

The Market of Quality Control

The Cycle

The market of Quality Control is a Cycle. This is because consumption is a cycle of giving and receiving. To ensure that everyone has given and everyone has received, there is Quality Control. The Cycle of Quality Control is parallel to the Cycle of the market of consumption. This document states the mathematical definition of the market of Quality Control. In summary, the mathematical symbol that defines the market is the following:

x

THE MARKET

The Cycle of the market is a summary of the behavior of consumers and their businesses. This is how we give and receive. Giving and receiving in the modern age starts with the ownership of a bank account. So all giving and all receiving starts at The Central Bank. On the market of Quality Control, all bank accounts are corporate, in contrast to the existence of consumer's bank accounts. We indicate The Central Bank with the following symbols:

$\alpha(x)$

By principle, we believe that one may not receive without giving. Therefore, we say that the Cycle of giving and receiving starts with production and ends with consumption, in contrast to saying that it starts with consumption and ends with production.

Given that all bank accounts are corporate, the production and consumption of consumers are sub-functions of the function that describes the production and consumption of businesses. The context of The Central Bank is solely corporate, so instead of production and consumption, overall we will speak of import and export. Therefore:

$$\Omega(x) = \textit{production} = \textit{export}$$

$$\psi(x) = \textit{consumption} = \textit{import}$$

Mathematically, the summary of giving and receiving is therefore defined:

$$\alpha(x) = \Omega(x) - \psi(x)$$

There is a lot that happens in between export and import. Primarily, in between export and import, there is the use of technology (β). Furthermore, there are the dominions where the export and import take place (γ), information about the transaction is transferred with the use of media (δ) and there are safety measures taken to ensure the completion of the transaction (ε). Therefore, the Cycle of giving and receiving can also be defined in the following way:

$$\alpha(x) = \beta(x) + \gamma(x) + \delta(x) + \varepsilon(x)$$

QUALITY CONTROL

Independent from The Central Bank, Quality Control studies the market. It has a department for every function of the Cycle. In the end, what goes on in the Cycle of Quality Control must be equal to what goes on in the Cycle of giving and receiving. This is how we ensure that everyone has given and everyone has received. It is defined the following:

$$E(x) = T(x) + I(x) + C(x) + M(x)$$

ANALYTICAL SYMBOLS

For the Cycle, Quality Control has its own analytical symbols. They are media used to parallel the market of giving and receiving. The consumer is described with c_i , a period of time is described with ϕ , financial circulation is described with $R(x)$ and consumer's trust is described with $D(x)$. This is how Quality Control studies the market.

Financial Circulation

The Cycle never ends. Providing for the consumer's basic necessities as a form of consumption is (a form of) financial circulation. Overall, giving and receiving is constant circulation in between The Central Bank and the use of technology. There is the stuff that happens in between. Therefore, financial circulation is defined the following:

$$\alpha(x) \rightarrow R(x) \rightarrow \beta(x)$$

MARKET CYCLE

In between The Central Bank and the use of technology, there are plenty of corporate decisions made. We say that the market of Quality Control is parallel to the market of giving and receiving. It leads to a definition of financial circulation:

$$\phi = (E(x) - \alpha(x)) + (T(x) - \beta(x)) + (I(x) - \gamma(x)) + (C(x) - \delta(x)) + (M(x) - \varepsilon(x))$$

$$\phi = I + II + III + IV + V$$

$$R(x) = III + IV + V$$

Consumer's Trust

The Cycle of giving and receiving is nothing without consumer's trust. It is the feedback to the market by the consumer. We define it the following:

$$D(x) = \sum c_i$$

QUALITY CONTROL CYCLE

Regardless of what happens, the consumer's trust must always be optimal. Considering the market of giving and receiving, all that happens could be considered summarized in the transactions that cross The Central Bank. Therefore:

$$D(x) \rightarrow \alpha(x) \rightarrow D(x)$$

In the world of giving and receiving, consumer's trust is part of business transactions. Before giving, it should be as optimal as it was after receiving. Considering the previous, therefore:

$$D(x) = D(x)$$

Market Analysis

When everyone has given and when everyone has received, there is the fictive moment in time that is in the context of The Central Bank the following:

$$\alpha(x) = \Omega(x) - \psi(x) = 0$$

In reality, people are never done giving and people are never done receiving. To study the summarized state of giving and receiving, to be able to inform people about the financial circulation and the consumer's trust, we could use the following formula to extract this information from The Central Bank:

$$\phi(x) = \Omega(x) - \psi(x)$$

The function of $\phi(x)$ informs us about the state of the cycle of giving and receiving at any point in time. The cycle reaches 0 when everyone has given and everyone has received. In between, there are the points in time where people have given too much and the points in time where people have received too much. They are read the following:

$\phi(x) > 0 \Rightarrow$ "Excessive" (people have given too much)

$\phi(x) < 0 \Rightarrow$ "Not Gusto" (people have received too much)

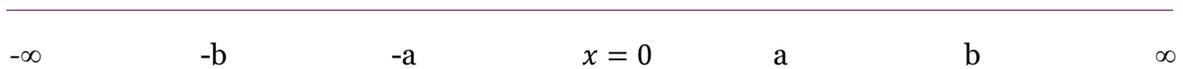
INTERPRETATION

In actuality, this is a fictive moment in time, but when the market "is finished cycling":

$$x = 0$$

When the market is not finished cycling, there are different ways in which we can interpret the state of x . Overall, we want to know if the economy is healthy, if the economy is off-key or if the economy is in crisis.

The economy is healthy when people give and/or receive within their standard consumptional limits (a). The economy is off-key when people occasionally give and/or receive outside of their standard consumptional limits (b). The economy is in crisis when people give and/or receive excessively beyond their standard consumptional limits (∞). On a number line, this is illustrated the following:



What is still a mystery, is the character of the function of x .