Dynamic System Property: $atis\text{DerivedProductionOutputness}$

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

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

$$DP_T = df_T | \exists B \subseteq A (TP(B) \equiv OP(B) \land M[T_P(B)] \ll M[O_P(B)])$$

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

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