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Pseudotriaden und Vermittlungszahlen

1. In Toth (2011) wurden Pseudotriaden aus der dyadisch-trivalenten Zeichenrelation

ZR = ((a.b), (c.d)) mit a,b, c, d ∈ {1, 2, 3}

eingeführt. Der Übergang von ZR zu TZR wird durch sog. semiotische Vermittlungszahlen wie folgt geleistet

TZR = ((a.b), (b.c), (c.d)).

2. Man erhält nun die Struktur aller Vermittlungszahlen sämtlicher möglicher Kombinationen von ZR, in dem man die letzteren in der Form des folgende Dualsystems notiert:

((a.b), (c.d)) × ((d.c), (b.a))

((a.b), (d.c)) × ((c.d), (b.a))

((b.a), (c.d)) × ((d.c), (a.b))

((b.a), (d.c)) × ((c.d), (a.b))

((a.c), (b.d)) × ((d.b), (c.a))

((a.c), (d.b)) × ((b.d), (c.a))

((c.a), (b.d)) × ((d.b), (a.c))

((c.a), (d.b)) × ((b.d), (a.c))

((a.d), (c.b)) × ((b.c), (d.a))

((a.d), (b.c)) × ((c.b), (d.a))

((d.a), (c.b)) × ((b.c), (a.d))

((d.a), (b.c)) × ((c.b), (a.d))

Die Vermittlungszahlen sind im folgenden fett markiert. Jeder Vermittlungszahl ist eine kennzeichnende Nummern zugeordnet:

1	((a.b), **(b.c)**, (c.d))	×	((d.c), **(c.b)**, (b.a))	5
2	((a.b), **(b.d)**, (d.c))	×	((c.d), **(d.b)**, (b.a))	9
3	((b.a), **(a.c)**, (c.d))	×	((d.c), **(c.a)**, (a.b))	10
4	((b.a), **(a.d)**, (d.c))	×	((c.d), **(d.a)**, (a.b))	11
5	((a.c), **(c.b)**, (b.d))	×	((d.b), **(b.c)**, (c.a))	1
6	((a.c), **(c.d)**, (d.b))	×	((b.d), **(d.c)**, (c.a))	8
7	((c.a), **(a.b)**, (b.d))	×	((d.b), **(b.a)**, (a.c))	12
4	((c.a), **(a.d)**, (d.b))	×	((b.d), **(d.a)**, (a.c))	11
8	((a.d), **(d.c)**, (c.b))	×	((b.c), **(c.d)**, (d.a))	6
9	((a.d), **(d.b)**, (b.c))	×	((c.b), **(b.d)**, (d.a))	2
3	((d.a), **(a.c)**, (c.b))	×	((b.c), **(c.a)**, (a.d))	10
7	((d.a), **(a.b)**, (b.c))	×	((c.b), **(b.a)**, (a.d))	12

Es zeigt sich somit, daß jede Vermittlungszahl im vollständigen trivalenten Dualsystem aller dyadischen Kombinationen genau zwei Mal auftritt. Um die Struktur ihrer Verteilung zu erkennen, kann man in einem letzten Schritt die TZR mit gleichen Nummern nebeneinanderstellen:

((a.b), **(b.c)**, (c.d)) / ((d.b), **(b.c)**, (c.a))

((a.b), **(b.d)**, (d.c)) / ((c.b), **(b.d)**, (d.a)

((b.a), **(a.c)**, (c.d)) / ((d.a), **(a.c)**, (c.b))

((b.a), **(a.d)**, (d.c)) / ((c.a), **(a.d)**, (d.b))

((a.c), **(c.b)**, (b.d)) / ((d.c), **(c.b)**, (b.a)

((a.c), **(c.d)**, (d.b)) / ((b.c), **(c.d)**, (d.a)

((c.a), **(a.b)**, (b.d)) / ((d.a), **(a.b)**, (b.c))

((a.d), **(d.c)**, (c.b)) / ((b.d), **(d.c)**, (c.a)

((a.d), **(d.b)**, (b.c)) / ((c.d), **(d.b)**, (b.a)

((b.c), **(c.a)**, (a.d)) / ((d.c), **(c.a)**, (a.b))

((c.d), **(d.a)**, (a.b)) / ((b.d), **(d.a)**, (a.c))

((d.b), **(b.a)**, (a.c)) / ((c.b), **(b.a)**, (a.d))

Man sieht also, daß die Menge der Pseudotriaden in 4 Teilmengen von Paaren und in 4 Teilmengen von 1-Tupeln zerfallen. Die semiotische Bedeutung dieses merkwürdigen Ergebnisses muß noch geklärt werden.

Bibliographie

Toth, Alfred, Pseudo-Triaden und Diamanten. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2011

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