by their abbreviations and also by the abbreviations of their fundamental.

Order	Theory Name	Abbreviation	Abbreviation
Theory 1	The Communication Theory	K_T	f_{K_T}
Theory 2	The Information Theory	i_T	f_{i_T}
Theory 3	The Instrumentation Theory	I_T	f_{I_T}
Theory 4	The Power Theorem	P_T	f_{P_T}

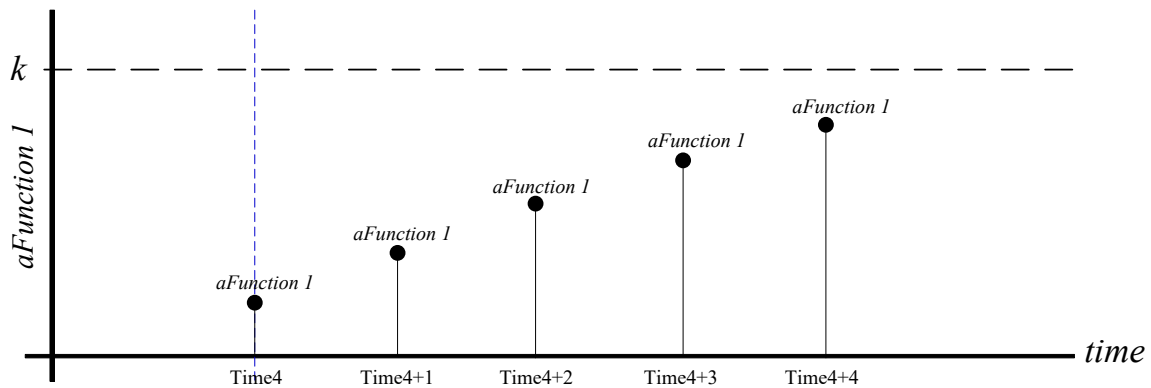
Theory 5	The Theory of Education	E_T	f_{E_T}
Theory 6	The Theory of Marketing	M_T	f_{M_T}
Theory 7	The Exchange System Theory	Es_T	f_{Es_T}
Theory 8	The Gaming Theory	G_T	f_{G_T}
Theory 9	The Work Theory	W_T	f_{W_T}
Theory 10	The Theory of Reproduction	X_T	f_{X_T}

Now what is important here is that while the theories exist and do not take number into consideration, the quantity of them is fixed. In other words, it looks like the quantity is fixed and one cannot be present without the others. Let's assume that we count the number of elements in our utilization theory to be a certain quantity. It does not matter what that number is. What is important to us is that if we assume that number to be a fixed number, then a lower number cannot exist without that fixed number. Here we mean a lower number that is less than the fixed number or quantity. The way to look at it, if we identify *Theory 9* for instance, it is not possible for *Theory 9* to exist without *Theory 10*. As well as if we identify *Theory 3* for instance, it is not possible for *Theory 3* to exist without *Theory 4*, so do without *Theory 9* and *Theory 10*. All you need to do here is to verify by providing a practical example that a theory identified in the table above cannot exist without another. In this case, you will identify a theory from the table above and show that it cannot exist without theory. In this case, if you identify a theory above and there is a theory below, then you show that the theory above cannot exist without the theory below, neither can subsequent theories.

918. We add a function to life in the to solve a specific problem. The function that we add to life is for the benefit of the physical system. Now since our function performance is affected by complexity, by not reducing the complexity of our added functions, it is possible for our added functions not to be executed for the benefit of the physical system or solve the problem they intended to.

We know that at *Time Prime* it will be possible for our added functions to be executed in the form of existing functions. By doing so, the overall complexity of the functional system is reduced from our added functions. Now since we cannot learn our utilization theory instantly, as we are in the process of learning our utilization theory, it is possible

for us to make progress in the execution of our added functions. Now let's assume that we add *aFunction 1* to life to solve an identified problem. This function is executed for the benefit of physical system. In other words, *aFunction 1* is executed for our own benefit in life. By looking at the execution of *aFunction 1* in the graph below, it looks like as we increase our understanding of our utilization theory, *aFunction 1* executes better.



As shown from the graph above, *aFunction 1* executed at *Time4+1* does execute better than *aFunction 1* executed at *Time 4* and *aFunction 1* executes at *Time4+3* does execute much better. The way to look at it, as we make progress understanding the principle, we reduce the complexity of *aFunction 1*, and we execute *aFunction 1* for the benefit of the physical system.

By understanding the overall explanation, we know that at *Time Prime* all added functions will be executed for the benefit the physical system. In other words, at *Time Prime*, *aFunction 1* will be executed in the form of *eFunction 1* for the benefit of the physical system. Now let's look at *aFunction 1* at *Time 4* or before *Time 4*, where *aFunction 1* is not executed for the benefit of the physical system or solve the problem it intended to. All you need to show here is verify that it is not possible for *aFunction 1* to be executed in the form of *eFunction 1* before *Time Prime*, since *aFunction 1* has not fulfilled its objective yet. In other words, since before *Time Prime*, *aFunction 1* has not been executed for the benefit of the people, it does not make sense for *aFunction 1* to be executed in the form *eFunction 1*. In this case, as *aFunction 1* fulfills its objective before *Time Prime*, then at *Time Prime* it will be possible for *aFunction 1* to be executed in the form of *eFunction 1*.

919. **Understanding The Power Theorem in Relationship With The Theory of Education:** We can also say that **Understanding Theory of Education in Relationship with the Power Theorem**. Which is also an extension of Understanding Theory of Education.

We know that there is a relationship between the power theorem and the theory of education. We know that the power theorem is much higher than the theory of education. We also know that the theory of education is the process of learning theory. By understanding that, let's assume that we need to execute *aFunction 1*, then we must learn the principle that enables us to execute *aFunction 1*. In this case, the theory of education makes it possible for us to learn the principle to enable us to execute *aFunction 1*. What is important here is that the theory of education assumes that we have not learned *Theory* yet, so we need to learn *Theory* through the theory of education in order for us to execute *aFunction 1*. By learning *Theory* through the theory of education, it makes it possible for us to execute *aFunction 1*. In other words, the theory of education makes the learning of a given theory possible for us in order for us to execute added functions of life.

In terms of the power theorem, the power theorem assumes that the given theory is already been learned. In this case, there is no need to learn the theory. By using the power theorem, let's assume that we need to execute *aFunction 1*. It is possible for us to execute *aFunction 1* instantly without learning *Theory* through theory of education or without theory of education. The way to look at it, since we have learning *Theory* or theory of education already, it makes sense for us to execute *aFunction 1* instantly at the time we need to execute it, without going through the process of learning *Theory*. Overall the theory of education assumes that *Theory* has not been learned already, while the power theorem assumes that *Theory* is already been learned. Just take your time to think about this exercise.

920. **Understanding Theory of Education:** Related to the last two exercises above, given that our long term goal is to execute added functions in the form of existing functions, related to theory of education the process of learning *Theory* is not completed until we achieve our objective. The way to look at it, since we learn *Theory* from Theory of Education to enable us to execute *aFunction 1*, the process of learning *Theory* from theory of education or the process of learning theory of education is not completed or achieved until we are able to execute *aFunction 1* in the form of *eFunction 1*.
921. **Understanding Theory of Education:** By understanding the exercise above, it is very easy for us to see that the power theorem is not applicable until the process of learning theory of education is completed. The way to look at it, the relationship of theory of education and the power theorem enables us to get access to the power theorem through the theory of education. Since we have to go to the power theorem from the theory of education, it is not possible for us to go to the power theorem without completing theory

of education. In this case, we get access to the power theorem from the theory of education and without completing or fully understanding theory of education, it is not possible for us to get access to the power theorem. Just take your time to think about that.

922. **Understanding The Physical System Related to Our Parent:** We can also say that **Understanding Ourselves Related to Theory of Education** or simply **Understanding Theory of Education**.

If at *Time 0*, *Theorem 1* is given to us or given to physical system; then we have feedback at *Time 1*, *Time 2*, *Time 3*, and *Time 4* in the form of *First Presentation*, *Second Presentation*, *Third Presentation*, and *Fourth Presentation*. Then we can see that the *Physical System* depends on *Theory* and the *Physical System* cannot function properly without *Theory*. If you want to, you can verify that by providing a practical example.

923. By understanding the principle that enables us to execute our added functions, in this case we can see that if more people work together to execute a function, then we work less hard. Now let's assume that we have *aFunction 1* to execute, where *aFunction 1* is executed by many people who understand the principle. Then we have *aFunction 2* to be executed by fewer people, where some of them do not understand the principle.

Now we know that at *Time Prime*, our added function will be executed in the form of existing functions. In this case, at *Time Prime*, *aFunction 1* will be executed in the form of *eFunction 1* by a single person. All you need to do here is show that in terms of understanding the principle. If more people come together to execute a function, we work less hard. In order to do that, you need to look at the execution of an added function at *Time3+15* or *Time 4*, then at *Time4+5*, then finally at *Time Prime*. By doing so, you can have something similar to the table below.

<i>Time3+15 or Time4</i>	<i>Time4 + 5</i>	<i>Time Prime</i>
<i>aFunction</i> <i>Principle</i> <i>Number of People</i>	<i>aFunction</i> <i>Principle</i> <i>Number of People</i>	<i>aFunction</i> <i>Principle</i> <i>Number of People</i>

924. **Understanding Theory of Education:** The process of education enables us to learn principles we do not know already. As a theory dependable system, we need theory to

enable us to do what we do. With the absence of our utilization theory, we simply rely on our philosophies to do what we do, which enable us to develop problems. The way to look at it, without our utilization theory, we use our philosophies to do what we do. To enable us to learn our utilization theory, we rely on the theory of education. To better understand ourselves related to the theory of education and our utilization theory, it makes sense for us to look at the overall process in terms of learning theory with the approach of the theory scale. Since related to both theory and philosophy our intelligence both increment and decrement, with the absence of our utilization theory, our intelligence simply decrements in the philosophy scale. We can also say that our intelligence decrement in the theory scale. In this case, we are approaching negative, full of negative, or in the negative territory. With the help of theory of education, it is possible for us to learn our utilization theory, so we can approach positive or be in positive territory.

By understanding the overall explanation above and the overall process, we can see that theory of education enables us to flush our negatives or reduce our negatives, so we can learn our utilization theory to enable us to do things right. By learning our utilization theory with the help of theory of education, we simply flush our negatives or reduce our negatives, so we can execute our functions properly. In this case, if we are full of negative, theory of education enables us to flush those negatives or reduce them related to time, so we can do things properly. It is very important to understand this process. Just take your time to think about this exercise.

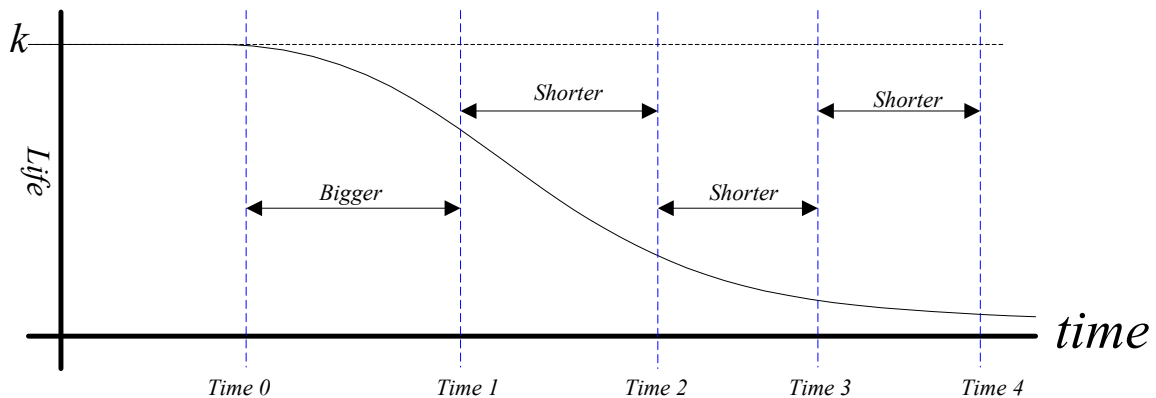
925. Show your understanding of the relationship between the physical system and the functional system. We can also say, show the relationship between the physical system, the functional system, generation time, and the change of generation. The way to look at it, if the function of the physical system is to live, and the system understands its own function is to live, determine whether it makes sense to have generation time and change of generation. In this case, since the system does not understand its own function or its function is to live, it makes sense to have generation time and change of generation.
926. **Understanding Theory of Education Related to Presentation of Theory in Relationship with *Theorem 1* Given at *Time 0*.** We can also say that **Understanding the Physical System Related to Theory of Education and the Presentation of Phemory** which is an extension of Understanding Theory of Education.

Initially at *Time 0*, *Theorem 1* is given to us, then at *Time 1* we have theory *A Prime* at *Time 1*, then at *Time 2* we have theory *A Prime* at *Time 2*, then at *Time 3* we have theory

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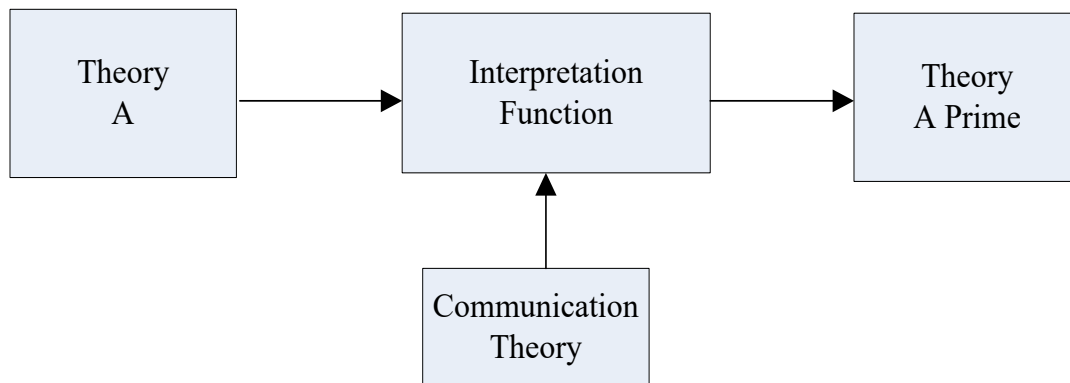
A Prime at *Time 3*, and then finally at *Time 4* we have theory *A Prime* at *Time 4*. Now by understanding the process of education and the physical system or by understanding theory of education and the physical system, verify why *Theorem 1* is given to us initially at *Time 0* rather than theory *A*. Here you need to think about it, but you don't have to work it out. By thinking about it internally and understand it, this can be viewed as a workout.

927. In terms of generation time, we have some given generation times presented by the graph below.

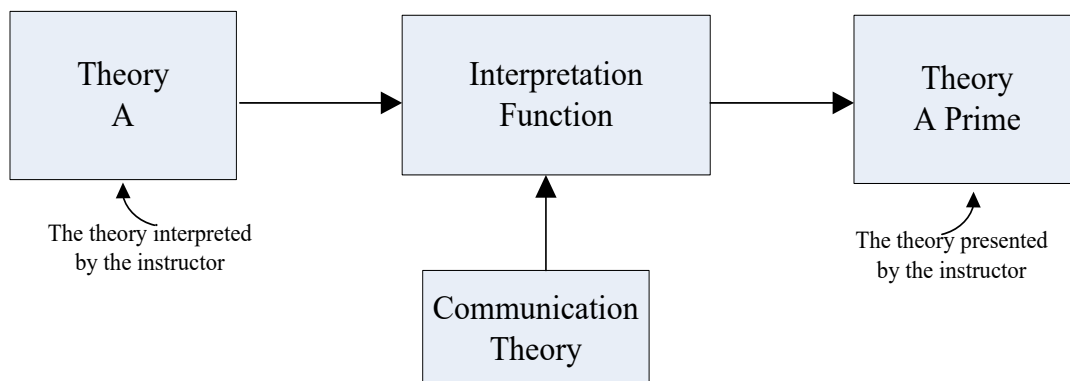


From the graph above, we can see that the generation time at *Time 0* is much, much bigger than the generation time at *Time 1* and so forth. In this case, we can say that the generation time at *Time 0* is ten times bigger than the generation time at *Time 1*. While we can say it like that, since number does not matter, the 10 times does not have to be viewed as a number. It can just be viewed as much bigger. In this case, we mean much bigger than the generation at *Time 1* and follow. What is important here? As we can see, the generation at *Time 0* is much bigger than the generation at *Time 1* and follow. All you need to do here is verify that the generation at *Time 1* is right and could not have been shorter or bigger.

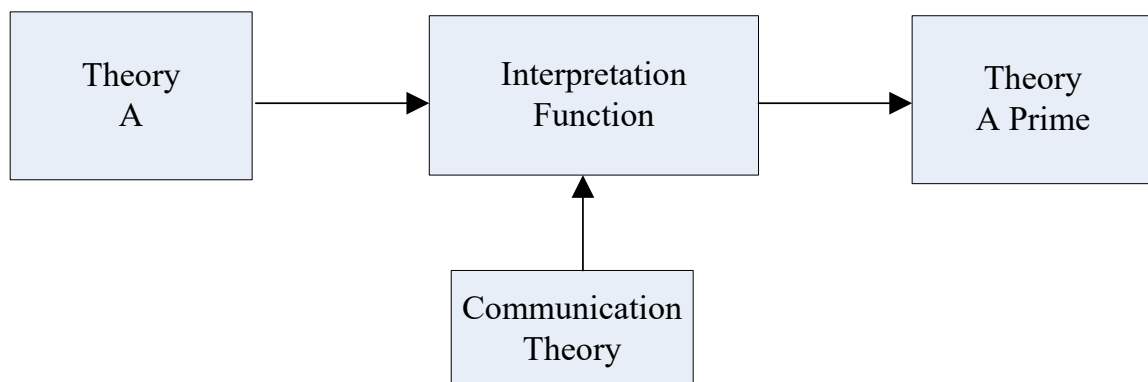
928. **Understanding Theory of Education: Understanding Theory of Education:** The interpretation function was given to us in the form of



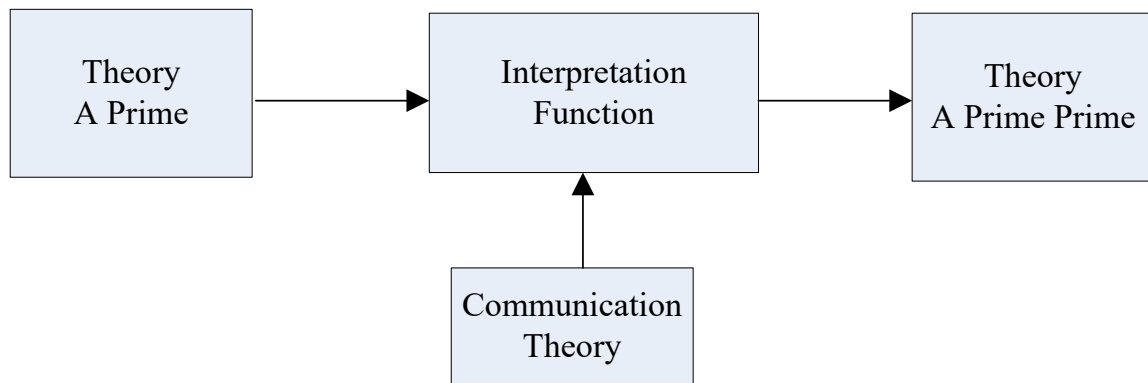
where *Theory A* is the interpreted theory and *Theory A Prime* is the presented theory. By understanding the relationship between the fundamental of the interpreted theory and the fundamental of the presented theory, we know that the theory that needs to be understood is the *Interpreted Theory*, but not the *Presented Theory*. From exercise number 711, we have learned that the instructor presents the theory to the students in the form of



While the student interpret the theory in the form of



The model above can also be viewed in the form below

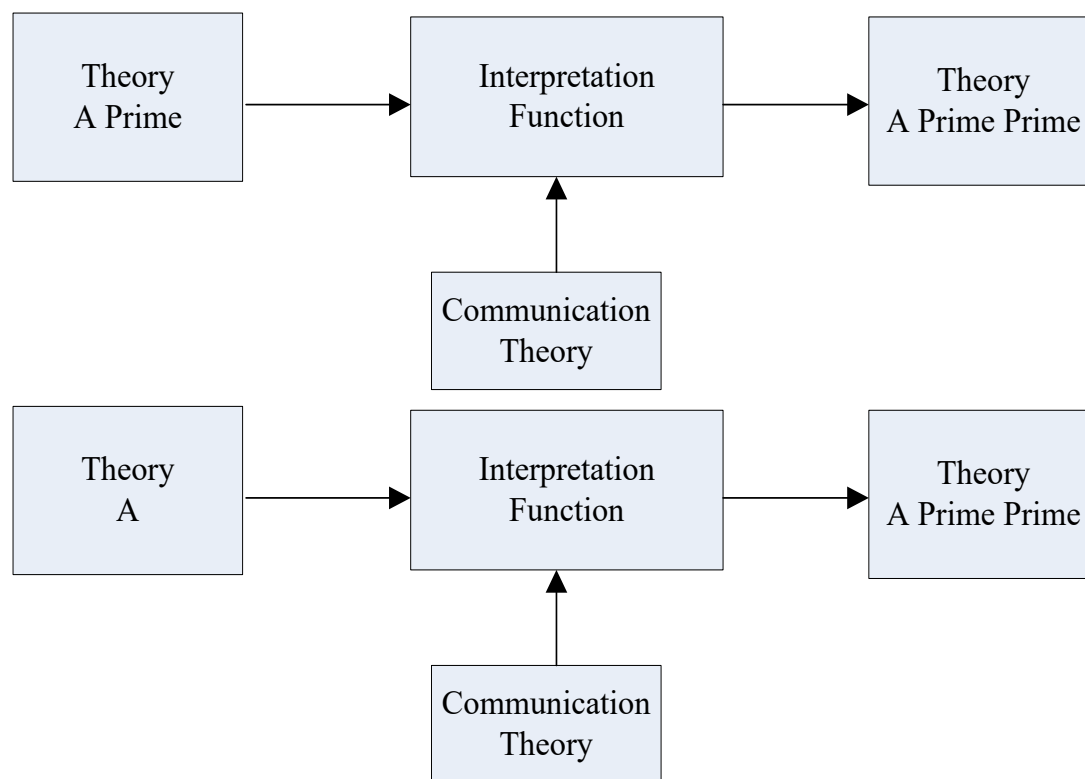


It does not matter the way we look at it, both forms are the same. Here *A Prime Prime* is the same as *A Double Prime*. What is important here is that *Theory A Prime* is understood by the students in a form that depends on the students, while *Theory A* is understood by the instructor in a form that depends on the instructor. In this case, it is not possible for *Theory A Prime* to be understood by the students in the same way it is understood by the instructor. We can also say that, if the instructor understands *Theory A* in the form of *Theory A Prime*, then the students understand *Theory A* in the form of *Theory A Prime Prime*. It is very important to understand that. It is not possible for the students to understand the theory the instructor's way. It is not possible for the students to understand the theory the same way the instructor understands it. Just take your time to think about that.

929. **Understanding Theory of Education:** By understanding the exercise above, since the students cannot understand the presented theory the same way the instructor understands it, when learning a given theory, it is not good for us to think that we must understand that theory or learn it according to the way the instructor understands it. The way to look at it, the instructor understands the theory according to himself or herself. The students understand the theory according to themselves. Since the students cannot understand the theory for each other, each student must understand the theory according to him/herself. It is very important to understand that. Just take your time to think about it.
930. **Understanding Interpretation of Theory:** We can also say **Understanding Interpretation of Theory Related to Presentation of Theory** or **Understanding Presentation of Theory Related to Interpretation of Theory**.

Related to the exercise above, by understanding the relationship between the presented theory and the fundamental of the interpreted theory, since the interpreted theory is what

needs to be understood, it can be shown that the two relationships represented by the models below are the same.



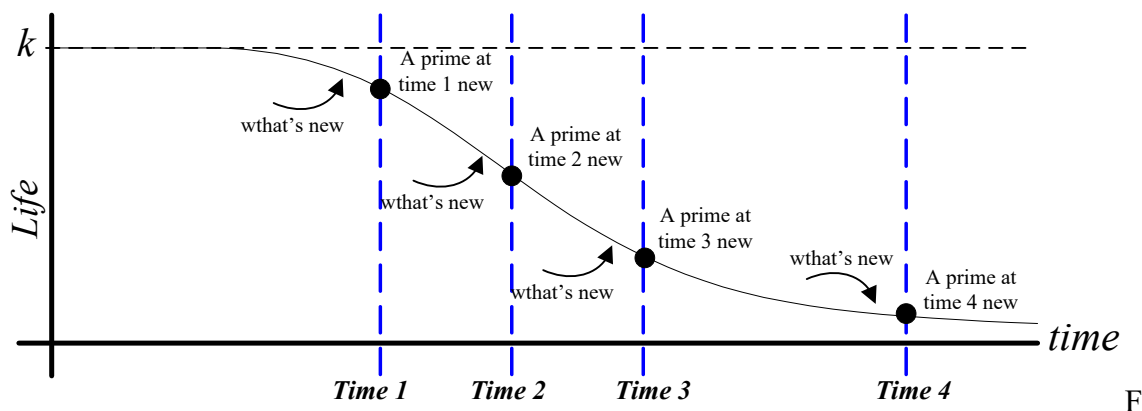
From the models above, we use the term *A Prime Prime*, we can also say *A Double Prime* instead. It does not matter the way we say it; it is simply a name. It does not matter the way we look at the models, in this case both of them are equivalent. If you want to, you can verify that by simply thinking about it. You do not need to work it out; you only need to think about it.

931. We know that there is a relationship between the physical system and the functional system; as well as a relationship between theory of education and the functional system. In terms of presentation of theory, we have: the first presentation, the second presentation, the third presentation and the fourth presentation. It is always good to show them tabulated in the form below.

Presentation	Theory Presented	Time Presented
1 st	<i>A Prime at Time 1</i>	<i>Time 1</i>
2 nd	<i>A Prime at Time 2</i>	<i>Time 2</i>
3 rd	<i>A Prime at Time 3</i>	<i>Time 3</i>

4 th	<i>A Prime at Time 4</i>	<i>Time 4</i>
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A theory is presented to us and we apply that theory to enable the functionality of life. Let's assume that theory *A Prime* is presented to us at *Time 1*. Now if we disregard the presented theory, it will take a while for us to get another presentation. At the same time, the functional system will continue to decline and decline faster. A theory is presented to us at a time when it is appropriate. Our misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the presented theory enable another presentation to help us understand and interpret the theory. While we are waiting for a given presentation to help us understand the theory, at the same time the functional system continues to decline. Now let's assume that at *Time 0*, just a little bit before *Time 1* we are waiting for a presentation. At *Time 1*, we have *A Prime at Time 1* or the first presentation, which is considered to be new. In this case, let's assume that at *Time 0* which is just before *Time 1*, we ask what's new; then here we have the first presentation or *A Prime at Time 1* which is new. The way to look at it, there is nothing new until we get to the first presentation; there is nothing new until we get a new presentation. For instance, at *Time 1*, just a little bit before *Time 2*, while we are waiting for the presentation, we ask what's new. Then here we have the second presentation or *A Prime at Time 2* which is new. As well as, at *Time 2* while we are waiting for the presentation, we ask what's new. Then here we have the third presentation or *A Prime at Time 3* which is new. At *Time 3* while we are waiting for the presentation, we ask what's new. Then here we have the fourth presentation or *A Prime at Time 4* which is new. By understanding the overall explanation, show that there is nothing new until we get a new presentation. The way to look at it, at *Time 0* just a little bit before *Time 1*, there is nothing new before *Time 1*, but at *Time 1* there is something new. There is nothing new before *Time 2*, but at *Time 2* there is something new. As well as, there is nothing new before *Time 3*, but at *Time 3* there is something new. There is nothing new before *Time 4*, but at *Time 4* there is something new. In this case, we can look at it in terms of the graph and the table below.



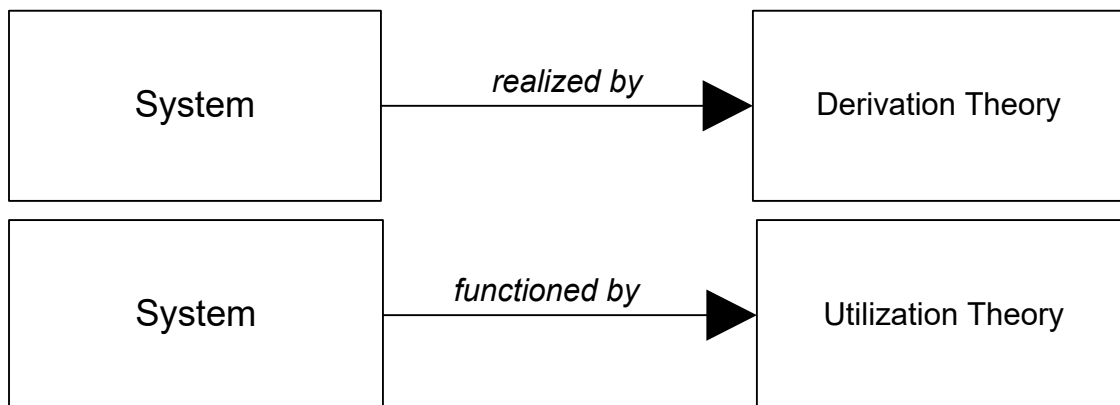
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from the graph above, it shows that we ask what's new just before the presentation, and at the presentation we get something new. Each dot on the graph shows the new presentation at specific time. The table below is similar to the graph above.

Presentation	Nothing New Before	Something New At
1 st	<i>Time 1</i>	<i>Time 1 and it is A Prime at Time 1</i>
2 nd	<i>Time 2</i>	<i>Time 2 and it is A Prime at Time 2</i>
3 rd	<i>Time 3</i>	<i>Time 3 and it is A Prime at Time 3</i>
4 th	<i>Time 4</i>	<i>Time 4 and it is A Prime at Time 4</i>

You will need to provide additional explanation and show your observation. You also need to provide additional explanation for each presentation in the table above and show your observation as well for each case.

931.1 . From exercise number 783 we have learned and shown that generation time has been used to help manage the stability of the functional system. From exercise number 799, we have shown that a system is realized by its derivation theory and functioned by its utilization theory as shown below



and if the derivation theory is known then the system can be adjusted and at time prime it will be possible for added functions to be executed in the form of existing functions.

From exercise 922 we have learned and shown that our theory dependable characteristic enables us to have the following presentations

A Prime at Time 1	A Prime at Time 2	A Prime at Time 3	A Prime at Time 4
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Exercises

From exercise 931, we have learned and shown that our disregard of previous presentations enables us to have new presentations. In this case, if we think that the first presentation does not exist, then we have the second presentation, where the second presentation is viewed in this form:

Presentation at Time 2

A Prime at Time 1	A Prime at Time 2
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As well as, if we think that the third presentation does not exist, then we have the fourth presentation where the fourth presentation is viewed in this form

Presentation at Time 4

A Prime at Time 3	A Prime at Time 4
----------------------	----------------------

To better understand the overall exercise, for each presentation show that the physical system is nothing without the presentations. As well as for each presentation, show that the physical system is something with the presentations. In this case you are going to show that in this form

Presentations	Physical System Status
1 st	Nothing
2 nd	Nothing
3 rd	Nothing
4 th	Nothing

Presentations	Physical System Status
1 st	Something
2 nd	Something
3 rd	Something
4 th	Something

Since at time prime the principle will be understood, finally show that at time prime the physical system is something.

931.2 . From exercise number 683 we have identified the following presentations

A Prime at Time 1	A Prime at Time 2	A Prime at Time 3	A Prime at Time 4
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

where all those presentations are considered to be higher level presentations. From the same exercise, we have learned that the first presentation is higher than the second presentation, where the second presentation is higher than the third presentation and the third presentation is higher than the fourth presentation.

In terms of presentation at time, it is always good to look at it in this form:

Theory A Prime

A Prime at Time 1	A Prime at Time 2	A Prime at Time 3	A Prime at Time 4
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

What is important here is that the second presentation could not have happened without the first presentation; as well as the third presentation could not have happened without the second presentation and the fourth presentation could not have happened without the third presentation. If you want to, you can verify that by providing a practical example. In other words, show that the second presentation does not exist without the first presentation and the third presentation does not exist without the second presentation and the fourth does not exist without the third presentation. You can also add that the first presentation does not exist without *Theory 1* given at *Time 0*.

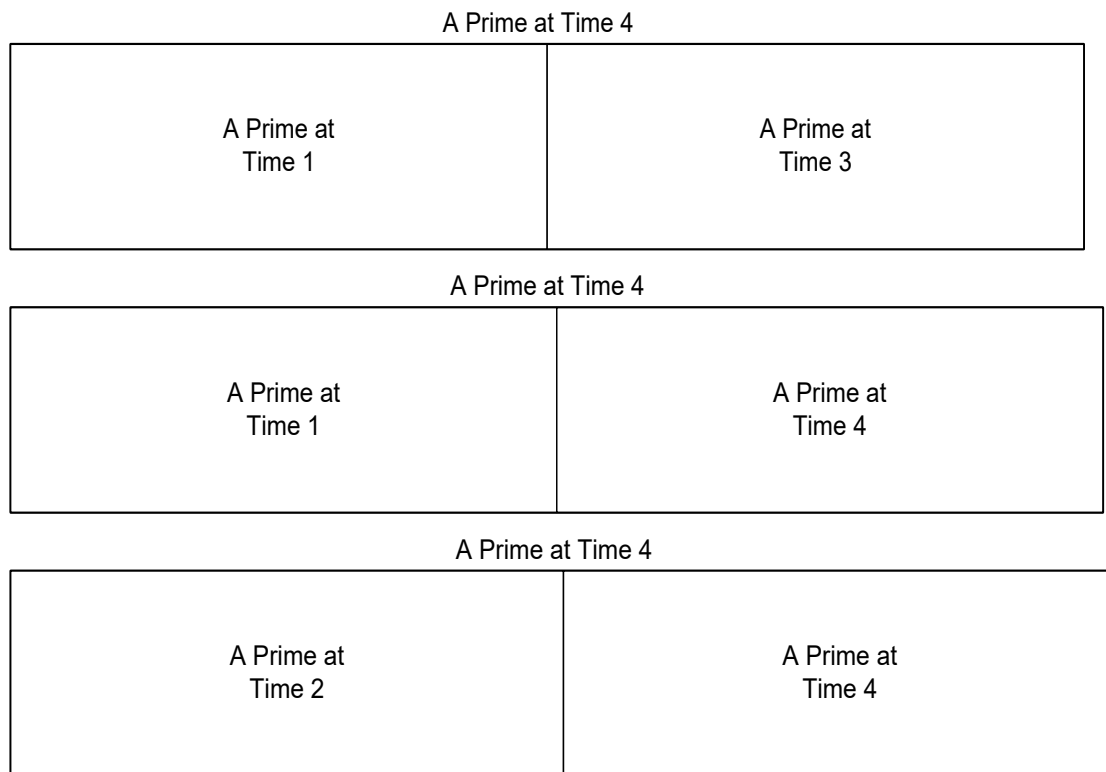
This exercise requires a very good understanding of theory of education and also presentation and interpretation of theory. The overall exercise is to show that

If the first presentation does not exist, then the second presentation does not exist as well. If the second presentation does not exist, the third presentation does not exist as well. As well as if the third presentation does not exist, the fourth presentation does not exist. Lastly, if *Theorem 1* at *Time 0* does not exist, then the first presentation does not exist.

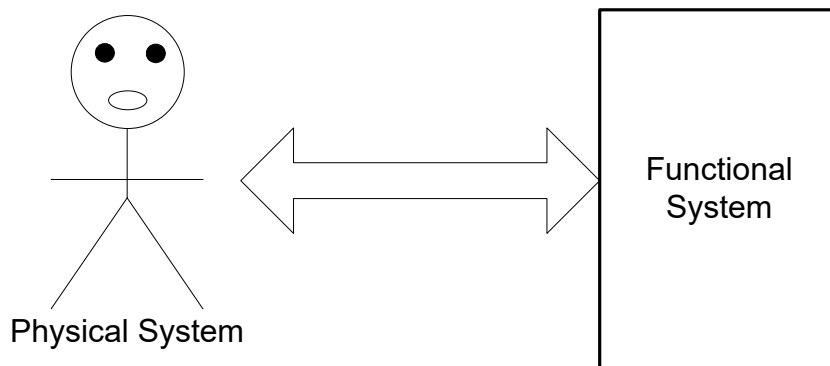
Exercises

931.3. By working out the exercise above, show that if the first presentation does not exist, then the third presentation does not exist. We can also say that if the first presentation did not exist, then the third presentation would not have existed at all. As well as, if the first presentation does not exist, the fourth presentation does not exist at all. Also, if the second presentation does not exist, the fourth presentation does not exist at all.

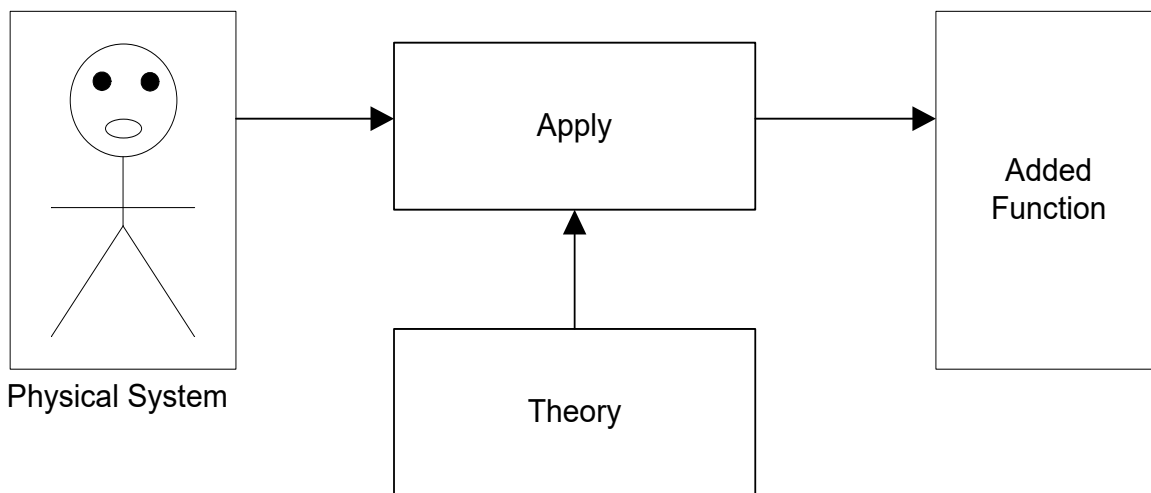
931.4. Show that:



931.5. The relationship between the functional system and the physical system can be viewed in this form:



At *Time Prime*, we know that added functions will be executed in the form of existing functions with zero complexity on the functional system. By understanding that, we can see in order for that to happen, the physical system must have control over existing functions. By understanding that, verify that the relationship between the physical system and the functional system enables added functions to be executed in the form of existing functions also enables the physical system to have control over existing functions. The way to look at, it if:



and added functions are executed in the form of existing functions; the physical system must have control over existing functions.

931.6. By working out the above exercise, if you have not done so yet, show that if the complexity of the functional system is equal to zero, then the overall complexity of existing functions combined is also equal to zero. In other words, if there is no complexity on the functional system, there is also no complexity on all the existing functions combined.

931.7. Our utilization theory is given to us by the table below

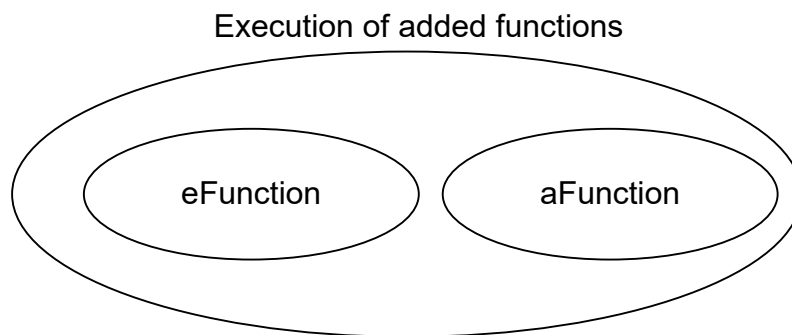
Order	Theory With Order
1	Theory 1
2	Theory 2
3	Theory 3
4	Theory 4
5	Theory 5
6	Theory 6
7	Theory 7

Exercises

8	Theory 8
9	Theory 9
10	Theory 10

For each theory listed in the table above, show that if one does not exist then our utilization theory does not exist as well. For instance, let's assume an order of 3. In this case, if Theory 3 does not exist, then our utilization theory does not exist as well.

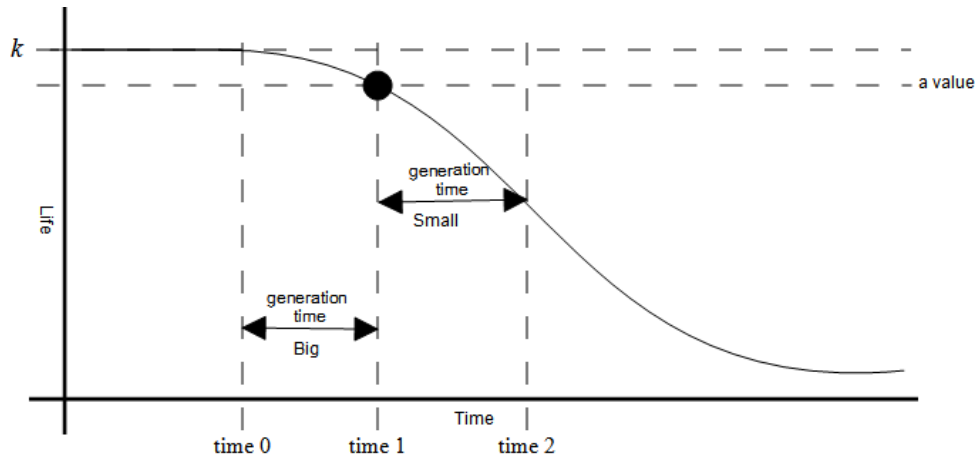
- 931.8. We have learned that added functions are not standalone. For instance, an added function cannot be executed by itself. In this case, added functions always execute in this form



In terms of the complexity of the functional system, we know that the increase of complexity of added functions also increases the complexity of existing functions. In this case, the complexity of the functional system also increases. Let's assume that we increase the complexity of added functions to a fixed number, we also increase the complexity of existing functions. Here in terms of complexity, show that if the existing functions become dysfunctional, so do the added functions.

The way to look at it, added functions cannot be executed by themselves without the need of existing functions. In this case, if we have no existing functions, we also have no added functions. You may need to show that first if you have not done so before showing that in terms of complexity.

- 931.9 The graph below shows the functional system. It shows that the functional system starts to decline at *Time 0* and at *Time 1* we have the first presentation. At the same time, the generation time at *Time 0* is much, much bigger than the generation time at *Time 1*.



From the graph above, the generation time at *Time 1* is much, much smaller than the generation time at *Time 0*. If number needs to be used, we can choose a number for the generation time. While the generation time at *Time 1* is much smaller than the generation time at *Time 0*, but it looks like the functional system at *Time 0* has a bigger value than the functional system at *Time 1*.

Now in terms of value, it is possible to determine the value of the functional system at *Time 1* by knowing the value of the generation time at *Time 0* and at *Time 1*. The way to look at it, let's assume the value of generation time at *Time 1* is a constant value. That constant value does not have to be exact. If we set that value to be 100, then at *Time 0* that value is bigger. By knowing that, we can determine the value of the functional system at *Time 1*.

It is possible to work out this exercise without using number. If you don't want to use number, you can simply work it out any way you want and provide more explanation.

931.10 Depending on how you work out exercise 931.8 above, you may have realized that as the complexity of the added functions increases, the complexity of the existing functions increase much more. In other words, as the complexity of an added function increase, the complexity of existing functions in a much more pace. Now, if you have not done so, verify that with a practical example.

Conclusion

To better understand this chapter, let's review some important things we have learned.

Understanding Application of Theory

- Application of theory is an entity of theory
- By applying a theory, we gain more knowledge of that theory
- As we continue applying a theory, we progressively gain more knowledge of that theory
- As an intelligent-system, application of theory takes our intelligence into consideration but not time
- A higher level application or high level application is considered to be an application that goes beyond our level of understanding; we don't need to know about it.
- A higher level function execution or higher level application is considered to be a function that executes or derives with some set of principles that goes beyond our understanding. With our limited understanding, we can simply disregard the term *higher level application*.
- As any other application, a higher level application is still an application. As an application itself, a higher level application is still an application.
- We use theory to enable us to execute functions of life. The overall process enables us to learn the theory, and then apply it to derive and execute functions of life. By understanding that, we also know that theory gives us ideas to enable us to do just what we have said: derive and execute functions of life. Basically, what is important here is that the ideas we get from theory is what enables us to understand an application or a function execution. Since we are a theory dependable system, with the absence of the principle that enables us to understand an application or a function execution, there is no way we can understand that application or that function execution. The fact that a higher level application or function execution goes beyond our understanding, our level of understanding is not adequate enough to understand those types of applications or function executions. For that reason, the terms *higher level* or *high level application* are omitted from our communication.

- By understanding what we have said above, we can see that we don't have any idea about a high level application or function execution. In other words, with the absence of those ideas, there is no way we can comprehend a higher level application or function execution. For this reason, it is very important for us to omit it from our communication.

Understanding the Physical System

- The physical system is a theory dependable system that has an intelligence that works in an increment/decrement basis. By being theory dependable, the physical system gets ideas from theory to enable it to derive and execute functions of life.
- In order for the physical system to be stable, it must understand the following entities: its basis, its direction, its destination and the domain of its operation.

Understanding the Principle of Simulation

- Existing functions are parts of their respective systems. They don't need to be learned and known how to be executed. Once we disregard that, we simply develop problems.
- Existing functions are part of ourselves; we don't need to learn and know how to execute them. Once we try to learn and know how to execute them, we tend to simulate them.
- Existing functions are parts of our system; we don't have to be aware of their executions. Once we are aware of their executions, we tend to simulate them.

Understanding our Utilization Theory

- Our utilization theory is not a physical entity
- Our utilization theory is not represented by a piece of paper or any other physical entity
- Our utilization theory is not a regular entity and we must handle with care
- Our utilization theory is not like any other entity and we must handle it differently
- Our utilization theory is completely a different entity. We cannot handle it the same way we handle other entities. Once we handle it the same way we handle other entities, we simply don't know what it is.

Understanding our Parent

- In order for the word parent to be defined, there must be a limit between the parent and the children
- In order for a parent to exist, there must be a limit between the parent and the children
- As a theory dependable system, we must have a parent to give us direction
- As a theory dependable system, our parent is very important to us and we should not take our parent for granted

Understanding Theory of Education

- As a theory itself, theory of education is considered to be a higher level theory.
- Since theory of education enables us to learn our utilization theory, theory of education is very important to us.
- Since our utilization theory is very important to us and we must handle it with care, we must also pay attention to theory of education and handle it appropriately with care.
- We must handle both theory of education and our utilization theory with care and importance.
- When we make mistakes in theory of education, we also make mistakes in all other theories including our utilization theory.

Understanding the Power Theorem

- As a theory itself, there is a relationship between theory of education and the power theorem.
- The power theorem is considered to be much, much higher than theory of education.

Understanding Presentation of Theory

- From what we have learned about presentation of theory, we know that there are two types of presentation: a higher level presentation and a regular presentation.

- The higher level presentation takes the power theorem and our parent into consideration and it is always error free.
- The higher level presentation takes both theory education and the power theorem into consideration; it also includes our parent.
- In a higher level presentation, the instructor gives us feedback by our parent; we follow the principle by applying it, but not the instructor physically.
- In a higher level presentation, the power theorem is taken into consideration
- Presentation of theory is a part of theory of education
- Presentation of theory takes theory of communication into consideration
- Presentation of theory takes interpretation of theory into consideration

Understanding Interpretation of Theory

- There is a lower level interpretation and there is also a higher level interpretation
- The higher level interpretation uses natural language, while the lower level interpretation use mathematics
- Both the lower level interpretation and the higher level interpretation depend on theory of communication
- Since our level of understanding and our reasoning level is so much lower compared to our parent logic, by using a lower level interpretation it may help us understand our parent.
- A lower level interpretation is helpful to us since it enables us to understand our parent logic
- The lower level interpretation can be used if necessary to help us understand; nevertheless, the lower level interpretation depends on both the students and the instructor.
- During a given presentation, we follow the presented principle or the presented theory, but not the instructor physically
- After a given presentation, we follow and apply the presented theory, but not the instructor physically

- While we can use a book that provides information about a given presentation, nevertheless, we should realize that the presented theory cannot be learned on paper.
- While we can use a book that provides information about a given presentation, nevertheless the presented theory itself is not considered as a book or a paper entity.
- While papers and books can be used to provide information about a given presentation, nevertheless the presentation itself is not a paper entity
- While a book can be used to provide information about a given presentation, nevertheless that book is not considered as the actual presentation.
- While a book can be used to provide information about a given presentation, nevertheless that book does not represent the actual presentation.
- In order for us to understand and learn the presented theory, we have to use it and apply it in what we do.
- The information about a given presentation depends on the presentation itself not on us
- In a higher level presentation, all presentations are similar or equal
- It is always good to separate a book from a given presentation
- A book is a separate entity from a given presentation
- Within the given principle itself, the instructor is defined
- The instructor is defined by the principle
- During a given presentation, the instructor applies the principle according to the instructor understanding. We learn the principle individually and apply it according to our understanding. We cannot follow the instructor application and apply the principle according to the instructor understanding.

Understanding Domain

- A domain is an area with its own set of rules
- A domain is an area of interest with its own set of principles
- A domain cannot be explored without any principles
- A domain cannot be explored without its functional principles

Understanding Distance Management

- In the past, distance was used to manage the stability of the functional system
- In the past, distance was used to manage the stability of the physical system
- In the communication domain, the communication function or simply our project is managed by our communication
- In the theory domain, our application is managed by theory of communication
- In the communication domain, in order for our communication function or our project to be successful, all of our communications must be united or successful
- In the theory domain, in order for our application to be successful, we all must have a good understanding of theory communication and apply it successfully
- It was good to use distance in the past, since it had helped us manage the stability of both the functional system and the physical system
- Without using distance in the past to manage both the functional system and the physical system, the damage done to the functional system could have happened much, much earlier.
- Currently distance is no longer a factor to manage the stability of both the functional system and the physical system, so we have to learn and apply the principle.
- In the past, distance had been used to help manage the stability of the functional system. Once we start to understand the principle, one day we will recognize the importance of that distance.

Understanding the Given Reference

- A given reference cannot be understood if it is not visible
- A given reference does not exist without understanding theory of communication
- A given reference is given in the form of communication and the reference itself does not exist without understanding theory of communication
- A given reference cannot be identified by someone for someone else
- A given reference can only be identified personally

- A given reference can be viewed as a container and without understanding what is inside that container, the container itself cannot be understood. In order to understand the container itself, the entity that is inside the container must be understood first.

Understanding our Application Related to a Given Reference

- A reference is given to us by our parent, so we can refer to it to solve our problems in order for life to function normally
- A reference is given to us by our parent, so we can refer to it and apply what is inside it to enable the normal functionality of life
- A reference is given to us by our parent in the communication domain, where we must understand theory of communication in order to understand it
- In order for life to function normally, everybody must refer to the given reference and apply the principle inside it
- The reference is given to us in the communication domain, in order for what we do to be successful, everybody must interpret the reference properly
- In order for life to function normally, we all must interpret the given reference properly

Understanding Presentation of Theory Related to Expandability of Theory

- In terms of higher level presentation, our parent has been providing us feedback at a time they are guaranteed by the functional system
- In a higher level presentation, a presentation follows another presentation. In this case, we always adopt ourselves to the current or the last presentation.
- In a higher level presentation, additional presentation is given to us to enable us to correct our misunderstanding or misinterpretation of the previous presentation
- In a higher level presentation, we always adapt ourselves to the last presentation. In a higher level presentation, we always adapt ourselves to the current presentation.
- In a higher level presentation, there is no difference between the presented theory

- In a higher level presentation, the presented principles from the previous presentation are already included in the last or the current presentation.
- In a higher level presentation, the presented theory simply expands the theory presented from the previous presentation. In a higher level presentation, the last or the current presentation expands the theory presented from the previous presentation.

Understanding our Application Related to Presentation of Theory

- After having problems with our application, we turn to our parent for help; our parent provides us with the given reference and the idea of our application.
- After having problems with our application function, we turn to our parent for help; our parent provides us with the idea of our application and the given reference.
- After having problems with our application, we turn to our parent for help; our parent provides us with both the given reference and the idea of our application.

Understanding Group Related to a Given Presentation

- The physical system is not encouraged to group. Once we start grouping, we tend to forget our personal responsibility in life.
- As a self controllable system, it is always good for us to think that we are not in a group so we can be more responsible.

Understanding Our Application Related to the Principle

- Within the principle, our working area is defined
- Within the principle itself, our working area is defined
- It is not possible for us to identify our working area without identifying the principle.
- It is not possible for us to identify each other's working area without learning and applying the principle.

Understanding Our Application Related to Communication

- Within the principle itself, our working area is defined
- It is not possible for us to adjust a function outside our working area
- It is not possible for us to adjust a function we are not a part of
- Only people who are parts of a function in their respective working areas can adjust that function
- Once we try to adjust a function outside our working area, we simply develop problems
- Once we try to adjust a function we are not a part of, we simply develop problems

Understanding the Functional System Related to our Utilization Theory

- Our utilization theory is defined as 1 unit
- The functional system is also defined as 1 unit
- It is always good to look at life as a 1 unit system or a system of 1 unit
- Life is defined as a 1-unit system
- Since life depends on our utilization theory, since our utilization theory is defined as 1 unit and life is also defined as 1 unit, both units cannot be broken or be viewed as multiple or separate

Appendix D

Structuring Functions With Theory

Introduction

The reason for a given theory is to enable the functionality of the underlying system. Since nobody knows a system better than its utilization theory, whenever there is a problem in that system, that system documentation should always be where to start in order to find a solution. The term *system documentation* means the utilization theory of a system. For instance, our system documentation is considered to be our utilization theory, which is the set of our parent principles. Given that theory can be presented in all forms of communication, the word documentation here includes all forms of communication.

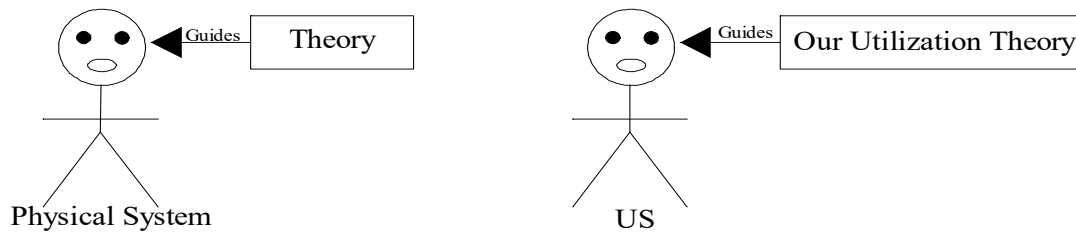
Life is a complex system and should never be taken for granted. Comparing to other systems, which we can call non complex, it also obeys the same rules in terms of theory and system relationship. What do we mean by that? While other systems function according to their documentations, life functions according to its documentation as well. It is never productive to think that life is a system without rules. What do we mean by rule here? We mean the set of principles that must be used to enable the functionality of the system. In terms of life, our utilization theory is considered to be the set of principles that must be used to enable the functionality of life. In this case, we can say that our utilization theory contains all the rules that must be applied to enable life to function normally. While we are an intelligent-system, our intelligences get ideas from theory to enable us to execute functions in life. The fact that we are an intelligent-system does not mean we can function without theory. This is why our physical system is defined as theory dependable. Since our intelligence is useless without theory, we should never take theory for granted when it comes to our intelligence. Since our intelligences need ideas to function, we should never take theory for granted.

Given that we are a theory dependable system, we must apply theory all the times to enable the continual functionality of our lives. Since theory is given all the times and at all places, at a time

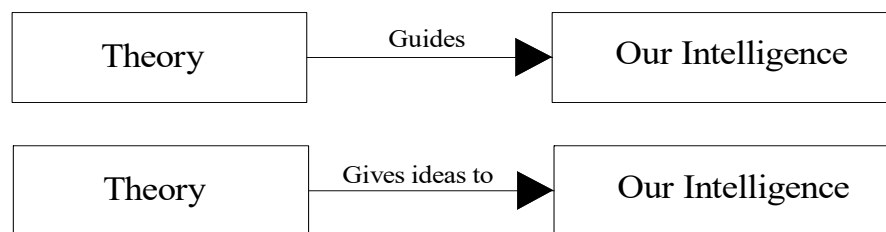
a theory was given to us, we may have chosen not to apply it by disregarding its usefulness. Since life cannot function without the utilization of our theory, at any time we want to ensure the normal functionality of life, we would need to apply that theory. Since we have been functioning without the theory, we need to start applying the theory in what we do. This is the process of structuring function with theory. In this chapter, we are going to look at the process of applying our utilization theory in our functions. What do we mean by in our functions? We mean applying our utilization theory in added functions of life.

Understanding Our Physical System Related to Theory

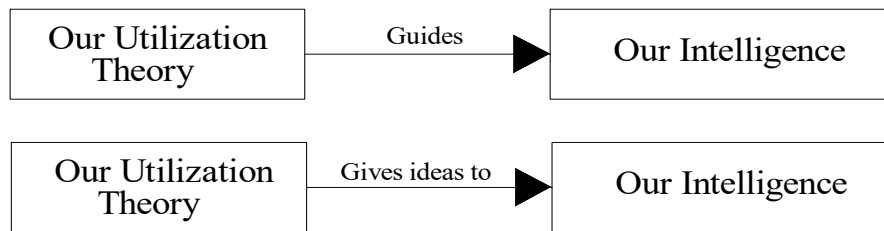
Our physical system is defined as a theory dependable system. As a theory dependable system, we need theory to give us ideas to execute functions. We can also say that as a theory dependable system, we need theory to give us ideas to do what we do. Given that our system is completely dependent on theory to function, it is always good to represent the system with the dependable theory next to it. The model below represents the physical system with the dependable theory next to the system. The model to the right represents us with our utilization theory next to us. It is always good to think that we are a theory dependable system and our utilization theory guides us. While our utilization theory guides us, it is completely a separate entity from the system. The model to the right shows it exactly as we say it.



As a theory dependable system, we do have an intelligence that enables us to apply theory to do what we do. Our intelligences get ideas from theory to enable us to execute functions. We can also say that our intelligences get ideas from theory to enable us to do what we do. It is always good to represent our intelligence related to theory. The model below shows that our intelligence is depending on theory and theory gives ideas to our intelligence.

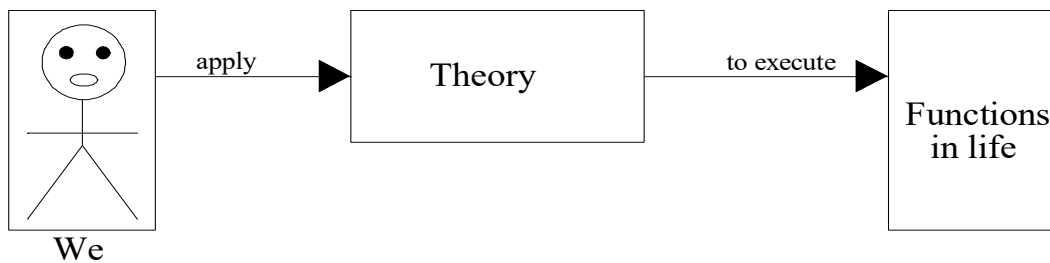


Compared to the one above, we can see that our intelligence depends on our utilization theory. Our utilization theory gives ideas to our intelligence to enable us to derive and execute functions of life. The models below show that. The first one shows that our utilization theory guides our intelligence, while the second one shows that our utilization theory gives ideas to our intelligence.

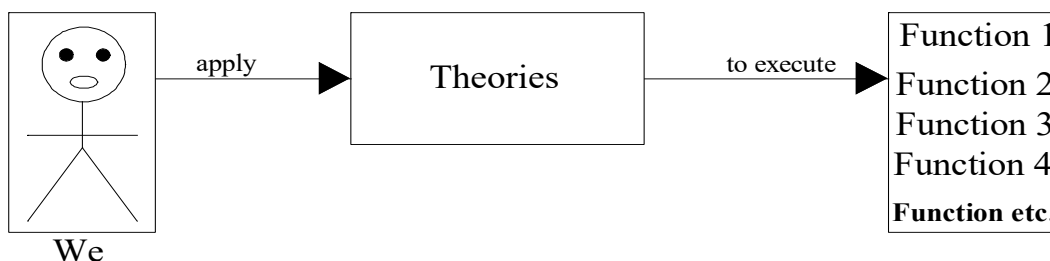


Understanding Theory Related to What we Do

From the previous section, we have seen that theory gives us ideas to enable us to do what we do. Basically, we do have an intelligence that enables us to apply ideas from theory to do what we do. By now, we should know a lot about the application of theory. We have learned that from the previous chapter. As a refresher to ourselves, let's look at the process of applying theory from the following model.

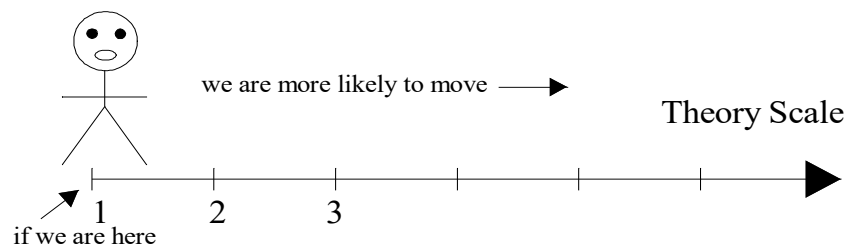


The model above shows that we apply theory to execute functions in life. The functions that we execute are functions of life. In other words, we can also say that we apply theory to derive and execute functions. Since life is made of two set of functions, it makes sense for us to represent the above model related to life. In this case, we can say that we apply theory to execute multiple functions of life. Given that there are so many functions in life, we can represent them on the model by function 1, function, 2, function 3, etc. By looking at the list of the function to the right on the model below, we can clearly see that those are the added functions of life.

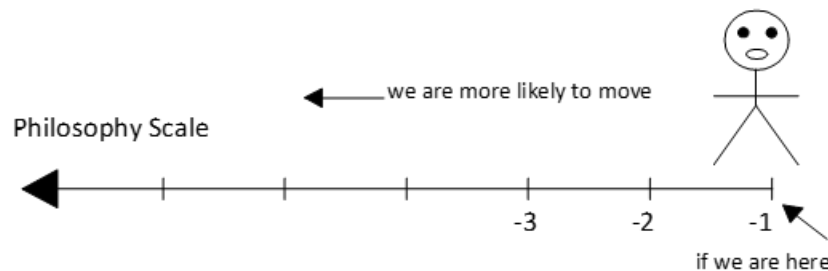


Understanding Our Intelligence Related to Application of Theory

Now that we have a good understanding of our physical system related to application of theory. We have already seen that our intelligence depends on theory to function. It makes sense now to look at our intelligence related to the application of theory. We know that our intelligence works in an increment/decrement basis. What we mean by an increment/decrement basis? We mean that we gain more knowledge when we apply theory, our knowledge also decrease when we misapply theory or rely on our philosophies. Another way to look at it, any initial observation from a theory will lead us to more observations. A typical application of a theory can be used as a basis for us to further apply that theory. The way to look at it, assume that we get idea 1 from a theory. By continuously applying the theory, idea 1 can be used as a basis for us to get idea 2 and so forth. This process is very expandable and it does not have any limit. We will gain more knowledge as we keep applying the theory. While this process works well positively, it also works negatively. For instance, an initial negative philosophy can lead us to more negative philosophies if we assume an initial negative philosophy of -1 that can be served as a basis for us to get to -2, -3 etc. The fact that our intelligence works in a decrement basis as well, there is no limit for this process. The model below shows exactly what we are talking about here. Assuming that in the theory scale we are at 1, as we keep applying the theory, we are more likely to move forward and gain more knowledge from the theory.



Since philosophy works in a decrement basis as well, assume that we are at minus one, as shown by the model below, we are more likely to go backward than moving forward. That makes a lot of sense, since the minus one is considered to be our basis at that point, it makes sense for us to think about it related to what we do.



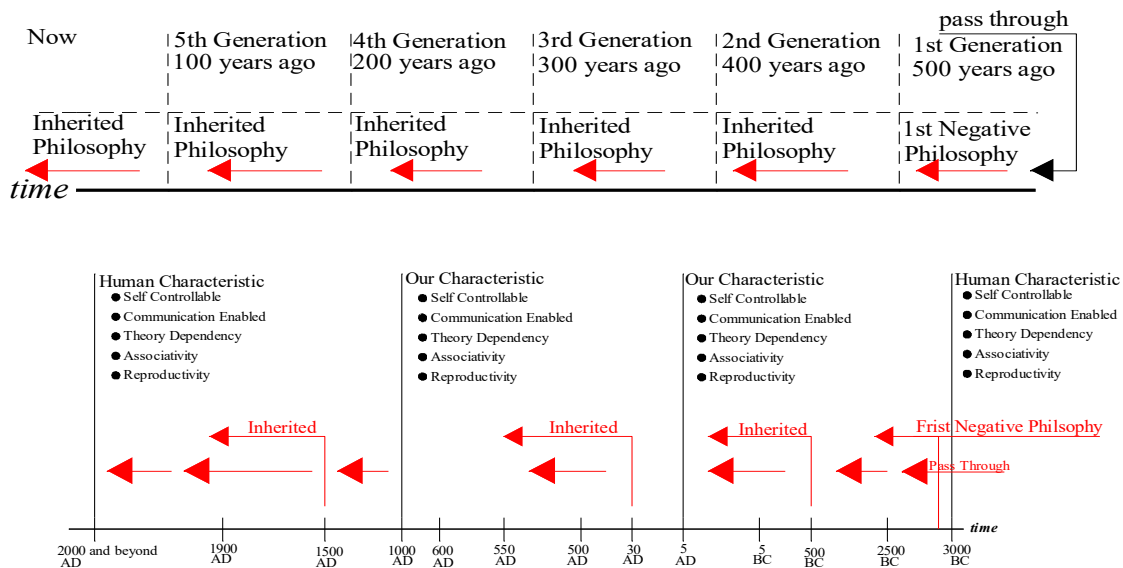
Since there is no limit on the theory scale as well as in the negative philosophy scale, it is very important to pay attention and understand the process of expendabilities of theory and philosophy.

Understanding Philosophy Inheritance Related to What We Do

Philosophy inheritance is the process of inheriting negative philosophies from our ancestors. This process works well from generations to generations without any limit. The way to look at it, since theories are given any time and in all places, since theories have been given any time and in many places, at a time a theory was given to our ancestors by our parent, they may have chosen not to apply it. Rather than applying the theory, they may have disregarded it and relied on their own philosophies. Now, since the theory is no longer present, negative philosophies are considered the baselines for their children. This process flows from generations to generations and it does not have any limit. Keep in mind that our utilization theory is an independent entity that is attached to our system and it must be used to ensure our system functionality. Whenever we disregard our utilization theory, we simply rely on ourselves and other people's philosophies. That makes sense since our intelligence needs ideas to apply to enable us to do what we do. Whenever our utilization theory is not present, we simply rely on our own and other people's ideas to execute functions in life. This is basically what happened in philosophy inheritance. Our ancestors disregarded our parent principles and relied on their own philosophies to derive and execute functions of life. Now, since the theory is no longer present as a baseline, they simply passed their philosophies to us. This process works from generations to generations, where we do the same by passing our philosophies to our children. There is no limit on that process. To better understand the process of philosophy inheritance, it makes sense to present it in a model by looking at the time chart below.

The model below shows a typical chart of philosophy inheritance. The chart below uses about 6 generations. It does not matter what time/date or generation we use, what is important here is that our intelligence works with ideas and we inherit philosophies from our ancestors. We can use 2000, 1000, or 500 years; it does not matter. Since our characteristics remain constant related to time, our theory does not change. We can choose any time and date to show the initial negative philosophies and use the red arrow to show how it passes from generations to generations. The second model uses the time chart. As we said again, any date on the time chart can be used to show the initial philosophies and the inherited and carried over. As we can see from the chart below, the philosophies pass through from the first generation and keep carrying over from generations to generations. If we have to put a number on those philosophies, we can

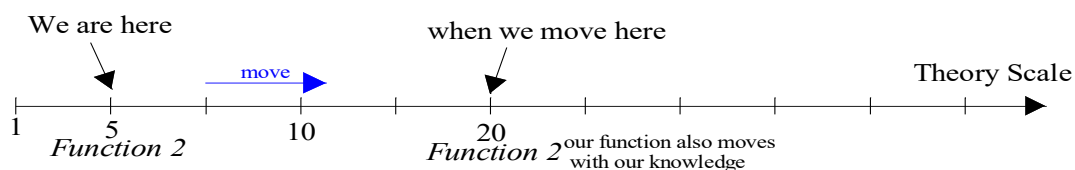
see that number becomes bigger and bigger per generation. The way to look at it, as generation increases, so do philosophies.



We know that we have an intelligence that enables us to apply theory to derive an execute functions of life. In order for us to execute and derive functions of life, our intelligence needs ideas from our utilization theory. Our utilization theory is considered to be the set of our parent principles that we must use to enable life to function normally. As we have shown previously, problems develop in life when we apply our negative philosophies but solvable and preventable when we apply our utilization theory. Since we inherit negative philosophies from our ancestors, we simply use those philosophies combined with our philosophies to execute functions in life. Since our system is not related to those philosophies, whenever we use them to execute functions in life, we simply develop problems in life. We have shown that before. We have also shown that our system can never be stable with our philosophies. Only our utilization theory can maintain our system stability. Now that we want our system to function normally, now that we want life to be stable, now that we know we must execute functions related to our utilization theory to solve and prevent problems in life, we must starting applying our utilization theory in what we do. Since we did not start previously, the process of applying our utilization theory in what we do to enable life to function normally names structuring functions with theory. In other words, the term structuring function with theory means applying our utilization theory in functions where our utilization theory has been disregarded. It is always good to think it as applying our utilization theory in added functions of life, especially in functions that have been executed without regard of our utilization theory.

Our Intelligence Level Related to Application of Theory

We know that life is made of existing and added functions. The functions that we add to life must be related to our utilization theory. In other words, we can say that those functions must be executed related to our utilization theory. Related to theory, our intelligence works in an incremental basis; that means an initial theory application will lead us to more applications. That initial application will also allow us to gain more knowledge of that theory. The way to look at it, as we keep applying the theory, we move forward to gain more knowledge from that theory. Now, assume that we apply the theory do derive a function 200 years ago, as we move forward in applying the theory, we get more knowledge on that theory. Given that our intelligence does not stay static related to theory, our function should not be static as well. The way to look at it, as our intelligence change related to theory, our function must be changed as well. As our intelligence increase related to theory, our function must be restructured to reflect our new knowledge. The model below shows the process of a function adapted to our theory. For instance, long time ago, we applied the theory to derive a function and we named it function 2. At that time, our knowledge which is our intelligence level related to the theory was at 5. Now, many years past, our intelligence level related to theory is at 20; it makes sense for our function to move with us to reflect our new intelligence level. The model below shows basically that it shows that as our intelligence increases and moves forward, so does our function. It is very important to understand that. This process is a good way to monitor progress from applying a theory. Basically, progress is monitored from a theory by looking at the function execution.



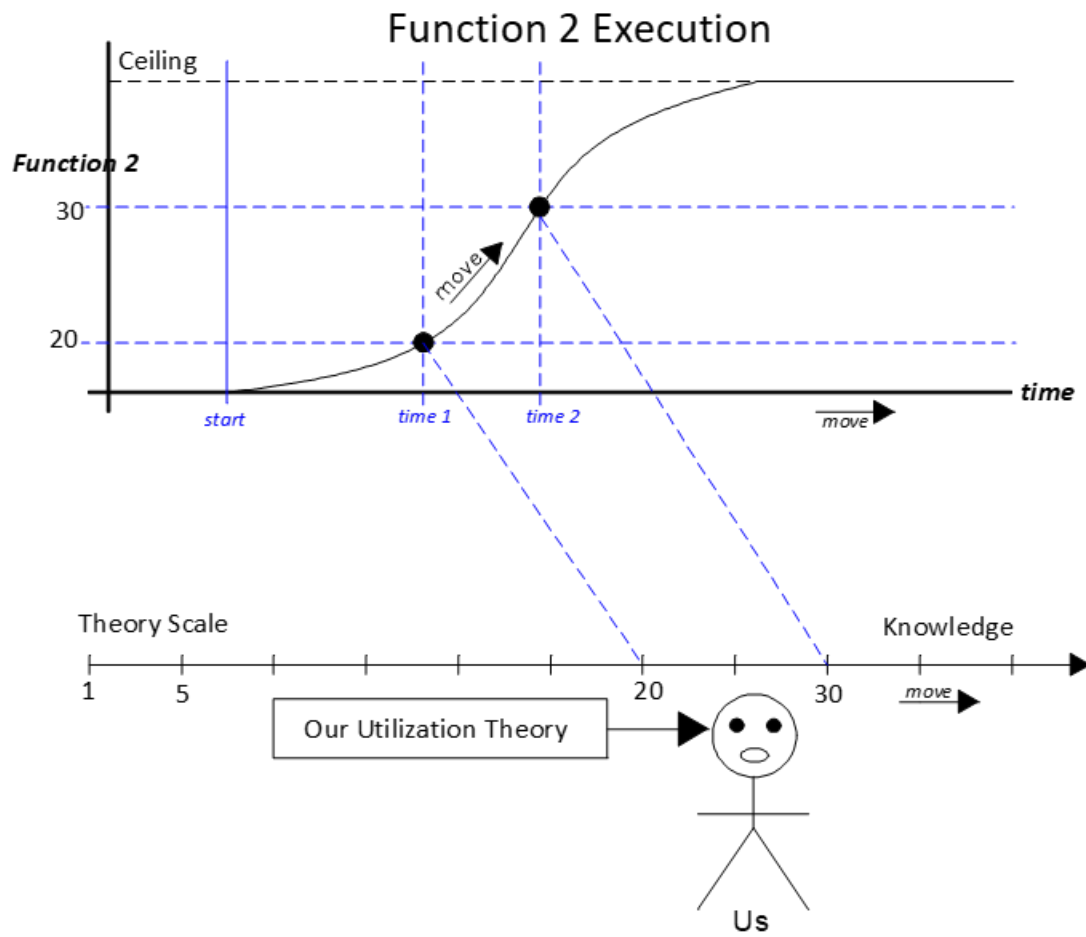
As we said before, we have been inherited negative philosophies from our ancestors. At a time a theory was given to them, they had chosen not to apply it, rather they had executed functions of life according to their philosophies. Now, we have also been executed functions of life according to our ancestors' philosophies. In other words, we have been executing the same functions our ancestors executed based on the same philosophies. With what we know about our utilization theory, it makes sense to make adjustments to those functions so they can be executed related to our theory. So what can we do now, we must look at functions that have been executed long time ago and make adjustment to them relatively to our utilization theory. In other words, we must start doing things or execute functions according to our utilization theory.

The graph below shows the process of our function related to the application of our utilization theory. It shows that as we make progress on applying our theory, we also make progress in our function. For instance at level 20, we move to level 30, our function also moves with us in that level. We simply use the 20 and 30 to reflect the theory scale to the chart. Since our intelligence does not stay fixed related to theory, our function should not stay fixed as well. This is basically what the model shows. It shows that our function is adjusted related to our knowledge from the theory. Don't worry about the graph; there is nothing important to it. However, to better understand it, let's follow this explanation below. Don't worry about the graphs; the explanation is sufficient to help us understand the overall process of function performance in life.

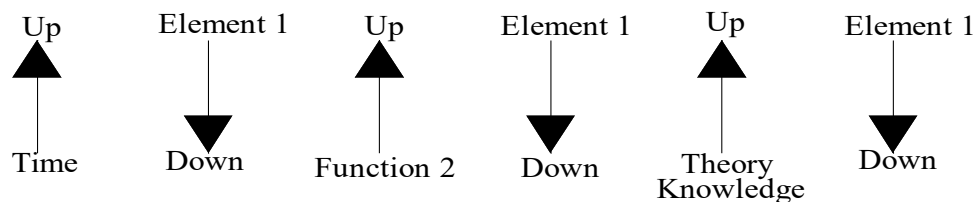
The graph shows the performance of a function related to the application of a theory, related to time. For example, assume that we add a function to life and we call it *Function 2*. Function 2 is the number of the function; we can call it any name we want like function "Name". Now, assume that for any reason *Element 1* was present in life and it caused life to function abnormally. So basically, we add this function to life to reduce or bring *Element 1* down to enable life to function normally. Now, as we continue to apply theory to execute that function, *Element 1* must be reduced. So to show that, we can have a graph that shows the function execution related to time and the level of the theory application which results to the function execution related to our intelligence. Now, let's try to assume those values in a table. Take a look of the table below for more information.

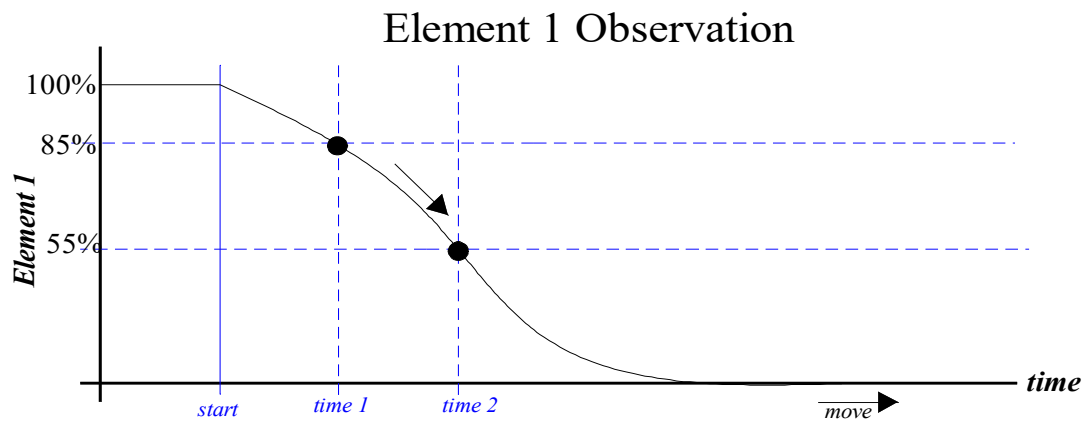
Time	Function 2 Execution	Knowledge of Theory	Element 1 Status
Start	0	0	100% Still UP
Other time	5	5	5% Down; 95% Remain
Time 1	20	20	15% Down; 85% Remain
Time 2	30	30	25% Down; 55% Remain

As we see from the table above, as we keep executing the function, *Element 1* is reduced and our knowledge from the theory increases. We represent the number of our knowledge from the theory related to the function execution to be equal, they don't have to be equal, and they will probably never be equal. This is simply an example for us to understand the relationship of function execution related to knowledge of theory. So from the table above, we can have the graph below.



As we can see from the graph above, as we keep executing the function, our knowledge also increases from the theory and *Element 1* is being reduced. From the graph above related to the table, we can see the following relationship related to *Function 2*, *Time*, *Element 1*, and *Theory Knowledge*. The graph below the model shows the observation of *Element 1*. This is a good way to monitor the performance of a function added to life.





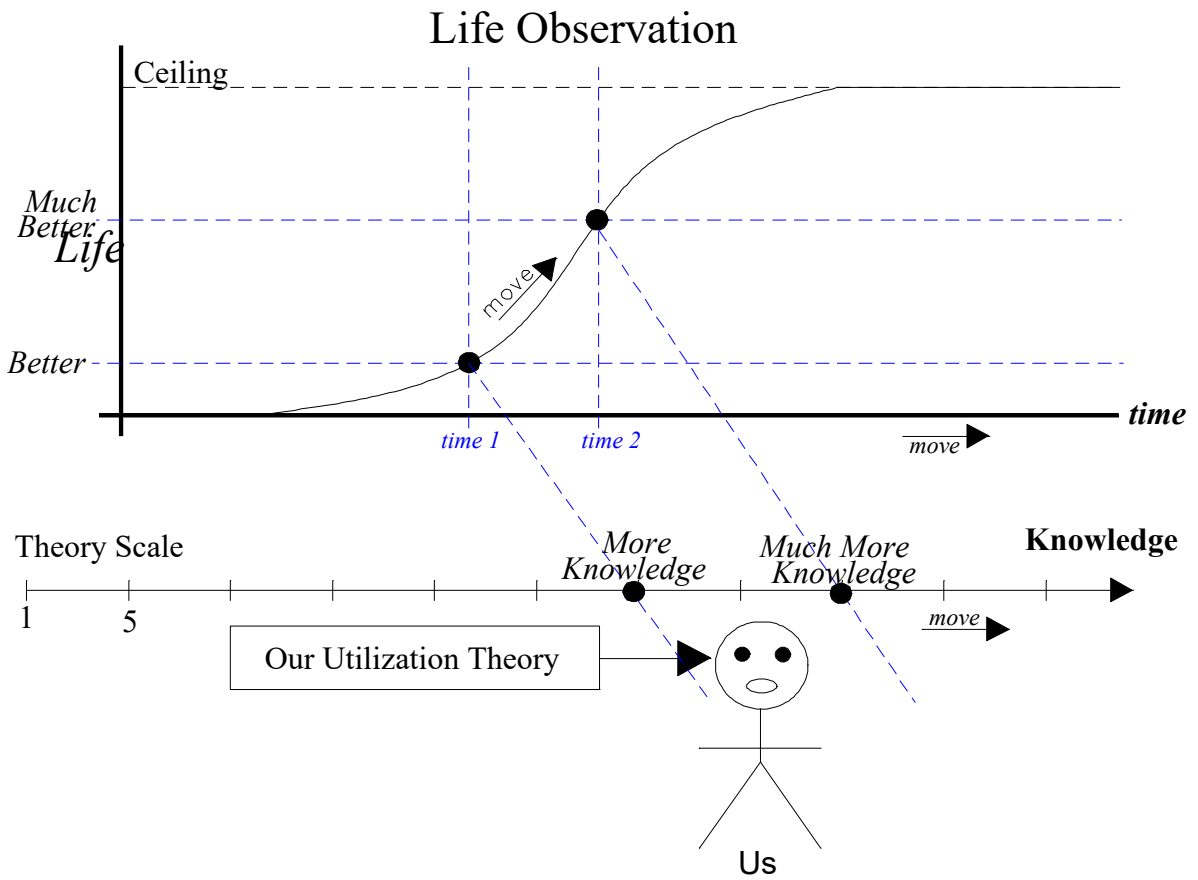
Conclusion

The functional system, life, is made of a lot of functions. In order for the overall system to function normally, we must apply our utilization theory to enable that. With that, we can see that all the functions that makeup life depend on our utilization theory. Since theories are given all the time and in all places, at a time a theory was given to our ancestors, they had chosen not to apply it, instead they relied on their own philosophies. Those philosophies have been inherited from generations to generations. Since life becomes more and more unstable from generations to generations, at a time we want to ensure the normal functionality of life, we must start applying our utilization theory. Given that we have learned how to execute functions in life from our ancestors, we must make adjustment to what we do and starting applying our utilization theory in what we do to ensure normal functionality of life. The process of applying our utilization theory in what we do is structuring functions with theory. The way to look at it, we start applying our utilization theory to execute our functions to enable us to make progress in life. Since our intelligence works relatively with theory, it must get ideas from theory to enable us to execute functions in life. As we make progress in our utilization theory, we also make progress in executing functions of life. The model below shows exactly what is going on. It shows that life is made of a lot of functions, in order for the overall system to do well, the overall functions that makeup the system must do well. It is very important to understand that.

Related to the graph from the section above for the function 2 we added to life, since the purpose of the function was to reduce *Element 1* to enable life to function normally, as we continue to execute the function *Element 1* must be reduced at the same time, we must make progress in life. To show the progress we make in life related to *function 2* execution, we can have a graph similar to the function 2 graph from the previous page. The result of the graph is related to the table below.

Time	Element 1	Life	Theory Knowledge
Start	Up	Abnormal	Less
Time 1	Down	Better	More Knowledge
Time 2	Down	Much Better	Much, More Knowledge

As the model shows, as we continue to execute the function, *Element 1* is reduced at the same time, and life begins to function much, more normal. It is very important to understand the relationship of life as a whole with the functions added to it. The ceiling line is used as a margin in this graph to prevent crossover.



Exercises

932. Disregarding the word we use to name an entity, the aspect of that entity does not change. Disregarding the word we use to name an entity, the characteristic of that entity does not change at all. It is very important for us to understand life and the functions that make up life. The functional system is made of functions where those functions work associatively to enable the functionality of the overall system. The functions that make up the system are executed by entities that make up the system or entities that are part of the system. It is very important to understand those entities, their functions, and their aspects. Without understanding life itself, it is not possible to understand the functions that make up life and the entities that execute those functions. As we have seen before, given that life depends on our utilization theory, without understanding our theory, it is not possible for us to understand life as well. As we have seen and learned to better understand life, it is always good to represent it in a circle and show the entities and their functions. It is very important to understand that, if the entities exist, it must be shown in life. Since life can only be understood by applying our parent principles, without understanding and applying our parent principles, some of us might think that there are entities that do not exist, but that are part of life. Take your time to understand this exercise and verify by providing a practical example, if the entity does not appear in life, it does not exist at all.
933. From exercise number 66, we have shown that as the complexity of the added functions of life increases, the complexity of existing functions of life also increases. In other words, as we add more functions to life, the complexity of life also increases. From our workout, we should have realized that there is a complexity factor in this case. For instance, to better understand what we have done, we can say that for example, if we add one function to life, the complexity of the existing functions increases by one. We only say that here, just to show our understanding that as we add more functions to life, life becomes more complex. It is always good to ask this question. How complex is it? For instance, as we add one function, does the complexity increase by one?

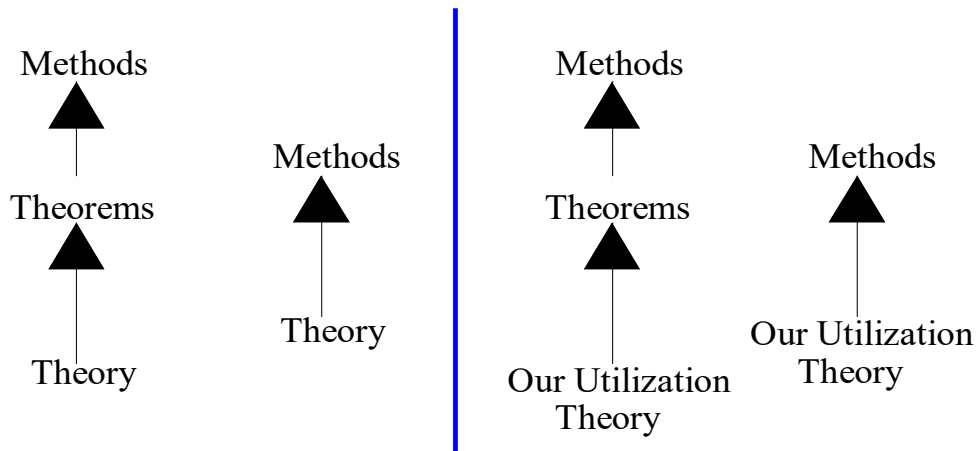
By now, we should have a very good understanding of life, our utilization theory and also ourselves. We know that our utilization theory is a complex theory and it enables the functionality of life. We know that a complex theory is a theory that requires much, much more observations. Now, from our understanding of life, it can be shown that the complexity of life increases much, much more than we had thought as we add functions

to life. We can also say the complexity of existing functions increases much, much more than we have thought as we add more functions to life. The way to look at it is before we thought that if we add a function to life, the complexity of existing functions increases by one. Now we understand life much, much better than before. With our understanding, it can be shown that if we add a function to life, the complexity of life or existing functions increase not by one, but by a much, much bigger amount. You can show that by providing a practical example.

- a. Take your time to think about the above explanation.
 - b. Show that as we increase the complexity of added functions or add more functions to life, the complexity of existing functions or life increases much, much more. You must also provide a practical example in your workout.
934. While comparison is a characteristic of theory, however we did not discuss it. We have left it for the people of many generations from us—now. Given that theories are hidden entities, the existence of a theory is not known until it is identified. Since our intelligence works in an increment/decrement basis, the process of learning a theory takes time and it cannot be sped up. We have learned that it is a natural process and there is no way it can be adjusted or changed.

By understanding philosophy inheritance and the process of philosophy inheritance, we know that we inherit negative philosophies from our ancestors from generations to generations. By now, we should have a very good understanding of that process.

- a. By understanding the explanation above, it can be shown that at this time we cannot compare theory and we have to leave that subject for people from many generations from now. Show that you can provide models and also timing analysis based on your assumption. What we mean by assumption? We mean timing assumption.
935. The relationship of theory, theorem, method and system points us to the following model. From this model, we see that theorems are derived from theory, while methods are derived from theorems. We also see that our utilization theory gives rise to many theorems, while those theorems give rise to methods.



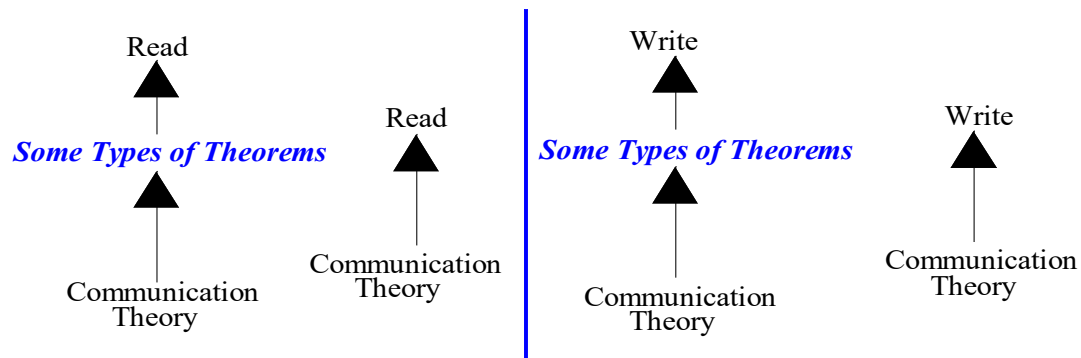
In terms of our utilization theory, we know that the functionality of our lives depends on our utilization theory. We apply our utilization theory to derive and execute functions of life. Since those functions are methods themselves, rather than call them functions, we can also call them methods. For example, while *reading* is a function, it is also a method. We clearly see that *reading* is a method of communication.

- Take your time to think about the above explanation
- Now, use a table to list 10 methods of life. You can have a table to list the name of the methods, the description, and the theory the methods are derived from. In this case, we can also say the theory the methods are related to.

Method Name	Method Description	Derivation Theory
Method Name 1	Method Description 1	Theory Name 1
Method Name 2	Method Description 2	Theory Name 2

The table below shows an example for functions *read* and *write*. It shows that *read* and *write* are two types of methods. The second column shows their descriptions, while the third one shows that they are derived from theory of communication. We can also say that they are executed related to theory of communication. You can use this table as a guideline. See the model below, it is related to the table. You can use both the table and the model as a guideline for the 10 methods you choose.

Method Name	Method Description	Derivation Theory
Read	Communication Method	Communication Theory
Write	Communication Method	Communication Theory



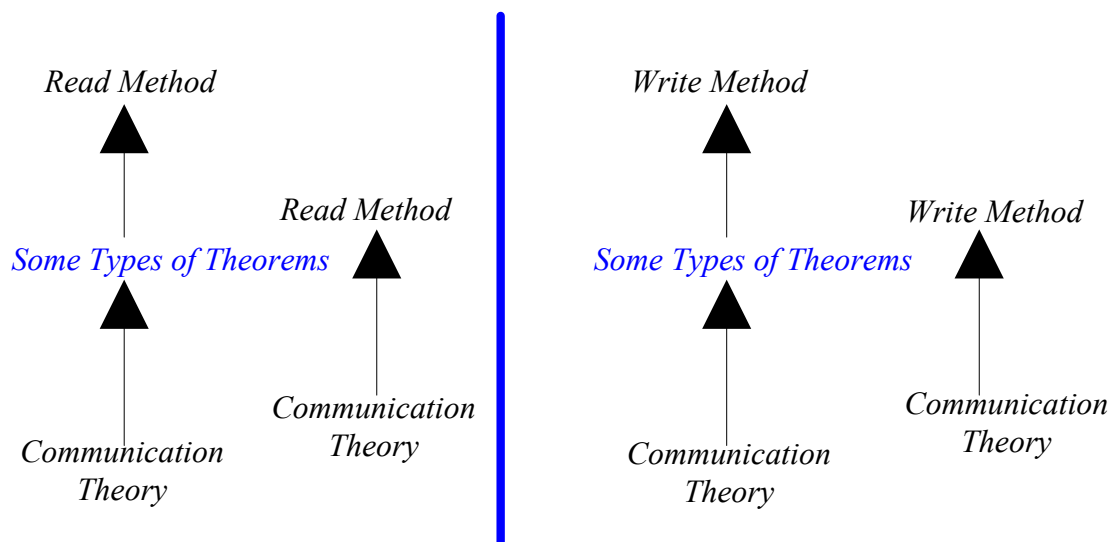
- c. Now, do something similar to the model above. Use the theory, theorem, and method relationship with the arrow pointed upward from above. Do something like that. Theory Name 1 gives rise to “*Some Type of Theorem*” or “*Some Theorems*”, then gives rise to Method Name 1. The preceding sentence can also be interpreted as Theory Name 1 $\rightarrow$ “*Some Type of Theorems*” $\rightarrow$ Method Name 1. As we see, one theory can give rise to multiple methods; also a single method can be derived or related to multiple theories. In this case, you can list all of them.
- d. Finally, use the last relationship, which is the result of the relationship of theory and method. In this case, you have theory gives rise to method. In your case, you have Theory Name 1 gives rise to Method Name 1 or the other interpretation: Theory Name 1 $\rightarrow$ Method Name 1.
- e. We fully understand that there is a relationship between functions that make up life and life itself. In other words, there is a relationship of method that we execute in life and life itself. With the methods that you choose, show the relationship of life with each method.
- f. State the relationship of the method name, function name, the theory name in terms of our utilization theory.
- g. From our utilization theory, the functional system, and the added functions that we execute in life, we know that our utilization theory enables us to derive and execute functions in life. In other words, the added functions that we execute in life are related to our 10 theories. Since we know that methods are functions themselves, rather than using function names, we can also use method names. In this case, we can use the subscript *m* to denote methods or the name of a function followed by the method or any word followed by the word method. As an example, let’s do the following by the table below.

Method Name	Method Description	Derivation Theory
Read	Communication Method	Communication Theory
Write	Communication Method	Communication Theory

Since methods are functions themselves, related to the table above, we can have another table to show the method name, the function index, the method equivalent and their derivation theories.

Method Name	Function Index	Method Name Equivalent	Derivation Theory
Read	<i>aFunction 1</i>	R_m or Read Method	Communication Theory
Write	<i>aFunction 2</i>	W_m or Write Method	Communication Theory

Now, use the model that shows the relationship of theory, theorem, and method to show what theory the methods are derived from. Use the constant name “Some Types of Theorems” for the theorems. Below is an example of what you should do. Use it as a guideline for the 10 functions of life you choose. From what we know about theory, theorem, and method, one theory can give rise to multiple methods, as well as one method can be derived from multiple theories. In this case, we can say the method in question is related to multiple theories.



- h. We know that there is a relationship of functions that makeup life and life itself. In other words, there is a relationship of *aFunction* and *Life*, since the functions that makeup life are methods themselves. Show that there is a relationship between life with each of your methods.
- i. Show the relationship of the method name equivalent, the function index and the derivation theory in terms of our utilization theory. In this case, you simply need to show a symbolic relationship equivalent in terms of the method name equivalent, the function index, the theory name, and the utilization theory.
936. From the above exercise, we have been able to identify functions of life. We have been able to identify many functions that we execute in life as methods. Not only have we identified many methods, but we have also identified the theories those methods are derived from. The fact that those methods are derived from or executed related to our utilization theory, there is no way they can develop problems in life. Since our utilization theory enables the normal functionality of life, any method that is derived from it or executed related to it is problem free. We have been able to show that from our understanding of the relationship of life and our utilization theory. Now, what happens when those methods are not derived or executed related to our utilization theory? We may have already shown that they develop problems in life.
- a. Using the same table you have used above as a guideline from the methods you have identified, list a problem for each that is caused when they are not executed related to our utilization theory. Use the table below as a guideline.

Method Name	Problem Name	Problem Description
Method Name 1	Problem Name 1	Problem Description
Method Name 2	Problem Name 1	Problem Description

- b. From the exercise above, you have identified each method and the utilization theory that is related to each method. Now, you are going to identify the problem and label each theory that is not applied to that problem. In this case, you can put not applicable for each theory. See the table below for more information.

Method Name	Problem Name	Related Theory
Method Name 1	Problem Name 1	Not Applicable
Method Name 2	Problem Name 1	Not Applicable

The way to look at it is the reason we have those problems is because the related theory is not applicable. Now, construct the same table then add another column to it and name it “Regarded Theory”. Add it just before the “Related Theory” column. Change the “Related Theory” column to “Disregarded Theory”. Now, fill the table by putting the related theory name and the disregarded theory name. The related theory name is the theory name that could have solved and prevented the problem. See the table below for more information.

Method Name	Problem Name	Related Theory	Disregarded Theory
Method Name 1	Problem Name 1	Related Theory 1	Disregarded Theory 1
Method Name 2	Problem Name 1	Related Theory 2	Disregarded Theory 2

- c. Now, look at each problem you have identified above. Since the related theory is not applicable, it is very easy to see that the reason that problem was developed is because the related theory was not applied. In this case, we can see that rather than using our parent’s principle which is the related theory, philosophies were used instead. In this case, we can see that philosophies are clearly what caused the problems to develop. Now, have another table, which will be the same as above and add another column for comment. Add any comment you have related to the not applicable theory with regard to negative philosophies. In this case, we can say that with regard to negative philosophy for each problem. Take a look at the table below for more information.

Method Name	Problem Name	Related Theory	Comment
Method Name 1	Problem Name 1	Not Applicable	Comment 1
Method Name 2	Problem Name 1	Not Applicable	Comment 2

- d. For each problem identified above, show the relationship or any with life. In this case, we mean the negative relationship with life or how does it affect life.
937. We have been able to identify many functions of life as methods. By now, we should be very familiar with that process. For instance, we have been able to identify drive as a method. For example, we can identify drive as a transportation method. As well as, a car manufacture is a method. Any organization is considered to be a method as well.
- a. In this exercise, you are going to identify different methods, their descriptions, and also provide a type. You can provide up to 10 of them. The name column can be organization, services, goods provider, goods etc.

Name	Description	Function	Method
Name 1	Description 1	Function 1	Method 1
Name 2	Description 2	Function 2	Method 2

- b. From the methods you have identified above, identify any theory from our 10 theories that is related to each of them. Use the theory, theorem, and method relationship to show what theory they are related to or derived from. In this case, you can use the arrow with “Gives Rise” and “Some Types of Theorems” as constants. In this case, you can have a table similar to the one below.

Method Name	Description	Related Theory
Method Name 1	Description 1	Related Theory
Method Name 2	Description 2	Related Theory

938. We have learned what philosophy inheritance is and the process of philosophy inheritance. We know that we inherit negative philosophies from our ancestors. From time to time, that process does not have any limit. As of today, we still inherit negative philosophies from them. Since our intelligence works in a consecutive basis, and our intelligence needs ideas in order for us to execute functions, we use those negative philosophies to do what we do. As of today, we still work and do things according to those philosophies. Verify that statement by providing a practical example. That means, verify the statement by providing an example of philosophy inheritance related to the way we do things.
939. We may have seen this statement before. In terms of number, as we move from generation to generation, the amount of philosophies becomes bigger. In other words, as we move from generation to generation, we inherit more philosophies. Verify the statement by providing a practical example.
940. By now we should know a lot about the physical system stability. We have already known a lot about personal stability as well. We know that there is a similarity between the physical system stability and personal stability. In terms of similarity, you can verify that graphically before continuing further.
- a. Here you need to verify the relationship between the physical system stability and personal stability.

- b. Show that philosophy inheritance contributes to both the physical system stability and the personal stability.

941. **Understanding Method and Theory Relationship:** Some methods are so unique to themselves and adapted to their respective theories, sometimes it is good to name them with the word method attached. Sometimes a method may have been given as well. In this case it is always good to refer that method to its name and the word method attached.

By now, we should know a lot of about theory, uniqueness of theory, and fundamental of theory. We know that a theory is unique to itself and also its fundamental. We also know that a theorem is a unique observation from a theory. In other words, we can also say a theorem is a unique principle from a theory. That makes sense since principles are theorems themselves with some respects. Since theory gives rise to theorems, and theorems give rise to methods. Given that theorems are unique themselves that makes sense for methods that are derived from those theorems to be unique as well. Given that theorems are unique themselves from theories that may be methods as well. Since theory gives rise to methods and theorems are unique from theories, sometimes it is good to refer to some methods by their unique forms in a way that they can easily recognize. For example, for a particular method, it can be referred as “The Name Method”, where “Name” is the name for the method and the word method is attached to the end of the name.

a. Take your time to think about the above explanation.

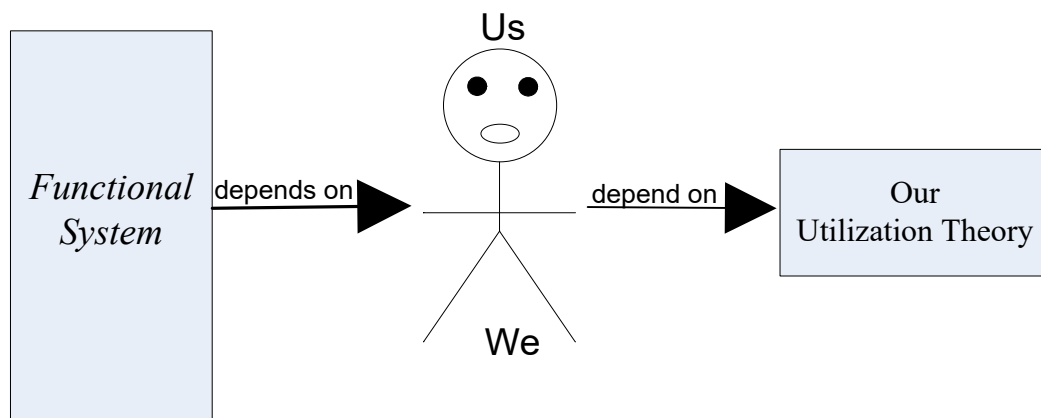
- b. Try to see if you can find some unique functions; in this case we call them method as well. Try to identify them and see if you can come up with a unique name for them with the word method attached. The function name may not change, but the word method may be attached to it.

942. To better understand the term philosophy inheritance, let's answer the following questions.

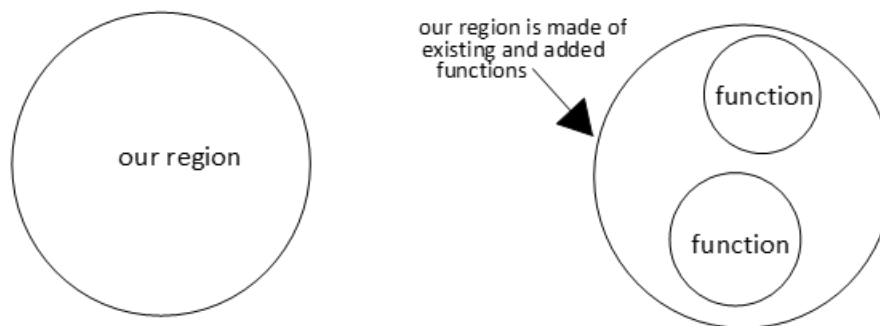
- a. What is philosophy inheritance?
- b. State why we have to structure our functions related to our utilization theory?
- c. Provide some examples of philosophy inheritance and have an explanation for each.
- d. Does time make any difference when it comes to philosophy inheritance? If not, why not? In other words, does time matter in philosophy inheritance?

- e. Why do we inherit negative philosophies from our ancestors?
- f. Show with a practical example, as generation increases more negative philosophies are inherited.

943. **Understanding and Structuring Functions:** This is the same as saying understanding structuring functions with theory and structuring functions with theory. We—the physical system—are defined as a theory dependable system. As a theory dependable system, we have an intelligence that enables us to apply theory to execute functions in life. We know that life is made of two sets of functions which include existing functions and added functions. In order to have a good understanding of life, it is always good to know the relationship between life, ourselves, and our utilization theory. While we can state that relationship, it is always better to show it in a model in order to have a better feeling for it. The model below shows the relationship between our physical system, life, and our utilization theory.



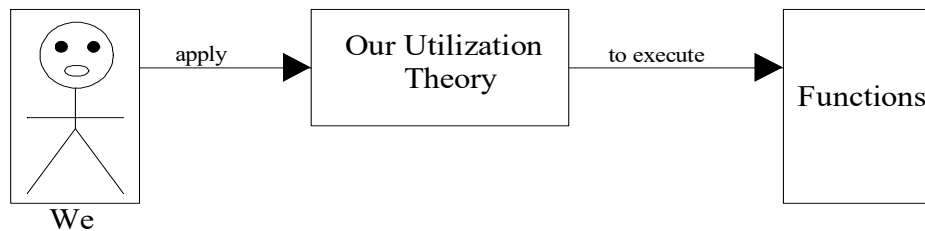
From the model above, we can quickly see the functional system is a function itself. As a function, it makes sense for it to have its own region. We can call that region the region of operation. The two models below shows our region of operation and the sets of functions that are included in that region.



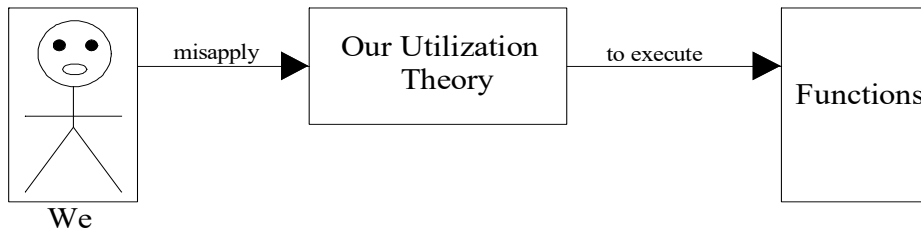
From the model above, we can quickly see that our region of operation includes two sets of functions. Since a system cannot function normally without its utilization theory, it makes sense for our region to be associated with its own utilization theory. From theory and system relationship, we know that a system functions with its utilization theory. In terms of life, we have been identified our given theory as shown on the table below.

Theory Order	Theory Name	Abbreviation
Theory 1	The Communication Theory	K_T
Theory 2	The Information Theory	i_T
Theory 3	The Instrumentation Theory	I_T
Theory 4	The Power Theorem	P_T
Theory 5	The Theory of Education	E_T
Theory 6	The Theory of Marketing	M_T
Theory 7	The Exchange System Theory	Es_T
Theory 8	The Gaming Theory	G_T
Theory 9	The Work Theory	W_T
Theory 10	The Theory of Reproduction	X_T

Our utilization theory shown above includes 10 theories. The order of the theory does not matter. Any order or number can be used. The most important is the application of our utilization theory. Since the theory must be used in order for life to function normally, only the application of the theory makes it important to enable the functionality of life. In terms of functionality of life, it is always good to understand that we use our utilization theory to enable the functionality of life. Given that we have already learned that process, it makes sense for us to show a visual aspect of life related to the application of our utilization theory.



The model above shows that the physical system—us—applies our utilization theory to execute functions of life. Another way to interpret it is that the application of theory enables the execution of functions in life. That interpretation is well matched with our definition. Given that life functions relatively to the function that we execute; given that the theories that we apply enable the execution of those functions, what happens when those theories are disregarded or misapplied?



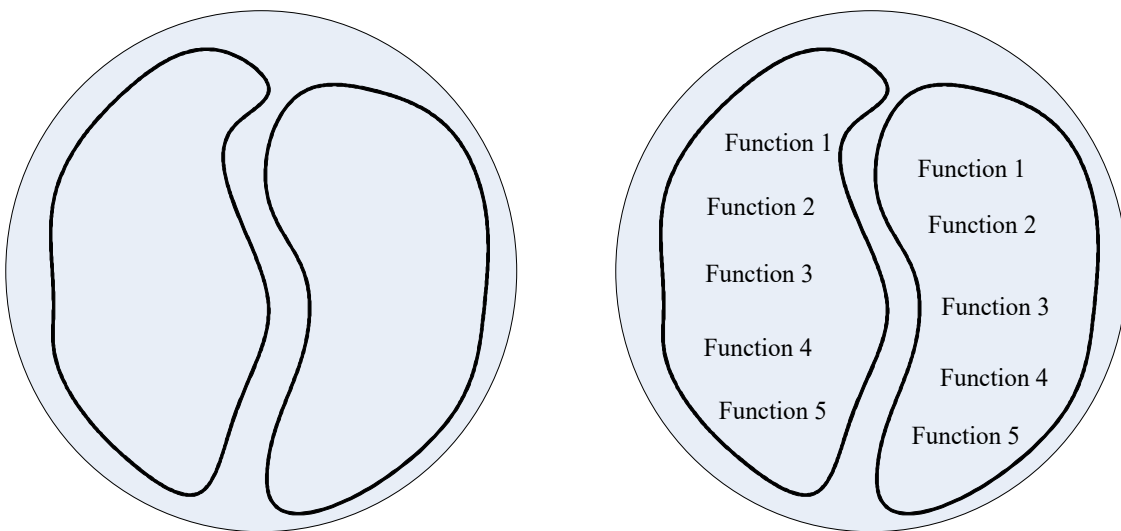
The model above represents the process of misapplying or disregarding our utilization theory to execute functions in life. The way to look at it is since the executions of those functions enables the functionality of life, whenever the theories that enable the execution of those functions are disregarded or misapplied, problems are developed in life. This is basically what the model above shows. It shows that, rather than relying on our utilization theory, we disregard them and rely on our philosophies. Whenever we do that, the functions that we execute in life related to those ideas are problems themselves or problems that we develop.

The way to look at the two models above is we can interpret them as follows. Application of our utilization theory results to solutions, while misapplication or disregarding our utilization theory results to problems. In terms of philosophies, whenever we talk about negative philosophies, it is always good to ask this question. Where those negative philosophies are originated? We already know that our utilization theory was given to us by our parent. About those negative philosophies, where are they originated? From physical system stability, we know that we generate them; we also know that we inherit them. So to answer this question, whenever we talk about the term philosophies or negative philosophies, it is always good to think that we generate them and we inherit them from our ancestors. So the negative philosophies that result to problems from the above model are the negative philosophies that we inherited from our ancestors.

The way to look at it is since theories are given all the time and in many places, at a time our theory was given to our ancestors, they had chosen not to apply it. Rather, they relied on their own philosophies to do things. Given that life does not have anything to do with

their philosophies, whenever they applied them to execute functions in life, they simply developed problems. Now, since our utilization theory is no longer a baseline, they simply passed those negative philosophies to us. The result is that, today we still function or execute functions according to those philosophies. Now that we know an understand our utilization theory; now that we know we must apply our utilization theory to enable our system to function normally; now that we know our system becomes more and more instable from generations to generations; now that we know applying our utilization theory is the only solution to stability, we must start applying our utilization theory in our functions. The process of applying our utilization theory to execute functions of life is known as structuring functions with theory.

- a. Take your time to think about the above explanations.
- b. From the model below, label the following “Life”, “Existing Functions”, and “Added functions”



- c. State why it is always important to think that we are operating inside our region.
- d. What is the function of the physical system?
- e. What is the function of the functional system?
- f. What is the reason for a given system theory? What is the reason for our utilization theory?
- g. State the relationship of life, ourselves, and our utilization theory.
- h. Verify that the physical system stability dictates the functional system stability.
- i. From the model above, tabulate the functions and show their names and their number as shown on the table below.

Functions Number	Function Names
Function 1	Function 1 Name
Function 2	Function 2 Name

- j. For each function from the list above, determine why each one you choose is considered to be an existing function or an added function.
- k. For each function you have identified from the table above, list their region of operation and their region's numbers. The table below shows an example. The region name is considered to be the Region of Operation (ROO) or the name of the region of operation, which is considered the region the function is executed.

Function Name	Function Index	Region Name (ROO)	Region Number
Function Name 1	Function 1	Region Name 1	Region Number 1

- l. Now, look at your added functions and see if they can be represented in a method form. If not, you might need to mix them so some or all of them can be represented in a method format. You can choose different types of functions you like or those that can be represented in a method format. You can try to mix them by using organization type functions and methods etc.
- m. Now, look at the added functions and look at the time chart and try to put those functions to the chart to determine how long they have been added. You can go as far as you want, but it does not matter what time or date you choose from the chart. The way to look at it is you pick a date you think the function was first added. It does not matter; you can choose any date or go back as far as you want. After you do that, you may try to come up with a method name for each function. The table below shows an example. You should have a description for each method.

Function Name	Function Number	Method Name	Method Abbreviation
Function 1 Name	Function 1	Method 1 Name	A_m

- n. In a separate table, after you have identified those methods above, refer them to their names and their abbreviation. Now, next to each method, use the theory gives rise to find the related theory among our 10 theories that are related to those methods. You can have a table as shown below.

Method Name	Method Abbreviation	Related Theory
Method 1 Name	A_m	K_T

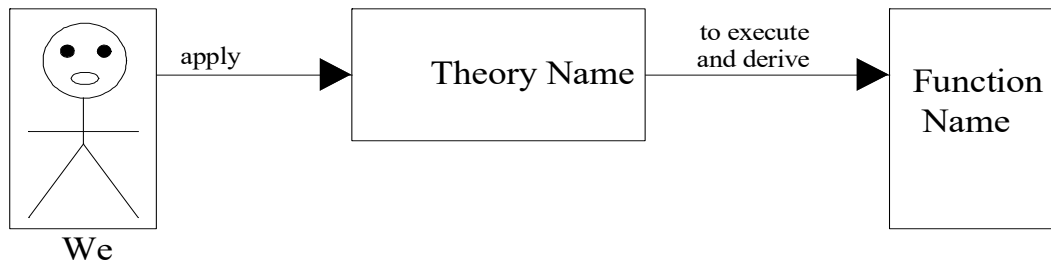
- o. Now, verify if the related theory is applicable to each method from the table above. If not, have another table and label the last column “Related Philosophy” or “Disregarded Theory”. It may be better to label it “Disregarded Theory”. Your table should look like this one. You may have another column to show the name of the disregarded theory. You can use phrases like “Disregard or Misapply specific theory name”.

Method Name	Method Abbreviation	Disregarded Theory
Method Name 1	A_m	Disregarded K_T

- p. From the table above, list any problem you think each method has caused or any problem you think that has been developed by this method by disregarding or misapplying specific theory. Show any additional comment you may have related to each method with regard to the misapplied theory. You can have a table like the one below.

Method Name	Problem Developed	Comment
Method 1	Problem 1	Comment 1

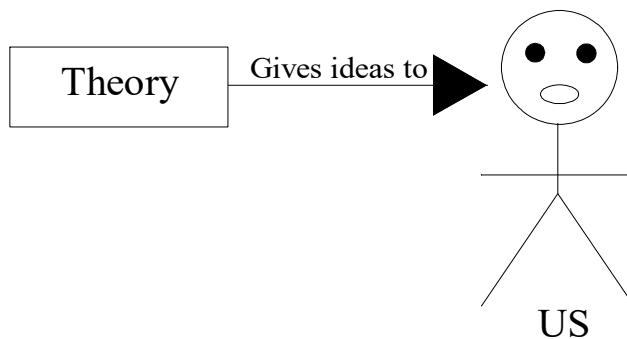
- q. Do you believe those functions should be adjusted to reflect our knowledge or our understanding of our utilization theory?
- r. From your functions, draw the system applies theory model for the applicable theory. As an example, see the model below. You can have a model for each one or the one of your interest.



Show both function names and function numbers on your table. You should have a table as the one below. You can also have a model related to the one above for each applicable theory from the table.

Function Name	Function Index	Applicable Theory
Function 1 Name	Function 1	K_T

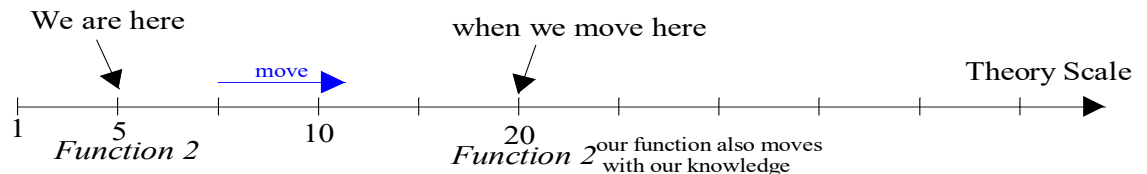
- s. We know that we are an intelligent-system and our utilization theory gives ideas to our intelligence. To better understand our system and our intelligence related to theory, let's look at this model as an example. It shows that our utilization theory gives ideas to us. Redraw the model below based on your table above. That means redraw the model for each applicable theory.



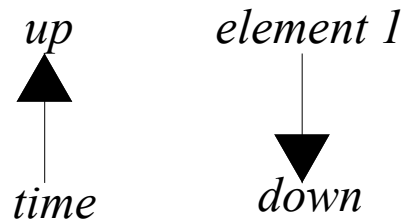
- t. We know that life is made of a lot of functions. Since the overall function includes a lot of functions, in order for the overall function to do well, each particular function must do well. In other words, in order for life to do well, each function that makes up life must do well. That makes a lot of sense, since each function weighs on the overall function.

As we have shown earlier, since our intelligence increases related to theory, our functions should not stay fixed as well. Our functions should be adjusted related to our knowledge. Now, analyze each particular function in terms of philosophy inheritance related to life. From your time chart, you can look at the time the function has been added related to today. You can take today and that time into account. Since we are a theory dependable system, theories give us ideas to do things. In terms of functions executions, we can say that theory gives us knowledge to execute functions. As our knowledge increases so do our functions. That also works on the negative side as well. Now, from your functions, you can use the model below to show how they move with our knowledge related to time.

In terms of date, you can pick up any date on the time chart. You can pick any date you think the function was added to any recent date. For example, a function may have been added since 3000 years ago, however you can pick up a window of 500 years to work. So your first date can be 1500 and your second can be 2000. It does not matter; pick any date you want from the chart.



- u. To better understand and visualize the performance of the function from whatever date you choose for example from date 1 to date 2, you can look at individual elements related to the function execution from date 1 to date 2 to see if they go up or down. For example, if the purpose of function 2 execution is to bring element 1 down, as time goes related to function 2 execution, element 1 must be reduced. So the arrow up and down can be used to check for validity. For example,



From the model above, it shows that the purpose of function 2 execution was to reduce element 1; so as time goes, element 1 must come down. That makes a lot of sense. A lot of elements related to the function execution can be used as well to check for performance. Questions can also be asked related to the function execution. For instance, as the function continues to execute, does it satisfy its objective? The way to look at it is a lot of analysis can be done from time date 1 to date 2 to determine the performance of the function.

- v. Life is made of a lot of functions. In order for the overall system to do well, each individual function must perform well. Justify that statement related to the analysis of your functions.
- w. Fixed structures are not compatible with our intelligence and they can never provide us with system stability. We know that our intelligence works in an increment/decrement basis. As we make progress in applying a theory, our functions also move with our knowledge. As we make progress in applying our theory, we can

also monitor our functions. A fixed structure does not allow us to adjust our functions related to the application of the theory. With that, we can see that a fixed structure prevents us from making progress, since we don't use the knowledge we get from the theory to adjust our functions. It is very important to understand that. With a practical example, show that a fixed structure can never provide us with system stability. You can use one of your functions as an example.

- x. We know that the functional system depends on our utilization theory. From the part above, we have shown that fixed structures are not compatible with ourselves. Given that life depends on us and we depend on our utilization theory, if a structure is not compatible with us, it may well not be compatible with life. For each function you have identified above, determine whether it is compatible with the region it is executed. You can have a table like the one below. In the compatibility column, you can simply put "Yes/No". You can also have a comment for each function about compatibility or pick the one that interests you and comment on its compatibility.

Function Name	ROO	Region Number	Compatibility

- y. Now that you understand our utilization theory; now that you understand the functions that we execute must be related to our utilization theory; now that you understand the function that we execute must be derived from our utilization theory, state—or think—how those functions can be structured according to our utilization theory. For this one, you can pick one function of your interest from your list.
- z. Related to what do you think above, now that you understand our utilization theory and structuring function with theory, refer to exercise number 80 and exercise number 134 and add your input to them. You may choose any part you want to add your input to.
- aa. From the previous chapter, we have seen the relationship between ourselves, life, and the application of theory. We can also see the relationship between us, life, and the functions that we add to life. We have seen there is a relationship between a function executed individually by one of us and the overall system. Given that the overall system is associative, we have also seen that the relationship between an individual person applying theory and the overall system. From what we have just said, with your understanding, verify how you will take responsibility into consideration from your function structure.
- bb. Provide models for your new structured function. In other words, show the models of the new function after being structured. You must also provide some explanation about your models.

cc. We add a function to life to solve specific problems. Now that you have finished structuring your function, show or verify that your new structured function satisfies its objective. In other words, show that your new structured function solves the problem it intended to.

944. **Structuring of Power:** Not a good way to say it. It is better and correct to say **Interfacing of Power**, rather than structuring. The word structuring cannot be matched with the word power.

By now we should have a very good understanding of the power theorem and also the power definition. By understanding both the power theorem and the power definition, it can be shown that the closer the interface, the more likely the feedback. The following people provide closer interface. Let's repeat it again. By understanding the power theorem and the power definition, it can be shown that the closer the interface, the more likely the feedback. The following people provide closer interface by number.

1. Mom, dad, grand mom, grandpa and other family member
2. ~~Professor~~, instructor, ~~teacher~~, coach—also referee—etc.
2. Manager, ~~supervisor~~ etc.
2. Minister, priest, cleric, rabbi, abbot, pundit etc.
3. Police officer etc.
4. Lawyer, judges etc.

Take your time to think about the above explanation and also the order

945. By understanding the above exercise, we have identified three entities: distance, group, and group management. To better understanding what we have said; let's provide some explanation about each entity.

- Distance
- Group
- Group management

Distance: As we get closer to each other, without the usage of our utilization theory, we simply develop more problems. That makes sense since our utilization theory enables us to interact with each other. Once we get closer to each other and interact without the principle, we simply develop problems.

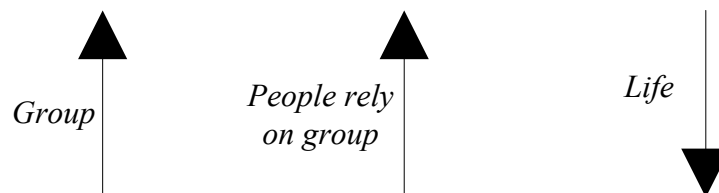
Group: While group enables us to get closer to each other, nevertheless we develop more problems by grouping, once we disregard our parent principle. In other words, group enables us to get closer to each other, but we must understand the principle when grouping. For this reason, group should never be taken for granted. Access to group should never be taken for granted as well.

Group Management: As a self controllable system, we depend on theory to do what we do. In the event that we disregard our parent principle and get closer to each other, we simply develop problems. By understanding that, we can see that group management should never be taken for granted as well.

946. By understanding the above exercise, it is also good to know that in a group everybody is represented personally. In other words, in a group each person represents himself/herself. In a group, I represent myself, you represent yourself. It is very important to understand that. By understanding the physical system characteristic, we can see that it is not possible for a person to represent another person. Therefore in a group, it is valid for the people to be represented individually. In a group, it is not valid for one person to represent another person. When we misunderstand that, we simply develop problems in life. As a theory dependable system and self controllable, it is not possible for us to be represented by someone else. It is very important to understand that. Once we misunderstand that, we simply develop problems. Jus take your time to think about it.
947. Since a person cannot be represented by another person, a group cannot be represented by a person as well, as well as a group cannot represent other people. For that reason, when we see a group, it is better for us to think about the function of that group. In this case, we view group in terms of function rather than people representing other people. For instance, when I see a group, I think about the function of that group, rather than people representing each other. The same as you. When you see a group of people, you think about the function of that group, rather than people representing each other. It is not possible for people to represent each other. However, it is possible for people to have and execute functions. It is not possible for a group of people to represent other people; however it is possible for a group of people to have functions. Jus take your time to think about this exercise; it is very important.
948. By understanding the above exercise, we should quickly realize that in a group, each person has his/her own function. The fact that we are self controllable, the fact that we

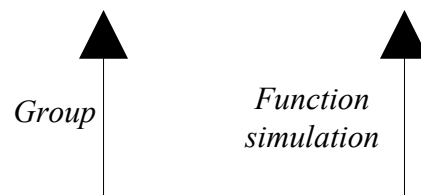
are theory dependable, the fact that theories are independent entities and no one can apply theory for each other, by understanding the physical system, we can see that it is not possible in a group for someone to have someone else's function. It is not possible in a group for someone to execute someone else's function. It is not practical; once we misunderstand that, we simply develop problems. It is always good to think that in a group, each of us have our own function. It is not possible in a group for someone else to have someone else's function. If that was possible, problems would not be developed at all. So whenever we see a group or hear about a group, we think about it in terms of function and individual functions by people who make that group. It is very important to understand that and once we disregard that, we simply develop problems. Jus take your time to think about it.

949. Since in a group everybody has his/her function, since we are theory dependable and theories are independent entities, we cannot rely on group to do things for us or apply theory for us. Since life depends on all of us, we all must apply theory to execute functions of life. We cannot rely on groups to do that for us. Once we rely on groups to execute functions of life for us, we simply act like we don't understand life and our contribution to it. Once we rely on groups to execute functions of life for us, we simply develop problems, since we don't understand life. Given that life depends on all of us, we all must execute functions of life to enable the functionality of life, rather than relying on groups or someone else. Once we disregard that, we simply develop problems in life. Just take your time to think about it.
950. From the above exercise, we have learned that the functional system depends on all of us. We all need to execute functions to enable the functionality of life, rather than relying on a group or someone else. When we misunderstand that, we simply develop problems in life. We can use history to verify that. From what we have jus said, we can see that as the number of group goes up, so does number of people who rely on groups to execute functions of life for them. At the same time, the functional system goes down. Graphically, we can see that



Historically, we can verify that graphically or in a table format. Similarly you have done on exercise number 711 and 711', using history to verify that as number of group going up, number of people who rely on groups also goes up. You can use the same axis you use for time or date for groups or number of group. By understanding the physical system, you can also show that as groups go up, so does number of people who rely on group to execute functions of life. Numbers in terms of quantity does not matter. The numbers do not need to be precise. All you need to do, using history, verify that as number of group goes up, number of people who depends on group goes up. At the same time life goes down.

951. We know that from the downhill process, as we come down farther, we also simulate more functions. We have also shown that with the absence of our utilization theory, the closer we get to each other, the more problems we develop. In this case, we can say that, with the absence of our utilization theory, as we get closer to each other, the functional system also comes down significantly. Since groups enable us to get closer to each other, with the absence of the application of our utilization theory, it can be shown that as number of group increases, so does function simulation. In this case, we have



All you need to do is show that as group goes up, so does function simulation. If you want to, you can provide a practical example. In other words, as number of group goes up, we simulate more functions. We can also say that, with the absence of our parent principles, the more we group, the more functions we simulate.

952. It is always good not to take groups for granted, since the absence of our utilization theory enables us to develop more problems as we group. The way to look at it is as we group and we continue to group and the number of group increases, with the absence of our utilization theory, we no longer view things in a fundamental approach. Since we rely more in our philosophies, we view things more in a comparative approach, rather than fundamental approach. From what we have just said, we can see that as group increases, so does the usage of comparative. In this case we have



In other words, the more we group, the more we look at things in a comparative approach, rather than fundamental. The more we group, the more we use comparative. With a practical example, if you want to, you can show that as group increases, so does comparative or the more we group, the more we look at things in a comparative approach.

953. To better understand all the exercises above combined, we mean exercise number 944 and 944' to exercise number 952 and 952', let's look at exercise number 944 and 944' and the one above. By looking at all the exercises above combined, we can see the following.
- The parents, the moms, the dads, etc. have access to their respective children
 - The instructors etc. have access to their respective students
 - The managers have access to their respective employees who they manage
 - The ministers, the clerics, the priests, the rabbis, the abbots, the pundits, etc. have access to people in their churches, mosques, synagogues, temples, etc.
 - The police officers have access to their respective people they are serving
 - The lawyers have access to their clients or the people they provide their services to
 - The judges have access to the people of their respective courtrooms—the location where the judges are serving the people. We mean access to the people the judges provide their services to.
954. By understanding the above exercise and all the previous exercises combined, we can see that specific people have access to the group they manage. Since we should not take group or access to group for granted. Once we tend to provide more access to group than what is allowed, then what we do is develop problems. It is very important not to take group for granted and provide access or more access to group than what is allowed. Just take your time to think about this exercise.
955. By understanding exercise number 953 above and also exercise number 944 and 944', it is also good to know that the functions performed by the people in the list are considered

to be added functions. By understanding what we have just said, in this particular of case, we can simply exclude entity number one from the list.

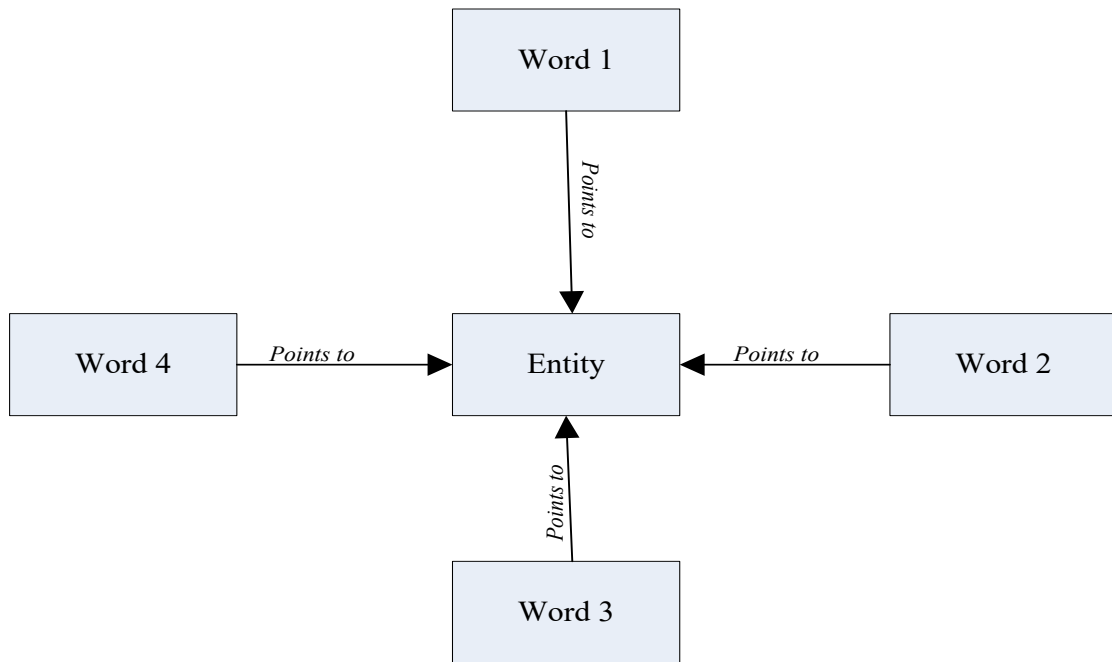
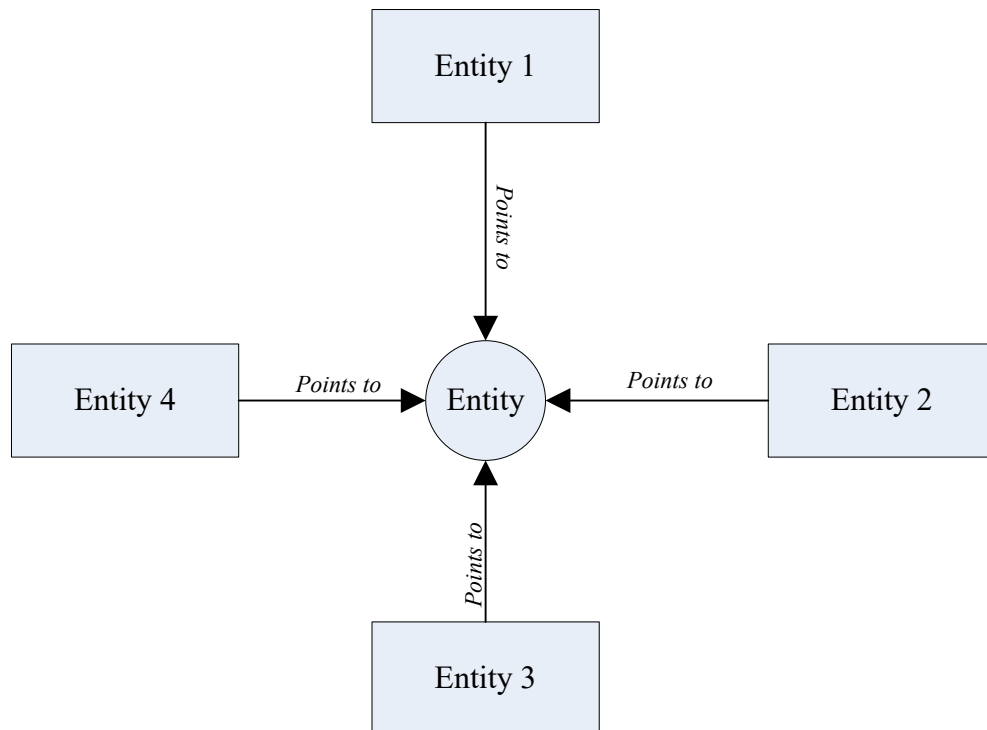
956. By understanding the above exercise and exercise number 944 and 944', according to the principle itself, the functional system, our parent, the relationship between the physical system and life, all added functions need to be structuring accordingly to reflect the functionality or the normal functionality of life.
957. Show your understanding of the physical system associative constant characteristic related to distance between one to each other. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of distance one to each other related to the physical system associative constant characteristic.
958. Show your understanding of the communication theory related to distance between one to another. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of distance between one to another related to the communication theory.
959. Show your understanding of portability of theory related to distance between one to another. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of distance between one to another related to portability of theory.
960. Show your understanding of the instrumentation theory related to distance between one to another. This is the same as saying show your understanding of distance between one to another related to instrumentation theory.
961. Show your understanding of function and system relationship related to distance between each other. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of distance between each other related to function and system relationship.
962. Show your understanding of distance between each other related to portability of theory. This is the same as saying that show your understanding of portability of theory related to distance between each other.
963. Show your understanding of the theory of marketing related to distance between one to another. This is the same as saying that, show your understanding of distance between one to another related to the theory of marketing.

964. Show your understanding of theory and system relationship related to distance between one to another. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of distance between one to another related to theory and system relationship.
965. Show your understanding of information theory related to distance between one to another. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of distance between one to another related to information theory.
966. Show your understanding of system and system relationship related to distance between each other. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of distance between each other related to system and system relationship.
967. Show your understanding of the exchange system theory related to distance between one to another. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of distance between one to another related to the exchange system theory.
968. Show your understanding of the gaming theory related to distance between one to another. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of distance between one to another related to the gaming theory.
969. Show your understanding of the relationship of theory and theory communication related to distance between one to another. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of distance between one to another related to relationship of theory and theory communication.
970. Show your understanding of the work theory related to distance between one to another. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of distance between one to another related to the work theory.
971. Show your understanding of the physical system self controllable characteristic related to distance between one to another. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of distance between one to another related to the self controllable characteristic of the physical system.
972. Show your understanding of distance between each other related to importance of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of importance of theory related to distance between each other.

973. Show your understanding of the theory dependable characteristic of the physical system related to distance between one to another. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of distance between one to another related to the theory dependable characteristic of the physical system.
974. Show your understanding of the communication enable characteristic of the physical system related to distance between one to another. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of distance between one to another related to the communication enable characteristic of the physical system.
975. Show your understanding of the physical system related to distance between one to another. This is the same as saying that, show your understanding of distance between one to another related to the physical system.
976. Show your understanding of the functional system related to distance between one to another. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of distance between one to another related to the functional system.
977. Show your understanding of distance between each other related to interpretation of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of interpretation of theory related to distance between each other.
978. Show your understanding of distance between each other related to theory and system relationship. This is the same as saying that show your understanding of theory and system relationship related to distance between each other.
979. Show your understanding of problem multiplication and expandability related to distance between one to another. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of distance between one to another related to problem multiplication and expandability.
980. Show your understanding of distance between each other related to independency of theory. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of independency of theory related to distance between each other.

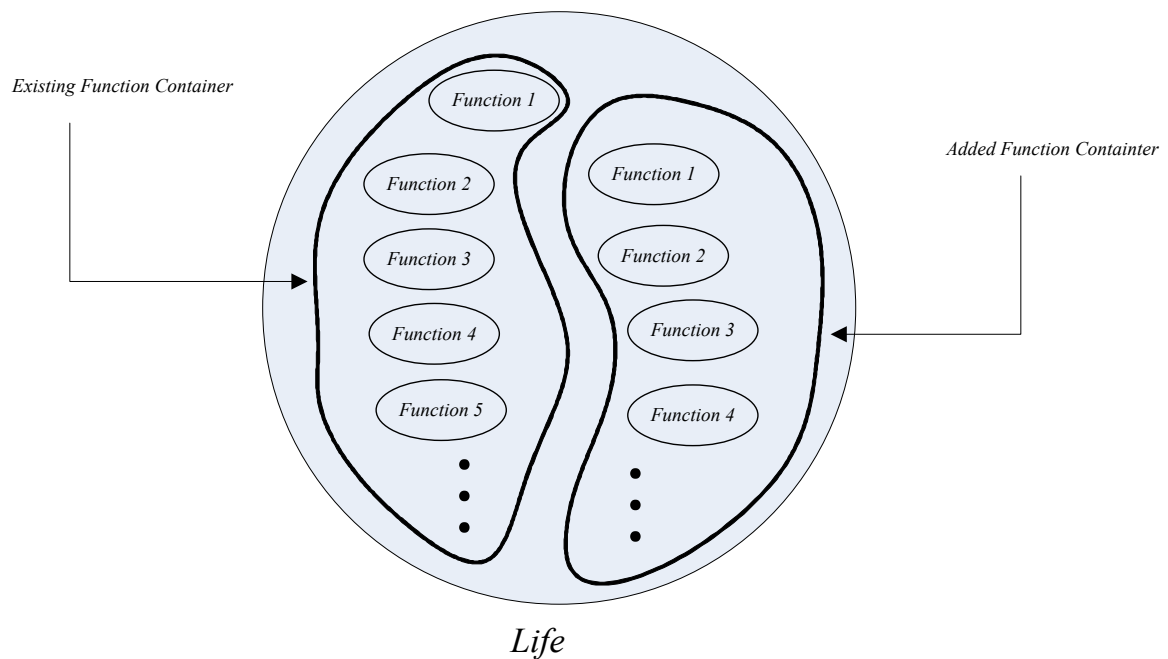
981. Show your understanding of distance between each other related to the principle of simulation. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the principle of simulation related to distance between each other.
982. Show your understanding of the difference between theory and philosophy related to distance or distance between each other. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of distance or distance between each other related to the difference between theory and philosophy.
983. Show your understanding of distance between each other related to the power theorem. This is the same as saying, show your understanding of the power theorem related to distance between each other.
984. Whenever we talk about distance between one to another, we mean also group or group of people. If you have worked out above exercises and did not take group into consideration, you may need to look at them again and take group into consideration. We mean exercise number 957, 957' to exercise number 983.
985. By understanding exercise number 944 and exercise number 947, if not already know, it is good to point out that the elements identified in exercise number 944 are always viewed and being regarded in terms of functions.
986. By understanding all the above exercises, we mean all the grouping exercise from exercise number 945 to exercise number 984, we can see that we interact with each other through the principle. With the absence of the principle, we simply develop problems when we get closed to each other.
987. By understanding exercise number 450 and exercise number 944, use a table to list all the entities from exercise number 944. After listing all the entities, define each entity from the list.
- a. Now that you have defined all the entities from the list, use the point to arrow model to show where each entity points to. You should have a model for each definition or item from the list.
 - b. After working out part a above, based on your result, try to see if you can come up with a single model for all your definitions. For instance, if you have multiple elements or multiple words that point to the same entity, you can make a circular model to show that. In this case, you can have a model like the one

shown below. Both of the models below are the same. It does not matter the way you draw them. Show and verify your observation based on your result.



988. By understanding all the above exercise, we mean exercise number 944, 944' to exercise number 987, we can make the following observation. With the absence of the principle, we develop problems when we get close to each other. Since the principle is what connects us together, whenever we get together, we simply develop problems when we forget the principle. Whenever we get closer to each other, we simply develop problems when we forget the principle. Whenever we get closer to each other, we simply develop problems, when we disregard the application of the principle.
989. By understanding the above exercise, we can see that when we get closer to each other, we don't see the distance, but we see the principle. That makes sense, since the principle is what connects us to each other, by understanding the principle, we don't see the distance between us, but the principle. Let's say it again; since the principle is what connects us together, with the application of the principle, when we get closer to each other, we no longer see the distance, but the principle. With the presence of the principle, we no longer see the distance between us, but the principle. With the presence of the principle, the distance does not matter, but the principle. Jus take your time to think about it.
990. By understanding both exercises above, we should worry about the principle rather than the distance. In other words, since the principle is what connects us together, in order to prevent us from developing problems, we should not care about the distance between each other, but the principle that connects us together. Since the principle is what connects us together, whenever we see each other, we think about the principle, rather than the distance. Since the principle is what enables us to interact with each other, when we see each other, we think about the principle rather than the distance. Since the principle is what enables us to interface with each other, when we see each other, we think about the principle rather than the distance. Just take your time to think about it.
991. Since we are a self controllable system, we need to apply theory independently to enable the functionality of life. We cannot rely on groups to execute functions of life for us. Since we each live, each of us needs to execute those functions to enable the functionality of life. Those functions cannot be executed for us by others or a group of people. It is very important to understanding that.

To better understand the effect of groups in life in terms of relying on group to execute functions for us, it is always good for us to represent life in terms of functions as shown by the model below.



Since if the existing functions become dysfunctional, life becomes dysfunctional, we should always pay a lot of more attention to the existing functions in life or what we do in life. To better understanding the effect of grouping in life, we can take a look of the existing functions and determine if any of those functions can be executed by others and for others. By understanding that, all you need to do is use the circle representation of life to verify whether or not existing functions can be executed by others and for others. Whatever you come up with, explain why and take group into consideration in term of your workout.

- a. To better understand the explanation and what we need to do, let's say it again. All you need to do here is to show whether or not existing functions can be executed by someone and for someone.
- b. Use the circle representation of life above to show the effect of grouping. In other words, you already know that as group goes up, so does number of people who rely on groups and also the functional system goes down. Verify that by showing the effect of group by using your understanding of life.
- c. By understanding your workout above, you may have seen a relationship with independency of theory and self controllable; verify that relationship. We mean the relationship of those two elements combined with your workout.

- d. In terms of the physical system understanding from exercise number 351, we have learned that added functions execute in the form, where they need existing functions to work with. In other words, added functions need existing functions in order for them to execute. With our associativity relationship, we know that when one is incapable of executing functions of life, there is a need to help that person; and that need is defined by the principle and guaranteed by the principle. In other words, the help of a person is defined by the principle and it is also guaranteed by the principle. Now, refocus the exercise, by understanding the relationship of added and existing functions in terms of function execution. It is always good for us to think that we all live and we all need to execute functions of life. By understanding what we have said up to here and by understanding that added function needs existing functions to work with; show your understanding of the statement above in terms of the physical system. In other words, show that we should always think we all live and we need to execute functions of life accordingly.
992. Refer to the interfacing of power exercise number 944, look at the first number 2, and then start from the right. Pick the two entities at the end of number 2, and then verify the inclusion of those entities from the list by providing a practical example. In other words, by understanding the exercise and also the power theorem itself, show those two entities are indeed in the list. In this case, you use the power theorem to show that by providing a practical example.
993. **Understanding Added Functions:** The functional system enables us to use the principle to add useful functions to it. It is very important to understand the purpose of added functions. It is always good to think that, we add a function to the functional system to enable us to solve a problem. In this case, we structure the function in a way so it can solve the problem it intended to. It is always unproductive to think that we add a function to life without a purpose. The way to look at it is it is not good for us to think that, the functions we add to life must be structured the way we want. It does not work that way. We always structure our functions in a way so they can solve the problems they intended to. In short, we organize our functions related to the problems they intended to solve. We cannot organize them the way we want or according to an individual person or group. It does not work that way. It is very important to understand that. A function that we add to life depends on the problem we try to solve, not on us. A function that we add to life depends on the problem that is needed to be solved, not on us.

994. Refer to exercise number 943 and 943', rework that exercise by taking everybody in the list of exercises number 944 and 944' into consideration.

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