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Die Peircezahlenfolgen der 10 Zeichenklassen

1. Wir gehen aus von der allgemeinen Definition eines semiotischen Dualsystems

$$\text{DS: ZKl} = (3.x, 2.y, 1.z) \times \text{RTh} = (z.1, y.2, x.3)$$

und bilden es auf die Variablen ab

$$\text{DS: ZKl} = (x, y, z) \times (z, y, x).$$

Man könnte auch sagen, wir bilden Dualsysteme auf ihre trichotomischen Stellenwerte ab und erhalten dann für die 10 peirceschen Zeichenklassen die folgenden Sequenzen für Primzeichen bzw. Peircezahlen (vgl. Bense 1980)

111	133
112	222
113	223
122	233
123	333.

2. Nach Toth (2026) besitzt in einer ternär-triadischen Semiotik jede Zeichenklasse 8 Zahlfolgen. Auf diese bilden wir nun die obigen Variablen ab und erhalten dann die Peircezahlenfolgen der 10 Zeichenklassen.

$$F(111) =$$

$$F = 1\Box\Box > 11\Box > 111$$

$$F = 111 < 11\Box < 1\Box\Box$$

$$F = 1\Box\Box < 11\Box < 1111$$

$$F = 111 > 11\Box > 1\Box\Box$$

$$F = \Box\Box 1 > \Box 11 > 111$$

$$F = 111 < \Box 11 < \Box\Box 1$$

$$F = \Box\Box 1 < \Box 11 < 111$$

$$F = 111 > \Box 11 > \Box\Box 1$$

$$F(112) =$$

$$F = 1\Box\Box > 11\Box > 112$$

$$F = 112 < 11\Box < 1\Box\Box$$

$$F = 1\Box\Box < 11\Box < 112$$

$$F = 112 > 11\Box > 1\Box\Box$$

$$F = \Box\Box 1 > \Box 11 > 211$$

$$F = 211 < \Box 11 < \Box\Box 1$$

$$F = \Box\Box 1 < \Box 11 < 211$$

$$F = 211 > \Box 11 > \Box\Box 1$$

$$F(113) =$$

$$F = 1\Box\Box > 11\Box > 113$$

$$F = 113 < 11\Box < 1\Box\Box$$

$$F = 1\Box\Box < 11\Box < 113$$

$$F = 113 > 11\Box > 1\Box\Box$$

$$F = \Box\Box 1 > \Box 11 > 311$$

$$F = 311 < \Box 11 < \Box\Box 1$$

$$F = \Box\Box 1 < \Box 11 < 311$$

$$F = 311 > \Box 11 > \Box\Box 1$$

$$F(122) =$$

$$F = 1\Box\Box > 12\Box > 122$$

$$F = 122 < 12\Box < 1\Box\Box$$

$$F = 1\Box\Box < 12\Box < 122$$

$$F = 122 > 12\Box > 1\Box\Box$$

$$F = \Box\Box 1 > \Box 21 > 221$$

$$F = 221 < \Box 21 < \Box\Box 1$$

$$F = \Box\Box 1 < \Box 21 < 221$$

$$F = 221 > \Box 21 > \Box\Box 1$$

$$F(123) =$$

$$F = 1\Box\Box > 12\Box > 123$$

$$F = 123 < 12\Box < 1\Box\Box$$

$$F = 1\Box\Box < 12\Box < 123$$

$$F = 123 > 12\Box > 1\Box\Box$$

$$F = \Box\Box 1 > \Box 21 > 321$$

$$F = 321 < \Box 21 < \Box\Box 1$$

$$F = \Box\Box 1 < \Box 21 < 321$$

$$F = 321 > \Box 21 > \Box\Box 1$$

$$F(133) =$$

$$F = 1\Box\Box > 13\Box > 133$$

$$F = 133 < 13\Box < 1\Box\Box$$

$$F = 1\Box\Box < 13\Box < 133$$

$$F = 133 > 13\Box > 1\Box\Box$$

$$F = \Box\Box 1 > \Box 31 > 331$$

$$F = 331 < \Box 31 < \Box\Box 1$$

$$F = \Box\Box 1 < \Box 31 < 331$$

$$F = 331 > \Box 31 > \Box\Box 1$$

$$F(222) =$$

$$F = 2\Box\Box > 22\Box > 222$$

$$F = 222 < 22\Box < 2\Box\Box$$

$$F = 2\Box\Box < 22\Box < 222$$

$$F = 222 > 22\Box > 2\Box\Box$$

$$F = \Box\Box 2 > \Box 22 > 222$$

$$F = 222 < \Box 22 < \Box\Box 2$$

$$F = \Box\Box 2 < \Box 22 < 222$$

$$F = 222 > \Box 22 > \Box\Box 2$$

$$F(223) =$$

$$F = 2\Box\Box > 22\Box > 223$$

$$F = 223 < 22\Box < 2\Box\Box$$

$$F = 2\Box\Box < 22\Box < 223$$

$$F = 223 > 22\Box > 2\Box\Box$$

$$F = \Box\Box2 > \Box22 > 322$$

$$F = 322 < \Box22 < \Box\Box2$$

$$F = \Box\Box2 < \Box22 < 322$$

$$F = 322 > \Box22 > \Box\Box2$$

$$F(233) =$$

$$F = 2\Box\Box > 23\Box > 233$$

$$F = 233 < 23\Box < 2\Box\Box$$

$$F = 2\Box\Box < 23\Box < 233$$

$$F = 233 > 23\Box > 2\Box\Box$$

$$F = \Box\Box2 > \Box32 > 332$$

$$F = 332 < \Box32 < \Box\Box2$$

$$F = \Box\Box2 < \Box32 < 332$$

$$F = 332 > \Box32 > \Box\Box2$$

$$F(333) =$$

$$F = 3\Box\Box > 33\Box > 333$$

$$F = 333 < 33\Box < 3\Box\Box$$

$$F = 3\Box\Box < 33\Box < 333$$

$$F = 333 > 33\Box > 3\Box\Box$$

$$F = \Box\Box3 > \Box33 > 333$$

$$F = 333 < \Box33 < \Box\Box3$$

$$F = \Box\Box3 < \Box33 < 333$$

$$F = 333 > \Box33 > \Box\Box3$$

Literatur

Bense, Max, Die Einführung der Primzeichen. In: Ars Semeiotica 3/3, 1980, S. 287-294

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