Where the operation of heating is associated to $M_1 = 2$ instructions such as p_{11} as the final temperature and p_{12} as the velocity of heating. At the same for the operation o2 of cooling we may have:

$M_2 = \{p_{21}\}$

Corresponding to a free cooling to a final temperature indicated by instruction p21. Now considering there are two possible heating temperatures and only one value of velocity of heating we have:

$S_{11} = \{s_{111} , s_{112}\}$; $S_{11} = 2$

$S_{12} = \{s_{121}\}$; $S_{12} = 1$

At the same time should be two the final cooling temperatures we have

:

$S_{21} = \{s_{211} , s_{212}\}$; $S_{21} = 2$

The number of configurations ω present in the set Ω will be four:

$|\Omega| = S_{11}.S_{12}.S_{21} = 2.1.2 = 4$

These configurations or technological recipes may be represented as:

$\omega_1 = (s_{111}\ s_{121}\ s_{211})$
$\omega_2 = (s_{111}\ s_{121}\ s_{212})$
$\omega_3 = (s_{112}\ s_{121}\ s_{211})$
$\omega_4 = (s_{112}\ s_{121}\ s_{212})$

We may also define a Hamming distance d among the recipes as the minimum number of substitutions to be made to transform a recipe ω into ω'. This operation is symmetric and we have:

$d(\omega, \omega') = d(\omega', \omega)$ (8)

In the same manner we may define the set N_δ of neighbours of a recipes $\omega \in \Omega$ defined as the number of configurations ω' existing at distance δ from ω as follows:

$N_\delta(\omega) = \{\omega' \in \Omega \mid d(\omega, \omega') = \delta\}$ (9)