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Die dyadisch-trivalenten diagonalen Peirce-Zahlen

1. In der Peirceschen Semiotik können die Diagonalzahlen einfach wie folgt definiert werden:

dgP_H: (1.1) → (2.2) → (3.3)

$\sigma(a.b)_H = ((a+1).(b+1))$

dgP_N: (3.1) → (2.2) → (1.3)

$\sigma(a.b)_N = ((a\pm1).(b\pm1))$

Ordnungen: (a.a b.b c.c) mit (a.a) ≪ (b.b) ≪ (c.c) bzw. (a.a) ≫ (b.b) ≫ (c.c)

(a.b c.c b.a) mit (a.b) <> (c.c) <> (b.a)

2. Werfen wir dagegen einen Blick auf die Grosse Matrix (Bense 1975, S. 105), die die Dyaden-Paare der dyadisch-trivalenten Semiotik ZR = ((a.b), (c.d)) enthält:

		M			O			I		
		Qu 1.1	Si 1.2	Le 1.3	Ic 2.1	In 2.2	Sy 2.3	Rh 3.1	Di 3.2	Ar 3.3
M	Qu 1.1	Qu-Qu 1.1 1.1	Qu-Si 1.1 1.2	Qu-Le 1.1 1.3	Qu-Ic 1.1 2.1	Qu-In 1.1 2.2	Qu-Sy 1.1 2.3	Qu-Rh 1.1 3.1	Qu-Di 1.1 3.2	Qu-Ar 1.1 3.3
	Si 1.2	Si-Qu 1.2 1.1	Si-Si 1.2 1.2	Si-Le 1.2 1.3	Si-Ic 1.2 2.1	Si-In 1.2 2.2	Si-Sy 1.2 2.3	Si-Rh 1.2 3.1	Si-Di 1.2 3.2	Si-Ar 1.2 3.3
	Le 1.3	Le-Qu 1.3 1.1	Le-Si 1.3 1.2	Le-Le 1.3 1.3	Le-Ic 1.3 2.1	Le-In 1.3 2.2	Le-Sy 1.3 2.3	Le-Rh 1.3 3.1	Le-Di 1.3 3.2	Le-Ar 1.3 3.3
O	Ic 2.1	Ic-Qu 2.1 1.1	Ic-Si 2.1 1.2	Ic-Le 2.1 1.3	Ic-Ic 2.1 2.1	Ic-In 2.1 2.2	Ic-Sy 2.1 2.3	Ic-Rh 2.1 3.1	Ic-Di 2.1 3.2	Ic-Ar 2.1 3.3
	In 2.2	In-Qu 2.2 1.1	In-Si 2.2 1.2	In-Le 2.2 1.3	In-Ic 2.2 2.1	In-In 2.2 2.2	In-Sy 2.2 2.3	In-Rh 2.2 3.1	In-Di 2.2 3.2	In-Ar 2.2 3.3
	Sy 2.3	Sy-Qu 2.3 1.1	Sy-Si 2.3 1.2	Sy-Le 2.3 1.3	Sy-Ic 2.3 2.1	Sy-In 2.3 2.2	Sy-Sy 2.3 2.3	Sy-Rh 2.3 3.1	Sy-Di 2.3 3.2	Sy-Ar 2.3 3.3
I	Rh 3.1	Rh-Qu 3.1 1.1	Rh-Si 3.1 1.2	Rh-Le 3.1 1.3	Rh-Ic 3.1 2.1	Rh-In 3.1 2.2	Rh-Sy 3.1 2.3	Rh-Rh 3.1 3.1	Rh-Di 3.1 3.2	Rh-Ar 3.1 3.3
	Di 3.2	Di-Qu 3.2 1.1	Di-Si 3.2 1.2	Di-Le 3.2 1.3	Di-Ic 3.2 2.1	Di-In 3.2 2.2	Di-Sy 3.2 2.3	Di-Rh 3.2 3.1	Di-Di 3.2 3.2	Di-Ar 3.2 3.3
	Ar 3.3	Ar-Qu 3.3 1.1	Ar-Si 3.3 1.2	Ar-Le 3.3 1.3	Ar-Ic 3.3 2.1	Ar-In 3.3 2.2	Ar-Sy 3.3 2.3	Ar-Rh 3.3 1.3	Ar-Di 3.3 3.2	Ar-Ar 3.3 3.3

2.1. Hauptdiagonale dyadisch-bivalente Peirce-Zahlen

dgP_H: ((1.1), (1.1)) → ((2.2), (2.2)) → ((3.3), (3.3))

$\sigma(a.b)_H = ((a+1).(b+1))$

$Ordnung_{dgPH}$: ((a.a), (a.a)), ((b.b), (b.b.)), ((c.c), (c.c)) mit ((a.a), (a.a)) ≪ ((b.b), (b.b.))≪ (c.c) bzw. ((a.a), (a.a)) ≫ ((b.b), (b.b.)) ≫ (c.c).

2.2. Nebendiagonale dyadisch-bivalente Peirce-Zahlen

dgP_N: ((3.3), (1.1)), ((3.2), (1.2)), ((3.1, 1.3)), ((2.3), (2.1)), ((2.2), (2.2)), ((2.1), (2.3)), ((1.3), (3.1)), ((1.2), (3.2)), ((1.1), (3.3)).

$\sigma(a.b)_N$ = ((a.a), (b.b)), (((a.(a-1)), (b.(b+1))), (((a.(a-2)), (b.(b+2))) … (((a-1).(a-1))) = ((c.c), (c.c)), (((c.(c-1)), (c.(c+1))), (((c-1).(c+1)), ((c+1).(c-1))) … ((b.b), (a.a)).

$Ordnung_{dgPN}$: (((c.c), (a.a)) ... ((b.b), (b.b)) ... ((a.a), (c.c))) mit ((c.c), (a.a)) <> ((b.b), (b.b)) <> ((a.a), (c.c)).

Bibliographie

Bense, Max, Semiotische Prozesse und Systeme. Baden-Baden 1975

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