

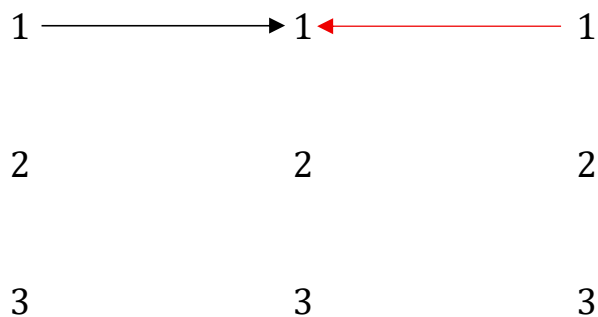
Reflektorische trajektische Systeme

1. Wir bilden die $3^3 = 27$ möglichen Primzeichenfolgen auf ihre Trajekte (vgl. Toth 2025) ab und konstruieren reflektorische trajektische Systeme (zu nicht-reflektorischen vgl. bereits Toth 2026). Es handelt sich also durchwegs um relativ zum trajektischen Rand symmetrische Systeme. Bei den nicht-eigentrjektischen stehen einander jeweils ein Paar von Abbildungen gegenüber; bei den eigentrjektischen jeweils nur eine Abbildung.

2. Reflektorische trajektische Systeme

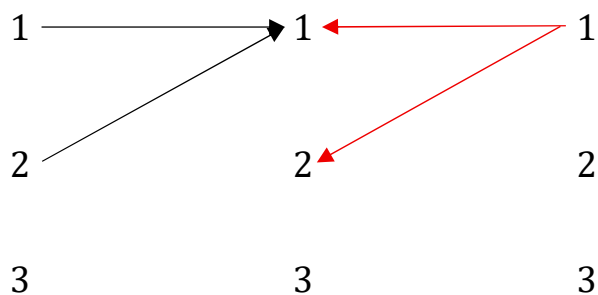
$$T^1 = (1, 1, 1, 1) \times (1, 1, 1, 1)$$

↓



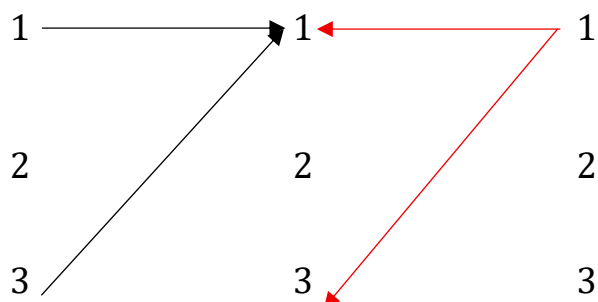
$$T^2 = (1, 1, 1, 2) \times (2, 1, 1, 1)$$

↓

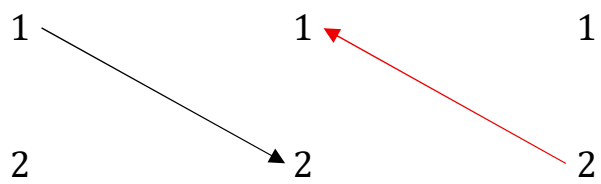


$$T^3 = (1, 1, 1, 3) \times (3, 1, 1, 1)$$

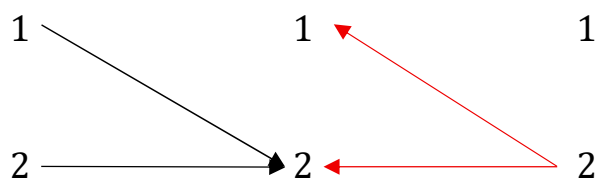
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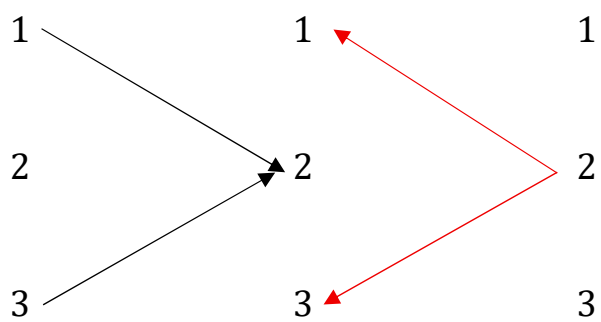
$$T^4 = (1, 2, 2, 1) \times (1, 2, 2, 1)$$

$$\Downarrow$$


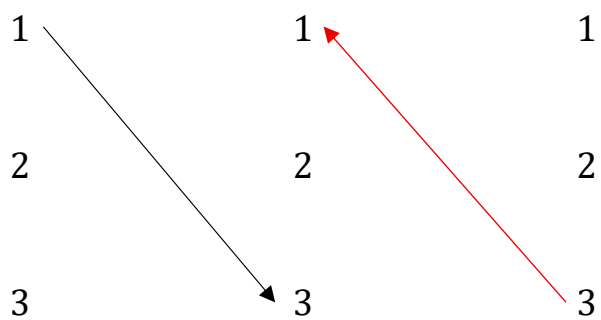
$$T^5 = (1, 2, 2, 2) \times (2, 2, 2, 1)$$

$$\Downarrow$$


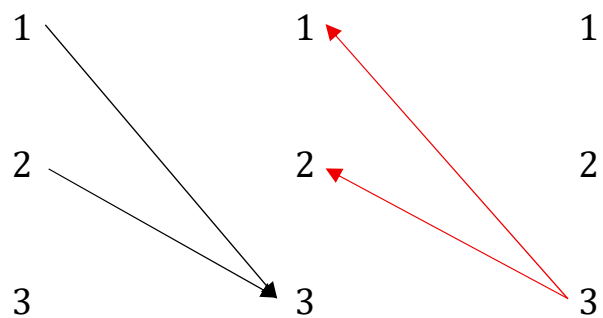
$$T^6 = (1, 2, 2, 3) \times (3, 2, 2, 1)$$

$$\Downarrow$$


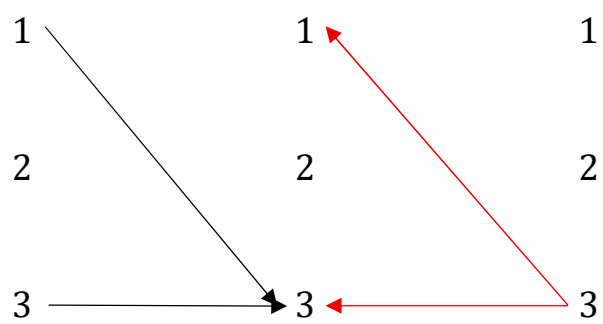
$$T^7 = (1, 3, 3, 1) \times (1, 3, 3, 1)$$

$$\Downarrow$$


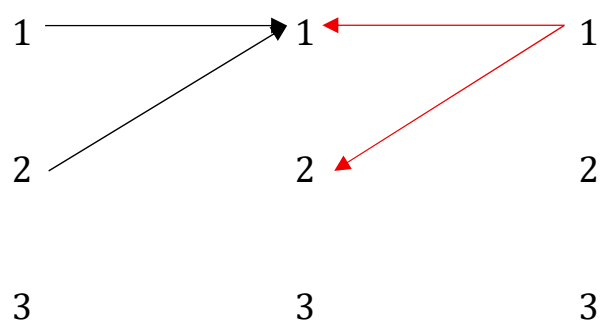
$$T^8 = (1, 3, 3, 2) \times (2, 3, 3, 1)$$

$$\Downarrow$$


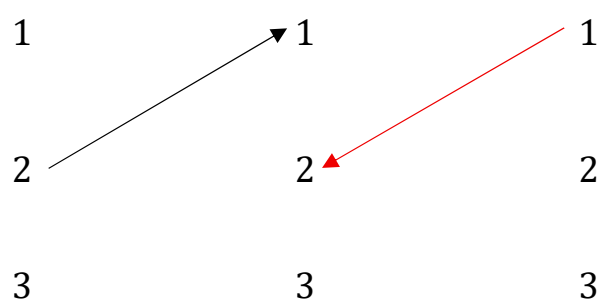
$$T^9 = (1, 3, 3, 3) \times (3, 3, 3, 1)$$

$$\Downarrow$$


$$T^{10} = (2, 1, 1, 1) \times (1, 1, 1, 2)$$

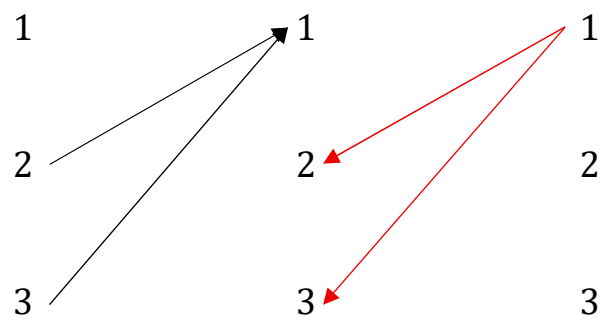
$$\Downarrow$$


$$T^{11} = (2, 1, 1, 2) \times (2, 1, 1, 2)$$

$$\Downarrow$$


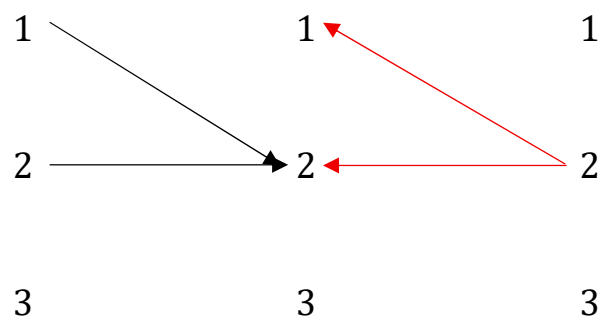
$$T^{12} = (2, 1, 1, 3) \times (3, 1, 1, 2)$$

↓



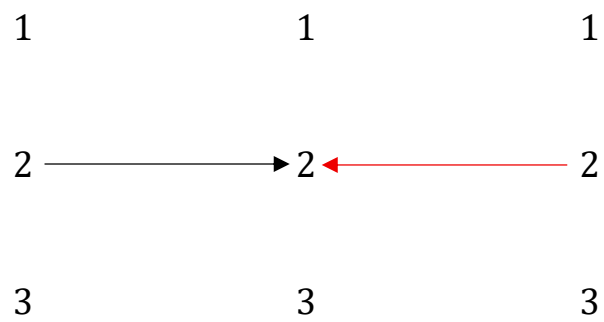
$$T^{13} = (2, 2, 2, 1) \times (1, 2, 2, 2)$$

↓



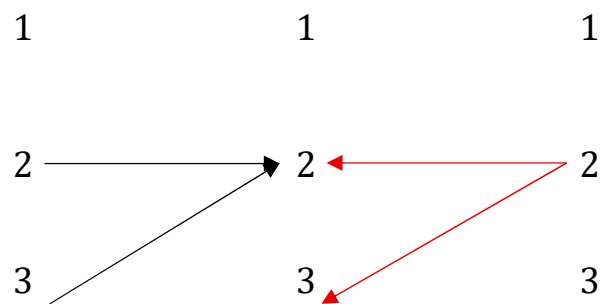
$$T^{14} = (2, 2, 2, 2) \times (2, 2, 2, 2)$$

↓

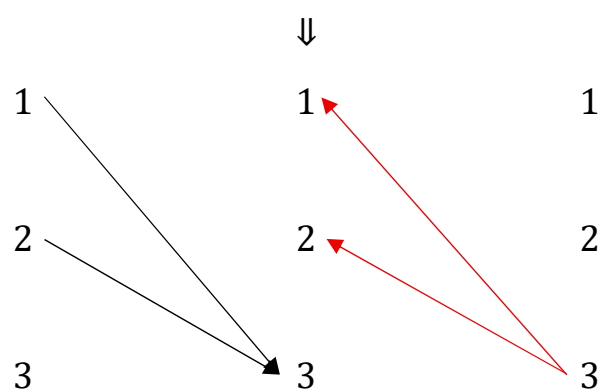


$$T^{15} = (2, 2, 2, 3) \times (3, 2, 2, 2)$$

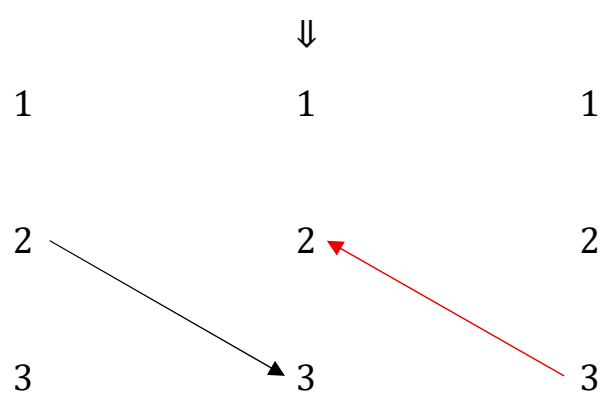
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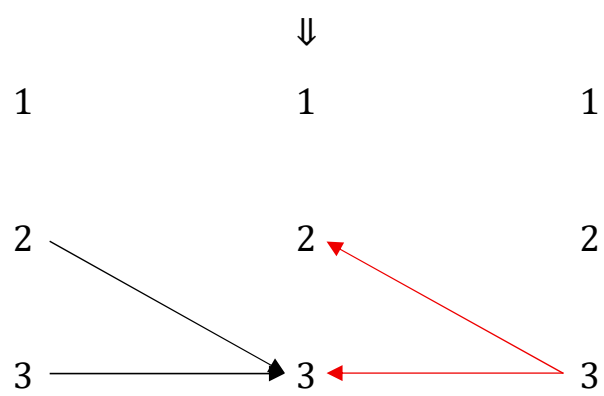
$$T^{16} = (2, 3, 3, 1) \times (1, 3, 3, 2)$$



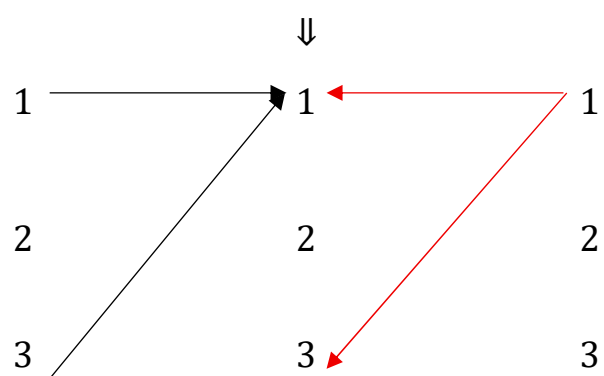
$$T^{17} = (2, 3, 3, 2) \times (2, 3, 3, 2)$$



$$T^{18} = (2, 3, 3, 3) \times (3, 3, 3, 2)$$

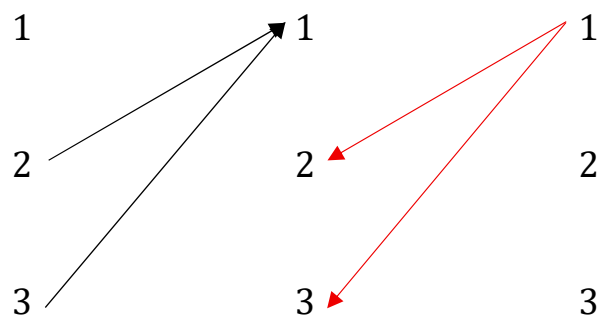


$$T^{19} = (3, 1, 1, 1) \times (1, 1, 1, 3)$$



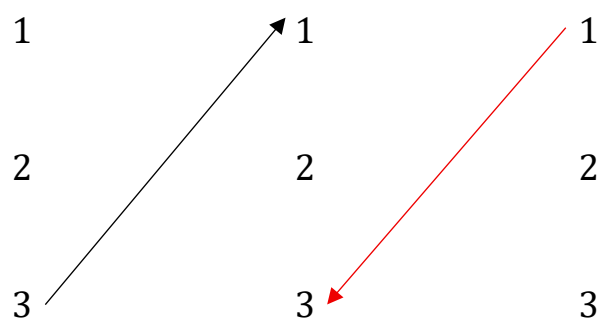
$$T^{20} = (3, 1, 1, 2) \times (2, 1, 1, 3)$$

⇓



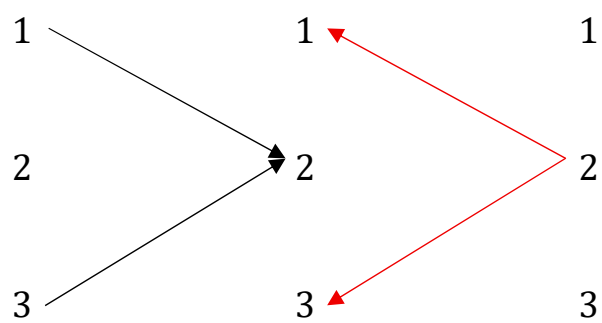
$$T^{21} = (3, 1, 1, 3) \times (3, 1, 1, 3)$$

⇓



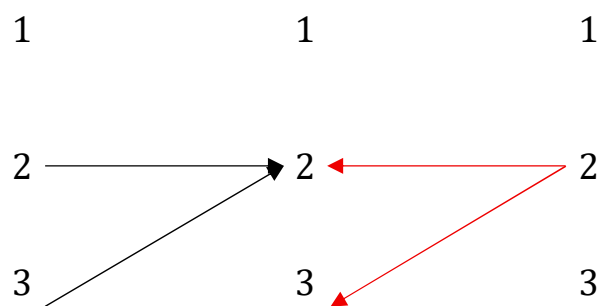
$$T^{22} = (3, 2, 2, 1) \times (1, 2, 2, 3)$$

⇓

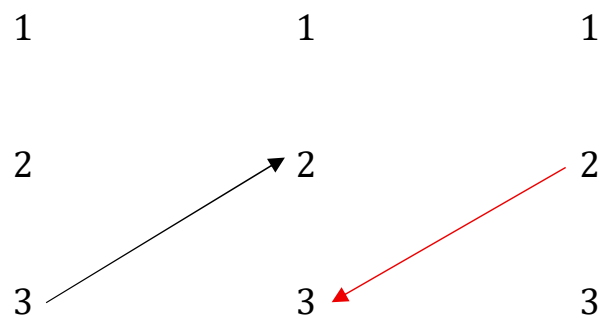


$$T^{23} = (3, 2, 2, 2) \times (2, 2, 2, 3)$$

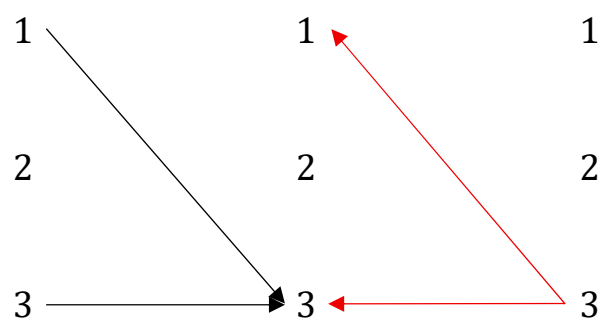
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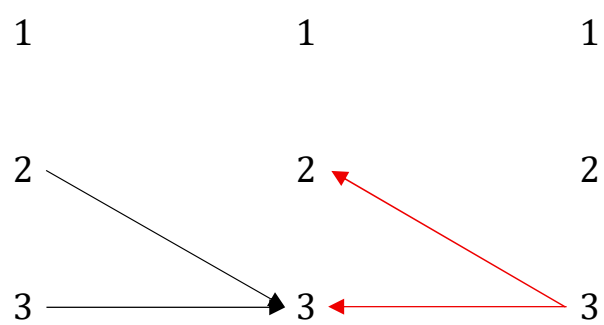
$$T^{24} = (3, 2, 2, 3) \times (3, 2, 2, 3)$$

$$\Downarrow$$


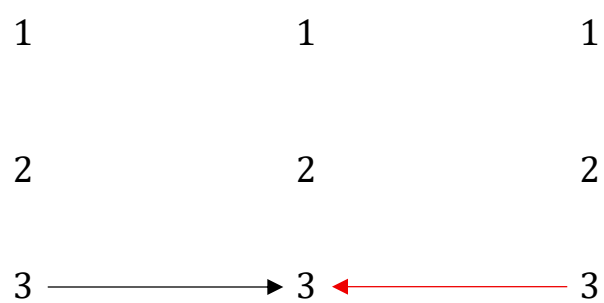
$$T^{25} = (3, 3, 3, 1) \times (1, 3, 3, 3)$$

$$\Downarrow$$


$$T^{26} = (3, 3, 3, 2) \times (2, 3, 3, 3)$$

$$\Downarrow$$


$$T^{27} = (3, 3, 3, 3) \times (3, 3, 3, 3)$$

$$\Downarrow$$


Literatur

Toth, Alfred, Grundlagen einer trajektischen Semiotik. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2025

Toth, Alfred, Trajektogramme von Primzeichenfolgen. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2026

15.3.2026