

Randstrukturen der topologischen Subzeichen

1. Zu ersten Arbeiten zu einer topologischen Semiotik vgl. Toth (2025a, b). Im vorliegenden Beitrag werden aus topologischen semiotischen Matrizen Subzeichen extrahiert, topologisch und PC-arithmetisch definiert und auf dieser Basis die Randstrukturen des topologischen Gevierts definiert und daraus wiederum topologische Umgebungssysteme abgeleitet.

2. Matrizen

1. $\mathfrak{M}(a_A b_A)$

	1_A	2_A	3_A
1_A	$1_A 1_A$	$1_A 2_A$	$1_A 3_A$
2_A	$2_A 1_A$	$2_A 2_A$	$2_A 3_A$
3_A	$3_A 1_A$	$3_A 2_A$	$3_A 3_A$

3. $\mathfrak{M}(a_I b_A)$

	1_A	2_A	3_A
1_I	$1_I 1_A$	$1_I 2_A$	$1_I 3_A$
2_I	$2_I 1_A$	$2_I 2_A$	$2_I 3_A$
3_I	$3_I 1_A$	$3_I 2_A$	$3_I 3_A$

2. $\mathfrak{M}(a_A b_I)$

	$.1$	$.2$	$.3$
1_A	$1_A 1_I$	$1_A 2_I$	$1_A 3_I$
2_A	$2_A 1_I$	$2_A 2_I$	$2_A 3_I$
3_A	$3_A 1_I$	$3_A 2_I$	$3_A 3_I$

4. $\mathfrak{M}(a_I b_I)$

	1_I	2_I	3_I
1_I	$1_I 1_I$	$1_I 2_I$	$1_I 3_I$
2_I	$2_I 1_I$	$2_I 2_I$	$2_I 3_I$
3_I	$3_I 1_I$	$3_I 2_I$	$3_I 3_I$

3. Subzeichen

topologisch

PC-arithmetisch

$$SZ^{\mathfrak{M}1} = (x_A y_A) \quad ((x/\square, y/\square), (\square \backslash x, \square \backslash y), (x/\square, \square \backslash y), (\square \backslash x, y/\square))$$

$$SZ^{\mathfrak{M}2} = (x_A y_I) \quad ((x/\square, \square/y), (\square \backslash x, y \backslash \square), (x/\square, y \backslash \square), (\square \backslash x, \square/y))$$

$$SZ^{\mathfrak{M}3} = (x_I y_A) \quad ((\square/x, y/\square), (\square \backslash x, y \backslash \square), (\square/x, y \backslash \square), (\square \backslash x, \square/y))$$

$$SZ^{\mathfrak{M}4} = (x_I y_I) \quad ((\square/x, \square/y), (x \backslash \square, y \backslash \square), (\square/x, y \backslash \square), (x \backslash \square, \square/x))$$

4. Randstrukturen

1. $I \mid (x_A y_A) \mid I$

$$I \mid (x/\square, y/\square) \mid I, I \mid (\square \backslash x, \square \backslash y) \mid I, I \mid (x/\square, \square \backslash y) \mid I, I \mid (\square \backslash x, y/\square) \mid I$$

2. $A \mid (x_I y_I) \mid A$

$$A \mid (\square/x, \square/y) \mid A, A \mid (x \backslash \square, y \backslash \square) \mid A, A \mid (\square/x, y \backslash \square) \mid A, A \mid (x \backslash \square, \square/x) \mid A$$

3. $(x_A | y_I)$

$I | (x/\square, \square/y) |_{A, I} | (\square \backslash x, y \backslash \square) |_{A, I} | (x/\square, y \backslash \square) |_{A, I} | (\square \backslash x, \square/y) |_A$

4. $(x_I | y_A)$

$A | (\square/x, y/\square) |_{I, A} | (\square \backslash x, y \backslash \square) |_{I, A} | (\square/x, y \backslash \square) |_{I, A} | (\square \backslash x, \square/y) |_I$

5. Umgebungen

(PC-Relationen analog zu 3. Randstrukturen.)

1. $U(x_A y_A) = ((x_I y_I))$

2. $U(x_I y_I) = ((x_A y_A))$

3. a. $U^{lo}(x_A | y_I) = ((x_I y_I), (x_A y_I))$

b. $U^{ro}(x_A | y_I) = ((x_A y_A), (x_I y_A))$

4. a. $U^{lo}(x_I | y_A) = ((x_A y_A), (x_I y_A))$

b. $U^{ro}(x_I | y_A) = ((x_I y_I), (x_A y_I))$

Literatur

Toth, Alfred, Topologische Differenzierungen von Peirce-Zahlen. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2025a

Toth, Alfred, Topologische semiotische Matrizen. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2025b

2.10.2025