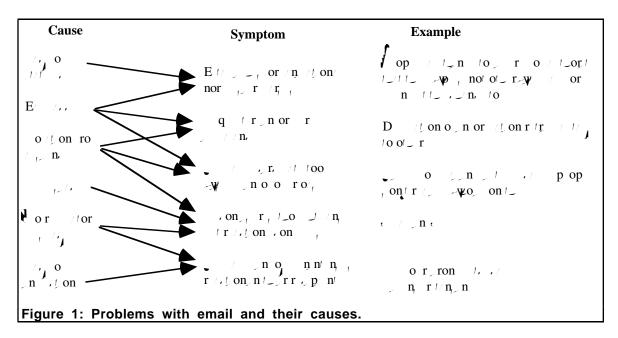
Coordination Breakdowns: Why Groupware is so Difficult to Design

Abstract

The complexity of group interaction means that there will be many uncertainties in the requirements for software support tools. Many existing software systems rely on the adaptability of human users to overcome such uncertainties. One of the biggest problems is that existing analysis techniques fail to predict how collaboration will change as a result of the introduction of a new system. In this paper we demonstrate the extent to which group support systems can change an organisation. To address this problem, better theories of how collaboration evolves



3. Definitions

3.1. Shared Understanding

r/ or ro $A = \langle r_1, n_1, r_1 \rangle \langle n_1, n_2 \rangle$ $p \cdot p \cdot n \cdot n \cdot n \rightarrow \psi = r \cdot l \cdot l \cdot -0 \cdot p \cdot n \cdot r \cdot n \cdot p \cdot l \cdot l \cdot n$,, r ro |, | / -\forall | - |/ |-|| |- $\{p_i, |i| = 1, \dots, r_i \mid 0, i \mid r_i, n \mid n \mid pr_i, i \in V\}$ onolyporr / olyptir n/ o /r n/ / -\psi_0 not -\psi_10 / /n / /2 1 0 1 _0-W1_ $p(r), p(n), r = 1 - r \cdot (p_1) \cdot (p_2) \cdot (n - w \cdot (p_1))$ 10 0 r r / $l = /pp_{r}/l$ on 0 / -/r $n_r r / n_c n lo_r r n / lo n n or r lo / r$ ro $\ln \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}} = \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}} = \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}} = \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}} = \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}} = \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}} = \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}} = \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v}} = \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}} = \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}} = \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}} = \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v}} = \frac{\mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v}} = \frac{\mathbf{v}}{\mathbf$ $\mathcal{L}(r_1) = n_1 - r_1 / n_1 / n_2 = \mathcal{L}(r_1) - r_2 / n_3 = r_3 / n_3 + r_4 / n_3 = r_4 / n_3 + r_4 / n_3 = r_4$ $(1/l) \circ (n \cdot n) = 0$, rr $(n \cdot n) \circ (n \cdot n) \circ (n \cdot l) \circ (n \cdot r)$ $lackbox{\bf V}$ of 121 2/ ${f r}$, ${f n}$, ${f r}$ 1/ ${f n}$, ${f n}$, ${f v}$, ${f n}$, ${f r}$ no_{-} ψ_{1} / nl_{-} l r/l r on l l nlr , o on now, r , r , r , rnow, 1_1, known to o on wr or $\int_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma$ p(r), p(n) to no- ψ - ψ -r -1, on $-\psi$ $-\mathbf{y} = 10$. Ln = 1- \mathbf{y} n knowledge / /.1 or r! on l=1/r or r r r r r r r $r \neq on \neq o \mid j \mid / \lfloor on \mid$

3.2. Coordination Breakdowns

1. of n = 1/2 pron $\{p, 1/2\}$ on $\{0, 1/2$

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6. Conclusions

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