



32nd Annual **INCOSSE**
international symposium

hybrid event

Detroit, MI, USA
June 25 - 30, 2022

Logics of irrational design of rational systems

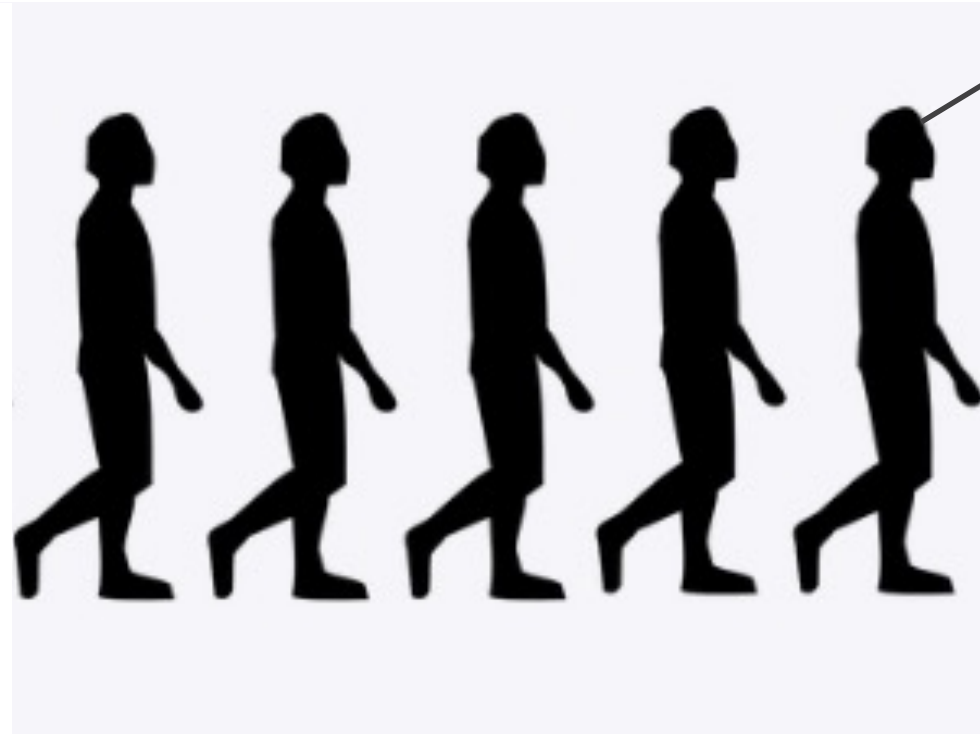
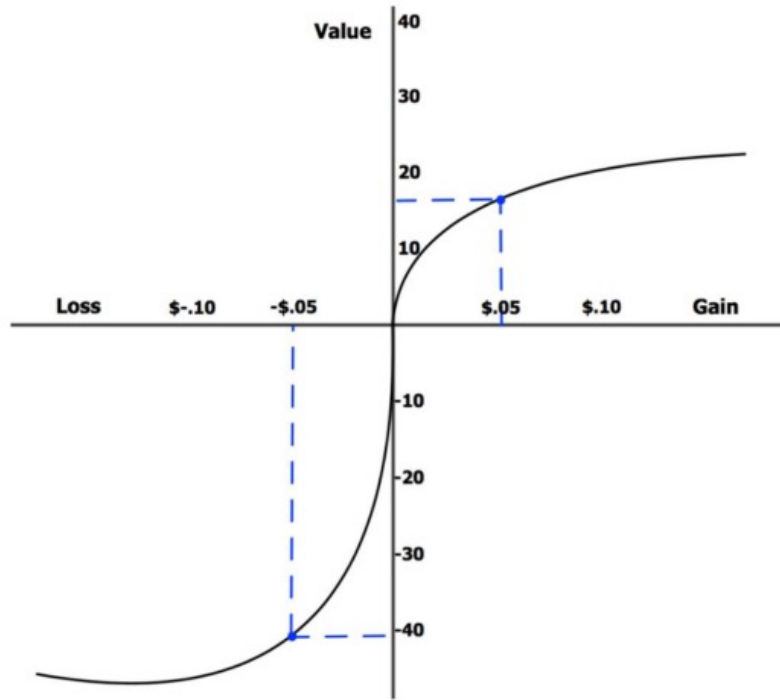
- Systems modelling and human decision making

Paper 120 – Robert Nilsson & Gary Smith

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History of human decision-making research



1. Language
2. Abstract concepts
3. Gossip

Prof. Yuval Noah Yokul,
"SAPIENS"

- **Heuristics, to be fast**
- **Ecological Models**

4. Year 1985-2000: Humans not victims to logic but actors in a constructive **system** aiming at positive outcomes

3. Nr 2 was proven not correct: "prospect theory" Kahneman & Tversky (2000) - new direction descriptive theory

2. Expected value: there is a "best" solution to the problem – normative/prescriptive, "how you should do"

1. Logic and the world is known (research started about 1670)



Example

Linda is 31 years old, single, outspoken, and very bright. She majored in philosophy. As a student, she was deeply concerned with issues of discrimination and social justice, and also participated in anti-nuclear demonstrations.

Which is more probable?

- A. Linda is a bank teller.
- B. Linda is a bank teller and is active in the feminist movement.



Integrative Framework (Smith, G. 2021)



		Ideas - Concepts (for meaning and observation)	General Theories - Frameworks (for orientation)	Big Ideas - Principles (for deciding)	Enablers - Assets (for acting on)	The whole-Context (to realise)	
C a t e g o r i e s	FORM	Identity of wholes (togetherness of things)	Structure, Components, Boundary, Boundedness, Holarchy, Topology, Wholeness, Integrity, Network,	Theories of Identity and Togetherness	Simpler things combine into more complex things #1 have systemness #3 are networks	Taxonomy of togetherness (eg Volk)	Taxonomy of system types (eg Boulding)
		Behaviour of wholes (processes of things)	Activity, Dynamic, Influence, Interaction, Dependency, Feedback, Source, Sink, Stock, Flow, Effect	Theories of Behaviour and Processes	Very different things do many things in the same fashion #2 are processes #4 are dynamic	Taxonomy of processes (eg Troncale)	Taxonomy of behaviours
		Cycles of wholes (phases of things)	State, Phase, Transition, Event, Tipping point	Theories of Cycles and Phases	Everything follows a lifecycle, even the universe #11 can be understood #12 can be improved	Taxonomy of phases (eg Troncale)	Taxonomy of cycles
	FUNCTION	Capability of wholes (purpose of things)	Stakeholder, Responsibility, Role, Hierarchy, Autonomy, Environment	Theories of Capability and Purpose	Emergent Properties when things combine #5 are complex #8 have regulatory subsystems	Taxonomies of purposeful subsystems (eg Miller)	Taxonomy of capabilities
		Value of wholes (qualities of things)	Perspective, Use, Judgement, Condition, Circumstances, Benefit, Selection	Theories of Value and Qualities	Value increases when stakeholders are engaged #9 models of others #10 models of themselves	Taxonomies of qualities (eg Virtues - Rousseau et al)	Taxonomy of values
	FIT	Consciousness of wholes (experience of things)	Awareness, Understanding, Empathy, Comprehension, Learning, History, Memory, Evolution, Adaptation, Anticipation	Theories of Consciousness and Experience	The more complex something is, the richer is its experience #6 are evolving #7 encode knowledge and exchange information	Taxonomies of experiences (eg Bloom)	Taxonomy of Consciousness (eg Jonkisz)



Working out "What"
The perceiver acquires the mental models, vision and organisation for system development

Architecture Structures Patterns

Working out "How"
Analysis and expertise is used to explain how these systems will be constructed

ARCHITECTING
Complex

DESIGNING
Complicated

REALISING

CONCEPTUALISING

Illuminating Information, theories and concepts

Design Implementation Application

Establishing common wisdom

Working out "Why"
Exploration is needed to make sense of these situations and to determine needs

The surprise of a new situation

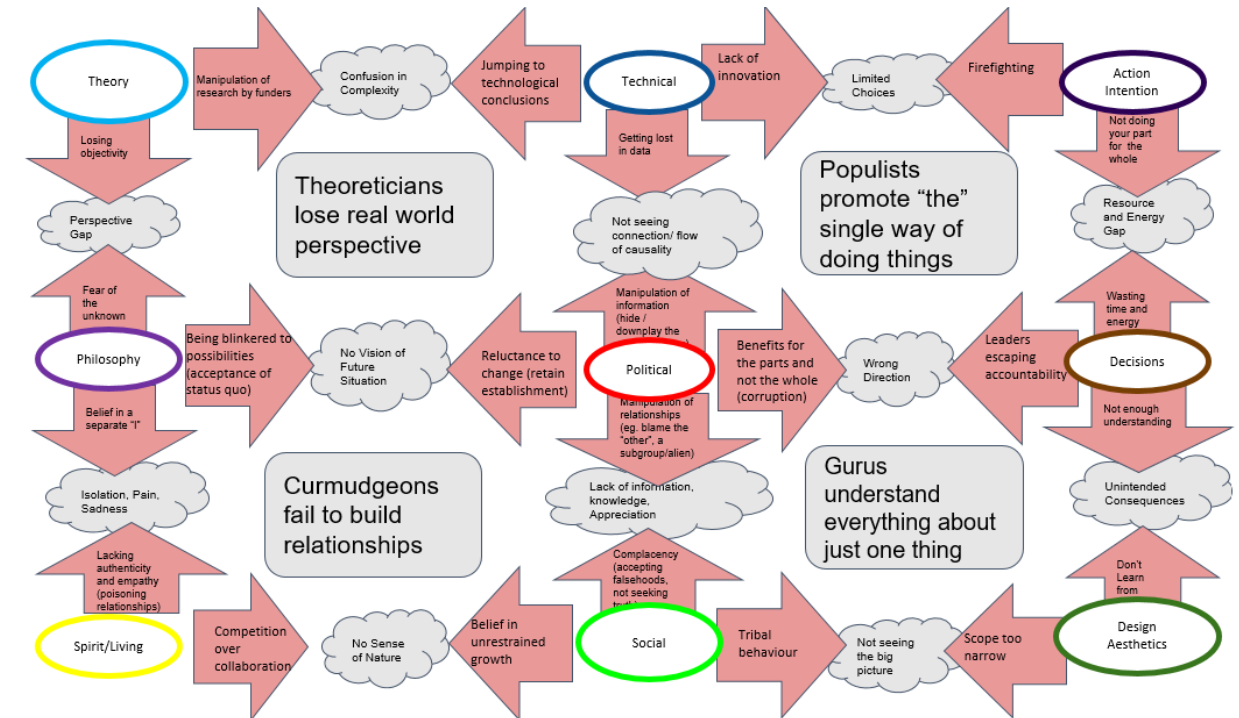
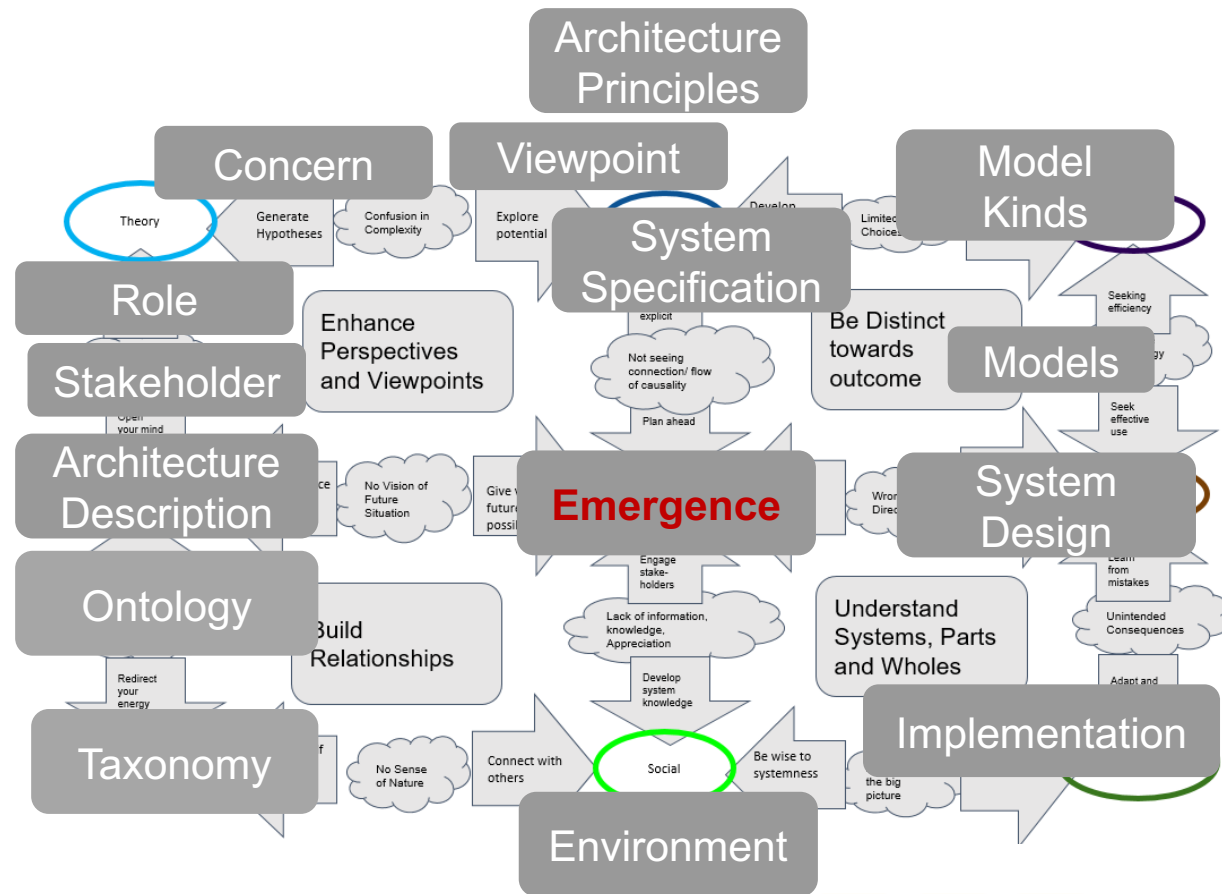
Repeatable practice that everyone can implement and understand

Grid Content:

- Top Row: Theory, Technical, Action
- Middle Row: Philosophy, Political, Decisions
- Bottom Row: Spirit/Living, Social, Design

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Systemness or Disorder





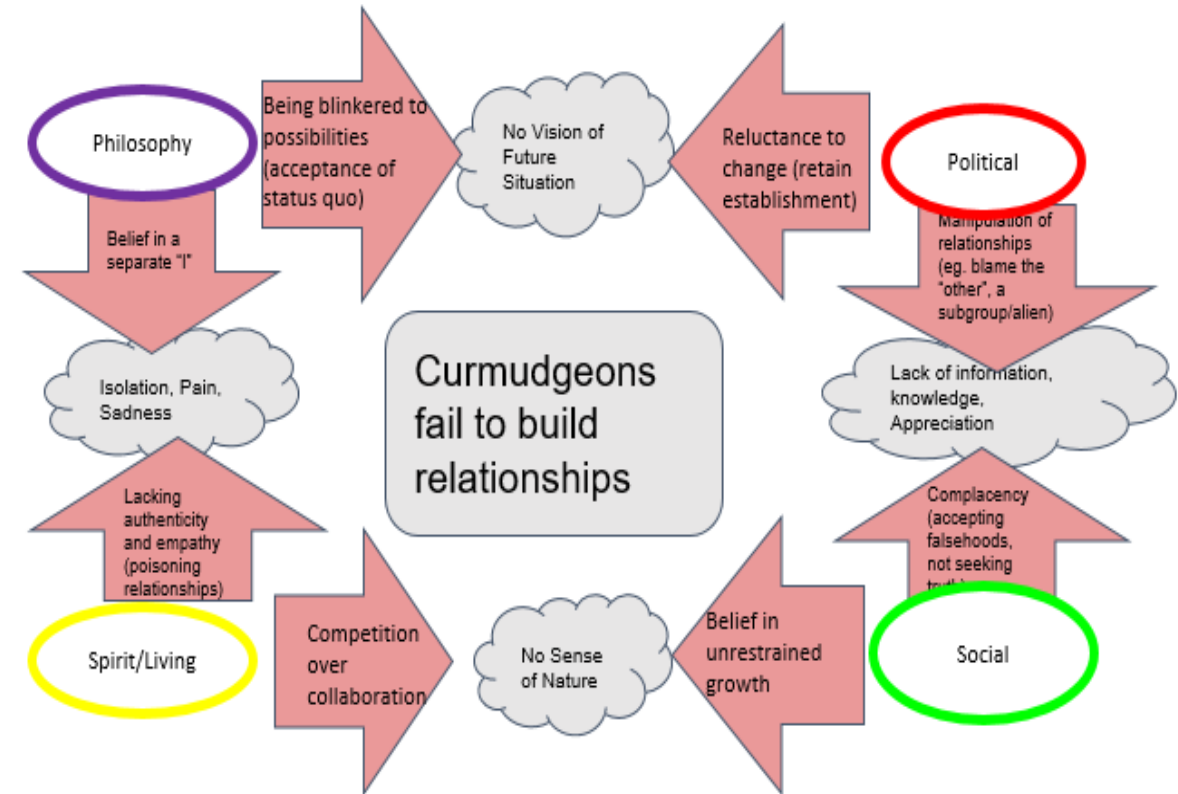
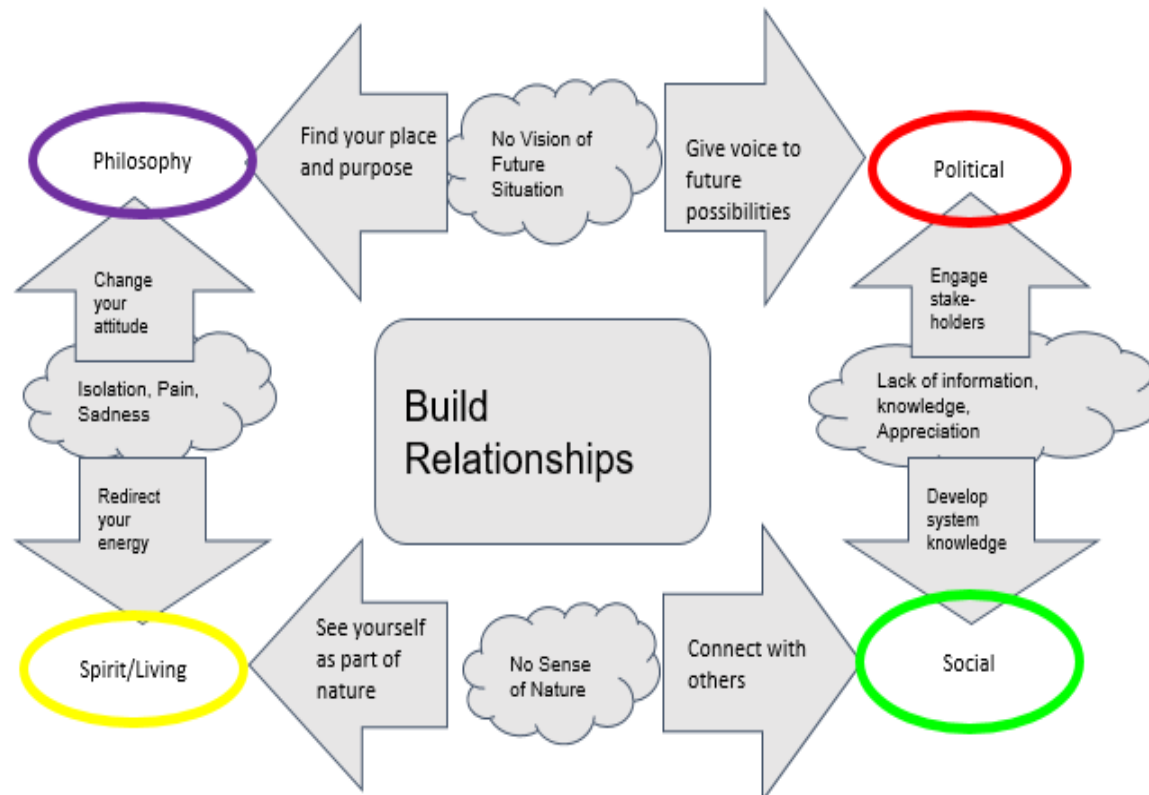
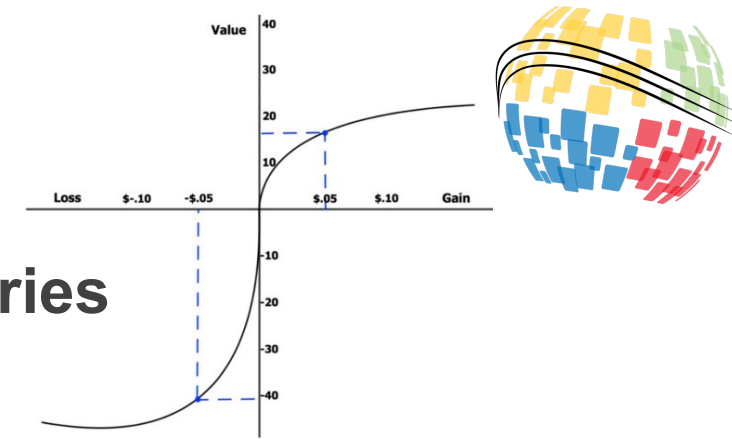
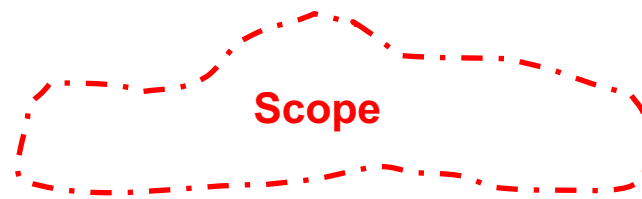
Impediments in modelling >50 years of modelling



Impediment 1

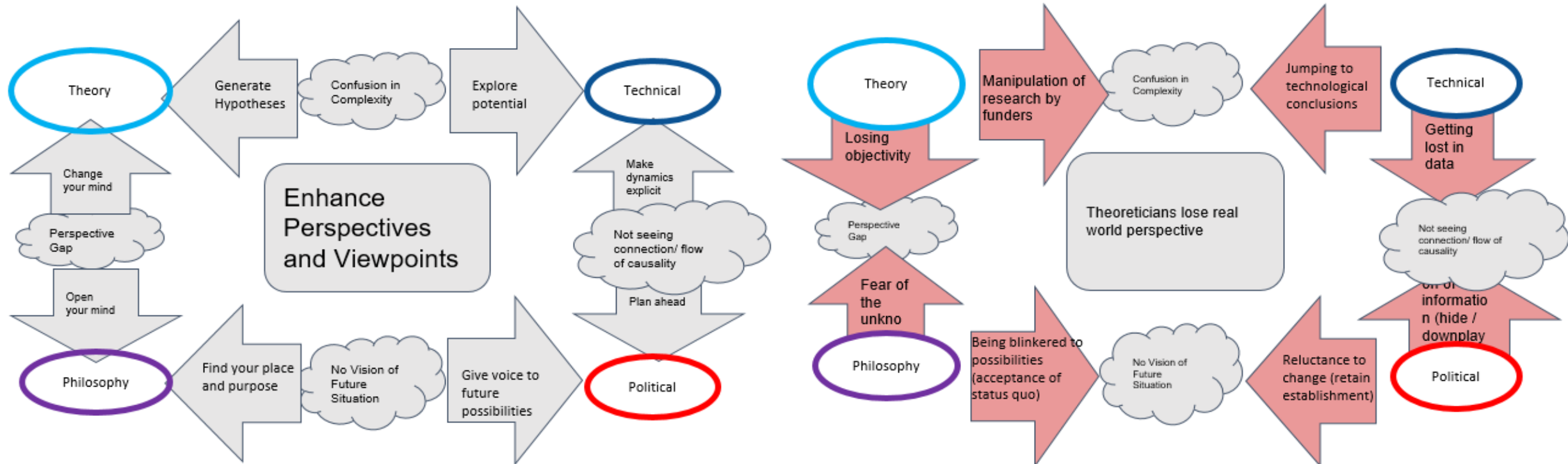
Mixing system definition and/or interpretation of boundaries

- *inadequate definition of concerns*
- *variance in individual value (prospect theory)*





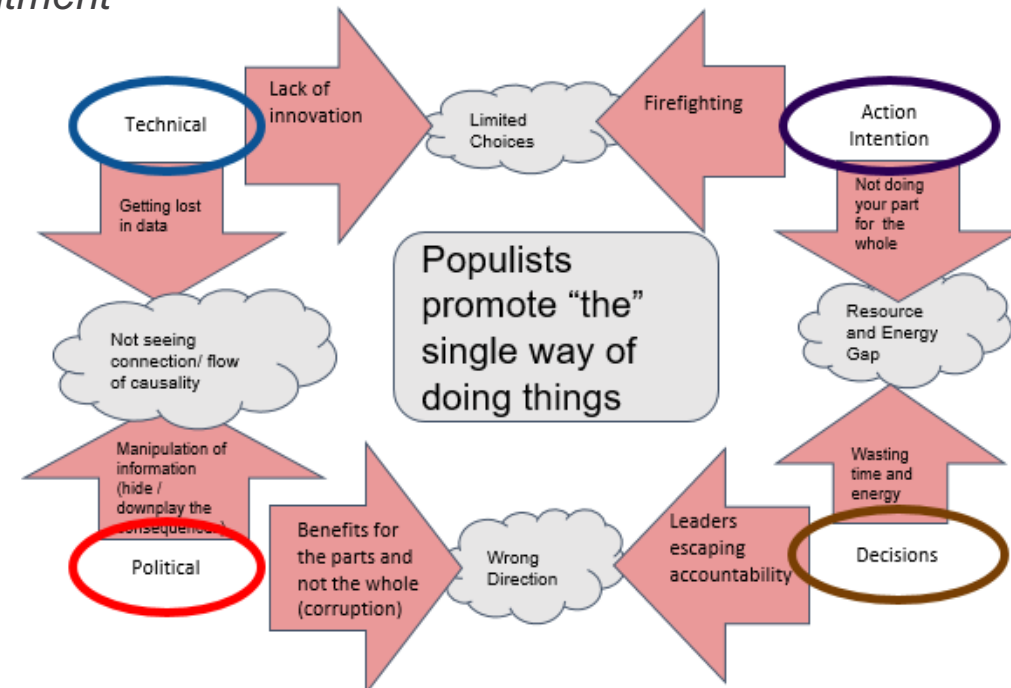
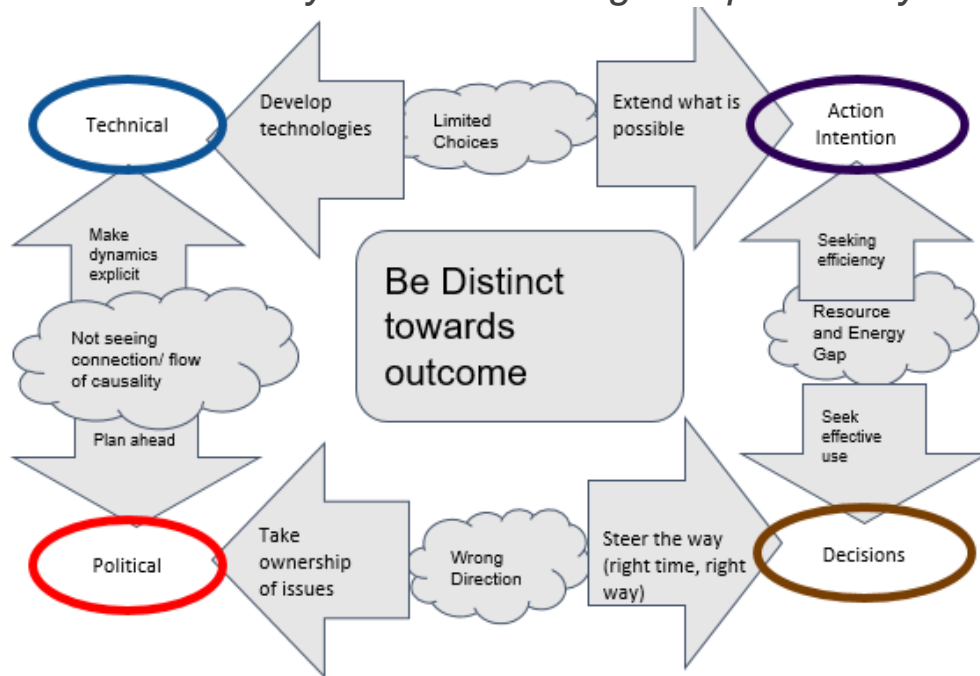
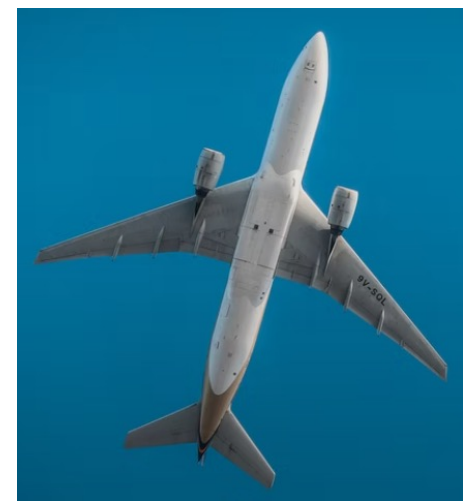
- *Unclear responsibilities*
- *System effects not stated / lack of viewpoints*
- *Confusing, not frugal or ecological*



Impediment 3

Uncertainty of what is modelled, current state or possible state

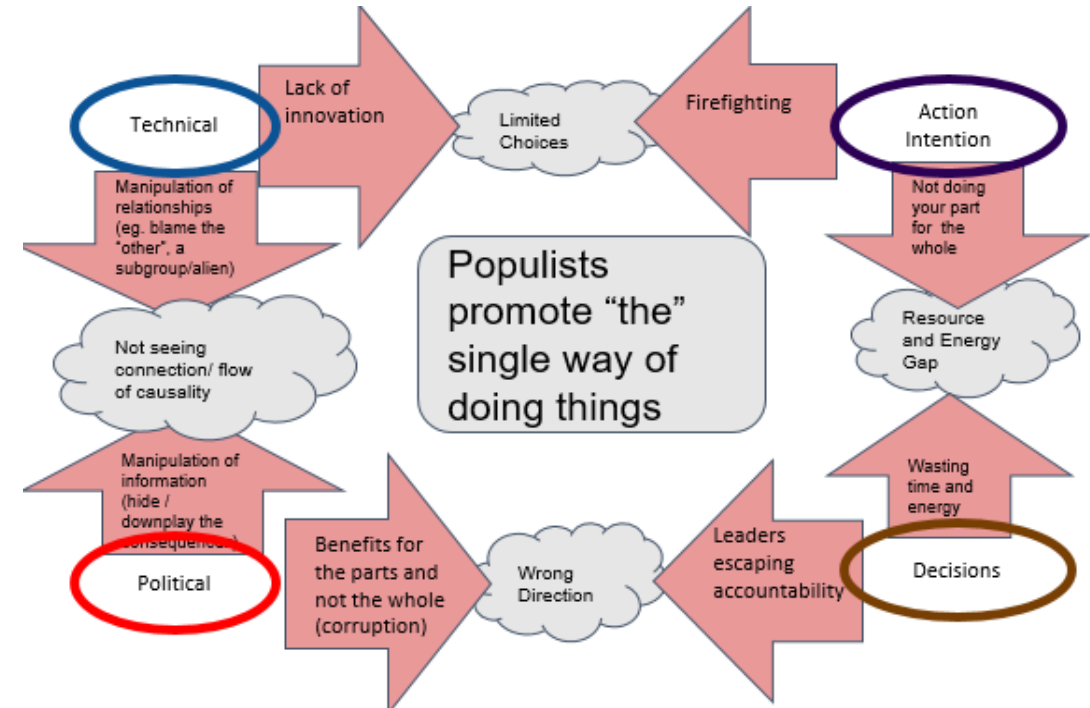
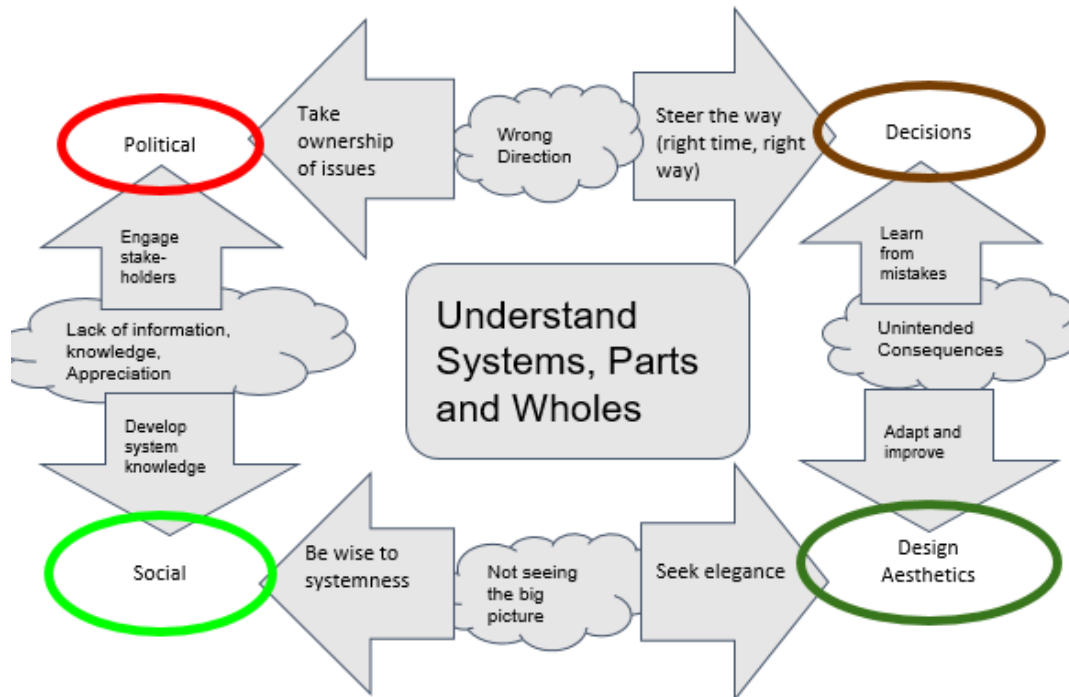
- Typical when a smaller model grows in complexity
- A particular model kind is “overused”, outside first purpose (architecture description “not in sync”)
- Lack of rationality / understanding and potentially commitment



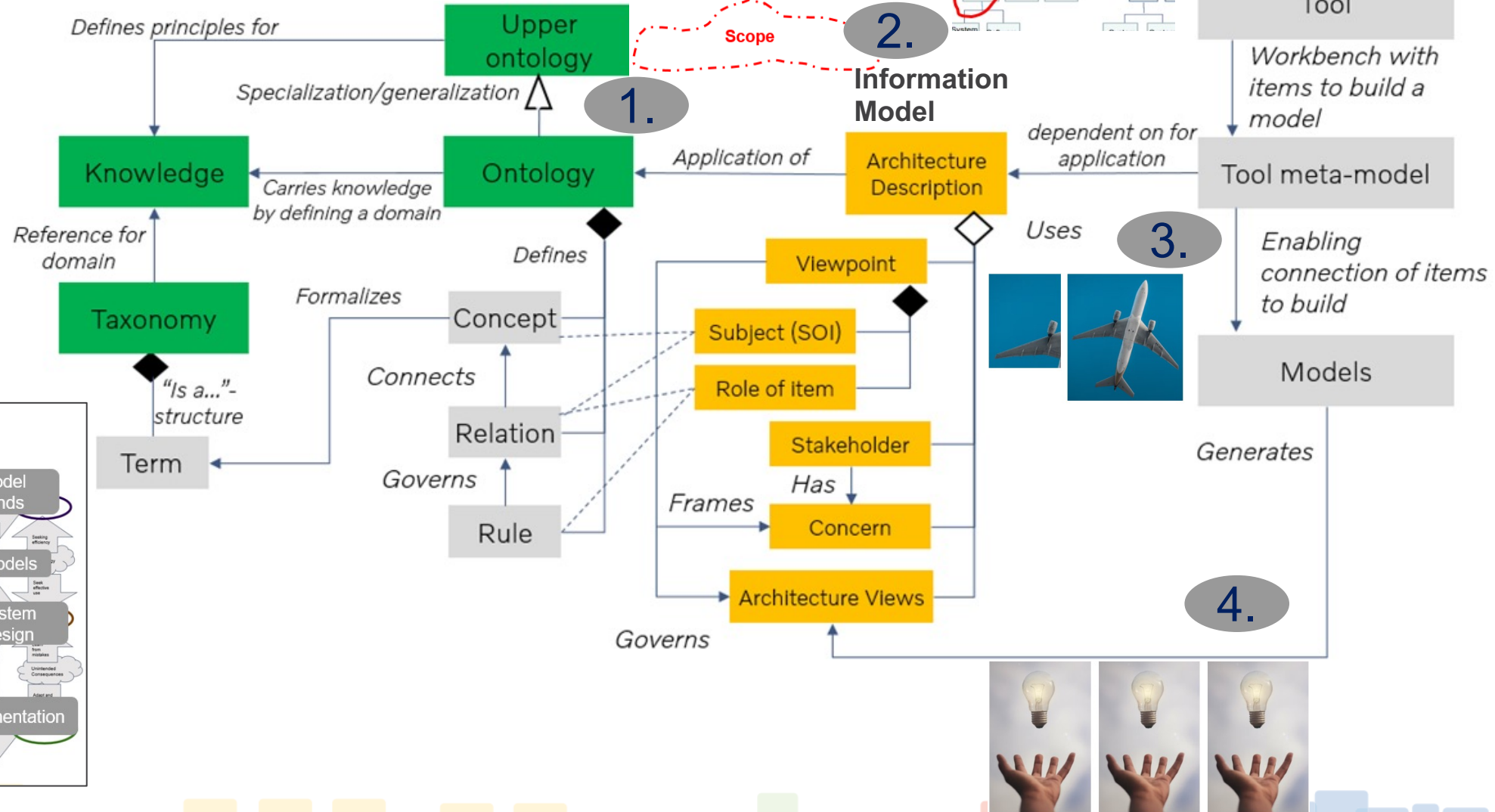
Impediment 4

Reinventing the wheel

- *Moving fast not documenting solution*
- *Silos or hierarchies*
- *Ivory Tower or Misleading Framing*



A concept to model knowledge





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