TRIZ as the Way of Life?

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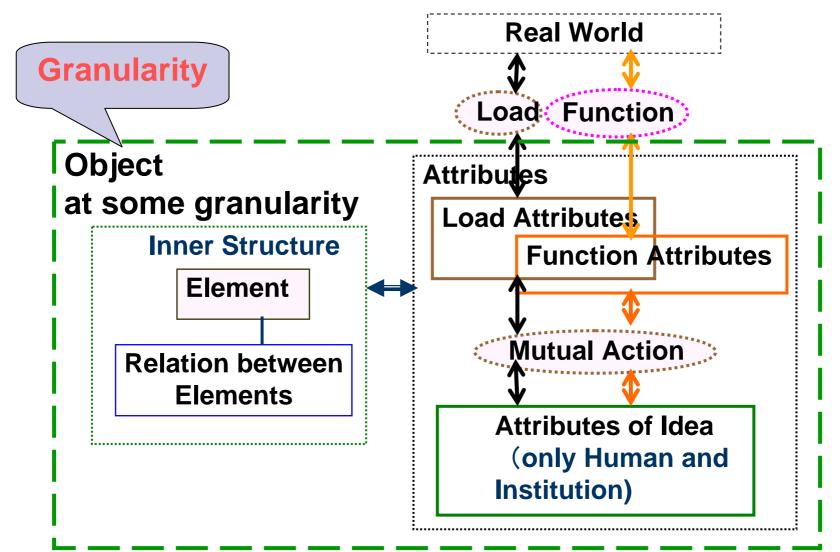
1. Preface: TRIZ as the Way of Life?

- Is TRIZ a method of technology?
- Is TRIZ a method of change?
- TRIZ is thought and method applicable to every area
- Reconsider the way of life based on Nakagawa's Essence of TRIZ in 50 Words
 [7]; "TRIZ provides a dialectic way of thinking, i.e., to understand the problem as a system, to image the ideal solution first, and to solve contradictions."

2. Structure of the World To Live Object, Granularity[3][4]

- What compose the world?
- Kinds of Objects which is something to be recognized
- 1. Matter : System Object
- 2. "Idea" : System Object
- 21. Information of individual or common notion which is taken by physical entity
- 22. My idea
- 3. Movement or Action: Process Object
- Granularity = Size, magnitude or scope in space and/ or time
- Density = Density of inner structure, Degree of abstraction

Structure of Object



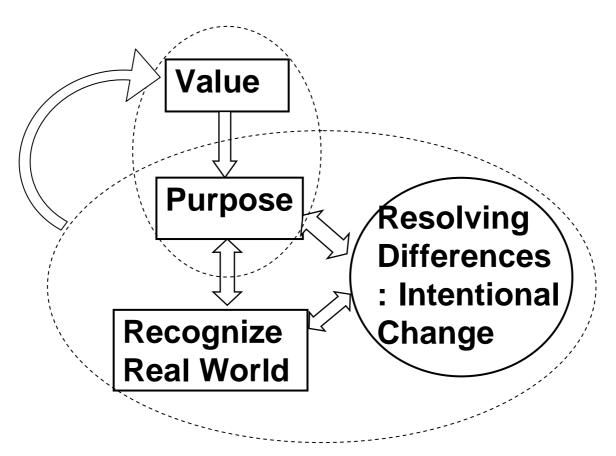
Technology and Institution Make the World

- Technology: Things between person and nature
- Institution: Common Idea between person and community
- 1. Person and thing take common idea
- Institution of Exchange (e.g. language, money)
- 2. Person takes Common Idea:
- Common Subject (e.g. thought, philosophy, religion, moral)
- System Institution (e.g. nation, corporation, family)
- Social Institution (e.g. law, politics, economics)

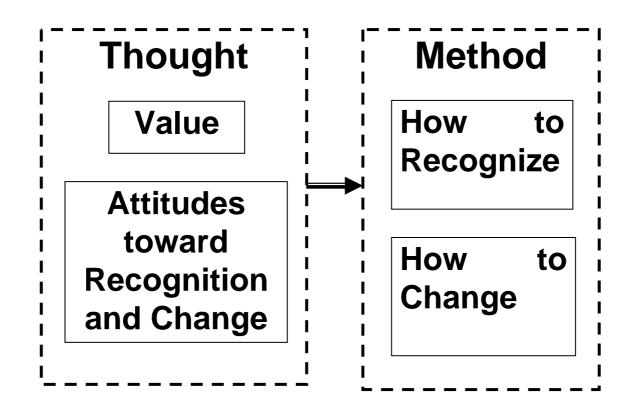
Change, Technology, Institution

- Change is an assemblage of
- intentional change (Resolving Differences)
- unintentional change
- autonomous change: contradiction
- Technology is conformed mainly to the law of movement of matter without purpose
- Institution is conformed to the law of movement of community to realize purposes grasped at granularity as autonomous

3. Structure of the Way of Life Relation between Value, Purpose, Real World and Resolving Differences





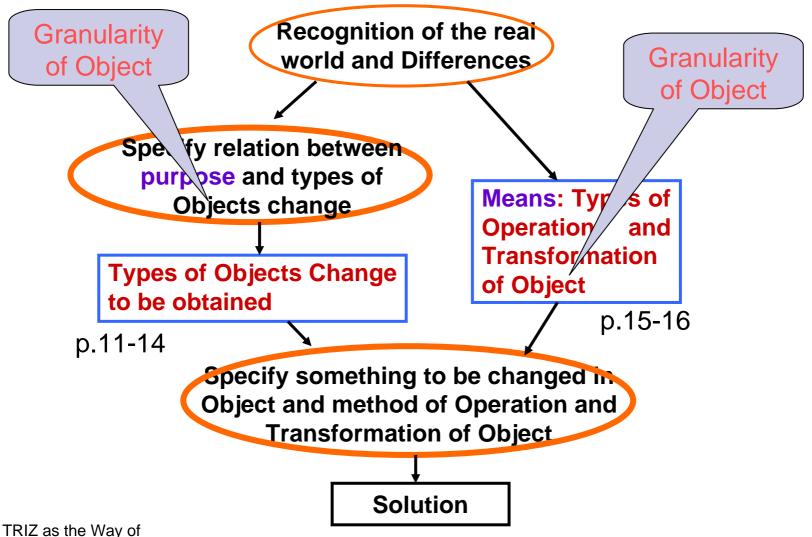




Structure of Way of Life

- Generally (Function vs Structure), Function (Granularity of Object vs Function), Structure (Granularity of Object vs Relation or Logic between Sub-Objects)
- Visualize each action
- Recognition: Decide function, Granularity of Object, and relation between sub-Objects
- Resolving Differences: Decide Purposes,
 Granularity of Object, and Logic of change of sub-Objects
- Granularity of Object is most decisive

Resolving Differences

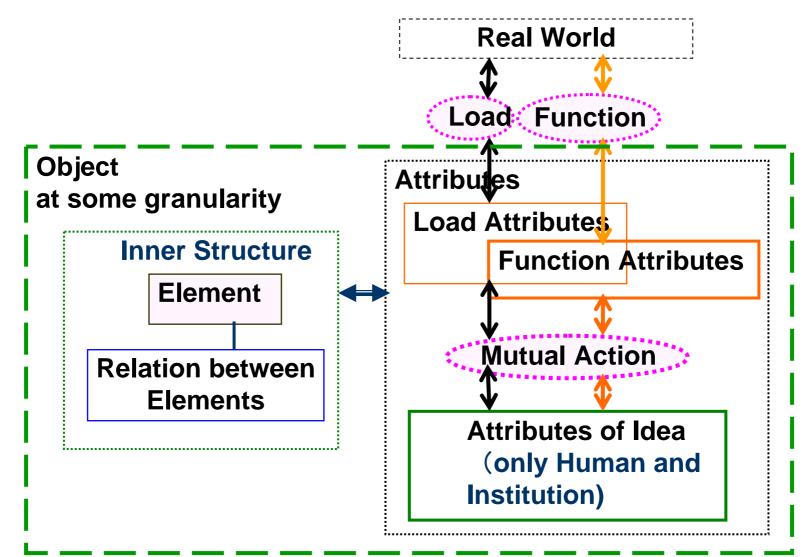




Types of Object Operation and Transformation

- Object Transformation Principle D [3] [4]
- Change of inner structure consisting of elements and the relation between them can change plural attributes of Object, generate new Object and delete Object itself from inside.
- (an expansion of the law of the mutual transformation of quantitative and qualitative changes)
 - Basically Principle U,P,M change attributes from outside

Structure of Object





Object Transformation Principle U [3]

Object 1 and movement can change attributes of Object 2 or Object 2 itself.



Object Transformation Principle P [3]

Object 1 and Object 2 can change attributes of movement or movement itself.



Object Transformation Principle M

Object 1, Object 2 and movement continue to act each other.



Types of Object Operation

■ **Object Operation R**[3]: We can bring in, bring out or replace Object or its element of existing single Object or Object in "Object 1- Process Object- Object 2 model" freely regardless they are existing or not.

Types of Objects Change within Two Attributes and Objects and TRIZ 1 [4] Types of Objects Change Means to realize in TRIZ

Principle 24. Intermediary

"Physical Contradiction" in

Separation of opposites in

Many Principles in TRIZ

Principle 34. Discarding

Principle 6. Universality

Principle 25. Self-service, others

Principle 2. Taking out

Principle 34. Discarding

Principle 5. Merging

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Principle 1. Segmentation

(Transformation of attribute to

Principle 34. Discarding

TRIZ: Type 1

TRIZ: Type X

be studied)

Types of Objects Change

1) Change
11) Generate Object

12) Delete Object

movement

separated

211)221)231) Mutually exclusive

2331) Delete attributes

the other attributes

311) Add attribute

conditions of two opposites lead to

212)222)232) Two opposites can be

223) Not qualitative change of attributes

23) Qualitative change of attributes 233)

2332) Transformation of attribute to

31) One attribute to two attributes

312) Segmentation of attribute

32) Two attributes to one attribute

321) Delete one of the two

322) Two merge into one

number of

attribute

Object 0/1, 1/0

2) Handling one

213) One value

don't change

3) Change

number of

2/ 1

attributes 1/2.

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Types of Changed Object within Two Attributes and Objects and TRIZ 2 [4]

4) Handling two attributes	41) No change of attributes	Type Y
	42) Not qualitative change of attributes Meet two values of requirements simultaneously	"Technical Contradiction" in TRIZ: Type 2
	43) Qualitative change of two attributes to the other two attributes	(Transformation of two attribute to be studied): Type 3
5) Change number of Object 1/ 2, 2/ 1	51) One to two	Principle 1. Segmentation: Type 4
	52) Two to one 521) One of the two extinguishes	Principle 34. Discarding
	522) Two merge into one	Principle 5. Merging, Delete contradiction by merging opponents: type Z
6) Handling two Objects TRIZ as the Way of	Same as 4)	

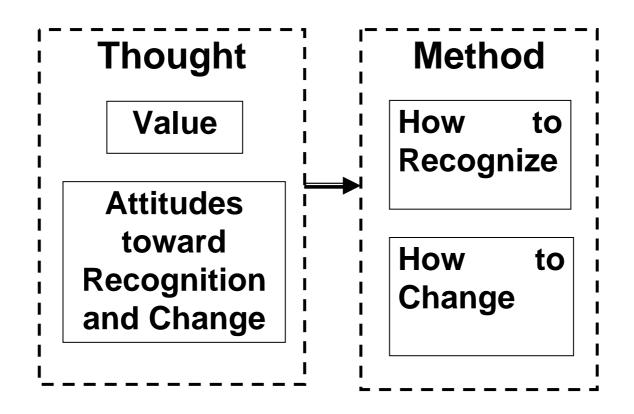
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4. Ideal Way of Life

- Ideal Way of Life is
- to be modest about fact including existing idea,
- to believe in nothing, [3]
- to seek for value and method of realizing value criticizing existing idea and
- to continue to change myself, others and outer world simultaneously.

Thought and method





41. Continuous Change

- No Perfect Recognition and No Perfect Method to Change.
 Therefore,
- Continuous Action or Change is important not result
- Thought that bring about Change is important
- Method that deal with Change or Movement is important



42. Criticize Existing Idea

- For Better Change,
- Continue to verify Input and Output,
- Be modest about fact including existing idea,
- Believe in nothing,
- Continue to criticize existing idea



43. Seek for Exhaustiveness of Objects and Complete Recognition

- Exhaustiveness of Objects and Objects Change: A classification into kinds of Objects and Objects Change as Types which cover the whole of Objects and Objects Change
- Criticize existing idea. Especially
 Dialectics, trend in evolution of Institution



44. Roots of Values

- Objective Value: Number of Life, Love, Liberty, Zero Load on Nature
- Love is a sense of unity into history, nature, others and institution, and effort to enhance them
- Liberty is an ability to recognize, judge and act
- Subjective Value: Modesty, Sincerity



5. Conclusion

Ideal Way of Life based on fact: To be modest about fact, to believe in nothing, to continue to criticize existing idea and myself and to continue to enhance others and outer world simultaneously.

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- [7] Nakagawa Toru: "Essence of TRIZ in 50 Words", http://www.osaka-gu.ac.jp/php/nakagawa/TRIZ/eTRIZ/eTRIZintro.html