Fixed Pansystems Theorems and Pansystems Catastrophe Analysis of Panweighted Network

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Let $I=\{(x,x)\,|x\in G\}$, $\delta\in P(G^2)$, $I\leqslant\delta$, $\delta=\delta^{-1}$, $G_i=\max\{E|\,E\subset G, E^2\leqslant\delta\}$ do not be reduced to single point; $g\subset G^2\times W$, $D\subset W$, $\varphi=g\circ D$. If $\varphi\vee\varphi^{-1}\vee I\leqslant\delta$, then $G_i\cap(G_i\circ\varphi\cup\varphi\circ G_i)\neq\emptyset$. If $(\varphi\wedge\varphi^{-1})\vee I\leqslant\delta$, then $G_i\cap G_i\circ\varphi\cap\varphi\circ G_i\neq\emptyset$. If $(\varphi^t\wedge\varphi^{-t})\vee I\leqslant\delta$, then there exist positive integers m, n, such that $G_i\cap G_i\circ\varphi^{(m)}\cap\varphi^{(n)}\circ G_i\neq\emptyset$, where φ^t is the transitive closure of φ, and $\varphi^{(m)}$ is the composition of m times of φ itself. If $(\bar{\varphi}\wedge\bar{\varphi}^{-1})\vee I\geqslant\delta$, $\varphi\cap I=\emptyset$, then $G_i\cap G_i\circ\varphi\cap\varphi\circ G_i=\emptyset$, where $\bar{\varphi}=G^2-\varphi$. If $\bar{\varphi}\vee\bar{\varphi}^{-1}\vee I\geqslant\delta$, $\varphi\cap I=\emptyset$, then $G_i\cap(G_i\circ\varphi\cup\varphi\circ G_i)=\emptyset$. If $(\varphi\vee\varphi^{-1}\vee I)^t\leqslant\delta$, then $G_i\circ\varphi$, $\varphi\circ G_i\subset G_i$; furthermore if $I\leqslant\varphi\circ\varphi^{-1}$, then $G_i=\varphi\circ G_i$; if $I\leqslant\varphi^{-1}\circ\varphi$, then $G_i=G_i\circ\varphi$. The results obtained include some extensions of Kakutani-type theorem. For related investigation refer to: Wu Xuemou, Pansystems Methodology: Concepts, Theorems and Applications (Ⅴ)(Ⅵ), Science Exploration, 4(1983), 1(1984). Pansystems Metatheory of Ecology, Medicine and Diagnostics (Ⅲ), Exploration of Nature, 1(1984).