Sustainability in Environment
ISSN 2470-637X (Print) ISSN 2470-6388 (Online)
Vol. 6, No. 1, 2021
www.scholink.org/ojs/index.php/se

Original Paper

Living (and) Physical Systems

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Received: December 18, 2020 Accepted: January 5, 2021 Online Published: January 14, 2021

doi:10.22158/se.v6n1p42 URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.22158/se.v6n1p42

Abstract

The view of living systems is applied to physical systems. The statistical, summary approach is replaced by the biological approach whenever an object is granted its motivation. Make other lights so as to obtain basic physical quantities…

Keywords

living, system, control, satisfaction, time

1. Introduction

It is logical to assume that the older system, which has endured all the "vicissitudes", will be more complex and therefore more perfect than the new system. One of the basic features of systems is the ability to learn, so the older development system has better prerequisites.

Nevertheless, one does not understand physical space as suitable for the application of the above, he only takes it as a "mechanical" world of not only "soulless" objects, but even better "dead" objects.

Let the kind reader admit for a moment that this mechanical, dead world is such only because we do not understand that our possibilities are not yet advanced enough. Let this reader further admit for a moment that the properties of living systems are also in these "inanimate" ones. Let the principles of living or even human systems—only for a moment and only a little—be transferred…

2. Principles

Based on the modeling of (but only economic) systems, the management of each (living) system is based on increasing the satisfaction of its elements. A general manifestation of dissatisfaction (in the system) is the effort of the elements to leave it. Here it turns out to be a close property of physical systems of gravity. That is, the ability and measure of the system to keep its elements inside—in the system.

Another principle of living systems, found in economic systems, is the division of the system into two

parts-normal (NM), such as the part that we observe and the dark part (DM), outside the activity of the system. In DM, these are elements that fall out of system activities, but gradually return to them. This part is crucial for determining the satisfaction of the elements and thus for managing the activities of NM. This division is obvious in astronomical systems, not only did its parts get their name here.

3. Elements

If the above is to be applicable in the physical world, one more principle must be applicable: All the elements—that is, the building blocks of the system—are generally different. It must at least potentially differ in its engagement activity and satisfaction.

This satisfaction is not always measurable on the basis of the migration trend. There are systems where the elements have limited freedom of movement, but this does not mean that they do not feel satisfied. The solution in such systems seems to be that the evaluation of satisfaction is performed at a lower level. That is, on the elements of the elements, which are of course systems again, and so they also have their elements. This seems to be an example of living organisms in our world, where cells become immobile and satisfaction is evaluated at a lower level-perhaps even at the water level.

The effect of the system on the elements lies in the management of their relationships. This leads to a reconstruction and ultimately to an increase in satisfaction. It can be the average satisfaction of all elements or its growth in some currently substantial part. It may even be a desirable decline if the system has found-learned—that it is beneficial in the long run. So in the end, there will be an increase in satisfaction.

4. Time

According to the study of systems, it can be seen that time is not some universal - preferably physical - quantity, but it is connected with each particular system and therefore it is always different, it is its own.

The system must have a part that evaluates the DM status and activates the NM based on the satisfaction distribution. There are a plethora of strategies, and there are a plethora of systems accordingly. In addition, DM appears to have its own ways out of the system to affect its activity.

Only as a result of NM activation, the system exists, only during this period of its operation—one step—it is possible to talk about its time. It is his one step and the system can say, for example: It was five steps before the activity. The system can also use time from lower levels, such as its elements, a kind of refinement of time, but it does not mean much to it—the system does not exist in the meantime.

Here perhaps it would be possible to use the word principle again. It is a principle of existence in system time.

5. Proximity

The two elements and thus the systems are as close as it is possible and easy to increase each other's satisfaction for their management. It does not have to be an immediate impact, but in its consequences… It is then natural that the system tries to change this proximity within its basic principles. Increase or decrease, because the operation of certain systems can, on the contrary, reduce satisfaction.

This is the system definition of distance, at least for living systems.

6. Success

The activity of NM is based on the differences of elements and one could say their specialization. It is all other than gravitational action, on the basis of which the properties of the element change. This action is not inevitable, the element can reject it or strengthen it. There is a mechanism of supply and demand, although from a statistical, physical point of view it is not observable.

The success of the element is then a manifestation of higher than average demand of its surroundings for its specialized outputs.

7. Conclusion

The presented work does not want to question the extraordinary power and sophistication of physics, for example, it only wants to draw attention to another possibility of view. And he wants to emphasize the unity of functioning. Its goal is to begin the effort to equalize the "dead" world. Then, of course, it might be a question of whether to look for life at any cost on exoplanets, for example, and whether it would not be easier to turn to the good old but not well-known systems.

The physical approach is a (necessary) consequence of a statistical, comprehensive view of an inexhaustible number of objects. For a while, this approach is enough, it is possible to build amazing things with it. However, it is not complete and can hardly develop further.

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