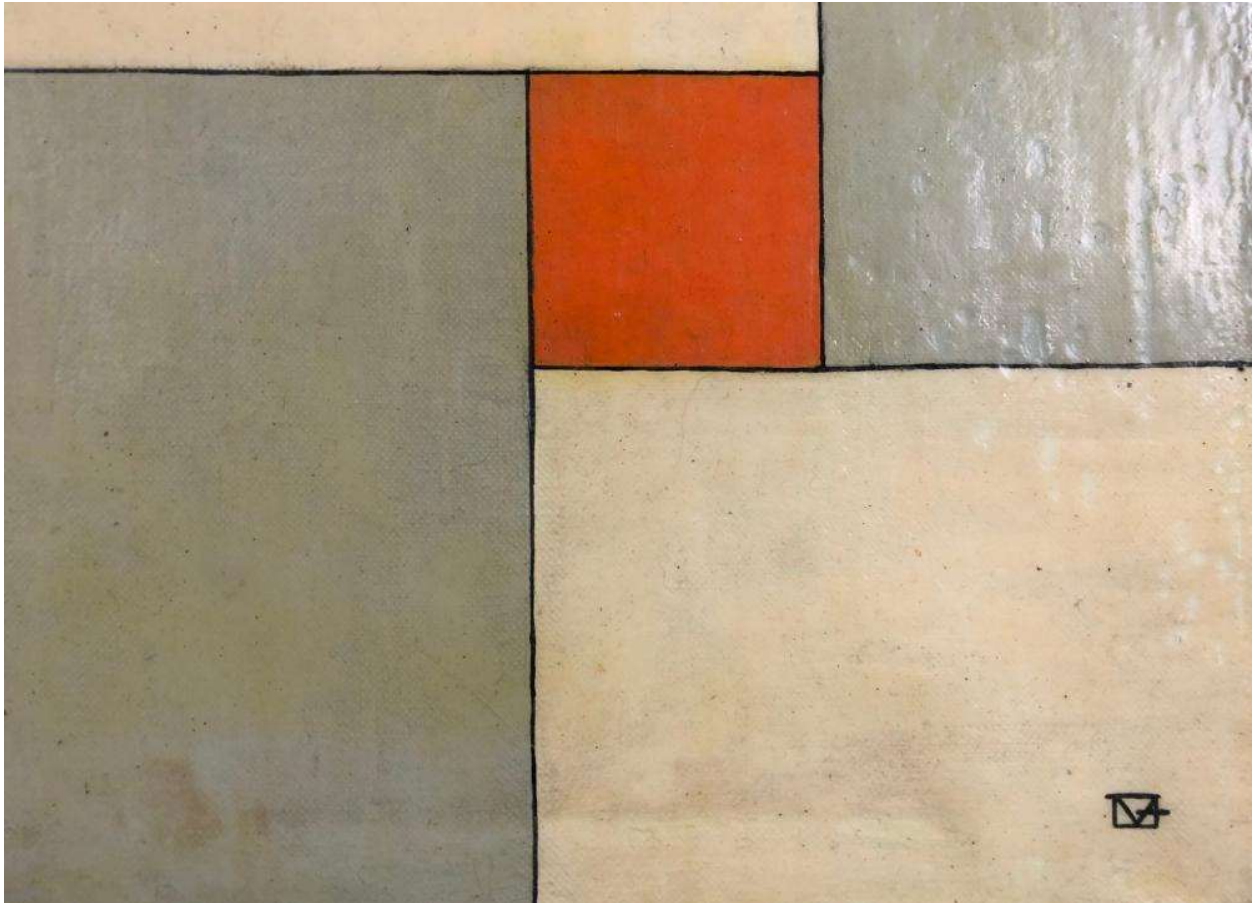


Prof. Dr. Alfred Toth

Semiotik und Kybernetik



STL

Title cover using a painting by Georges Vantongerloo (1886-1965).

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Vorwort

Die 50er Jahre waren von immenser Bedeutung für die Automatisierung und in diesem Zuge Formalisierung natur- und v.a. geisteswissenschaftlicher Gebiete. Die Kybernetik untersuchte Steuerungs- und Regelungsprozesse, verschiedene Typen von Automaten und Rückkopplung. Die generative Grammatik basierte auf Regeln des Typs $S \rightarrow (NP, VP)$. Die Semiotik, aus dem Geiste der Kybernetik geboren, faßte das Zeichen in der Form $Z \rightarrow (M, O, I)$ auf und konstruierte eine komplexe Theorie aus generativen und degenerativen Semiosen. Ab 1960 erschien die Zeitschrift "Grundlagenstudien aus Kybernetik und Geisteswissenschaft". 1969 kam die bis heute maßgebende 2. Aufl. von Meyer-Epplers "Grundlagen und Anwendungen der Informationstheorie" (1. Aufl. 1959) heraus. Die 50er und 60er Jahre waren die große Zeit der Konkreten Poesie, Malerei und Plastik, der informationstheoretischen, numerischen, generativen und semiotischen Ästhetik und der Maschinisierung von Lernprozessen im Rahmen der großangelegten kybernetischen Pädagogik. IBM hatte noch in den späteren 70er Jahren Stellen für Semiotiker ausgeschrieben.

Was danach geschah, ist selbst eingeweihten Zeitzeugen wie dem gegenwärtigen Autor nicht klar. Heute weiß fast niemand mehr, was Kybernetik und Semiotik sind. Fast alle wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften sind eingestellt, die Lehrstühle aufgehoben worden. Liest man die einschlägigen Monographien und Aufsätze aus der Hochblüte der beiden Wissenschaften, so kommt man zum Schluß, daß die von ihnen aufgeworfenen Probleme zum größten Teil bis heute nicht gelöst sind.

Die Semiotik, die ich im Anschluß an meinen Lehrer Max Bense seit 1979 betreibe, ist eine Semiotik aus dem Geiste der Kybernetik. Die im folgenden Band vereinigten Aufsätze stammen aus den Jahren 2000 bis 2020 und wurden chronologisch angeordnet.

Tucson, AZ, 2.3.2020

Prof. Dr. Alfred Toth

Formales Modell einer qualitativen semiotischen Kybernetik

Zu den Motivationen, Erklärungen und Anwendungen vgl. das in Toth (2007) vorgelegte Modell einer quantitativen semiotischen Kybernetik und die Aufsätze Toth 2009a-g).

1. Trichotomische Triaden mit triadischem S, E, K-Durchschnitt

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \quad [MM, MM, MM] & \Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
 & \Leftrightarrow [id1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - id1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - id1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
 S \cap E &= \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{id1, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
 S \cap K &= \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{id1, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
 K \cap E &= \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{id1, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
 \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{id1, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 14 \quad [OM, OM, OM] & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
 & \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
 S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
 S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
 K \cap E &= \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
 \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 27 \quad [IM, IM, IM] & \Leftrightarrow [o \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - o \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - o \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
 & \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
 S \cap E &= \{o, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
 S \cap K &= \{o, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
 K \cap E &= \{o, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
 \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{o, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 352 \quad [MO, MO, MO] & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
 & \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad id2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad id2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad id2 \quad \beta\alpha] \\
 S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, id2, \beta\alpha\} \\
 S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, id2, \beta\alpha\} \\
 K \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, id2, \beta\alpha\} \\
 \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, id2, \beta\alpha\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 365 \quad [OO, OO, OO] & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
 & \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad id2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad id2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad id2 \quad \beta]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\} \end{aligned}$$

378 [IO, IO, IO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\} \end{aligned}$$

703 [MI, MI, MI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \end{aligned}$$

716 [OI, OI, OI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\} \end{aligned}$$

729 [II, II, II]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id}3\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id}3\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id}3\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id}3\} \end{aligned}$$

1389 [OT, MI, IM]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}1, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}1, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

1445 [OT, OI, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

1487 [MO, MT, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

1621 [MT, MT, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \square \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ, \square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

1622 [MT, MT, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \square \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ, \square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

1623 [MT, MT, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \square \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ, \square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{O, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{O, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{O, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1646 [IT, IT, OT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{O, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{O, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{O, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1647 [IT, IT, IT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{O, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{O, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{O, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

2. Trichotomische Triaden mit dyadischem S, E, K-Durchschnitt

2 [MM, MM, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\Delta, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}1, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\Delta, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\Delta, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

3 [MM, MM, IM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\Delta, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}1, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\Delta, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\Delta, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

4 [MM, OM, MM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
16 \quad [OM, IM, MM] & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
17 \quad [OM, IM, OM] & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
18 \quad [OM, IM, IM] & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
19 \quad [IM, MM, MM] & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}1, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
20 \quad [IM, MM, OM] & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
21 \quad [IM, MM, IM] & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]
\end{aligned}$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

22 [IM, OM, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

23 [IM, OM, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

24 [IM, OM, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

25 [IM, IM, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

26 [IM, IM, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

28 [MM, MM, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\blacktriangle \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

40 [OM, OM, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

55 [MM, MM, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\blacktriangle \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

79 [IM, IM, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

92 [OM, MO, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

118 [OM, MO, MO] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$

183 [IM, MI, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$

235 [IM, MI, MI] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$

248 [MO, OM, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$

274 [MO, OM, MO] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$

326 [MO, MO, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

353 [MO, MO, OO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2\}
\end{aligned}$$

355 [MO, OO, MO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2\}
\end{aligned}$$

356 [MO, OO, OO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2\}
\end{aligned}$$

361 [OO, MO, MO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2\}
\end{aligned}$$

362 [OO, MO, OO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \blacksquare\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

364 [OO, OO, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

366 [OO, OO, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\}$$

368 [OO, IO, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\}$$

369 [OO, IO, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\}$$

374 [IO, OO, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\}$$

375 [IO, OO, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

377 [IO, IO, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

404 [IO, IO, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

456 [IO, OI, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

482 [IO, OI, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

495 [MI, IM, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$\begin{aligned} S \cap E &= \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{0, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \end{aligned}$$

547 [MI, IM, MI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{0, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \end{aligned}$$

612 [OI, IO, IO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \quad \blacksquare - 0 \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - 0 \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{0, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\} \\ S \cap K &= \{0, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\} \\ K \cap E &= \{0, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\} \end{aligned}$$

638 [OI, IO, OI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \blacksquare - 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{0, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\} \\ S \cap K &= \{0, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\} \\ K \cap E &= \{0, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\} \end{aligned}$$

651 [MI, MI, IM]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{0, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \end{aligned}$$

690 [OI, OI, IO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \blacksquare - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare - 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{0, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\} \\ S \cap K &= \{0, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\} \end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

704 [MI, MI, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

705 [MI, MI, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

706 [MI, OI, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare - 0 \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

707 [MI, OI, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

708 [MI, OI, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare - 0 \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

709 [MI, II, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

710 [MI, II, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

711 [MI, II, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id}3\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

712 [OI, MI, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

713 [OI, MI, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

714 [OI, MI, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3]$$

$$K \cap E = \{0, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id}_3\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

721 [II, MI, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

722 [II, MI, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

723 [II, MI, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_3]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id}_3\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

724 [II, OI, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare - 0 \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

725 [II, OI, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

726 [II, OI, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \bullet - O \quad \bullet \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id}3\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

727 [II, II, MII]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \bullet - O \quad \bullet \bullet - O \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id}3\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

728 [II, II, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \bullet - O \quad \bullet \bullet - O \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id}3\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

754 [IM, IM, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

755 [IM, IM, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

756 [IM, IM, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

802 [IM, MI, MT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

803 [IM, MI, OT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

804 [IM, MI, IT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

809 [IM, II, OT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

838 [MO, MO, MT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

839 [MO, MO, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square\square\blacktriangle - \square \quad \square\blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square\blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

840 [MO, MO, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square\square\blacktriangle - \square \quad \square\blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square\blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

862 [IO, IO, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ\square\blacksquare - \circ \quad \square\blacksquare - \circ \quad \square\blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ, \square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

863 [IO, IO, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ\square\blacksquare - \circ \quad \square\blacksquare - \circ \quad \square\blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ, \square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

864 [IO, IO, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ\square\blacksquare - \circ \quad \square\blacksquare - \circ \quad \square\blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ, \square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

1051 [IM, IT, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

1081 [MO, MT, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$$

1084 [MO, OT, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$$

1087 [MO, IT, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$$

1101 [IO, MT, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

1285 [OT, IM, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - O \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

1294 [IT, IM, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - O \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

1324 [MT, MO, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

1332 [MT, IO, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

1333 [OT, MO, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

1341 [OT, IO, IO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \end{aligned}$$

1342 [IT, MO, MO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \end{aligned}$$

1350 [IT, IO, IO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \end{aligned}$$

1380 [MT, MI, IM]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \end{aligned}$$

1398 [IT, MI, IM]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \end{aligned}$$

1432 [MT, MI, MI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \end{aligned}$$

1618 [IT, IT, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

3. Trichotomische Triaden mit monadischem S, E, K-Durchschnitt

31 [MM, OM, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\triangle \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

34 [MM, IM, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\triangle \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

37 [OM, MM, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

41 [OM, OM, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

43 [OM, IM, MO] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

46 [IM, MM, MO] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

49 [IM, OM, MO] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

52 [IM, IM, MO] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{di2} \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

54 [IM, IM, IO] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$

58 [MM, OM, MI] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

61 [MM, IM, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

64 [OM, MM, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

67 [OM, OM, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

70 [OM, IM, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

73 [IM, MM, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

76 [IM, OM, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

80 [IM, IM, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

81 [IM, IM, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

82 [MM, MO, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

83 [MM, MO, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

- 84 [MM, MO, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
- 91 [OM, MO, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
- 93 [OM, MO, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
- 95 [OM, OO, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$
- 100 [IM, MO, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
- 101 [IM, MO, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

102 [IM, MO, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

108 [IM, IO, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

109 [MM, MO, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\triangle \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

119 [OM, MO, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

121 [OM, OO, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \blacksquare\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

122 [OM, OO, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

127 [IM, MO, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

135 [IM, IO, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

136 [MM, MO, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\triangle \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

145 [OM, MO, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

154 [IM, MO, MI] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

160 [IM, IO, MI] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$

161 [IM, IO, OI] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$

162 [IM, IO, II] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \bullet]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3}]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$

163 [MM, MI, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [\triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\triangle, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

164 [MM, MI, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [\triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

165 [MM, MI, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\blacktriangle \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

172 [OM, MI, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

173 [OM, MI, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

174 [OM, MI, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

181 [IM, MI, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

182 [IM, MI, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

186 [IM, OI, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

189 [IM, II, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

190 [MM, MI, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\triangle\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

199 [OM, MI, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

208 [IM, MI, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

210 [IM, MI, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

213 [IM, OI, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \square \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

216 [IM, II, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \square \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

217 [MM, MI, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\triangle \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

226 [OM, MI, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{O, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^o\beta^o, \beta^o, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

236 [IM, MI, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet\blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet\blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^o\beta^o \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^o\beta^o \quad \beta^o \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^o\beta^o \quad \beta^o \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^o\beta^o\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^o\beta^o, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^o\beta^o, \beta^o\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^o\beta^o\}
\end{aligned}$$

237 [IM, MI, II]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet\blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet\bullet] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^o\beta^o \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^o\beta^o \quad \beta^o \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^o\beta^o \quad \beta^o \quad \text{id3}] \\
S \cap E &= \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^o\beta^o\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^o\beta^o, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^o\beta^o, \beta^o\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^o\beta^o\}
\end{aligned}$$

238 [IM, OI, MI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet\blacksquare - O \quad \bullet\blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^o\beta^o \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^o\beta^o \quad \beta^o \quad \beta - \alpha^o\beta^o \quad \beta^o \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^o\beta^o, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^o\beta^o\} \\
K \cap E &= \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^o\beta^o, \beta^o\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^o\beta^o\}
\end{aligned}$$

239 [IM, OI, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet\blacksquare - O \quad \bullet\blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^o\beta^o \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^o\beta^o \quad \beta^o \quad \beta - \alpha^o\beta^o \quad \beta^o \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^o\beta^o\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^o\beta^o\} \\
K \cap E &= \{O, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^o\beta^o, \beta^o, \beta\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^o\beta^o\}
\end{aligned}$$

240 [IM, OI, II]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet\blacksquare - O \quad \bullet\bullet] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^o\beta^o \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^o\beta^o \quad \beta^o \quad \beta - \alpha^o\beta^o \quad \beta^o \quad \text{id3}] \\
S \cap E &= \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^o\beta^o\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^o\beta^o\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

241 [IM, II, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \bullet - O \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

242 [IM, II, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \bullet - O \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

243 [IM, II, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \bullet - O \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id}3\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

244 [MO, MM, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}1, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

245 [MO, MM, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

246 [MO, MM, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

247 [MO, OM, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

249 [MO, OM, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

250 [MO, IM, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

251 [MO, IM, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

252 [MO, IM, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

257 [OO, OM, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

270 [IO, IM, IM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

271 [MO, MM, MO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

275 [MO, OM, OO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

277 [MO, IM, MO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

283 [OO, OM, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

284 [OO, OM, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

297 [IO, IM, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [o \blacksquare \blacksquare - o \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - o \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{o, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{o\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{o\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{o\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

298 [MO, MM, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - o \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

301 [MO, OM, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - o \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

304 [MO, IM, MI] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

322 [IO, IM, MI] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$

323 [IO, IM, OI] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$

324 [IO, IM, II] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3}]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$

325 [MO, MO, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

327 [MO, MO, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

329 [MO, OO, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

335 [OO, MO, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

338 [OO, OO, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

351 [IO, IO, IM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

354 [MO, MO, IO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

357 [MO, OO, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \square \blacktriangle - \square \quad \square \blacksquare - \circ \quad \square \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

358 [MO, IO, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \square \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square \blacksquare - \square \quad \square \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

359 [MO, IO, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \square \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square \blacksquare - \square \quad \square \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

360 [MO, IO, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \square \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square \blacksquare - \circ \quad \square \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id}_2, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

363 [OO, MO, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \square \blacksquare - \square \quad \square \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

367 [OO, IO, MO] $\Leftrightarrow [\square\square\square - \circ \quad \square\square - \square \quad \square\square\blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$

370 [IO, MO, MO] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ\square\square - \square \quad \square\square\blacktriangle - \square \quad \square\square\blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$

371 [IO, MO, OO] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ\square\square - \square \quad \square\square\blacktriangle - \square \quad \square\square\blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$

372 [IO, MO, IO] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ\square\square - \square \quad \square\square\blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square\square\blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$

373 [IO, OO, MO] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ\square\square - \square \quad \square\square\square - \square \quad \square\square\blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$

376 [IO, IO, MO] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ\square\square - \circ \quad \square\square\square - \square \quad \square\square\blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}
\end{aligned}$$

379 [MO, MO, MI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

392 [OO, OO, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}
\end{aligned}$$

395 [OO, IO, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}
\end{aligned}$$

401 [IO, OO, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}
\end{aligned}$$

403 [IO, IO, MI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

405 [IO, IO, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

406 [MO, MI, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

407 [MO, MI, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

408 [MO, MI, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

426 [IO, MI, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

429 [IO, OI, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \ \beta \ -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \beta^\circ \ \beta \ -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \alpha \ \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$

432 [IO, II, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \ \beta \ -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \beta^\circ \ \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \alpha \ \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$

433 [MO, MI, MO] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \beta^\circ \ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \ \text{id}2 \ \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

446 [OO, OI, OO] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \ \beta \ -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \beta^\circ \ \beta \ -\alpha^\circ \ \text{id}2 \ \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$

453 [IO, MI, IO] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \ \beta \ -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \beta^\circ \ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \text{id}2 \ \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$

455 [IO, OI, OO] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \ \beta \ -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \beta^\circ \ \beta \ -\alpha^\circ \ \text{id}2 \ \beta]$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}
\end{aligned}$$

459 [IO, II, IO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \square \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \square \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ, \square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

460 [MO, MI, MI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \square \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

473 [OO, OI, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \square \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}
\end{aligned}$$

478 [IO, MI, MI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \square \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

479 [IO, MI, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \square \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

480 [IO, MI, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

481 [IO, OI, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

483 [IO, OI, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

484 [IO, II, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \bullet - O \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

485 [IO, II, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \bullet - O \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

486 [IO, II, II] $\Leftrightarrow [O \square \blacksquare - O \bullet \bullet - O \bullet \bullet]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3]$
 $S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{O, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id}3\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$

487 [MI, MM, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \alpha \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}1, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

488 [MI, MM, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

489 [MI, MM, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

490 [MI, OM, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

491 [MI, OM, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

492 [MI, OM, IM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

493 [MI, IM, MM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

494 [MI, IM, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

504 [OI, IM, IM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

513 [II, IM, IM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

514 [MI, MM, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

517 [MI, OM, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

520 [MI, IM, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

522 [MI, IM, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

531 [OI, IM, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \quad \blacksquare - O \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

540 [II, IM, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

541 [MI, MM, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

544 [MI, OM, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

548 [MI, IM, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

549 [MI, IM, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

556 [OI, IM, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

557 [OI, IM, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \blacksquare - 0 \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

558 [OI, IM, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \blacksquare - 0 \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

565 [II, IM, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

566 [II, IM, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

567 [II, IM, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id}3\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

568 [MI, MO, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

569 [MI, MO, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

570 [MI, MO, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

576 [MI, IO, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacktriangle - O \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

585 [OI, IO, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacksquare - O \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

594 [II, IO, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$

595 [MI, MO, MO] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

603 [MI, IO, IO] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$

609 [OI, OO, IO] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$

611 [OI, OI, OO] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$

621 [II, IO, IO] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}
\end{aligned}$$

622 [MI, MO, MI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \circ, \bullet, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \}
\end{aligned}$$

628 [MI, IO, MI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \circ, \bullet, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}
\end{aligned}$$

629 [MI, IO, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \circ, \bullet \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \circ, \blacksquare \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}
\end{aligned}$$

630 [MI, IO, II]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \circ, \bullet \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}
\end{aligned}$$

635 [OI, OO, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \circ, \bullet, \blacksquare \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \blacksquare \} \equiv \{ \beta \}
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

637 [OI, IO, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

639 [OI, IO, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

646 [II, IO, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \bullet - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

647 [II, IO, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \bullet - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

648 [II, IO, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \bullet - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id3}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

649 [MI, MI, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

650 [MI, MI, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

654 [MI, OI, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

657 [MI, II, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

660 [OI, MI, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

663 [OI, OI, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \circ, \bullet, \blacksquare \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}
\end{aligned}$$

666 [OI, II, IM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \circ, \bullet \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}
\end{aligned}$$

669 [II, MI, IM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \circ, \bullet \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \circ, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta \alpha \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}
\end{aligned}$$

672 [II, OI, IM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \circ, \bullet \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}
\end{aligned}$$

675 [II, II, IM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \circ, \bullet, \bullet \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id3} \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}
\end{aligned}$$

676 [MI, MI, MO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta \alpha \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \circ, \bullet, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta \alpha \}
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

678 [MI, MI, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

681 [MI, OI, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

684 [MI, II, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \bullet - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

687 [OI, MI, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

689 [OI, OI, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

693 [OI, II, IO] \Leftrightarrow [○●■-○ ●●-○ ■ ■]

\Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta$]

$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\}$

$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$

$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$

$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$

696 [II, MI, IO] \Leftrightarrow [○●●-○ ●▲-○ ■ ■]

\Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta$]

$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$

$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$

$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$

$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$

699 [II, OI, IO] \Leftrightarrow [○●●-○ ●■-○ ■ ■]

\Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta$]

$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$

$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$

$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\}$

$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$

702 [II, II, IO] \Leftrightarrow [○●●-○ ●●-○ ■ ■]

\Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta$]

$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$

$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id3}\}$

$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$

$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$

730 [MM, MM, MT] \Leftrightarrow [▲▲ ▲-▲ ▲ ▲-○ ■ ▲]

\Leftrightarrow [$\text{id1} \alpha \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha$]

$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

$S \cap K = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$

$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

731 [MM, MM, OT] \Leftrightarrow [▲▲ ▲-▲ ▲ ▲-○ ■ ▲]

\Leftrightarrow [$\text{id1} \alpha \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha$]

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

732 [MM, MM, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

733 [MM, OM, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

734 [MM, OM, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

735 [MM, OM, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

736 [MM, IM, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

737 [MM, IM, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

738 [MM, IM, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

739 [OM, MM, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

740 [OM, MM, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

741 [OM, MM, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

742 [OM, OM, MT] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

743 [OM, OM, OT] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

744 [OM, OM, IT] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

745 [OM, IM, MT] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

746 [OM, IM, OT] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

747 [OM, IM, IT] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

753 [IM, OM, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

757 [MM, MO, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

758 [MM, MO, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

759 [MM, MO, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

766 [OM, MO, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

767 [OM, MO, OT] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

768 [OM, MO, IT] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

775 [IM, MO, MT] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

776 [IM, MO, OT] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

777 [IM, MO, IT] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

781 [IM, IO, MT] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha]$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

782 [IM, IO, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

783 [IM, IO, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

784 [MM, MI, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

785 [MM, MI, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

786 [MM, MI, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

793 [OM, MI, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

794 [OM, MI, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

795 [OM, MI, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

805 [IM, OI, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

806 [IM, OI, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

807 [IM, OI, IT] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$

808 [IM, II, MT] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$

810 [IM, II, IT] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$

811 [MO, MM, MT] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

812 [MO, MM, OT] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

813 [MO, MM, IT] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

814 [MO, OM, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \square \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

815 [MO, OM, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \square \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

816 [MO, OM, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \square \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

817 [MO, IM, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \square \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

818 [MO, IM, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \square \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

819 [MO, IM, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

835 [IO, IM, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

836 [IO, IM, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

837 [IO, IM, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

841 [MO, OO, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
842 \quad [MO, OO, OT] & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
843 \quad [MO, OO, IT] & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
844 \quad [MO, IO, MT] & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
845 \quad [MO, IO, OT] & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
846 \quad [MO, IO, IT] & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
847 \quad [OO, MO, MT] & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_2\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}
\end{aligned}$$

848 [OO, MO, OT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_2\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}
\end{aligned}$$

849 [OO, MO, IT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_2\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}
\end{aligned}$$

850 [OO, OO, MT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_2, \beta\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}
\end{aligned}$$

851 [OO, OO, OT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_2, \beta\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}
\end{aligned}$$

852 [OO, OO, IT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_2, \beta\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

853 [OO, IO, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

854 [OO, IO, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

855 [OO, IO, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

856 [IO, MO, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \square \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta \alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

857 [IO, MO, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \square \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta \alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

858 [IO, MO, IT] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$

859 [IO, OO, MT] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$

860 [IO, OO, OT] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$

861 [IO, OO, IT] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$

865 [MO, MI, MT] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

866 [MO, MI, OT] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

867 [MO, MI, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

883 [IO, MI, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \square \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

884 [IO, MI, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \square \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

885 [IO, MI, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \square \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \square \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

886 [IO, OI, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \square \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \square \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

887 [IO, OI, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \ominus \quad \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \beta^{\circ} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

888 [IO, OI, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \ominus \quad \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \beta^{\circ} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

889 [IO, II, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \ominus \quad \bullet - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \beta^{\circ} \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

890 [IO, II, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \ominus \quad \bullet - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \beta^{\circ} \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

891 [IO, II, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \ominus \quad \bullet - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \beta^{\circ} \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$S \cap E = \{ \circ, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha \}$$

$$S \cap K = \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \}$$

$$K \cap E = \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \}$$

907 [OI, IM, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

$$S \cap K = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

$$K \cap E = \{ \circ, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha \}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

908 [OI, IM, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

$$S \cap K = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

$$K \cap E = \{ \circ, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha \}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

909 [OI, IM, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

$$S \cap K = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

$$K \cap E = \{ \circ, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha \}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

916 [II, IM, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3} \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

$$S \cap K = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

$$K \cap E = \{ \circ, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha \}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

917 [II, IM, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

$$S \cap K = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

918 [II, IM, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \quad \bullet - O \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

919 [MI, MO, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

920 [MI, MO, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

921 [MI, MO, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

925 [MI, IO, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

926 [MI, IO, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

927 [MI, IO, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

934 [OI, IO, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

935 [OI, IO, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

936 [OI, IO, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

943 [II, IO, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{0, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \text{id}2\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}
\end{aligned}$$

944 [II, IO, OT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \quad \bullet - 0 \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - 0 \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \beta^{\circ} \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{0, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \text{id}2\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}
\end{aligned}$$

945 [II, IO, IT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \quad \bullet - 0 \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - 0 \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \beta^{\circ} \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{0, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \text{id}2\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}
\end{aligned}$$

949 [MI, OI, MT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare - 0 \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \beta^{\circ} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \beta^{\circ} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta^{\circ}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}
\end{aligned}$$

950 [MI, OI, OT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare - 0 \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \beta^{\circ} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \beta^{\circ} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta^{\circ}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}
\end{aligned}$$

951 [MI, OI, IT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare - 0 \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \beta^{\circ} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \beta^{\circ} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta^{\circ}\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

952 [MI, II, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \bullet - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

953 [MI, II, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \bullet - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

954 [MI, II, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \bullet - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

955 [OI, MI, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

956 [OI, MI, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

957 [OI, MI, IT] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta \alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$
 $S \cap K = \{ \circ, \bullet \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ \}$
 $K \cap E = \{ \circ, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta \alpha \}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$

958 [OI, OI, MT] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta \alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$
 $S \cap K = \{ \circ, \bullet, \blacksquare \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta \}$
 $K \cap E = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$

959 [OI, OI, OT] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta \alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$
 $S \cap K = \{ \circ, \bullet, \blacksquare \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta \}$
 $K \cap E = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$

960 [OI, OI, IT] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta \alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$
 $S \cap K = \{ \circ, \bullet, \blacksquare \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta \}$
 $K \cap E = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$

961 [OI, II, MT] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta \alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$
 $S \cap K = \{ \circ, \bullet \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ \}$
 $K \cap E = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$

962 [OI, II, OT] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta \alpha]$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

968 [II, OI, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \bullet - O \quad \bullet \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

969 [II, OI, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \bullet - O \quad \bullet \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

970 [II, II, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \bullet - O \quad \bullet \bullet - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id3}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

971 [II, II, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \bullet - O \quad \bullet \bullet - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id3}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

972 [II, II, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \bullet - O \quad \bullet \bullet - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id3}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

973 [MM, MT, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

974 [MM, MT, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

975 [MM, MT, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

976 [MM, OT, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

977 [MM, OT, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

978 [MM, OT, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

979 [MM, IT, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\blacktriangle \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

980 [MM, IT, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\blacktriangle \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

981 [MM, IT, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\blacktriangle \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

982 [OM, MT, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

983 [OM, MT, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

984 [OM, MT, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

985 [OM, OT, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

986 [OM, OT, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

987 [OM, OT, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

988 [OM, IT, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

989 [OM, IT, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

990 [OM, IT, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

991 [IM, MT, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

992 [IM, MT, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

994 [IM, OT, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

995 [IM, OT, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

997 [IM, IT, MM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

998 [IM, IT, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1000 [MM, MT, MO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1003 [MM, OT, MO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1006 [MM, IT, MO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1009 [OM, MT, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1012 [OM, OT, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1015 [OM, IT, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1018 [IM, MT, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1020 [IM, MT, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1021 [IM, OT, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1023 [IM, OT, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1024 [IM, IT, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1026 [IM, IT, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1027 [MM, MT, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\triangle \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1030 [MM, OT, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\triangle \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1033 [MM, IT, MI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\triangle \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1036 [OM, MT, MI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1039 [OM, OT, MI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1042 [OM, IT, MI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1046 [IM, MT, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1047 [IM, MT, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \text{ id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1049 [IM, OT, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1050 [IM, OT, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \text{ id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1052 [IM, IT, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1053 [IM, IT, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \text{ id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1054 \text{ [MO, MT, MM]} & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1055 \text{ [MO, MT, OM]} & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1056 \text{ [MO, MT, IM]} & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1057 \text{ [MO, OT, MM]} & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1058 \text{ [MO, OT, OM]} & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1059 \text{ [MO, OT, IM]} & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1060 [MO, IT, MM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1061 [MO, IT, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1062 [MO, IT, IM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1074 [IO, MT, IM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id}2\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

1077 [IO, OT, IM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1080 [IO, IT, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1082 [MO, MT, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

1083 [MO, MT, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

1085 [MO, OT, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

1086 [MO, OT, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1088 \text{ [MO, IT, OO]} & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1089 \text{ [MO, IT, IO]} & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1090 \text{ [OO, MT, MO]} & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \text{ - } \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1091 \text{ [OO, MT, OO]} & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \text{ - } \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1092 \text{ [OO, MT, IO]} & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \text{ - } \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1093 \text{ [OO, OT, MO]} & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \text{ - } \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]
\end{aligned}$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

1094 [OO, OT, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_2, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

1095 [OO, OT, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

1096 [OO, IT, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

1097 [OO, IT, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_2, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

1098 [OO, IT, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

1099 [IO, MT, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

1100 [IO, MT, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

1102 [IO, OT, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

1103 [IO, OT, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

1104 [IO, OT, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1105 \text{ [IO, IT, MO]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1106 \text{ [IO, IT, OO]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1108 \text{ [MO, MT, MI]} & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1111 \text{ [MO, OT, MI]} & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1114 \text{ [MO, IT, MI]} & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1126 \text{ [IO, MT, MI]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1132 [IO, IT, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1133 [IO, IT, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1134 [IO, IT, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1135 [MI, MT, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \triangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1136 [MI, MT, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \triangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1138 \text{ [MI, OT, MM]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1139 \text{ [MI, OT, OM]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1141 \text{ [MI, IT, MM]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1142 \text{ [MI, IT, OM]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1145 \text{ [OI, MT, OM]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$1146 \text{ [OI, MT, IM]} \Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

1149 [OI, OT, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacksquare - O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

1152 [OI, IT, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacksquare - O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

1155 [II, MT, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \bullet - O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

1158 [II, OT, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \bullet - O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

1161 [II, IT, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \bullet - O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1170 [MI, IT, IO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \end{aligned}$$

1173 [OI, MT, IO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \end{aligned}$$

1176 [OI, OT, IO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \end{aligned}$$

1179 [OI, IT, IO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \end{aligned}$$

1182 [II, MT, IO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \end{aligned}$$

1185 [II, OT, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1188 [II, IT, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1190 [MI, MT, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1191 [MI, MT, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1193 [MI, OT, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1194 [MI, OT, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

1196 [MI, IT, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

1197 [MI, IT, II]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \bullet] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}] \\
S \cap E &= \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

1198 [OI, MT, MI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \blacksquare - 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

1199 [OI, MT, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \blacksquare - 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{0, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

1200 [OI, MT, II]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \blacksquare - 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \bullet] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}] \\
S \cap E &= \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

1201 [OI, OT, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \beta^{\circ} \beta - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \beta^{\circ} \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

1202 [OI, OT, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \beta^{\circ} \beta - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \beta^{\circ} \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta^{\circ}, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

1203 [OI, OT, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \beta^{\circ} \beta - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \beta^{\circ} \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

1204 [OI, IT, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \beta^{\circ} \beta - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \beta^{\circ} \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

1205 [OI, IT, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \beta^{\circ} \beta - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \beta^{\circ} \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta^{\circ}, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

1206 [OI, IT, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1207 [II, MT, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1208 [II, MT, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1209 [II, MT, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id3}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1210 [II, OT, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1211 [II, OT, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1212 [II, OT, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id3}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1213 [II, IT, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1214 [II, IT, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1215 [II, IT, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id3}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1216 [MT, MM, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}1, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1217 [MT, MM, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1218 [MT, MM, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1219 [MT, OM, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1220 [MT, OM, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \Delta, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1221 [MT, OM, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1222 [MT, IM, MM] \Leftrightarrow $[\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 \Leftrightarrow $[\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \}$
 $S \cap K = \{ \circ, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha \}$
 $K \cap E = \{ \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha, \beta\alpha \}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \}$

1223 [MT, IM, OM] \Leftrightarrow $[\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 \Leftrightarrow $[\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \}$
 $S \cap K = \{ \circ, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha \}$
 $K \cap E = \{ \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha, \beta\alpha \}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \}$

1225 [OT, MM, MM] \Leftrightarrow $[\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 \Leftrightarrow $[\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \alpha \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \}$
 $S \cap K = \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \}$
 $K \cap E = \{ \Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \text{id}1, \alpha, \beta\alpha \}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \}$

1226 [OT, MM, OM] \Leftrightarrow $[\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 \Leftrightarrow $[\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \}$
 $S \cap K = \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \}$
 $K \cap E = \{ \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha, \beta\alpha \}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \}$

1227 [OT, MM, IM] \Leftrightarrow $[\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 \Leftrightarrow $[\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{ \circ, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha \}$
 $S \cap K = \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \}$
 $K \cap E = \{ \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha, \beta\alpha \}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \}$

1228 [OT, OM, MM] \Leftrightarrow $[\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 \Leftrightarrow $[\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \alpha \beta\alpha]$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1229 [OT, OM, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1230 [OT, OM, IM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1231 [OT, IM, MM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1232 [OT, IM, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1234 [IT, MM, MM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}1, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1235 [IT, MM, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1236 [IT, MM, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1237 [IT, OM, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1238 [IT, OM, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1239 [IT, OM, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1240 [IT, IM, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1241 [IT, IM, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1243 [MT, MM, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1246 [MT, OM, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1249 [MT, IM, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1251 [MT, IM, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta]$$

$$\begin{aligned} S \cap E &= \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\} \\ S \cap K &= \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \end{aligned}$$

1252 [OT, MM, MO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \Delta \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \end{aligned}$$

1255 [OT, OM, MO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \Delta \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \end{aligned}$$

1258 [OT, IM, MO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \Delta \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \end{aligned}$$

1260 [OT, IM, IO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \Delta \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\} \\ S \cap K &= \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \end{aligned}$$

1261 [IT, MM, MO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \Delta \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1264 [IT, OM, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1267 [IT, IM, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1269 [IT, IM, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1270 [MT, MM, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1273 [MT, OM, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1277 [MT, IM, OI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \end{aligned}$$

1278 [MT, IM, II]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3}] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \end{aligned}$$

1279 [OT, MM, MI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \end{aligned}$$

1282 [OT, OM, MI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \end{aligned}$$

1286 [OT, IM, OI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \end{aligned}$$

1287 [OT, IM, II]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \circ, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}
\end{aligned}$$

1288 [IT, MM, MI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \circ, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \}
\end{aligned}$$

1291 [IT, OM, MI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \circ, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \}
\end{aligned}$$

1295 [IT, IM, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \circ, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}
\end{aligned}$$

1296 [IT, IM, II]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \circ, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}
\end{aligned}$$

1297 [MT, MO, MM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \blacksquare, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \text{id2}, \beta\alpha \}
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1298 [MT, MO, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1299 [MT, MO, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1305 [MT, IO, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1306 [OT, MO, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1307 [OT, MO, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1308 [OT, MO, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1314 [OT, IO, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1315 [IT, MO, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1316 [IT, MO, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1317 [IT, MO, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1323 [IT, IO, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1325 [MT, MO, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

1326 [MT, MO, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

1327 [MT, OO, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

1328 [MT, OO, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

1329 [MT, OO, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

1330 [MT, IO, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

1331 [MT, IO, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

1334 [OT, MO, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

1335 [OT, MO, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

1336 [OT, OO, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1337 \text{ [OT, OO, OO]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1338 \text{ [OT, OO, IO]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1339 \text{ [OT, IO, MO]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1340 \text{ [OT, IO, OO]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1343 \text{ [IT, MO, OO]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1344 \text{ [IT, MO, IO]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]
\end{aligned}$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

1345 [IT, OO, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

1346 [IT, OO, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_2, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

1347 [IT, OO, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

1348 [IT, IO, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}_2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

1349 [IT, IO, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}_2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

1351 [MT, MO, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1357 [MT, IO, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1358 [MT, IO, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1359 [MT, IO, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1360 [OT, MO, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1366 [OT, IO, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1367 [OT, IO, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1368 [OT, IO, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1369 [IT, MO, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1375 [IT, IO, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1376 [IT, IO, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \circ, \blacksquare \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2 \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \circ, \blacksquare \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}
\end{aligned}$$

1377 [IT, IO, II]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \circ, \blacksquare \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2 \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}
\end{aligned}$$

1378 [MT, MI, MM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \circ, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \}
\end{aligned}$$

1379 [MT, MI, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \circ, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta\alpha \}
\end{aligned}$$

1383 [MT, OI, IM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \circ, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}
\end{aligned}$$

1386 [MT, II, IM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \circ, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1387 [OT, MI, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \bullet \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1388 [OT, MI, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1392 [OT, OI, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \bullet \blacksquare - O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1395 [OT, II, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \bullet \bullet - O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1396 [IT, MI, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \bullet \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1397 [IT, MI, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \beta^\circ \ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \ \alpha \ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1401 [IT, OI, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \beta^\circ \ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \alpha \ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1404 [IT, II, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \beta^\circ \ \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \alpha \ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1405 [MT, MI, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \beta^\circ \ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \ \text{id}2 \ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1407 [MT, MI, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \beta^\circ \ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \text{id}2 \ \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1410 [MT, OI, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \beta^\circ \ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \text{id}2 \ \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1413 [MT, II, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \blacksquare \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \circ \quad \bullet - 0 \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1414 [OT, MI, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \blacksquare \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \circ \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1416 [OT, MI, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \blacksquare \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \circ \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1419 [OT, OI, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \blacksquare \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \circ \quad \blacksquare - 0 \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1422 [OT, II, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \blacksquare \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \circ \quad \bullet - 0 \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1425 [IT, MI, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1428 [IT, OI, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1431 [IT, II, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - O \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1433 [MT, MI, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1434 [MT, MI, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1435 [MT, OI, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1436 [MT, OI, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1437 [MT, OI, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1438 [MT, II, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1439 [MT, II, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1440 [MT, II, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{0, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id}3\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

1442 [OT, MI, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

1443 [OT, MI, II]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \bullet] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3] \\
S \cap E &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

1444 [OT, OI, MI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare - 0 \quad \bullet \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

1446 [OT, OI, II]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare - 0 \quad \bullet \bullet] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3] \\
S \cap E &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

1447 [OT, II, MI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \bullet \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

1448 [OT, II, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \beta^{\circ} \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \beta^{\circ} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

1449 [OT, II, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \beta^{\circ} \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \beta^{\circ} \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta^{\circ}, \text{id3}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

1451 [IT, MI, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \beta^{\circ} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \beta^{\circ} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

1452 [IT, MI, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \beta^{\circ} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \beta^{\circ} \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

1453 [IT, OI, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare - 0 \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \beta^{\circ} \quad \beta - \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ} \quad \beta^{\circ} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}, \beta^{\circ}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}\}$$

1454 [IT, OI, OI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \end{aligned}$$

1455 [IT, OI, II]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \end{aligned}$$

1456 [IT, II, MI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \end{aligned}$$

1457 [IT, II, OI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \end{aligned}$$

1458 [IT, II, II]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id3}\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \end{aligned}$$

1459 [MM, MT, MT]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\triangle \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1476 [OM, IT, IT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1495 [OO, MT, MT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}
\end{aligned}$$

1496 [OO, MT, OT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}
\end{aligned}$$

1497 [OO, MT, IT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}
\end{aligned}$$

1498 [OO, OT, MT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{0, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

1530 [OI, IT, IT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \blacksquare - 0 \blacksquare \blacktriangle - 0 \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{0, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

1531 [II, MT, MT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \blacksquare \blacktriangle - 0 \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{0, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

1532 [II, MT, OT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \blacksquare \blacktriangle - 0 \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{0, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

1533 [II, MT, IT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \blacksquare \blacktriangle - 0 \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{0, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

1534 [II, OT, MT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \blacksquare \blacktriangle - 0 \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1549 [OT, MT, MM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \Delta \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1550 [OT, MT, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \Delta \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1552 [OT, OT, MM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \Delta \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1553 [OT, OT, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \Delta \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1555 [OT, IT, MM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \Delta \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\alpha\}
\end{aligned}$$

1564 [IT, IT, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \triangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1565 [IT, IT, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \triangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

1568 [MT, MT, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

1571 [MT, OT, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

1574 [MT, IT, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

1577 [OT, MT, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$K \cap E = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1619 [IT, IT, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \blacksquare \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

1620 [IT, IT, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \blacksquare \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

4. Trichotomische Triaden mit leerem S, E, K-Durchschnitt

4.1. Mit mindestens einer leeren Teilmenge

29 [MM, MM, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

30 [MM, MM, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

32 [MM, OM, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

33 [MM, OM, IO] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

35 [MM, IM, OO] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

36 [MM, IM, IO] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

38 [OM, MM, OO] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

39 [OM, MM, IO] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

42 [OM, OM, IO] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta]$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
44 \quad [OM, IM, OO] & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
45 \quad [OM, IM, IO] & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
47 \quad [IM, MM, OO] & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
48 \quad [IM, MM, IO] & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
50 \quad [IM, OM, OO] & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

- 51 [IM, OM, IO] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 53 [IM, IM, OO] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 56 [MM, MM, OI] $\Leftrightarrow [\blacktriangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 57 [MM, MM, II] $\Leftrightarrow [\blacktriangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3}]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 59 [MM, OM, OI] $\Leftrightarrow [\blacktriangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 60 [MM, OM, II] $\Leftrightarrow [\blacktriangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3}]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

- 62 [MM, IM, OI] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 63 [MM, IM, II] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 65 [OM, MM, OI] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 66 [OM, MM, II] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 68 [OM, OM, OI] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 69 [OM, OM, II] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

71 [OM, IM, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

72 [OM, IM, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

74 [IM, MM, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

75 [IM, MM, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

77 [IM, OM, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

- 78 [IM, OM, II] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 85 [MM, OO, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [\blacktriangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id}1 \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \beta - \text{id}1 \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}1, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 86 [MM, OO, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id}1 \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \beta - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 87 [MM, OO, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id}1 \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 88 [MM, IO, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id}1 \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \beta - \text{id}1 \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}1, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 89 [MM, IO, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id}1 \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \beta - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

90 [MM, IO, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

94 [OM, OO, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta \quad -\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

96 [OM, OO, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

97 [OM, IO, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta \quad -\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

98 [OM, IO, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

99 [OM, IO, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

103 [IM, OO, MM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta \alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

104 [IM, OO, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta \alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

105 [IM, OO, IM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - O \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{O, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta \alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

106 [IM, IO, MM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta \alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

107 [IM, IO, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta \alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

- 110 [MM, MO, OO] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 111 [MM, MO, IO] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 112 [MM, OO, MO] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 113 [MM, OO, OO] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 114 [MM, OO, IO] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 115 [MM, IO, MO] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

116 [MM, IO, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

117 [MM, IO, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

120 [OM, MO, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

123 [OM, OO, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

124 [OM, IO, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

125 [OM, IO, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

126 [OM, IO, IO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

128 [IM, MO, OO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

130 [IM, OO, MO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

131 [IM, OO, OO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

132 [IM, OO, IO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

- 134 [IM, IO, OO] $\Leftrightarrow [\triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 137 [MM, MO, OI] $\Leftrightarrow [\triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 138 [MM, MO, II] $\Leftrightarrow [\triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3}]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 139 [MM, OO, MI] $\Leftrightarrow [\triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 140 [MM, OO, OI] $\Leftrightarrow [\triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 141 [MM, OO, II] $\Leftrightarrow [\triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \bullet]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3}]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

142 [MM, IO, MI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

143 [MM, IO, OI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

144 [MM, IO, II]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \bullet] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

146 [OM, MO, OI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

147 [OM, MO, II]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

148 [OM, OO, MI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap K &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

149 [OM, OO, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

150 [OM, OO, II]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \bullet] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

151 [OM, IO, MI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}2 \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

152 [OM, IO, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}2 \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

153 [OM, IO, II]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \bullet] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}2 \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

155 [IM, MO, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

156 [IM, MO, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

157 [IM, OO, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

158 [IM, OO, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

159 [IM, OO, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

166 [MM, OI, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\blacktriangle\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

- 167 [MM, OI, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 168 [MM, OI, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 169 [MM, IM, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 170 [MM, II, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 171 [MM, II, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 175 [OM, OI, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

176 [OM, OI, OM]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

177 [OM, OI, IM]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

178 [OM, II, MM]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3 - \text{id}1 \alpha \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

179 [OM, II, OM]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

180 [OM, II, IM]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

184 [IM, OI, MM]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \text{id}1 \alpha \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

185 [IM, OI, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

187 [IM, II, MM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

188 [IM, II, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

191 [MM, MI, OO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\triangle\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

192 [MM, MI, IO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\triangle\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1} \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

- 193 [MM, OI, MO] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 194 [MM, OI, OO] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 195 [MM, OI, IO] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 196 [MM, II, MO] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 197 [MM, II, OO] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 198 [MM, II, IO] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

200 [OM, MI, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

201 [OM, MI, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

202 [OM, OI, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

203 [OM, OI, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

204 [OM, OI, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

205 [OM, II, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

206 [OM, II, OO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \circ \bullet - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

207 [OM, II, IO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \circ \bullet - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

209 [IM, MI, OO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \circ \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

211 [IM, OI, MO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \circ \blacksquare - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

212 [IM, OI, OO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \circ \blacksquare - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

214 [IM, II, MO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \circ \bullet - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

215 [IM, II, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

218 [MM, MI, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet\blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet\blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id}_1 \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

219 [MM, MI, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet\blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet\bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id}_1 \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_3]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

220 [MM, OI, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet\blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet\blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id}_1 \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

221 [MM, OI, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta\blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet\blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet\blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id}_1 \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

222 [MM, OI, II]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

223 [MM, II, MI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

224 [MM, II, OI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

225 [MM, II, II]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id3}\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

227 [OM, MI, OI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

228 [OM, MI, II]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

229 [OM, OI, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

230 [OM, OI, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

231 [OM, OI, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

232 [OM, II, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \bullet - O \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

233 [OM, II, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \bullet - O \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

234 [OM, II, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \bullet - O \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet, \blacklozenge\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id}3\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

253 [OO, MM, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacklozenge\} \equiv \{\text{id}1, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

254 [OO, MM, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacklozenge\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

255 [OO, MM, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacklozenge\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

256 [OO, OM, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacklozenge\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

258 [OO, OM, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

259 [OO, IM, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

260 [OO, IM, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

261 [OO, IM, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

262 [IO, MM, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

263 [IO, MM, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

264 [IO, MM, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \emptyset \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha, \beta\alpha \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \emptyset \}
\end{aligned}$$

265 [IO, OM, MM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \emptyset \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \emptyset \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha, \beta\alpha \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \emptyset \}
\end{aligned}$$

266 [IO, OM, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \emptyset \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \emptyset \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \emptyset \}
\end{aligned}$$

267 [IO, OM, IM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \emptyset \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha, \beta\alpha \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \emptyset \}
\end{aligned}$$

268 [IO, IM, MM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \emptyset \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha, \beta\alpha \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \emptyset \}
\end{aligned}$$

269 [IO, IM, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{ \emptyset \} \\
S \cap K &= \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \} \\
K \cap E &= \{ \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \alpha, \beta\alpha \} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{ \emptyset \}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
272 \quad [\text{MO}, \text{MM}, \text{OO}] & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
273 \quad [\text{MO}, \text{MM}, \text{IO}] & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
276 \quad [\text{MO}, \text{OM}, \text{IO}] & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
278 \quad [\text{MO}, \text{IM}, \text{OO}] & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
280 \quad [\text{OO}, \text{MM}, \text{MO}] & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta \quad -\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
281 \quad [\text{OO}, \text{MM}, \text{OO}] & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta \quad -\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

282 [OO, MM, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \text{ -id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

285 [OO, OM, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \text{ -}\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

286 [OO, IM, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \text{ -}\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

287 [OO, IM, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \text{ -}\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

288 [OO, IM, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \text{ -}\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

289 [IO, MM, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \text{ -id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

290 [IO, MM, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

291 [IO, MM, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

292 [IO, OM, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

293 [IO, OM, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

294 [IO, OM, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

296 [IO, IM, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

299 [MO, MM, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

300 [MO, MM, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

302 [MO, OM, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

303 [MO, OM, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

305 [MO, IM, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

306 [MO, IM, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

307 [OO, MM, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

308 [OO, MM, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

309 [OO, MM, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

310 [OO, OM, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

311 [OO, OM, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap K &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

312 [OO, OM, II]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3}] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

313 [OO, IM, MI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

314 [OO, IM, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

315 [OO, IM, II]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3}] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

316 [IO, MM, MI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

317 [IO, MM, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \text{ -id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

318 [IO, MM, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \text{ -id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \text{ id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

319 [IO, OM, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \text{ -}\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

320 [IO, OM, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \text{ -}\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

321 [IO, OM, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \text{ -}\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \text{ id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

328 [MO, OO, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \square \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta \text{ -id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

330 [MO, OO, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

331 [MO, IO, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

332 [MO, IO, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

334 [OO, MO, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

336 [OO, MO, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

337 [OO, OO, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

339 [OO, OO, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

340 [OO, IO, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

341 [OO, IO, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

342 [OO, IO, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

343 [IO, MO, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

344 [IO, MO, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

346 [IO, OO, MM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad -\text{id}_1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

347 [IO, OO, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

348 [IO, OO, IM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

349 [IO, IO, MM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad -\text{id}_1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}_2, \beta\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

350 [IO, IO, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}_2, \beta\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

- 380 [MO, MO, OI] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square, \blacksquare \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 381 [MO, MO, II] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3}]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 382 [MO, OO, MI] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 383 [MO, OO, OI] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 384 [MO, OO, II] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3}]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 386 [MO, IO, OI] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$

$$K \cap E = \{ \circ, \blacksquare \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta \}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \emptyset \}$$

387 [MO, IO, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$S \cap K = \{ \square \} \equiv \{ \text{id2} \}$$

$$K \cap E = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \emptyset \}$$

388 [OO, MO, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$S \cap K = \{ \square, \blacksquare \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ, \text{id2} \}$$

$$K \cap E = \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta \alpha \}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \emptyset \}$$

389 [OO, MO, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{ \blacksquare \} \equiv \{ \beta \}$$

$$S \cap K = \{ \square, \blacksquare \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ, \text{id2} \}$$

$$K \cap E = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \emptyset \}$$

390 [OO, MO, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$S \cap K = \{ \square, \blacksquare \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ, \text{id2} \}$$

$$K \cap E = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \emptyset \}$$

391 [OO, OO, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$S \cap K = \{ \square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta \}$$

$$K \cap E = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \emptyset \}$$

393 [OO, OO, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id}2, \beta\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

394 [OO, IO, MI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

396 [OO, IO, II]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

398 [IO, MO, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

399 [IO, MO, II]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

400 [IO, IO, MI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

- 402 [IO, OO, II] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 409 [MO, OI, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 410 [MO, OI, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 411 [MO, OI, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 412 [MO, II, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 413 [MO, II, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

414 [MO, II, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

415 [OO, MI, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

416 [OO, MI, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

417 [OO, MI, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

418 [OO, OI, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

419 [OO, OI, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

420 [OO, OI, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

421 [OO, II, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

422 [OO, II, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

423 [OO, II, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

424 [IO, MI, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

425 [IO, MI, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

427 [IO, OI, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

428 [IO, OI, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

430 [IO, II, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \bullet - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3} - \text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

431 [IO, II, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \bullet - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

434 [MO, MI, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

- 436 [MO, OI, MO] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 437 [MO, OI, OO] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 438 [MO, OI, IO] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 439 [MO, II, MO] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 440 [MO, II, OO] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 441 [MO, II, IO] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

442 [OO, MI, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

443 [OO, MI, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

444 [OO, MI, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

445 [OO, OI, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

447 [OO, OI, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - O \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

448 [OO, II, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

449 [OO, II, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \circ \quad \bullet - \square \quad \square \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

450 [OO, II, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \circ \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \square \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

452 [IO, MI, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \circ \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \square \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

454 [IO, OI, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \circ \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \square \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

457 [IO, II, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \circ \quad \bullet - \square \quad \square \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

458 [IO, II, OO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

461 [MO, MI, OI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

462 [MO, MI, II]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

463 [MO, OI, MI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

464 [MO, OI, OI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

465 [MO, OI, II]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

466 [MO, II, MI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \bullet - O \quad \bullet \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

467 [MO, II, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \bullet - O \quad \bullet \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

468 [MO, II, II]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \bullet - O \quad \bullet \bullet] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{O, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id3}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

469 [OO, MI, MI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{O, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

470 [OO, MI, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{O, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

471 [OO, MI, II]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - O \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \bullet]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \text{ - } \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha \text{ - } \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{o, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

472 [OO, OI, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - o \bullet \blacksquare - o \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \text{ - } \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta \text{ - } \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{o, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

474 [OO, OI, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - o \bullet \blacksquare - o \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \text{ - } \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta \text{ - } \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{o, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

475 [OO, II, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - o \bullet \bullet - o \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \text{ - } \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3 - } \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{o, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

476 [OO, II, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - o \bullet \bullet - o \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \text{ - } \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3 - } \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{o, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

477 [OO, II, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - o \bullet \bullet - o \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \text{ - } \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3 - } \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{o, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id3}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

- 496 [OI, MM, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 497 [OI, MM, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 498 [OI, MM, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 499 [OI, OM, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 500 [OI, OM, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 501 [OI, OM, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\}$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

502 [OI, IM, MM]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

503 [OI, IM, OM]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

505 [II, MM, MM]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\triangle, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}1, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

506 [II, MM, OM]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

507 [II, MM, IM]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

508 [II, OM, MM]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

509 [II, OM, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

510 [II, OM, IM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

511 [II, IM, MM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

512 [II, IM, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

515 [MI, MM, OO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

516 [MI, MM, IO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

518 [MI, OM, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

519 [MI, OM, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

521 [MI, IM, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

523 [OI, MM, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

524 [OI, MM, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

- 525 [OI, MM, IO] \Leftrightarrow [○● ■-△ ▲ ▲-○ ■ ■]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° β -id1 α $\beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ id2 β]
 $S \cap E = \{○\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 526 [OI, OM, MO] \Leftrightarrow [○● ■-□ ▲ ▲-□ ■ ▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° β - α° α $\beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ$ id2 $\beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 527 [OI, OM, OO] \Leftrightarrow [○● ■-□ ▲ ▲-□ ■ ■]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° β - α° α $\beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ$ id2 β]
 $S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 528 [OI, OM, IO] \Leftrightarrow [○● ■-□ ▲ ▲-○ ■ ■]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° β - α° α $\beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ id2 β]
 $S \cap E = \{○, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 529 [OI, IM, MO] \Leftrightarrow [○● ■-○ ▲ ▲-□ ■ ▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° β - $\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ α $\beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ$ id2 $\beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{○\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 530 [OI, IM, OO] \Leftrightarrow [○● ■-○ ▲ ▲-□ ■ ■]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° β - $\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ α $\beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ$ id2 β]
 $S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$
 $S \cap K = \{○\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

532 [II, MM, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

533 [II, MM, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

534 [II, MM, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

535 [II, OM, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

536 [II, OM, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

537 [II, OM, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

538 [II, IM, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

539 [II, IM, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

542 [MI, MM, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

543 [MI, MM, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

545 [MI, OM, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

- 546 [MI, OM, II] \Leftrightarrow [○●▲-□ ▲ ▲-○ ●●]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° $\beta\alpha-\alpha^\circ$ α $\beta\alpha-\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° id3]
 $S \cap E = \{○, ●\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{▲\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 550 [OI, MM, MI] \Leftrightarrow [○●■-△ ▲ ▲-○ ●▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° β -id1 α $\beta\alpha-\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° $\beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{○, ●\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{▲\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 551 [OI, MM, OI] \Leftrightarrow [○●■-△ ▲ ▲-○ ●■]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° β -id1 α $\beta\alpha-\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° β]
 $S \cap E = \{○, ●, ■\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 552 [OI, MM, II] \Leftrightarrow [○●■-△ ▲ ▲-○ ●●]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° β -id1 α $\beta\alpha-\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° id3]
 $S \cap E = \{○, ●\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 553 [OI, OM, MI] \Leftrightarrow [○●■-□ ▲ ▲-○ ●▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° β - α° α $\beta\alpha-\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° $\beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{○, ●\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{▲\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 554 [OI, OM, OI] \Leftrightarrow [○●■-□ ▲ ▲-○ ●■]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° β - α° α $\beta\alpha-\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° β]
 $S \cap E = \{○, ●, ■\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

555 [OI, OM, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

559 [II, MM, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

560 [II, MM, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

561 [II, MM, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id3}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

562 [II, OM, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

563 [II, OM, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

564 [II, OM, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - \square \quad \Delta \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id3}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

571 [MI, OO, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

572 [MI, OO, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

573 [MI, OO, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - 0 \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

574 [MI, IO, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

- 575 [MI, IO, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 577 [OI, MO, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 578 [OI, MO, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 579 [OI, MO, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 580 [OI, OO, MM] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 581 [OI, OO, OM] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$

$$K \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

582 [OI, OO, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

583 [OI, IO, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

584 [OI, IO, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

586 [II, MO, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta \alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

587 [II, MO, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \beta \alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

588 [II, MO, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

$$S \cap K = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$K \cap E = \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta \alpha \}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \emptyset \}$$

589 [II, OO, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$S \cap K = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$K \cap E = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \emptyset \}$$

590 [II, OO, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$S \cap K = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$K \cap E = \{ \square \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \emptyset \}$$

591 [II, OO, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

$$S \cap K = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$K \cap E = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \emptyset \}$$

592 [II, IO, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \text{id}1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$S \cap K = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

$$K \cap E = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \emptyset \}$$

593 [II, IO, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$S \cap K = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

$$K \cap E = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \emptyset \}$$

- 596 [MI, MO, OO] \Leftrightarrow [○● ▲-□ ■▲-□ ■■]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° $\beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ$ id2 $\beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ$ id2 β]
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 598 [MI, OO, MO] \Leftrightarrow [○● ▲-□ ■■-□ ■▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° $\beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ$ id2 $\beta - \alpha^\circ$ id2 $\beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 599 [MI, OO, OO] \Leftrightarrow [○● ▲-□ ■■-□ ■■]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° $\beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ$ id2 $\beta - \alpha^\circ$ id2 β]
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 600 [MI, OO, IO] \Leftrightarrow [○● ▲-□ ■■-○ ■■]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° $\beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ$ id2 $\beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ id2 β]
 $S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 602 [MI, IO, OO] \Leftrightarrow [○● ▲-○ ■■-□ ■■]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° $\beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ id2 $\beta - \alpha^\circ$ id2 β]
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 604 [OI, MO, MO] \Leftrightarrow [○● ■-□ ■▲-□ ■▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ β° $\beta - \alpha^\circ$ id2 $\beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ$ id2 $\beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

605 [OI, MO, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

606 [OI, MO, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

607 [OI, OO, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

608 [OI, OO, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \text{id1} \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

610 [OI, IO, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

613 [II, MO, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

614 [II, MO, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

615 [II, MO, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

616 [II, OO, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

617 [II, OO, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

618 [II, OO, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

619 [II, IO, MO] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

620 [II, IO, OO] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2, \beta\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

623 [MI, MO, OI] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta \alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

624 [MI, MO, II] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta \alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

625 [MI, OO, MI] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta \alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

626 [MI, OO, OI] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

627 [MI, OO, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

631 [OI, MO, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta \alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

632 [OI, MO, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

633 [OI, MO, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

634 [OI, OO, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

636 [OI, OO, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

640 [II, MO, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - \square \quad \square \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

641 [II, MO, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - \square \quad \square \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

642 [II, MO, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - \square \quad \square \quad \blacktriangle - 0 \quad \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id3}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

643 [II, OO, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - \square \quad \square \quad \blacksquare - 0 \quad \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

644 [II, OO, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - \square \quad \square \quad \blacksquare - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

- 645 [II, OO, II] \Leftrightarrow [○●●-□ □■-○ ●●]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ$ id3 - α° id2 β - $\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ$ id3]
 $S \cap E = \{○, ●, ●\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id3}\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 652 [MI, OI, MM] \Leftrightarrow [○●▲-○ ●■-△ ▲▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ$ $\beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta$ - id1 $\alpha \beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{▲\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{○, ●\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 653 [MI, OI, OM] \Leftrightarrow [○●▲-○ ●■-□ ▲▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ$ $\beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta$ - $\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{▲\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{○, ●\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 655 [MI, II, MM] \Leftrightarrow [○●▲-○ ●●-△ ▲▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ$ $\beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ$ id3 - id1 $\alpha \beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{▲\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{○, ●\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 656 [MI, II, OM] \Leftrightarrow [○●▲-○ ●●-□ ▲▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ$ $\beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ$ id3 - $\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{▲\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{○, ●\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 658 [OI, MI, MM] \Leftrightarrow [○●■-○ ●▲-△ ▲▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta$ - $\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha$ - id1 $\alpha \beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{○, ●\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

659 [OI, MI, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

661 [OI, OI, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -id1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

662 [OI, OI, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

664 [OI, II, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad id3 - id1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

665 [OI, II, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad id3 - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

667 [II, MI, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad id3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - id1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

668 [II, MI, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

670 [II, OI, MM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \text{id}_1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

671 [II, OI, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

673 [II, II, MM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \bullet \bullet - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_3 - \text{id}_1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id}_3\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

674 [II, II, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \bullet \bullet - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id}_3\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

- 677 [MI, MI, OO] \Leftrightarrow [○●▲-○ ●▲-□ ■■]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ$ id2 β]
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{○, ●, ▲\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 679 [MI, OI, MO] \Leftrightarrow [○●▲-○ ●■-□ ■▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ$ id2 $\beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{▲\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{○, ●\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 680 [MI, OI, OO] \Leftrightarrow [○●▲-○ ●■-□ ■■]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ$ id2 β]
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{○, ●\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{■\} \equiv \{\beta\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 682 [MI, II, MO] \Leftrightarrow [○●▲-○ ●●-□ ■▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ$ id3 - α° id2 $\beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{▲\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{○, ●\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 683 [MI, II, OO] \Leftrightarrow [○●▲-○ ●●-□ ■■]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ$ id3 - α° id2 β]
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{○, ●\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 685 [OI, MI, MO] \Leftrightarrow [○●■-○ ●▲-□ ■▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ$ id2 $\beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{○, ●\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

686 [OI, MI, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

688 [OI, OI, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \beta\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

691 [OI, II, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

692 [OI, II, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

694 [II, MI, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

695 [II, MI, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \quad \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

697 [II, OI, MO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \beta \alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

698 [II, OI, OO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \bullet \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

700 [II, II, MO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \bullet \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \beta \alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id3}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

701 [II, II, OO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \bullet \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0, \bullet, \bullet\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id3}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

760 [MM, OO, MT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - 0 \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta \alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta \alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
761 \quad [MM, OO, OT] & \Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
762 \quad [MM, OO, IT] & \Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
763 \quad [MM, IO, MT] & \Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
764 \quad [MM, IO, OT] & \Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
765 \quad [MM, IO, IT] & \Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
772 \quad [OM, IO, MT] & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

773 [OM, IO, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id} \alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta \alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

774 [OM, IO, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta \alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

778 [IM, OO, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta \alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

779 [IM, OO, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta \alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

780 [IM, OO, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta \alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

788 [MM, OI, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

789 [MM, OI, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

790 [MM, II, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

791 [MM, II, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

792 [MM, II, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

796 [OM, OI, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

797 [OM, OI, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

798 [OM, OI, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

799 [OM, II, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

800 [OM, II, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

801 [OM, II, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

820 [OO, MM, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

821 [OO, MM, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad -\text{id}_1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

822 [OO, MM, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad -\text{id}_1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

826 [OO, IM, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

827 [OO, IM, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

828 [OO, IM, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

829 [IO, MM, MT] \Leftrightarrow [O ■ ■ - Δ ▲ ▲ - O ■ ▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ id2 β - id1 α $\beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ id2 $\beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

830 [IO, MM, OT] \Leftrightarrow [O ■ ■ - Δ ▲ ▲ - O ■ ▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ id2 β - id1 α $\beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ id2 $\beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

831 [IO, MM, IT] \Leftrightarrow [O ■ ■ - Δ ▲ ▲ - O ■ ▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ id2 β - id1 α $\beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ id2 $\beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

832 [IO, OM, MT] \Leftrightarrow [O ■ ■ - □ ▲ ▲ - O ■ ▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ id2 β - α° α $\beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ id2 $\beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

833 [IO, OM, OT] \Leftrightarrow [O ■ ■ - □ ▲ ▲ - O ■ ▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ id2 β - α° α $\beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ id2 $\beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

834 [IO, OM, IT] \Leftrightarrow [O ■ ■ - □ ▲ ▲ - O ■ ▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ id2 β - α° α $\beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$ id2 $\beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

868 [MO, OI, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

869 [MO, OI, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

870 [MO, OI, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

871 [MO, II, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

872 [MO, II, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

873 [MO, II, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

874 [OO, MI, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

875 [OO, MI, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

876 [OO, MI, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

880 [OO, II, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

881 [OO, II, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

882 [OO, II, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

901 [OI, MM, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

902 [OI, MM, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

903 [OI, MM, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

904 [OI, OM, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

905 [OI, OM, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

$$S \cap K = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$K \cap E = \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta \alpha \}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \emptyset \}$$

906 [OI, OM, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

$$S \cap K = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$K \cap E = \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta \alpha \}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \emptyset \}$$

910 [II, MM, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

$$S \cap K = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$K \cap E = \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta \alpha \}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \emptyset \}$$

911 [II, MM, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

$$S \cap K = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$K \cap E = \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta \alpha \}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \emptyset \}$$

912 [II, MM, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

$$S \cap K = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$K \cap E = \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta \alpha \}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \emptyset \}$$

913 [II, OM, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{ \circ \} \equiv \{ \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \}$$

$$S \cap K = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$K \cap E = \{ \blacktriangle \} \equiv \{ \beta \alpha \}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{ \emptyset \}$$

914 [II, OM, OT] \Leftrightarrow [○● ●-□ ▲ ▲-○ ■ ▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

915 [II, OM, IT] \Leftrightarrow [○● ●-□ ▲ ▲-○ ■ ▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

922 [MI, OO, MT] \Leftrightarrow [○● ▲-□ ■■-○ ■ ▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

923 [MI, OO, OT] \Leftrightarrow [○● ▲-□ ■■-○ ■ ▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

924 [MI, OO, IT] \Leftrightarrow [○● ▲-□ ■■-○ ■ ▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

928 [OI, MO, MT] \Leftrightarrow [○● ■-□ ■▲-○ ■ ▲]
 \Leftrightarrow [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha$]
 $S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

929 [OI, MO, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

930 [OI, MO, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

937 [II, MO, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

938 [II, MO, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

939 [II, MO, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

940 [II, OO, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

941 [II, OO, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

942 [II, OO, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \bullet - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1001 [MM, MT, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id}_1 \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1002 [MM, MT, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id}_1 \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1004 [MM, OT, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id}_1 \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1005 [MM, OT, IO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1007 [MM, IT, OO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1008 [MM, IT, IO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1011 [OM, MT, IO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1014 [OM, OT, IO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1017 [OM, IT, IO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id}2\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1019 [IM, MT, OO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1022 [IM, OT, OO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1025 [IM, IT, OO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1028 [MM, MT, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\triangle \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\text{id}1 \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1029 [MM, MT, II]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\triangle \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\text{id}1 \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id}2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}3] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

- 1031 [MM, OT, OI] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 1032 [MM, OT, II] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 1034 [MM, IT, OI] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 1035 [MM, IT, II] $\Leftrightarrow [\Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 1037 [OM, MT, OI] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 1038 [OM, MT, II] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1040 [OM, OT, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1041 [OM, OT, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1043 [OM, IT, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1044 [OM, IT, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1063 [OO, MT, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id2} \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2} \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1065 [OO, MT, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1066 [OO, OT, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1068 [OO, OT, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1069 [OO, IT, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1071 [OO, IT, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1072 [IO, MT, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1073 [IO, MT, OM]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1075 [IO, OT, MM]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1076 [IO, OT, OM]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1078 [IO, IT, MM]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1079 [IO, IT, OM]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1109 [MO, MT, OI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1110 [MO, MT, II]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_3] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1112 [MO, OT, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1113 [MO, OT, II]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_3] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1115 [MO, IT, OI]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1116 [MO, IT, II]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_3] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1117 [OO, MT, MI] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

1119 [OO, MT, II] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3}]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

1120 [OO, OT, MI] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

1122 [OO, OT, II] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3}]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

1123 [OO, IT, MI] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

1125 [OO, IT, II] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3}]$
 $S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$

$$K \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1144 [OI, MT, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacksquare - O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1147 [OI, OT, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacksquare - O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1148 [OI, OT, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacksquare - O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1150 [OI, IT, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacksquare - O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1151 [OI, IT, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \blacksquare - O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1153 [II, MT, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \bullet \bullet - O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1154 [II, MT, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \quad \bullet - 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1156 [II, OT, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \quad \bullet - 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1157 [II, OT, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \quad \bullet - 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1159 [II, IT, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \quad \bullet - 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1160 [II, IT, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \quad \bullet - 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1163 [MI, MT, OO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1166 [MI, OT, OO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1169 [MI, IT, OO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1171 [OI, MT, MO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1174 [OI, OT, MO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1177 [OI, IT, MO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1180 [II, MT, MO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1181 [II, MT, OO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1183 [II, OT, MO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1184 [II, OT, OO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1186 [II, IT, MO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [0 \bullet \bullet - 0 \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
S \cap K &= \{0\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2, \beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1187 [II, IT, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \bullet - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_3 - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1244 [MT, MM, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}_1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1245 [MT, MM, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}_1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1248 [MT, OM, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1250 [MT, IM, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1253 [OT, MM, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id}_1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1254 [OT, MM, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1257 [OT, OM, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1259 [OT, IM, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1262 [IT, MM, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1263 [IT, MM, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1266 [IT, OM, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1268 [IT, IM, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1271 [MT, MM, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1272 [MT, MM, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1274 [MT, OM, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1275 [MT, OM, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1280 [OT, MM, OI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1281 [OT, MM, II]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1283 [OT, OM, OI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1284 [OT, OM, II]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1289 [IT, MM, OI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1290 [IT, MM, II]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \text{id1 } \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}] \end{aligned}$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1292 [IT, OM, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1293 [IT, OM, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1300 [MT, OO, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1302 [MT, OO, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - O \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{O, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1303 [MT, IO, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \blacktriangle - O \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad -\text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{O, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1304 \text{ [MT, IO, OM]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1309 \text{ [OT, OO, MM]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1311 \text{ [OT, OO, IM]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1312 \text{ [OT, IO, MM]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1313 \text{ [OT, IO, OM]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1318 \text{ [IT, OO, MM]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1320 [IT, OO, IM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1321 [IT, IO, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1322 [IT, IO, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacksquare\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1352 [MT, MO, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1353 [MT, MO, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1354 [MT, OO, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1356 [MT, OO, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1361 [OT, MO, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1362 [OT, MO, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1363 [OT, OO, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1365 [OT, OO, II]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1370 [IT, MO, OI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1371 [IT, MO, II]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1372 [IT, OO, MI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1373 [IT, OO, OI]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1374 [IT, OO, II]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3}] \\ S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1381 [MT, OI, MM]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \triangle \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1382 [MT, OI, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1384 [MT, II, MM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1385 [MT, II, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1390 [OT, OI, MM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \Delta \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \text{id1} \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1391 [OT, OI, OM]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [O \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle - O \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad -\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{O\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1393 [OT, II, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \beta^\circ \ \text{id}3 - \text{id}1 \ \alpha \ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1394 [OT, II, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \beta^\circ \ \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \ \alpha \ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1399 [IT, OI, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \beta^\circ \ \beta - \text{id}1 \ \alpha \ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1400 [IT, OI, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \beta^\circ \ \beta - \alpha^\circ \ \alpha \ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1402 [IT, II, MM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \triangle \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \beta^\circ \ \text{id}3 - \text{id}1 \ \alpha \ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1403 [IT, II, OM]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \ \beta^\circ \ \text{id}3 - \alpha^\circ \ \alpha \ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1406 [MT, MI, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1408 [MT, OI, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1409 [MT, OI, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1411 [MT, II, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1412 [MT, II, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1415 [OT, MI, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1417 [OT, OI, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1418 [OT, OI, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacksquare - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1420 [OT, II, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1421 [OT, II, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \square \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1423 [IT, MI, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \bullet - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id3} - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1424 [IT, MI, OO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \beta\alpha\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1426 [IT, OI, MO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1427 [IT, OI, OO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1429 [IT, II, MO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha] \\ S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare, \blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\text{id2}, \beta\alpha\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

1430 [IT, II, OO]

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \bullet - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \text{id3} - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\ S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\ S \cap K &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\ K \cap E &= \{\emptyset\} \\ \cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

4.2. Ohne leere Teilmenge

- 129 [IM, MO, IO] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 133 [IM, IO, MO] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 279 [MO, IM, IO] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \beta]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 295 [IO, IM, MO] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 333 [MO, IO, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{id}2 \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}2 \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}2\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$
- 345 [IO, MO, IM] $\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacktriangle \blacktriangle]$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \alpha \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

385 [MO, IO, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

397 [IO, MO, MI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

435 [MO, MI, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

451 [IO, MI, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

597 [MI, MO, IO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \blacktriangle - \square \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

601 [MI, IO, MO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

769 [OM, OO, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

770 [OM, OO, OT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

771 [OM, OO, IT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

787 [MM, OI, MT]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\triangle \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacktriangle]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\text{id}_1 \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta\alpha]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

823 [OO, OM, MT] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

824 [OO, OM, OT] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

825 [OO, OM, IT] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

877 [OO, OI, MT] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

878 [OO, OI, OT] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$
 $S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$
 $K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\}$
 $\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$

879 [OO, OI, IT] $\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \text{ id2 } \beta\alpha]$
 $S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\}$

$$\begin{aligned}
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

931 [OI, OO, MT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

932 [OI, OO, OT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

933 [OI, OO, IT]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\circ \bullet \quad \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1010 [OM, MT, OO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta \alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

1013 [OM, OT, OO]

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
&\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta \alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1016 \text{ [OM, IT, OO]} & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacktriangle \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1064 \text{ [OO, MT, OM]} & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1067 \text{ [OO, OT, OM]} & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1070 \text{ [OO, IT, OM]} & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1118 \text{ [OO, MT, OI]} & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1121 \text{ [OO, OT, OI]} & \Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1124 [OO, IT, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\square \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \circ \quad \circ \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1172 [OI, MT, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \circ \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1175 [OI, OT, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \circ \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1178 [OI, IT, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \circ \quad \blacksquare - \circ \quad \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1247 [MT, OM, OO]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \square \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \square \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta \alpha\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1256 \text{ [OT, OM, OO]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1265 \text{ [IT, OM, OO]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1301 \text{ [MT, OO, OM]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1310 \text{ [OT, OO, OM]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1319 \text{ [IT, OO, OM]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \square \quad \blacktriangle \quad \blacktriangle] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \quad \alpha \quad \beta\alpha] \\
S \cap E &= \{\blacktriangle\} \equiv \{\beta\alpha\} \\
S \cap K &= \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id2}\} \\
K \cap E &= \{\square\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ\} \\
\cap S, E, K &\equiv \{\emptyset\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1355 \text{ [MT, OO, OI]} & \Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare] \\
& \Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{ id2} \quad \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id2} \quad \beta - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta] \\
S \cap E &= \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

1364 [OT, OO, OI]

$$\Leftrightarrow [\circ \blacksquare \blacktriangle - \square \quad \blacksquare \blacksquare - \circ \quad \bullet \quad \blacksquare]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \alpha - \alpha^\circ \quad \text{id}_2 \quad \beta \quad - \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ \quad \beta^\circ \quad \beta]$$

$$S \cap E = \{\circ\} \equiv \{\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ\}$$

$$S \cap K = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\text{id}_2\}$$

$$K \cap E = \{\blacksquare\} \equiv \{\beta\}$$

$$\cap S, E, K \equiv \{\emptyset\}$$

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Ist die Semiotik ideographisch oder nomothetisch?

1. Semiotik

Nöth (1985) erwähnt nicht weniger als sechzehn verschiedene Definitionen von "Semiotik", als deren kleinster gemeinsamer Nenner er: „Die Semiotik ist die Wissenschaft von den Zeichen“ (1985: 1) bestimmt, was zwar an Definitionen wie: „Die Mathematik ist die Wissenschaft von den Zahlen“ (bzw. „... von den Strukturen“) erinnert, aber da sich die Semiotiker nicht einmal darüber einig sind, was ein Zeichen ist, ist selbst eine solche Minimal-Definition wertlos. Bense und Walther hatten einmal bemerkt: „Man treibt nicht Semiotik, wenn man gelegentlich über ‚Zeichen‘ spricht, so wie man ja auch nicht Mathematik treibt, wenn man gelegentlich Begriffe wie ‚Zahl‘, ‚Menge‘ oder ‚Größe‘ verwendet“ (1987: 50). Mit diesem Postulat einer wissenschaftlichen Semiotik fallen all diejenigen „Semiotiken“ außer Betracht, welche letztlich auf eine Erweiterung der Linguistik, der Soziologie oder anderer methodisch heterogener und in ihrem Gegenstandsbereich nicht klar abgegrenzter Wissenszweige hinauslaufen, denn die Vereinigung von Theorien ist im allgemeinen keine Theorie (vgl. etwa Schwabhäuser 1970/71: I: 150). Allerdings ist eine Theorie (insbesondere) auch dann vollständig, wenn sie widerspruchsvoll ist (vgl. etwa Schwabhäuser 1970/71: II: 5).

2. Semiotik und Kybernetik

Nach Bense definiert die Kybernetik „keine bestimmte einzelne Wissenschaft, sondern ein System von Wissenschaften, zu dessen Legitimierung vermutlich Wissenschaftstheorie nicht ausreicht, sondern auch jene Fundamente notwendig sind, die als Begriffe und Methoden neben der Semiotik auch Logik, Linguistik, Theorie der Theorien und technologische Systemtheorie umfassen“ (1973: 5). Bei Frank gehört die Semiotik zur Philosophie, bestimmt in ihrer Funktion als Grundlagenwissenschaft „Geistes-, Gesellschafts- und Kulturwissenschaften“ und macht mit diesen zusammen den „humanistischen“ Teil des Wissenschaftsgebäudes aus, wird also von der Kybernetik getrennt (1995: 63; 1999: 185), d.h. die Semiotik fungiert als „ideographische“ (d.h. nicht-formale) Wissenschaft, während etwa Mathematik, Logik und Kybernetik „nomothetisch“ (d.h. formal) fungieren.

Wenn wir jedoch wollen, daß die Semiotik als Wissenschaft neben Mathematik, Logik und Kybernetik akzeptiert (und durch Lehrstühle institutionalisiert) wird, muß sie zuerst und vor allem eine methodisch klar definierte und auch für Vertreter der Nachbarwissenschaften nachvollziehbare Methode bekommen, mit anderen Worten: Wir müssen prüfen, ob es möglich sei, die Semiotik als nomothetische Wissenschaft zu etablieren. Das darf selbstverständlich nicht dadurch geschehen, daß wir sie künstlich mathematisieren, etwa in der Weise, wie man in den 60er Jahren im Rahmen der „Mathematischen Linguistik“ versucht hat, die Linguistik artifiziell zu formalisieren und ihr dabei ein nicht oder nur teilweise passendes methodisches Gewand aufzuoktroieren. Stattdessen müssen wir prüfen, ob die Semiotik ihrem Wesen nach bereits eine nomothetische Wissenschaft ist, und hierzu müssen wir zunächst den Begriff des Zeichens so einführen, daß klar wird, worüber wir überhaupt sprechen. Da es bereits einen hinreichend allgemeinen und operablen Zeichenbegriff gibt, nämlich den Peirceschen, werden wir uns hüten, an seiner Statt den von Saussure als Hilfsbegriff der Linguistik und dadurch zum vornherein für ideographische Wissenschaften bestimmten Zeichenbegriff zu verwenden.

3. Semiotik und Logik

Die Mittlerfunktion der Logik zwischen Philosophie und Mathematik, indem sie einerseits als „symbolische“ und andererseits als „mathematische“ Logik auftritt, ist mit einem interessanten Paradox verbunden: Auf der einen Seite war es die Logik, welche zu Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts im Zuge der Neubegründung der Mathematik deren technische Formalisation erst ermöglicht hat. Auf der anderen Seite ist es aber die gleiche Logik, welche die ihr ursprünglich zuge dachte Mittlerfunktion zwischen Philosophie und Mathematik gerade dadurch verunmöglicht hat.

Eine andere Wissenschaft, welche zwischen Philosophie und Mathematik angesiedelt ist, ist die Semiotik. Nun kann weder die Semiotik die Logik, noch umgekehrt die Logik die Semiotik begründen, wenigstens nicht in der zweiwertigen Gestalt, in der die beiden Wissenschaften heute erscheinen, und zwar deshalb nicht, weil die Semiotik in ihrer traditionellen Gestalt im Einklang mit Frank (1995, 1999) eine ideographische Wissenschaft ist und ideographische Wissenschaften prinzipiell keine nomothetischen begründen, sondern höchstens nomothetische Begriffs-

klärungen vornehmen können, die zudem meistens für die ideographischen Wissenschaften von größerem, weil präzisierendem, Wert sind als für die nomothetischen.

Damit kann aber auch die Semiotik in ihrer bisherigen ideographischen Gestalt nicht die einst der Logik zugeordnete Mittlerrolle übernehmen.

4. Semiotik und Mathematik

Was passiert, wenn ihrem Wesen nach ideographische Wissenschaften mathematisiert werden, kann man daran ersehen, daß die Formalisierung der Linguistik zu den künstlichen Sprachen der Informatik, die Formalisierung der Naturbeschreibung zu den technischen Objekten unserer künstlichen Welt geführt hat, oder, wie Frank noch treffender formulierte: „Die moderne Naturwissenschaft ist gerade dadurch als Naturwissenschaft gekennzeichnet, daß sie darauf verzichtet, von der Natur zu sprechen, daß sie vielmehr die Natur in Komponenten zerlegt und damit denaturiert“ (1965: 49). Die Frage ist nun: Besteht diese Gefahr auch für die sich heute ideographisch präsentierende Semiotik, oder aber verbirgt sich hinter ihrer ideographischen Gestalt ein nomothetisches Wesen?

Die Antwort sollte nach den vorangegangenen Kapiteln klar sein: In diesem Buch und in einer Reihe von Artikeln habe ich gezeigt, daß es eine algebraische (gruppentheoretische, körpertheoretische und vektorielle), eine ordnungstheoretische sowie eine topologische Semiotik gibt, daß es ferner möglich ist, zusätzlich zur reellen eine komplexe und sogar eine hyperkomplexe (quaternionäre und Cayley-Semiotik) zu konstruieren, so daß also die Semiotik sowohl zum Körper der reellen als auch zu demjenigen der komplexen Zahlen sowie zu einigen Schiefkörpern isomorph ist. Ferner ist die gesamte mathematische Logik einschließlich der Modelltheorie auf semiotisch darstellbar. Daraus folgt nicht mehr und nicht weniger, als daß die Semiotik ihrem Wesen nach eine mathematische Disziplin, d.h. eine nomothetische Wissenschaft ist. Wegen ihres Grundlagencharakters wird man die Semiotik zusammen mit Mengen-, Beweis-, Modell-, Rekursions- und anderen Theorien zu den mathematischen Grundlagendisziplinen zählen.

Wenn man sich ferner bewußt ist, daß die quantitative Mathematik bloß einen kleinen Teilausschnitt des mathematischen Universums beschreibt und daß es möglich ist, eine qualitative Mathematik, eine sogenannte Mathematik der Qualitäten zu konstruieren, wie sie Engelbert Kronthaler in seinem Buch "Grundlegung einer Mathematik der Qualitäten" 1986 vorgelegt hatte, dann wird deutlich, in welchem Ausmaß der Ausbau der qualitativen Mathematik das ganze Gebäude der Wissenschaften beeinflussen wird. Umgangssprachliche Aussagen wie diejenigen, daß gotische Dome in Stein gehauene oder die Bachschen Orgelkonzerte musikalische "Mathematik" seien, werden durch die Anwendung der qualitativen Mathematik auf Architektur, Musik, Linguistik usw. ihr präzises theoretisches Pendant erhalten. Man muß sich dabei aber bewußt sein, daß die Anwendung der qualitativen Mathematik auf Gebiete, die sich als ungeeignet für die Anwendung der quantitativen Mathematik erwiesen haben, im Gegensatz zu letzterer diesen Gebieten kein wesensfremdes Gewand aufzwingen, sondern lediglich Strukturen sichtbar machen, welche diesen der quantitativen Mathematik zu recht unzugänglichen Gebieten bereits inhärieren.

Nun hat Kronthaler aufgezeigt, daß sich aus der Wertbelegung der Kenogrammstrukturen die Basisfolgen der Wertlogik und durch Zahlwertbelegung die Zahlen der qualitativen Mathematik ergeben (1986: 26). Ferner konnte ich aufzeigen, daß sich durch die Belegung der Kenogrammstrukturen durch 0, 1, 2, 3, d.h. durch Null-, Erst-, Zweit- und Drittheit, die Zahlen-Zeichen bzw. Zeichen-Zahlen einer minimalen, d.h. quaternär-tetradischen, Semiotik ergeben (Toth 2003: 14). Damit ergeben sich also neben der qualitativen Mathematik die ihr zugehörigen qualitativen (polykontexturalen oder Günther-) Logiken und die ihr ebenfalls zugehörigen qualitativen (polykontexturalen) Semiotiken. Mit anderen Worten: Werden Kenogrammstrukturen

strukturlogisch durch $n_{log} \in \{\circ, \square, \blacksquare, \blacklozenge, \dots\}$,
 mathematisch durch $n_{math} \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$ und
 semiotisch durch $n_{sem} \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\} \subset \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$

belegt, und das heißt einfach durch ein beliebiges $n \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$ (!), wobei zwei Einschränkungen zu machen sind:

1. $|\text{nlog}| = |\text{nmath}| = |\text{nsem}|$
2. Es gelten die Schadach-Abbildungen (Schadach 1967: 2ff.):
 - 2.1. Für Proto-Strukturen: $\mu_1 \sim_P \mu_2 \Leftrightarrow \text{card}(A/\text{Kern } \mu_1) = \text{card}(A/\text{Kern } \mu_2)$, wobei $\text{card}(A/\text{Kern } \mu)$ die Kardinalität der Quotientenmenge $A/\text{Kern } \mu$ von A relativ zum Kern von μ ist;
 - 2.2. Für Deutero-Strukturen: $\mu_1 \sim_D \mu_2 \Leftrightarrow A/\text{Kern } \mu_1 \cong A/\text{Kern } \mu_2$, wobei der Isomorphismus zwischen $A/\text{Kern } \mu_1$ und $A/\text{Kern } \mu_2$ definiert ist durch: $A/\text{Kern } \mu_1 \cong A/\text{Kern } \mu_2 \Leftrightarrow$ Es gibt eine Bijektion $\varphi: A/\text{Kern } \mu_1 \rightarrow A/\text{Kern } \mu_2$, so daß $\text{card } \varphi([a_i] \text{ Kern } \mu_1) = \text{card } [a_i] \text{ Kern } \mu_2$ für alle $a_i \in A$. $[a_i] \text{ Kern } \mu$ ist die Äquivalenzklasse von a_i relativ zum Kern von μ ; $[a_i] \text{ Kern } \mu = \{a \in A \mid (a_i, a) \in \text{Kern } \mu\}$;
 - 2.3. Für Trito-Strukturen: $\text{KZRT} := \mu_1 \sim_T \mu_2 \Leftrightarrow A/\text{Kern } \mu_1 = A/\text{Kern } \mu_2$. Das bedeutet: $[a_i] \text{ Kern } \mu_1 = [a_i] \text{ Kern } \mu_2$ für alle $a_i \in A$;

dann wird klar, daß etwa einer 4-wertigen polykontexturalen Logik eine 4-wertige polykontexturale Mathematik und eine quaternär-tetradische, also eine minimale, Semiotik (vgl. Toth 2003: 23ff.) korrespondieren. Allgemein: Einer n -wertigen Logik entsprechen eine n -wertige Mathematik und n -är- n -adische Semiotik, theoretisch kann man n *ad infinitum* wachsen lassen. Ferner fungieren einerseits polykontexturale Logiken, Mathematiken und Semiotiken als morphogrammatische Fragmente höherer polykontexturaler Systeme, und andererseits fungieren zweiwertig-monokontexturale Systeme (und damit natürlich auch die in diesem Buch dargestellte quantitativ-mathematische Semiotik) als morphogrammatische Fragmente polykontexturaler Semiotiken. Topologisch ausgedrückt: Während polykontexturale Systeme durch Faserung monokontexturaler konstruiert werden können, sind sie umgekehrt durch Aufhebung der Faserung in monokontexturale rückführbar.

Die polykontexturalen Systeme stellen damit keine Verwerfung, sondern eine Relativierung und Spezifizierung der monokontexturalen Systeme dar. Das heißt aber: Alles, was bisher durch die klassisch-monokontexturale Logik, die Peano-Mathematik und die Bense-Semiotik darstellbar und analysierbar ist, bleibt auch

analysierbar in den Günther-Logiken, der qualitativen Mathematik und der polykontexturalen Semiotik, nicht aber umgekehrt! Da durch schrittweises Erhöhen des n der hinzukommende Strukturreichtum gemäß der Progression der Bell-Zahlen (vgl. Toth 2003: 58) sehr schnell ins Astronomische wächst, kann man eine Ahnung davon bekommen, wie mächtige Instrumente polykontexturale Systeme zur exakten Beschreibung prinzipiell aller Wissensgebiete sind.

Auf der Ebene der Kenogrammstrukturen gibt es also drei „tiefste“ Wissenschaften: Logik, Mathematik und Semiotik. Sie sind alle nomothetisch. Mit ihrer Hilfe können der wahrheitswertige, der zahlenwertige und der zeichenhafte Gehalt von Phänomenen jeglicher Art im Rahmen der Polykontexturalitätstheorie formal exakt bestimmt werden.

5. Gibt es qualitative semiotische Erhaltungssätze?

5.1. Panizzas semiotisches Paradox

Der deutsche Psychiater und Schriftsteller Oskar Panizza (1853-1921) ist ein später Vertreter des radikalen subjektivistischen Idealismus, wie er im Werk Stirners wohl seinen Höhepunkt gefunden hat (Wiener 1978, Toth 1997a). Die Unterscheidung zwischen Außen- und Innenwelt läßt Panizza nur noch als Arbeitshypothese zu. Für ihn ist das Denken eine Halluzination und die Erfahrung eine Illusion (Panizza 1895: 21). Seiner Auffassung zufolge gibt es keine Dichotomien wie Innen und Außen, Denken und Erfahrung, Subjekt und Objekt, usw. (Panizza 1895: 30). Spätestens dort aber, wo Panizza sich genötigt sieht, den Auslöser der Halluzination zu erklären, kommt die Transzendenz durch die Hintertür wieder in sein philosophisches Gebäude: “Also stelle ich den Dämon an die Grenze, wo ich keine causa mehr finde, aber eine causa verlange, also als tranzendente causa [...]. Der Dämon ist also ein aus dem Transzendentalen mit Notwendigkeit gewonnener Faktor, um mein mit Kausalbedürfnis ausgestattetes diesseitiges Denken und die an ihm hängende Erscheinungswelt zu erklären” (1895: 27). Noch deutlicher heißt es später: “Der Dämon [ist] etwas Jenseitiges” (1895: 61).

Der Dämon ist für Panizza jedoch nicht nur das “kreatorische Prinzip der illusionistischen Tätigkeit” (1895: 48), sondern gleichzeitig auch das, “was mir in

der Natur entgegentritt, nach Abzug der Wirkung meiner Sinne” (1895: 49), d.h. das “Ding an sich”: “Und damit ist ja das ‘Ding an sich’ erklärt und konstruiert. Zwar nur auf dem Gebiet des Illusionismus, der Erfahrung. Aber hier allein tritt mir ja die Frage nach Erklärung des ‘Dings an sich’ entgegen; die Frage, was nach Abzug meiner Sinne in der Außenwelt übrig bleibt. Von meinem Denken aus kenne ich kein ‘Ding an sich’. Denn von hier aus ist die *gesamte* Außenwelt Illusion. Aber im Bereich der Illusion mag ich immerhin meine auf dem Standpunkt des Denkens gewonnene Erkenntnis verwerten, und nenne das ‘An sich’ meines Gegenüber, was nach Abzug *meiner* Sinnestätigkeit an ihm übrig bleibt, – Dämon” (1895: 48f.). An einer anderen Stelle nennt Panizza den Dämon auch “Geist” (1895: 49), das Leben erweist sich damit als “Spuk” (1895: 50), und man wird an die berühmte Stelle bei Stirner erinnert: “Alles, was Dir erscheint, ist nur der Schein eines innewohnenden Geistes, ist eine gespenstische ‘Erscheinung’, die Welt Dir nur ‘Erscheinungswelt’, hinter welcher der Geist sein Wesen treibt. Die ‘siehst Geister’” (Stirner ap. Bauer 1984: 46).

Vor diesem Hintergrund formuliert Panizza ein semiotisches Paradox, das bisher nirgendwo gewürdigt wurde (die Eigenheiten von Panizzas Orthographie werden beibehalten):

“Nur der Tod macht dem Spuk ein Ende. Für mich ein Ende. Denn Alles spricht dafür, dass ich, mein Denken, nichts weiss, dass mein Leichnam – ein illusionistisches Produkt – stinkend dort liegt, ein Schauspiel der Andern. Der Dämon zieht sich zurück. Die kreatorige Tätigkeit stellt er ein. Und die Hülse, die Maske, verfault zusehends im illusorischen Genuss – der Andern, Ueberlebenden. Dass kein Rest, kein Denk-Rest, soweit Menschen-Erfahrung reicht, von mir übrig bleibt, muss uns, so eifrig nach ‘Erhaltung der Kraft’ Spürende, doch aufmerksam machen, dass hier etwas zum Teufel geht, wie man vulgär sagt, – wohin? Etwas, das Denken, wohin? – Und die Maske verfault vor unseren Augen. Sie mischt sich in die Masse der übrigen illusorischen Produkte. Sie geht ohne Rest auf. Für unsere illusorische Anschauung. Wir rechnen sie in Stikstoff und Kohlensäure um. Und die Rechnung stimmt. Innerhalb der Erscheinungswelt giebt es kein Manko. Aber das Denken, wo geht das, Verfechter des Prinzips der Erhaltung der Kraft, hin? (Panizza 1895: 50f.)

5.2. Benses semiotischer “Erhaltungssatz”

Für die Semiotik Peircescher Prägung ist “eine absolut vollständige Diversität von ‘Welten’ und ‘Weltstücken’, von ‘Sein’ und ‘Seiendem’ [...] einem Bewußtsein, das über triadischen Zeichenrelationen fungiert, prinzipiell nicht repräsentierbar” (Bense 1979: 59). Dennoch wird das Bewußtsein verstanden als “ein die Subjekt-Objekt-Relation erzeugender zweistelliger Seinsfunktorkomplex” (Bense 1976: 27), denn Peirce hält “den Unterschied zwischen dem Erkenntnisobjekt und –subjekt fest, indem er beide Pole durch ihr Repräsentiert-Sein verbindet” (Walther 1989: 76). Genauer gesagt, gibt “der Repräsentationszusammenhang der Zeichenklasse auch das erkenntnistheoretische Subjekt, der Realisationszusammenhang der Objektthematik auch das erkenntnistheoretische Objekt” an (Gfesser 1990: 133): “Wir setzen damit einen eigentlichen (d.h. nicht-transzendentalen) Erkenntnisbegriff voraus, dessen wesentlicher Prozeß darin besteht, faktisch zwischen (erkennbarer) ‘Welt’ und (erkennendem) ‘Bewußtsein’ zwar zu unterscheiden, aber dennoch eine reale triadische Relation, die ‘Erkenntnisrelation’, herzustellen” (Bense 1976: 91).

Wenn nun Seinsthematik “letztlich nicht anders als durch Zeichenthematik motiviert und legitimiert werden” kann (Bense 1971: 16), so folgt, “daß Objektbegriffe nur hinsichtlich einer Zeichenklasse relevant sind und nur relativ zu dieser Zeichenklasse eine semiotische Realitätsthematik besitzen, die als ihr Realitätszusammenhang diskutierbar und beurteilbar ist” (Bense 1976: 109). Zeichenthematik und Realitätsthematik “verhalten sich demnach nicht wie ‘platonistische’ und ‘realistische’ Seinskonzeption, sondern nur wie die extremen Fälle bzw. die extremen Entitäten der identisch *einen* Seinsthematik” (Bense 1976: 85). Zur Zeichenrelation und ihrer Realitätsthematik gehört somit auch “die begrifflich fixierte Differenzierung zwischen ‘Ontizität’ und ‘Semiotizität’, die das Verhältnismäßige unserer Welterfahrung regelt” (Bense 1979: 19), und darüber orientiert das “Theorem über Ontizität und Semiotizität”: “Mit wachsender Semiotizität steigt auch die Ontizität der Repräsentation an” (Bense 1976: 60). Auf diesem Hintergrund formuliert Bense in Analogie zu den Erhaltungssätzen der Physik einen semiotischen “Erhaltungssatz”:

“Insbesondere muß in diesem Zusammenhang das duale Symmetrieverhältnis zwischen den einzelnen Zeichenklassen und ihren entsprechenden Realitätsthemati-

ken hervorgehoben werden. Dieses Symmetrieverhältnis besagt, daß man im Prinzip nur die ‘Realität’ bzw. die Realitätsverhältnisse metasemiotisch präsentieren kann, die man semiotisch zu repräsentieren vermag. Daher sind die Repräsentationswerte (d.h. die Summen der fundamentalen Primzeichen-Zahlen) einer Zeichenklasse invariant gegenüber der dualen Transformation der Zeichenklasse in ihre Realitätsthematik. Dieser semiotische ‘Erhaltungssatz’ kann dementsprechend als eine Folge des schon in *Vermittlung der Realitäten* (1976, p. 60 u. 62) ausgesprochenen Satzes [angesehen werden], daß mit der wachsenden Semiotizität der Repräsentativität in gleichem Maße auch ihre Ontizität ansteigt” (Bense 1981: 259).

Auf den ersten Blick scheint also Panizzas Paradox in einer dergestalt angelegten semiotischen Metaphysik nicht entstehen zu können, weil der semiotische “Erhaltungssatz” voraussetzt, daß “Zeichenmittel, Objekt und Interpretant in ein und derselben Welt sind” (Gfesser 1990: 139), und Max Bense hatte schon sehr früh klar gesehen: “Das Seiende tritt als Zeichen auf und Zeichen überleben in der rein semiotischen Dimension ihrer Bedeutungen den Verlust der Realität” (Bense 1952: 80). Daher sind die Konzeptionen Panizzas und Benses prinzipiell verschieden: So ist Panizzas Metaphysik wegen des Dämon-Begriffes transzendental, da der Dämon mit dem Ding an sich identifiziert wird, apriorisch, und, da es sich um eine illusionistische Konzeption handelt, platonistisch. Demgegenüber ist die Semiotik “ein nicht-transzendentes, ein nicht-apriorisches und nicht-platonisches Organon” (Gfesser 1990: 133).

6. Die Diskontextualität von Zeichen und Objekt

6.1. Das Theorem der Objekttranszendenz

Bei genauerer Betrachtung stellt sich jedoch das bereits in Kap. 6.3. angesprochene Problem: Auch wenn Seinsthematik nur durch Zeichenthematik motivierbar und legitimierbar ist, darf dennoch nicht vergessen werden, daß den zehn Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken unendlich viele Formen von Sein gegenüberstehen, deren (qualitative) Differenziertheit bei der Repräsentation in den zehn Dualsystemen nicht erhalten bleibt. Das liegt daran, daß sich zwar die Korrelate des Zeichens in ein und derselben Welt befinden, daß die Zeichen ihre Objekte jedoch nicht erreichen können und diese sich somit, obwohl sie selbst nur als Zeichen

wahrgenommen werden können, außerhalb des Universums der Zeichen befinden müssen. Diesen letzteren Sachverhalt hat Engelbert Kronthaler als semiotischen Satz formuliert, den ich das “Theorem der Objekttranszendenz” genannt habe:

“Zeichen sind immer Zeichen für etwas, sie repräsentieren etwas, das sie selbst nie direkt erreichen. Zeichen und Bezeichnetes sind in dieser Konzeption dichotom geschieden als Zeichen/Bezeichnetes, gehören genauso wie Urbild/Abbild, Traum/Wachen verschiedenen Kontexturen an [...]. Zeichen sind hier (mindestens) doppelt begrenzt: einmal durch ihre Materialität und Objekthaftigkeit, ferner durch das ihnen ewig transzendente Bezeichnete, das Objekt” (Kronthaler 1992: 291f.). Bense selbst sprach treffend von Zeichen als “unvollständigem Sein” (1982: 140).

Benses semiotischer “Erhaltungssatz” ist nun natürlich nach dem Vorbild der physikalischen Erhaltungssätze formuliert. So besagt etwa Einsteins Gesetz, daß eine bestimmte Masse, multipliziert mit quadratischer Lichtgeschwindigkeit, sich in eine bestimmte Energie verwandelt und als solche in einem abgeschlossenen Universum erhalten bleibt. Bei diesem physikalischen Erhaltungssatz werden also bei der Umwandlung einer Masse in ihr energetisches Pendant ebenso qualitative Abstriche in Kauf genommen wie bei der Repräsentation eines Objektes durch eines der zehn semiotischen Dualsysteme. Indessen sollte man von einem semiotischen Erhaltungssatz fordern dürfen, daß er ein qualitativer Erhaltungssatz ist, ebenso wie die physikalischen Erhaltungssätze quantitative Erhaltungssätze sind. Anders ausgedrückt: Die Bensesche semiotische Metaphysik läßt zwar Panizzas Paradox nicht entstehen, aber von meinem “Denk-Rest” geht all das verloren, was über die Repräsentationsmöglichkeiten der zehn Dualsysteme hinausgeht. Wir müssen daher folgern, daß die bisherige semiotische Metaphysik nicht in der Lage ist, einen qualitativen Erhaltungssatz zu formulieren. Der Grund hierfür liegt eben in dem Theorem der Objekttranszendenz.

6.2. Materie, Energie und Information

Bekanntlich hat Charles Sanders Peirce im Rahmen seiner Synechismus-Konzeption einen Kontinuitätszusammenhang zwischen Materie und Geist behauptet, “so that matter would be nothing but mind that had such indurated habits as to cause it to act with a peculiarly high degree of mechanical regularity, or routine” (Peirce ap. Bayer

1994: 12). Dann war es das Ziel von Warren Sturgis McCulloch, einem der Begründer der Kybernetik, “to bridge the gap between the level of neurons and the level of knowledge” (McCulloch 1965: xix). Und schließlich war Gotthard Günther davon überzeugt, “that matter, energy and mind are elements of a transitive relation. In other words, there should be a conversion formula which holds between energy and mind, and which is a strict analogy to the Einstein operation [$E = mc^2$, A.T.]”. Er ergänzte aber sogleich: “From the view-point of our classic, two-valued logic (with its rigid dichotomy between subjectivity and objective events) the search for such a formula would seem hardly less than insanity” (Günther 1976: 257). An einer anderen Stelle präziserte Günther dann: “We refer to the very urgent problem of the relation between the flow of energy and the acquisition of information [...]. Thus information and energy are inextricably interwoven” (Günther 1979: 223).

Die Grundidee, welche sich hier von Peirce und McCulloch bis zu Günther eröffnet, ist im Grunde also nicht nur eine transitive, sondern eine zyklische Relation nicht nur einer quantitativen, sondern einer quantitativ-qualitativen (bzw. qualitativ-quantitativen) Erhaltung: Geist (mind) bzw. Information → Materie → Energie → Information → usw. Doch wie Günther bereits pointiert hatte, ist eine solche zyklische Relation auf der Basis einer zweiwertig-monokontexturalen Logik ausgeschlossen; man benötigt hierzu eine polykontexturale Logik, welche auf der in Kap. 6.5.2. dargestellten Proömalrelation begründet ist und daher die klassische Dichotomie von Form und Materie durchkreuzen kann.

Hier liegt auch die Lösung der folgenden zwei nur scheinbar kontradiktorischen Aussagen: Während Frank schreibt: “Unstrittig ist, daß es in der Kybernetik nicht um Substanhaftes (Masse und Energie), sondern um Informationelles geht. Für dieses gelten im Gegensatz zu jenem keine Erhaltungssätze” (1995: 62), äußerte Günther: “So wie sich der Gesamtbetrag an Materie, resp. Energie, in der Welt weder vermehren noch vermindern kann, ebenso kann die Gesamtinformation, die die Wirklichkeit enthält, sich weder vergrößern noch verringern” (1963: 169).

In einer monokontexturalen Welt gibt es nur Erhaltungssätze für Masse und Energie, in einer polykontexturalen Welt aber auch für Information. Und da Information auf Zeichen beruht, muß es in einer polykontexturalen Semiotik, wie sie in Toth (2003)

entworfen wurde, auch qualitative und nicht nur quantitative Erhaltungssätze geben. Um Beispiele für qualitative Erhaltungssätze zu finden, muß man jedoch, da unsere traditionelle Wissenschaft zweiwertig ist, in die Welt der Märchen, Sagen, Legenden und Mythen gehen, welche, wie sich Günther einmal ausgedrückt hatte, als “Obdachlosenasyale der von der monokontexturalen Wissenschaft ausgegrenzten Denkreste” fungieren müssen. So findet sich bei Gottfried Keller der Satz: “Was aus dem Geist kommt, geht nie verloren” (ap. Strich und Hoßfeld 1985: 76), und Witte bemerkt zur Überlieferung bei den afrikanischen Xosas: “Wenn die Toten den Lebenden erscheinen, kommen sie in ihrer früheren, körperlichen Gestalt, sogar in den Kleidern, die sie beim Tode trugen” (1929: 9), und zu den Toradja: “Die Toradja auf Celebes meinen, daß ein Mensch, dem ein Kopffäger das Haupt abgeschlagen, auch im Jenseits ohne Kopf herumläuft” (1929: 11). Interessant ist, daß sich qualitative Erhaltungssätze, obwohl sie von der monokontexturalen Wissenschaft gelehnt werden, in den Überlieferungen rund um den Erdball finden und somit von den jeweiligen für die entsprechenden Kulturen typischen Philosophien und Logiken unabhängig sind.

Für Günther war das Thema der qualitativen Erhaltung über die Kontexturgrenzen hinweg – gleichgültig, ob sie logisch durch Transjunktionen oder mathematisch und semiotisch durch Transoperatoren darstellbar ist –, sogar das Leitmotiv der Geistesgeschichte schlechthin: “Diese beiden Grundmotive: Anerkennung des Bruchs zwischen Immanenz und Transzendenz und seine Verleugnung ziehen sich wie zwei rote Leitfäden, oft in gegenseitiger Verknotung und dann wieder auseinandertretend, durch die gesamte Geistesgeschichte der Hochkulturen” (Günther [1]: 37).

7. Skizze einer polykontexturalen Ontologie und Metaphysik

Während in der klassisch-zweiwertigen Konzeption das Zeichen den Basisbegriff bildet, liegt der transklassisch-mehrwertigen Konzeption das weder material noch objektal begrenzte Kenogramm zu Grunde: Kenogramme deuten “als Spuren von Zeichen bei minimaler Materialität nur noch die möglichen Relationen selbst als Identität und Differenz zwischen den Leerstellen einer Gestaltganzheit, alle ihre Inter-Relationen an [...], ‘präsentieren’, und zwar *nicht* im herkömmlichen Sinne einer Präsentation von Materiellem, von ‘positivem Sein’, von ‘Position’, sondern

von immateriellem, reflexivem Sein, von Negativität, als reines ‘Zwischen’ Nichts, als pure Reflexion zwischen Positionen, eben direkte unmittelbare und nicht mittelbare re-präsentierte Relation” (Kronthaler 1992: 292).

Die zweiwertige Logik beruht auf einem einfachen Austauschverhältnis von Positivität und Negation und hat damit “zwar eine unendliche Reflexionsbreite im Sein, aber keine bestimmbare Reflexionstiefe im ‘Gegen-Sein’ der Subjektivität” (Günther 1976-80, III: 9). Dagegen basiert die mehrwertige Logik auf der Einsicht, “daß die sich auf sich selbst wendende Reflexion nicht nur ein einfaches logisches Gefälle von Sein zur Reflexion in sich entdeckt, sondern ein ausgedehntes System von reflexiven Tiefenschichten, die von der starren Irreflexivität des seinsthematischen Begriffs zur einfachen sinnthematischen Reflexion und von da zur doppelthematischen Vollreflexion des denkenden Ichs führen” (1986-80, I: 48). Wir verfügen damit “über einen reflexiv gestuften Tiefenbereich von Negationen, in dem das klassische Verhältnis von ‘bestimmt’ und ‘negiert’ nur das erste Wertverhältnis darstellt. Ihm folgt ein Umtauschverhältnis der Negation mit sich selbst, und auf der Basis dieser beiden baut sich eine äußerst reiche Systematik ‘negativer’ – und negativ *bestimmbarer* – Reflexionsstrukturen auf, deren Tiefendimension eine Funktion der gewählten Wertziffer ist. Denn jede n-wertige Logik hat n-1 Negationen, von denen nur die erste eine Seinsnegation ist” (1976-80, III: 9).

Ein solcher Übergang von der aristotelischen zu einer nicht-aristotelischen Konzeption unterbindet nach Günther den üblichen “Lokalpatriotismus des menschlichen Gehirns, der nicht mehr zu übertreffen ist” (1976-80, I: xiv) und schließt damit die “Selbstenthronung” des Menschen ein. Diese impliziert, “daß der Mensch keineswegs die spirituelle Krone der Schöpfung ist und daß jenseits seiner Existenz noch ungeahnte Entwicklungsmöglichkeiten jenes rätselhaften Phänomens liegen, das wir Leben nennen. Die bisherige Tradition hat sie in dem Mythos vom ‘Ewigen Leben’ zusammengefaßt und dadurch aus der wissenschaftlichen Entwicklung ausgeschlossen” (1976-80, I: xif.). Die wesentlichste Folgerung hieraus ist jedoch, zu begreifen, “daß das System der menschlichen Rationalität keineswegs das System der Rationalität des Universums ist. Es liefert nur einen infinitesimalen Bruchteil des letzteren” (1976-80, I: xii).

Wegen ihres reflexiv gestuften Tiefenbereichs der Negationen hat die mehrwertige Logik im Gegensatz zur zweiwertigen Platz für mehrere Subjekte: “Ist aber die Autonomie der Ich-Subjektivität gegenüber der Du-Subjektivität nicht in einem absoluten Subjekt aufhebbar [...], dann wird der Gegensatz von Ich und Du für die formale Logik relevant. D.h. der logische Formalismus hat nicht einfach zwischen Subjekt und Objekt zu unterscheiden, er muß vielmehr die Distribution der Subjektivität in eine Vielzahl von Ichzentren in Betracht ziehen. Das aber bedeutet, daß das zweiwertige Verhältnis von Subjekt und Objekt sich in einer Vielzahl von ontologischen Stellen abspielt, die nicht miteinander zur Deckung gebracht werden können” (Günther 1976-80, III: 87).

In der Güntherschen transklassischen Metaphysik wird also “die Welt nicht mehr als durchgehender Zusammenhang, als Monokontextur, gesehen, in dem die klassische Logik universal gilt und der als Diesseits unvermittelt, unversöhnlich lediglich dem Jenseits entgegensteht, über das höchstens spekuliert werden kann, sondern sie zerfällt polykontextural in beliebig viele Elementarkontexturen [...]. Den Zusammenhang dieser Elementarkontexturen, ihre Vermittlung, regelt die transklassische mehrwertige Logik” (Kronthaler 1992: 288). Wesentlich ist dabei, daß innerhalb jeder Kontextur die zweiwertige Logik gilt, denn “jedes Einzelsubjekt begreift die Welt mit derselben Logik, aber es begreift sie von einer anderen Stelle im Sein. Die Folge davon ist: Insofern als alle Subjekte die gleiche Logik benutzen, sind ihre Resultate gleich, insofern aber als die Anwendung von unterschiedlichen ontologischen Stellen her geschieht, sind ihre Resultate verschieden” (Günther 1976-80, III: 87).

Von hier aus ergibt sich eine interessante Parallele zwischen der polykontexturalen und der christlichen Todesmetaphysik. Zunächst ist aber daran zu erinnern, daß es eine Todesmetaphysik nach der klassisch-griechischen Auffassung, zu der auch Hegel noch gehört, nicht geben kann. Dieser belehrt uns nämlich, “daß im tiefsten Reflexionsgrunde unserer Subjektivität nicht eine unsterbliche ‘Seele’, sondern der Tod wohnt. Und zwar ein platter Tod, ein Tod ohne die geringste metaphysische Relevanz” (Günther 1976-80, III: 2). Damit ist klipp und klar gesagt, “daß das Reich des Todes nicht die Domäne der persönlichen Unsterblichkeit ist. Der Mensch ist nur so lange ein einzelnes, für-sich-seiendes Ich, als er in diesem seinem Leibe lebt” (1976-80, III: 2). Die christlich-paulinische Todesmetaphysik erweist sich nun in

Bezug auf die “Kontinuität der ich-haft privaten Identität über den Tod hinaus” (Günther 1976-80, III: 3) als transklassische Konzeption: “Es ist charakteristisch, daß diese Auffassung sich genötigt gesehen hat, dem individuellen Subjekt, das den Tod übersteht, einen zweiten Leib zuzuschreiben. Dem ‘natürlichen’ folgt ein ‘geistlicher Leib’. Die philosophisch-metaphysische Konsequenz dieser paulinischen Idee ist enorm. Wenn nämlich ‘nicht alles Fleisch einerlei Fleisch’ ist und ein ‘himmlischer Körper’ aufersteht, so bedeutet das, daß das Jenseits, welches uns im Tode begegnet, nicht die absolute coincidentia oppositorum, nicht die endgültige Identität von Denken und Sein darstellen kann. Denn ein ‘Leib’, ganz gleich welcher Art er ist, setzt einen weiter bestehenden Gegensatz von Subjekt und Objekt voraus. Die urphänomenale Antithese von Ich und Nicht-Ich ist unter diesen Umständen selbst in der metaphysischen Dimension des Seins des Seienden nicht aufgehoben. Sie dauert – wenn auch auf einer neuen Realitätsebene (einer ‘anderen Herrlichkeit’) – essentiell weiter. Eine endgültige Identität von Denken und Objektivität besteht nicht. Damit aber wird für das Problem des Todes die Gültigkeit der klassischen Denkmittel geleugnet, denn letztere setzen unabdingbar das absolute Identitätstheorem voraus” (Günther 1976-80, III: 5).

Nach transklassischer ebenso wie nach christlicher Auffassung führt also eine Brücke vom Leben zum Tode bzw. gibt es ein Leben im Tode. Die transklassische Metaphysik zeigt auch den Weg an, der Angst vor dem Tode zu entfliehen, denn diese geht aus von der klassisch-aristotelischen Konzeption: “Das Universum ‘denkt’ in aristotelischen Kategorien nur dort, wo es sich um Totes handelt. Es ist der Tod, den der Mensch in sich fühlt und dem er nicht entfliehen kann, es sei denn, er gibt sich selbst auf. Aber diese Selbstaufgabe, die, wissenschaftstheoretisch gesprochen, den Übergang zu einer transklassischen Logik bedeutet, scheint ein zu hoher Preis zu sein, und deshalb klammert sich die gegenwärtige Philosophie noch immer verzweifelt an die aristotelische Logik, die nicht verlangt, daß der Mensch in weiten Bereichen sein privates Evidenzbewußtsein preisgibt und durch den Rechenprozeß ersetzt” (Günther 1976-80, I: xii).

Dieser Ablösung des privaten Evidenzbewußtseins durch den Rechenprozeß stellt sich zunächst eine fundamentale Schwierigkeit entgegen: “Wir leben auf dem Boden einer geistigen Tradition, auf dem Quantität und Qualität derartig radikal voneinander getrennt sind, daß es kein ‘arithmetisches’ Verbindungsglied zwischen

beiden geben kann” (Günther 1975: 72). Mit der mehrwertigen Logik geht jedoch eine Mehrdeutigkeit der Zahl einher, die ihr neben der Quantität ihre Qualität erschließt, d.h., “daß Zahlen genau wie andere Produkte des Geistes mehrdeutig sein können. Und diese Mehrdeutigkeit beginnt mit der Zahl 2. Nur die 1 ist davon ausgenommen, denn sie ist selbst Symbol der Eindeutigkeit; sie ist der arithmetische Ausdruck für die Monokontextualität des klassischen Seins, das immer ein und dasselbe ist. Überdies sind in einem monokontextualen Universum alle natürlichen Zahlen als Quantitätsangaben eindeutig, weshalb sie auf klassischem Boden auch keine hermeneutische Funktion besitzen” (1975: 73). Zählen wir hingegen “in einem polykontextual begriffenen Universum auch nur bis 2, so ergibt sich sofort die Frage, ob sich dieser Prozeß innerhalb einer gegebenen Universalkontextur abspielt oder einen Übergang von einer Kontextur in die andere andeutet. Damit wird die 2 also eine im hermeneutischen Sinne relevante Größe” (1975: 73). Nach klassischer Vorstellung “dürfte das nicht möglich sein. Denn wenn ich – sagen wir im Sein – Gegenstände zähle, so ist es ganz unsinnig zu erwarten, daß man diesen Prozeß auch im Kontexturbereich des Nichts weiterführen könnte” (1975: 70).

Die von Günther (1975: 73) angeregte “Mathematik der Qualitäten” bietet sich somit als Organon an, um Quantität und Qualität, Zahl und Begriff miteinander zu verbinden. Es handelt sich hier also um die berühmte Addition von Äpfeln und Birnen: “Wenn das Zusammensein von vielen Bergen ein Gebirge ergab, was ergäbe dann zahlenmäßig das Zusammensein, wenn man eine Kirche zu einem Krokodil addierte und dazu noch seine Mutter und obendrein ein Zahnweh?” (Günther 1975: 71). In einer Mathematik der Qualitäten ist es also möglich, Objekte aus verschiedenen Kontexturen unter Beibehaltung ihrer qualitativen Eigenschaften zu addieren. Damit ist ein qualitative Erhaltungssatz in einer auf der polykontextualen Ontologie und mehrwertigen Logik basierenden transklassischen Metaphysik möglich. Und Panizzas “Denk-Rest” bleibt in ihr erhalten, wie oft auch die Kontexturen gewechselt werden. Zudem gibt es arithmetische Verbindungsglieder zwischen quantitativen und qualitativen Erhaltungssätzen, so daß auch die Information in einem polykontextualen Universum nicht mehr “verlöscherbar” ist. Semiotisch gesehen ist dies alles deshalb möglich, weil in der transklassischen Metaphysik die Grenze zwischen Zeichen und Objekt aufgehoben ist, da hier das Theorem der Objektranszendenz nicht gilt.

Damit können wir die im Titel dieses Aufsatzes gestellte Frage beantworten: Ein qualitativer semiotischer Erhaltungssatz ist möglich; er bedingt jedoch die Ablösung der klassisch-semiotischen durch die (auf der polykontexturalen Ontologie und merhwertigen Logik basierende) transklassisch-semiotische Metaphysik: Das Objekt darf vom Zeichen nicht länger zweiwertig-dichotom geschieden bleiben, d.h. das Theorem der Objekttranszendenz muß außer Kraft gesetzt werden. Dies setzt aber voraus, daß der Basisbegriff der Semiotik, das Zeichen, und der Basisbegriff der polykontexturalen Ontologie, das Kenogramm, kompatibel werden müssen. Eine solche polykontexturale Semiotik liegt inzwischen vor, vgl. Toth 2003.

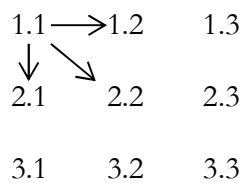
Bibliographie

Vgl. das Literaturverzeichnis meines Buches “Zwischen den Kontexturen” (Klagenfurt 2007).

Polycontextural semiotic numbers

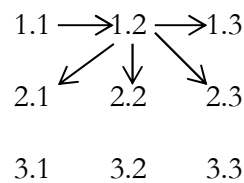
1. In a number of former publications, I have dealt with the interrelations of semiotic and polycontextural numbers (Toth 2003a, b, 2008a, pp. 85 ss.; 110 ss.; 155 ss.; 295 ss.; 2008c). Still a couple of years ago, in formal semiotics, Peirce's and Bense's idea that Peano's axiom system for natural numbers holds for the introduction of the sign relation as a relation over a triadic, a dyadic and a monadic relation, too (cf. Toth 2008b), was uncontroversial. However, if we have a look at the system of the antecedents and the successors of the Peirce-numbers as displayed in the semiotic matrix (Toth 2008d):

Quali-Sign (1.1):



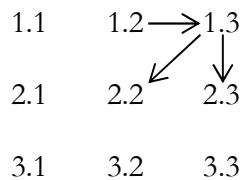
(1.1) has 0 antecedents and 3 successors.

Sin-Sign (1.2):



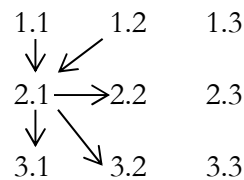
(1.2) has 1 antecedent and 4 successors.

Legi-Sign (1.3):



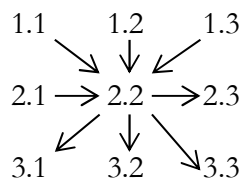
(1.3) has 1 antecedent and 2 successors.

Icon (2.1):



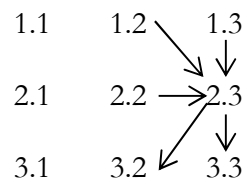
(2.1) has 2 antecedents and 3 successors.

Index (2.2):



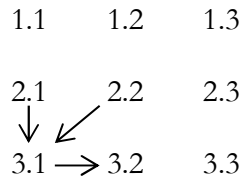
(2.2) has 4 antecedents and 4 successors.

Symbol (2.3):



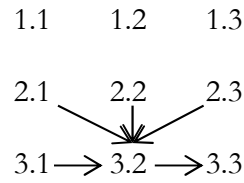
(2.3) has 3 antecedents and 2 successors.

Rhema (3.1):



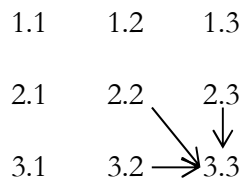
(3.1) has 2 antecedent and 1 successor.

Dicent (3.2):



(3.2) has 4 antecedents and 1 successor.

Argument (3.3):



(3.3) has 3 antecedents and 0 successors.

Then we see that each Peirce-number has a different (and characteristic) number of antecedents and successors:

	antec.	succ.
(1.1)	0	3
(1.2)	1	4
(1.3)	1	2
(2.1)	2	3
(2.2)	4	4
(2.3)	3	2
(3.1)	2	1
(3.2)	4	1
(3.3)	3	0,

and as we can also see, the system of the antecedents and the successors of Peirce-numbers is mirror-symmetric, the axis of symmetry being the part-system of (2.2):

(1.1)	0	3	(3.3)	3	0
(1.2)	1	4	(3.2)	4	1
(1.3)	1	2	(3.1)	2	1
(2.1)	2	3	(2.3)	3	2

Therefore, each sub-sign can be characterized unequivocally by a pair of the numbers of its antecedents and its successors; e.g., $(1.1) = [0, 3] \neq (3.3) = [3, 0]$.

From that it follows that the system of the sub-signs is not monocontextural (which is confirmed by the fact that it has antecedents and successors that are diagonal (cf. Kronthaler 1986, p. 137).

2. In a triadic semiotics, there are three basic kinds of “Peirce-numbers”: the monads or prime-signs, the dyads or sub-signs, and the triads or sign classes and reality thematics. Since we have already had a look at the dyads, let us now turn to pairs of dyads (out of which sign classes can be constructed by concatenation; cf. Walther 1979, p. 79). As an example we take a part-system of the set of all possible combinations of pairs of dyads, and we choose those that have been called “pre-semiotic sign relations” by Ditterich (1990, pp. 29, 81), consisting of the sub-signs (1.1), (1.2) and (2.1), (2.2) from the semiotic matrix. Then, the following 8 combinations are possible:

(1.1 1.1)	(1.2 1.1)
(1.1 1.2)	(1.2 1.2)
(1.1 2.1)	(1.2 2.1)
(1.1 2.2)	(1.2 2.2)

We can now assign each of these pairs of dyads a polycontextural number. Since there are 2 places with $(a.b\ c.d) \neq (c.d\ a.b)$ and 4 dyads, we need trito-numbers of the contexture T_4 (cf. Kronthaler 1986, p. 34):

(1.1 1.1) \approx 0000
 (1.1 1.2) \approx 0001
 (1.1 2.1) \approx 0010
 (1.1 2.2) \approx 0011

Up to this point, the correspondence between Peirce numbers and trito-numbers is unequivocal. But for the next place, the following trito-numbers has no corresponding Peirce-number (*):

*(1.1 2.3) \approx 0012
 (1.2 1.1) \approx 0100
 (1.2 1.2) \approx 0101

Now, again a Peirce-number is lacking:

*(1.2 1.3) \approx 0102
 (1.2 2.1) \approx 0110
 (1.2 2.2) \approx 0111

And finally, the last 5 corresponding Peirce-numbers are lacking, too:

*(1.2 2.3) \approx 0112
 *(1.2 3.1) \approx 0120
 *(1.2 3.2) \approx 0121

$$*(1.2\ 3.3) \approx \mathbf{0122}$$

$$*(1.2\ 3.4) \approx \mathbf{0123}$$

In other words: The system of the Peirce-numbers built from pairs of dyads is defective concerning its corresponding polycontextural system of trito-numbers of contexture 4, since it contains 8 numbers, while T_4 contains 15. However, it is remarkable that the system of the Peirce-numbers does not contain any numbers that are not contained in T_4 . However, a polycontextural system with 4 places needs 4 and not only 2 kenograms. On the other side, a polycontextural system with 2 kenograms has only the two morphograms **00** and **01** and is thus not even sufficient for presenting the system of prime-numbers, i.e. the system of monadic Peirce-numbers which requires 3 kenograms and thus T_3 .

3. If we write now the system of the 10 sign classes as morphograms (kenogram sequences) and assign again natural numbers to the different kenograms, we recognize that for a triadic semiotics with 3 semiotic values and 6 places, we need trito-numbers of the contexture T_6 :

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.1) \times (1.1\ 1.2\ 1.3) \approx \mathbf{20\ 10\ 00} \approx \mathbf{012111}$$

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.2) \times (2.1\ 1.2\ 1.3) \approx \mathbf{20\ 10\ 01} \approx \mathbf{012112}$$

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \times (3.1\ 1.2\ 1.3) \approx \mathbf{20\ 10\ 02} \approx \mathbf{012110}$$

$$(3.1\ 2.2\ 1.2) \times (2.1\ 2.2\ 1.3) \approx \mathbf{20\ 11\ 01} \approx \mathbf{012212}$$

$$(3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3) \times (3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3) \approx \mathbf{20\ 11\ 02} \approx \mathbf{012210}$$

$$(3.1\ 2.3\ 1.3) \times (3.1\ 3.2\ 1.3) \approx \mathbf{20\ 12\ 02} \approx \mathbf{012010}$$

$$(3.2\ 2.2\ 1.2) \times (2.1\ 2.2\ 2.3) \approx \mathbf{21\ 11\ 01} \approx \mathbf{022212} \approx \mathbf{011121}$$

$$(3.2\ 2.2\ 1.3) \times (3.1\ 2.2\ 2.3) \approx \mathbf{211102} \approx \mathbf{022210} \approx \mathbf{011120}$$

$$(3.2\ 2.3\ 1.3) \times (3.1\ 3.2\ 2.3) \approx \mathbf{21\ 12\ 02} \approx \mathbf{022012} \approx \mathbf{011021}$$

$$(3.3\ 2.3\ 1.3) \times (3.1\ 3.2\ 3.3) \approx \mathbf{22\ 12\ 02} \approx \mathbf{002010} \approx \mathbf{001020}$$

As we see, we have to apply one or two times the normal-form operator that is a vector operator with fixed positions and brings equivalent trito-numbers into lexicographic order (cf. Kronthaler 1986, pp. 26 s.; Toth 2003, pp. 14 ss.). Then, we can order the triadic Peirce-numbers, written as semiotic trito-numbers, in the following table:

001020

011021

011120

011121

012010

012110

012111

012112

012210
012212

Since it is quite clear, that these 10 triadic Peirce numbers alias semiotic trito-numbers are only a small fragment of the number of trito-numbers of the contexture T_6 , we do here without indicating the several lacunae. First, the above 10 trito-sign classes are a **semiotic fragment** of the total of $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$ possible combinations of sign classes, restricted by the semiotic trichotomic inclusion order (3.a 2.b 1.c) with $a \leq b \leq c$. Second, the contexture T_6 has totally 203 trito-numbers. The latter number can be calculated by summing up the Stirling numbers of the second kind for T_6 , which numbers are also known as Bell numbers and give the number of partitions of a set with n members (cf. Andrew 1965). Therefore, the above 10 trito-sign classes are also a **polycontextural fragment** of the total of 203 trito numbers of T_6 .

4. In Toth (2008e) and in a few other papers, I have made a first sketch of a polycontextural semiotics based on the sign-relation

$$SR_{4,3} = (0., .1., .2., .3.); SR_{4,3} (3.a 2.b 1.c 0.d)$$

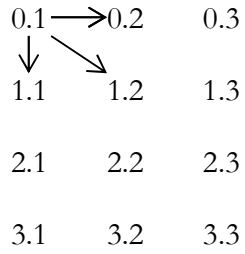
with the corresponding trichotomic inclusion order

$$(a \geq b \geq c),$$

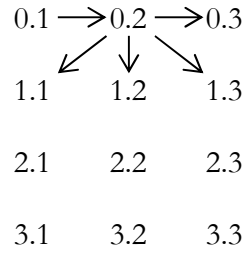
whose corresponding semiotic structure is thus 4-adic, but 3-otomic, since in Z^r_k , the categorial number $k \neq 0$, but since the relational number is allowed to be $r = 0$, this sign relation integrates pre-semiotic objects and thus connects the triadic sign relation SR_3 with the ontological space (Bense 1975, p. 65):

	.1	.2	.3
0.	0.1	0.2	0.3
1.	1.1	1.2	1.3
2.	2.1	2.2	2.3
3.	3.1	3.2	3.3

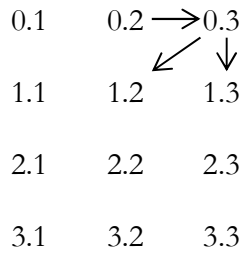
As we did for the Peirce-numbers contained in the semiotic matrix of SR_3 , we will now show the systems of antecedents and successors of each Peirce-number in the above semiotic matrix of $SR_{4,3}$:



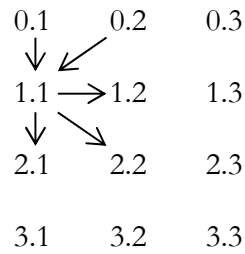
(0.1) has 0 antecedent and 3 successors.



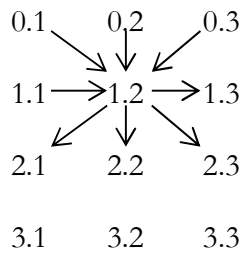
(0.2) has 1 antecedent and 4 successors.



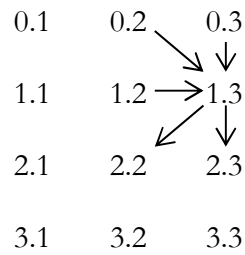
(0.3) has 1 antecedent and 2 successors.



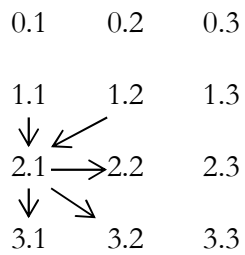
(1.1) has 2 antecedents and 3 successors



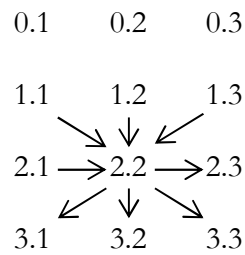
(1.2) has 4 antecedents and 4 successors.



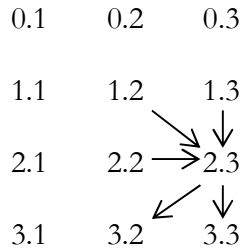
(1.3) has 3 antecedent and 2 successors.



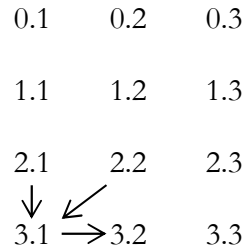
(2.1) has 3 antecedents and 3 successors.



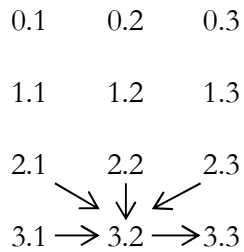
(2.2) has 4 antecedents and 4 successors.



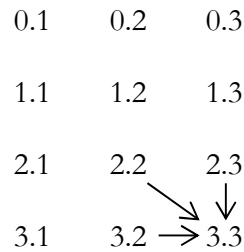
(2.3) has 3 antecedents and 2 successors.



(3.1) has 2 antecedents and 1 successor.



(3.2) has 4 antecedents and 1 successor.



(3.3) has 3 antecedents and 0 successors.

We see that also in $SR_{4,3}$, each Peirce-number can be characterized by a pair of antecedents and successors, although the following system is not symmetric:

	antec.	succ.
(0.1)	0	3
(0.2)	1	4
(0.3)	1	2
(1.1)	2	3
(1.2)	4	4
(1.3)	3	2
(2.1)	2	1
(2.2)	4	4
(2.3)	3	2
(3.1)	2	1
(3.2)	4	1
(3.3)	3	0,

Now, we proceed again by assigning polycontextural numbers to the 15 sign classes of $SR_{4,3}$. Since the 4 semiotic values are distributed over 8 places whose order is relevant, we need trito-numbers from the contexture T_8 :

$$(3.3 \ 2.3 \ 1.3 \ 0.3) \times (3.0 \ 3.1 \ 3.2 \ 3.3) \approx \mathbf{00201030} \approx \mathbf{00102030}$$

$$(3.1 \ 2.3 \ 1.3 \ 0.3) \times (3.0 \ 3.1 \ 3.2 \ 1.3) \approx \mathbf{01201030}$$

- (3.1 2.1 1.3 0.3) × (3.0 3.1 1.2 1.3) ≈ 01211030
- (3.1 2.1 1.1 0.3) × (3.0 1.1 1.2 1.3) ≈ 01211130
- (3.1 2.1 1.1 0.1) × (1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3) ≈ 01211131
- (3.1 2.1 1.1 0.2) × (2.0 1.1 1.2 1.3) ≈ 01211132
- (3.1 2.1 1.2 0.3) × (3.0 2.1 1.2 1.3) ≈ 01211230
- (3.1 2.1 1.2 0.2) × (2.0 2.1 1.2 1.3) ≈ 01211232
- (3.1 2.2 1.3 0.3) × (3.0 3.1 2.2 1.3) ≈ 01221030
- (3.1 2.2 1.2 0.3) × (3.0 2.1 2.2 1.3) ≈ 01221230
- (3.1 2.2 1.2 0.2) × (2.0 2.1 2.2 1.3) ≈ 01221232
- (3.2 2.3 1.3 0.3) × (3.0 3.1 3.2 2.3) ≈ 02201030 ≈ 01102030
- (3.2 2.2 1.2 0.3) × (3.0 2.1 2.2 2.3) ≈ 02221230 ≈ 01112130
- (3.2 2.2 1.2 0.2) × (2.0 2.1 2.2 2.3) ≈ 02221232 ≈ 01112131
- (3.2 2.2 1.3 0.3) × (3.0 3.1 2.2 2.3) ≈ 02221030 ≈ 01112030

We recognize that the above 15 sign classes are a **semiotic fragment** of the total possible amount of $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 81$ tetradic-trichotomic sign classes, restricted by the trichotomic semiotic inclusion order (3.a 2.b 1.c 0.d) with $a \leq b \leq c \leq d$. Moreover, the above 15 trito-sign classes (which interestingly correspond to the number of trito-numbers of the contexture T_4), are a **polycontextural fragment** of the total number of $4^3 140$ trito-numbers of T_8 .

5. By comparing the 8 pairs of dyadic relations ($DR_{2,2}$), the 10 out of 27 triadic-trichotomic sign classes ($SR_{3,3}$) and the 15 out of 81 tetradic-trichotomic sign classes ($SR_{4,3}$) with the respective 15 trito-numbers of the contexture T_4 , the respective 203 trito-numbers of the contexture T_6 , and the respective $4^3 140$ trito-numbers of the contexture T_8 , we come to the conclusion that there are no Peirce-numbers which are not presented in the respective contextures of trito-numbers. Generally, the index of a contexture depends only on the n-adic (and not on the n-otomic) semiotic value, whereby we found that the trito-contexture (TC) has double the index of the respective triadic value (TV) of a sign class, i.e. $TV_i = TC_{2i}$. On the other side, all sign classes (including the dyadic relations) are fragments of the respective systems of trito-numbers, whereby we have that the higher the index of a contexture increases, the smaller the number of the corresponding sign classes becomes:

Sign Classes		Number of sign classes	Corresp. Trito-nos.*	Contexture
triad. value	trich. value			
2	2	8**	15	T_4
3	3	10 / 27	203	T_6
4	3	15 / 81	$4^3 140$	T_8

(* = Bell numbers; ** totally 20 pairs of dyads by restriction of trichotomic semiotic inclusion)

However, if we simply would consider, e.g., the full amount of the 203 trito-numbers of T_6 as “sign relations”, we would have to abolish all relational conditions for any relation to be defined as a sign relation. Moreover, in this case, there would be no difference anymore between a kenogram sequence and a sign-relation. Since kenograms are defined by abolishment of all definitory tools of what turns a relation into a sign relation (cf. Kaehr 2004, pp. 2 ss.), it follows that it is simply impossible to define any sign relations on polycontextural level. Nevertheless, we have shown that it is possible to lay the fundamentals deeper than they are on the level of triadic-trichotomic semiotics of $SR_{3,3}$, whose sign classes and reality thematics exclusively belong to what Bense called the “semiotic space” (1975, pp. 64 ss.). Therefore, $SR_{4,3}$, which bridges between the semiotic and the ontological spaces by integrating the category of zeroness or quality into $SR_{3,3}$, seems to be the deepest possible level on which the sign still can be defined, the area between semiotic and ontological space, representation and presentation, subject and object. Thus $SR_{4,3}$ includes the representational-presentational bridge over the contextural border between semiotic and ontological space and hence between sign and object. “More object” and “less sign” cannot be represented in a sign relation whose minimal condition is that it be triadic and the triadic values be pairwise different (3.a 2.b 1.c). Even if we abolish the condition that a sign relation must have the trichotomic inclusion order ($a \leq b \leq c$), and thus expand the system of the 15 sign classes to the system of the 81 sign classes, the latter is still a relatively small polycontextural fragment of the contexture T_6 with its 203 trito-numbers, representing a bit more than a third of the structural complexity of their respective trito-numbers.

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Partitions of semiotic sets

1. The number of partitions of a set with n elements is indicated by the Bell numbers. The Bell numbers are the sums of the Stirling numbers of the second kind which count the number of ways to partition a set of n elements into k nonempty subsets. The inverses of the Stirling numbers of the second kind are called Stirling numbers of the first kind and count the number of ways to permute a set of n elements into k orbits or cycles. Generally, a partition of a set X is a set of nonempty subsets of X such that every element x in X is in exactly one of these subsets. Therefore, the union of the elements x of X is equal to X , and the intersection of any two elements of X is empty, i.e. the elements of X are pairwise disjoint (Brualdi 2004).

2. In this study, we first show the semiotic relevance of the Stirling numbers of the first kind. $s(n, k)$ determines the number of permutations of n elements into k cycles:

$n \setminus k$	0	---1	2	3	4	5	6
0	1						
1	0	---1					
2	0	----1	1				
3	0	---2	-3	1			
4	0	----6	11	-6	1		
5	0	---24	-50	35	-10	1	
6	0	----120	274	-225	85	-15	1

If we take $SR_{2,2} = \{(1.1), (1.2), (2.1), (2.2)\}$ (cf. Ditterich 1990, pp. 29, 81; Toth 2008b), we get f. ex.:

$s(4, 2) = 11$:

1. $\{(1.1), (2.1), (1.2)\}, \{(2.2)\}$
2. $\{(1.1), (1.2), (2.1)\}, \{(2.2)\}$
3. $\{(1.1), (2.2), (1.2)\}, \{(2.1)\}$
4. $\{(1.1), (1.2), (2.2)\}, \{(2.1)\}$
5. $\{(1.1), (1.2)\}, \{(2.1), (2.2)\}$
6. $\{(1.1), (2.2), (2.1)\}, \{(1.2)\}$
7. $\{(1.1), (2.1), (2.2)\}, \{(1.2)\}$
8. $\{(1.1), (2.1)\}, \{(1.2), (2.2)\}$
9. $\{(1.1), (2.2)\}, \{(1.2), (2.1)\}$
10. $\{(1.1)\}, \{(1.2), (2.2), (2.1)\}$
11. $\{(1.1)\}, \{(1.2), (2.1), (2.2)\}$

Since $SR_{3,3} = \{(1.1), (1.2), (1.3), (2.1), (2.2), (2.3), (3.1), (3.2), (3.3)\}$ has 9 sub-signs, $s(9, 2) = 109'584$ gives the number of the possible cycles of pairs of dyads of a semiotic set with 9 dyadic sub-signs. The Stirling numbers of the first kind also predict that there are no less than $s(9, 1) = 40'320$ cycles of dyadic sub-signs and $s(9, 3) = 118'124$ cycles of triads for a set with 9 dyadic sub-signs. Since $s(6, 1) = 120$, $s(6, 2) = 274$, $s(6, 3) = 225$, $s(6, 4) = 85$, $s(6, 5) = 15$, and $s(6, 6) = 1$, we obtain totally an amount of 720 cycles of the set of the 6 transpositions of each sign class and each reality thematic (cf. Toth 2008a, pp. 159 ss.), thus 1'440 cycles for the respective partition of the hexadic semiotic sets, and thus for all 10 sign classes and reality thematics no less than 14'400. How important semiotic cycles are, can be seen in some of my previous studies (e.g., Toth 2008c-i).

2. Second, we will have a look at the Stirling numbers of the second kind $S(n, k)$, which count the number of ways to partition a set of n elements into k nonempty subsets. The sum

$$B_n = \sum_{k=1}^n S(n, k)$$

is the n th Bell number. The following table gives the first Stirling numbers of the second kind together with their Bell numbers:

$n \setminus k$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	B_n
0	1	---						1
1	0	1						1
2	0	1	1					2
3	0	1	3	1				5
4	0	1	7	6	1			15
5	0	1	15	25	10	1		52
6	0	1	31	90	65	15	1	203

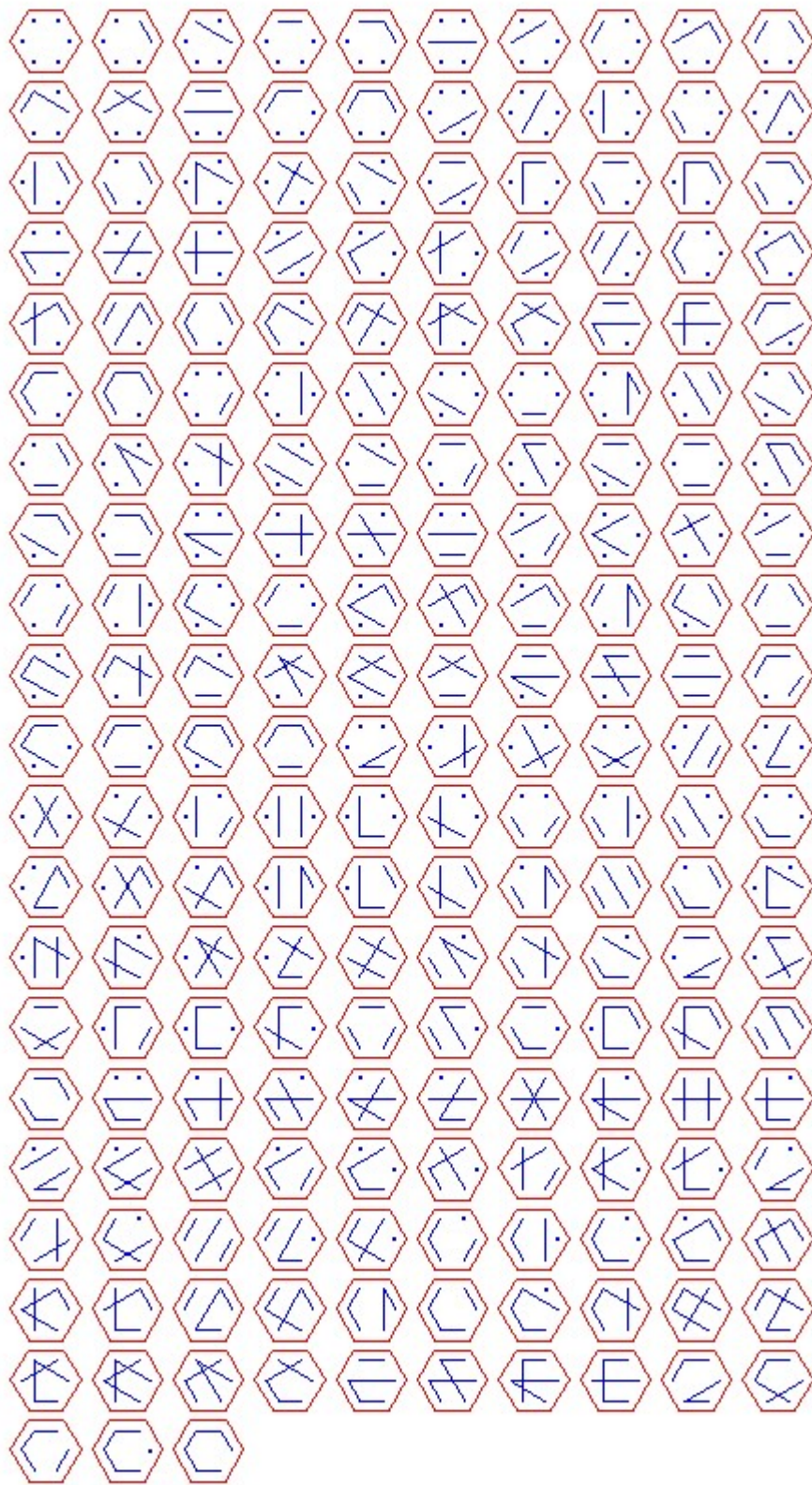
Thus, the set $SR_{2,2} = \{(1.1), (1.2), (2.1), (2.2)\}$ has $S(4, 1) = 1$ partition into a set with 1 element, $S(4, 2) = 7$ partitions into sets with 2 elements, $S(4, 3) = 6$ partitions into sets with 3 elements, and $S(4, 4) = 1$ partition into a set with 4 elements, thus together 15 partitions. The set $SR_{3,3} = \{.1., .2., .3.\}$, or simplified $\{1, 2, 3\}$, has the following $B_3 = 5$ partitions:

$$\begin{aligned} S(3, 1) &= 1 = \{1, 2, 3\} \\ S(3, 2) &= 3 = \{\{1, 2\}, \{3\}\}, \{\{1, 3\}, \{2\}\}, \{\{2, 3\}, \{1\}\} \\ S(3, 3) &= 1 = \{\{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}\} \end{aligned}$$

The sets $SR_{4,3} = (0., .1., .2., .3.)$ and $SR_{4,4} = (.0., .1., .2., .3.)$ or shortly $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ have the same number $B_4 = 15$, because their partitions are exclusively defined over their triadic, but not over their trichotomic values! Thus, we get for both sign relations:

$$\begin{aligned} S(4, 1) &= 1 = \{0, 1, 2, 3\} \\ S(4, 2) &= 7 = \{\{0, 3\}, \{1, 2\}\}, \{\{0\}, \{1, 2, 3\}\}, \{\{0, 1, 3\}, \{2\}\}, \{\{0, 2\}, \{1, 3\}\}, \\ &\quad \{\{0, 1, 2\}, \{3\}\}, \{\{0, 2, 3\}, \{1\}\}, \{\{0, 1\}, \{2, 3\}\} \\ S(4, 3) &= 6 = \{\{0\}, \{1, 2\}, \{3\}\}, \{\{0, 3\}, \{1\}, \{2\}\}, \{\{0\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2\}\}, \{\{0, 2\}, \{1\}, \{3\}\}, \\ &\quad \{\{0, 1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}\}, \{\{0\}, \{1\}, \{2, 3\}\} \\ S(4, 4) &= 1 = \{\{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{4\}\} \end{aligned}$$

The sets of the 6 transpositions of each sign class and their dual reality thematics from $SR_{3,3}$ has Bell number $B_6 = 203$ (Dickau 2008):



Therefore, the complete system of triadic-trichotomic semiotics contains $10 \cdot 406 = 4'060$ partitions, amongst them 1 monadic, 31 dyadic, 90 triadic, 65 tetradic, 15 pentadic, and 1 hexadic partition for each of the 10 sign classes and 10 reality thematics.

Thus, about partitions, the same it to say like what we have remarked about derangements (Toth 2008j), namely that they increase enormously the traditionally known structures of theoretical semiotics (cf. Bense 1975).

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Discrete Subgroups of the semiotic Euclidean group

Mit seiner Dampfmaschine treibt
er Hut um Hut aus seinem Hut
und stellt sie auf in Ringelreihn
wie man es mit Soldaten tut.

Dann grüßt er sie mit seinem Hut
der dreimal grüßt mit einem du.
Das traute sie vom Kakasie
ersetzt er durch das Kakadu.

Er sieht sie nicht und grüßt sie doch
er sie mit sich und läuft um sich.
Die Hüte inbegriffen sind
und deckt den Deckel ab vom Ich.

Hans Arp (1963, p. 83)

1. In the \mathbb{R}^2 -model of the Euclidean plane, the set of all isometries is the Euclidean group E_2 with the composition of transformations as the binary operation. There are four types of isometries: translations, rotations, reflections, and glide reflections. The set of all translations T_2 is the translational subgroup T_2 of E_2 , $T_2 < E_2$. The set of rotations with the origin as a center, and reflections in lines containing the origin, represents the subgroup O_2 of E_2 , $O_2 < E_2$. This is the orthogonal subgroup of the Euclidean group, denoted as O_2 . Every element of E_2 can be represented as a composition of one rotation with the origin as a center or one reflection in a line passing through the origin, and one translation. Thus, every element $\varepsilon \in E_2$ can be represented as $\varepsilon = \sigma\tau$, where $\sigma \in O_2$ and $\tau \in T_2$. From this relationship follows that E_2 is the semidirect product of its subgroups O_2 and T_2 . We see that $O_2 \cap T_2 = \varepsilon$, where ε is the identity transformation. Hence, every element of E_2 we can decompose in the product of elements of O_2 and T_2 in a unique way (cit. Kozomara 1998)¹.

The isometries are represented as follows:

- (a) Translation by a vector v as (v, I) , where I is the unit 2×2 matrix;
- (b) Rotation counterclockwise, through the angle θ about x , as $(x - xM^t, M)$, where

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

- (c) Reflection in a line pm as $(2a, N)$, where the image of p derived by the translation a is the line p' that contains the origin:

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\psi & -\sin\psi \\ \sin\psi & \cos\psi \end{bmatrix}$$

¹ The further definitions are taken partly literally from Armstrong (1988) and Kozomara (1998).

and ψ is the slope of p ;

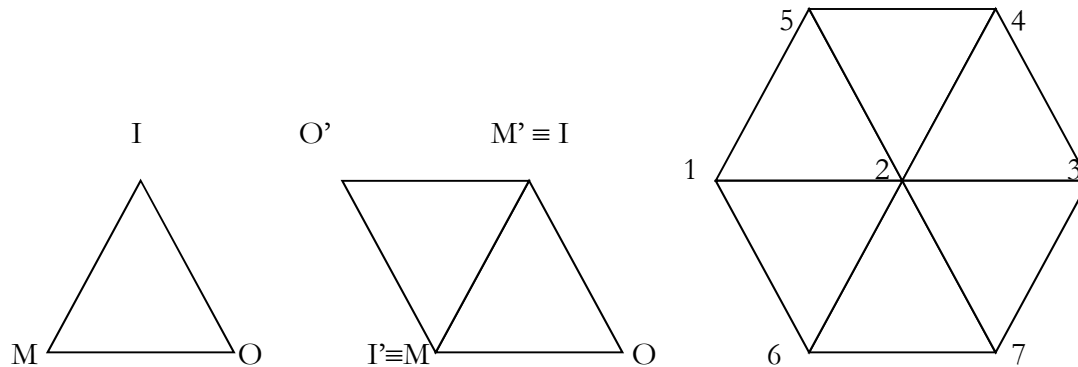
d) Glide reflection by a vector b , in a line that translated by b contains the origin, is represented as $(2a+b, N)$, with N defined as in (c).

2. That there is a semiotic Euclidean group follows from previous studies (cf. Toth 2002, 2007, pp. 37 ss., 52 ss.; 2008a, pp. 57 ss). In this study, we will restrict ourselves to discrete subgroups of the semiotic Euclidean group. According to the number of independent translations contained in a particular group, there are three classes of discrete subgroups of Euclidean group E_2 . The first is the class of discrete subgroups of E_2 without translations – the symmetry group of rosettes. This class is infinite. The second class contains the groups with a translation subgroup generated by one single translation – the symmetry group of friezes. That class contains 7 non-isomorphic symmetry groups. The third class is the wallpaper groups. Their translation subgroup is generated by two independent translations, and this class contains 17 non-isomorphic groups.

2.1. The semiotic symmetry groups of rosettes

A subgroup D of D_{E_2} is the symmetry group of rosettes if it does not contain translations. The elements of a rosette group are the symmetries of a rosette. The rotational subgroup of a rosette group R is generated by a rotation $R = \langle M_\theta \rangle$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$. In the case that O_R contains only direct transformations, the unique possibility is $R = \langle M_{[2\pi/m]} \rangle$. Such a rosette group is isomorphic to a cyclic group C_m .

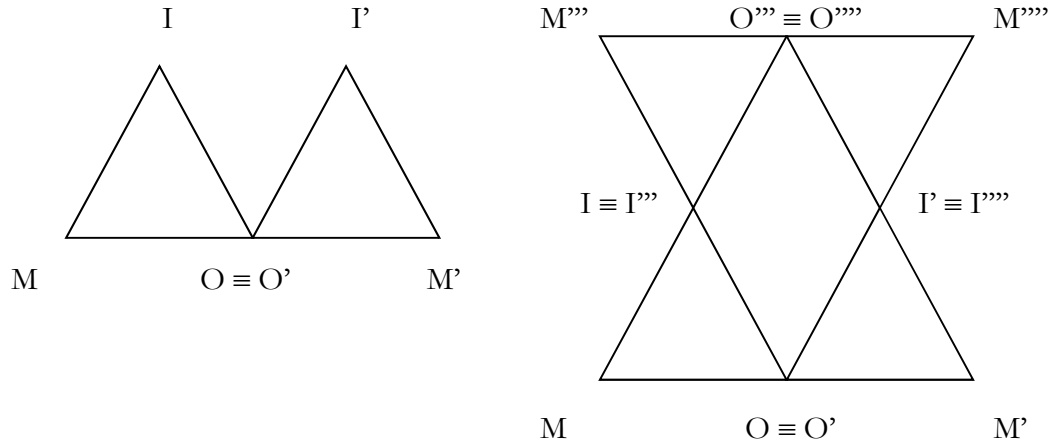
In order to show the different symmetries, I use the framework of my “General Sign Grammar” (Toth 2008b) on the one side and the theory of semiotic transpositions (Toth 2008a, pp. 159 ss.) on the other side. Here are some examples for semiotic rosettes:



- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 = $M \equiv M''$ | 5 = $I \equiv M''$ |
| 2 = $O \equiv I'' \equiv O''' \equiv I' \equiv I''''$ | 6 = $O''' \equiv O''''$ |
| 3 = $M' \equiv O''''$ | 7 = $M'''' \equiv O''''$ |
| 4 = $I' \equiv O''$ | |

Let O_R contain n indirect transformations and a rotation M of the order m , so the number of rotations in O_R is m . Hence, for an indirect transformation S , the compositions SM, SM^2, \dots, SM^m are mutually different indirect transformations from O_R , so $m \leq n$. On the other hand, compositions $SM, SM^2, \dots,$

SM^n are mutually different direct transformations from O_R , and we have $n \leq m$. Therefore, $m = n$. We see that all indirect transformations from R have the form $(0, M_{\lfloor(2\pi/m)\rfloor})(0, S)$, where $l \in \mathbb{N}$ and S is an indirect transformation from O_R . Hence, $R = \langle (0, M_{\lfloor(2\pi/m)\rfloor}), (0, S) \rangle$. Such a group R is isomorphic to a dihedral group D_m , and we will illustrate it again by the following semiotic symmetries:

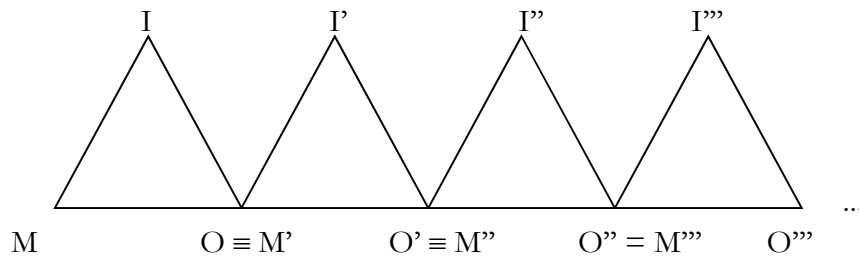


2.2. The semiotic symmetry group of friezes

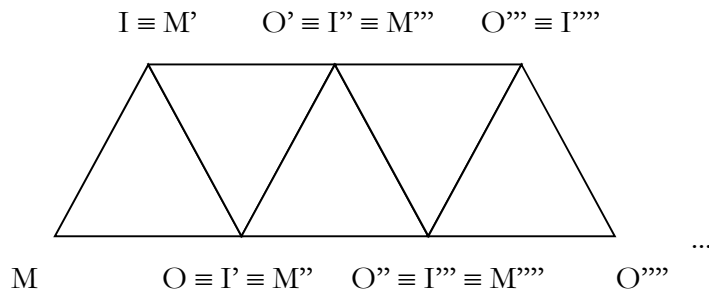
A subgroup B of D_{E2} is the symmetry group of friezes if its translational subgroup is generated by one translation. If the translation by a vector a generates T_B then the lattice is the set of points $R = \{na \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. By θ will be denoted the matrix of rotation about the origin through the angle θ , and by S_ϕ the reflection in the line passing through the origin of slope $\phi/2$. Since in the classification of the frieze groups, the vector a will be considered as collinear to the x -axis and since every point of the lattice belongs to the x -axis, we find that the point group of every frieze group B must leave the x -axis invariant, and the only possible transformations contained in the orthogonal group O_B are: $I, -I, S_0$, and $S_{\lfloor\pi/2\rfloor}$. By choosing possible orthogonal groups for the frieze groups, respecting the condition that it must leave the lattice invariant, there are 7 non-isomorphic frieze groups.

With regard to O_B , we have the following possibilities:

1. $O_B = \{I\}$. $B = T_B$.

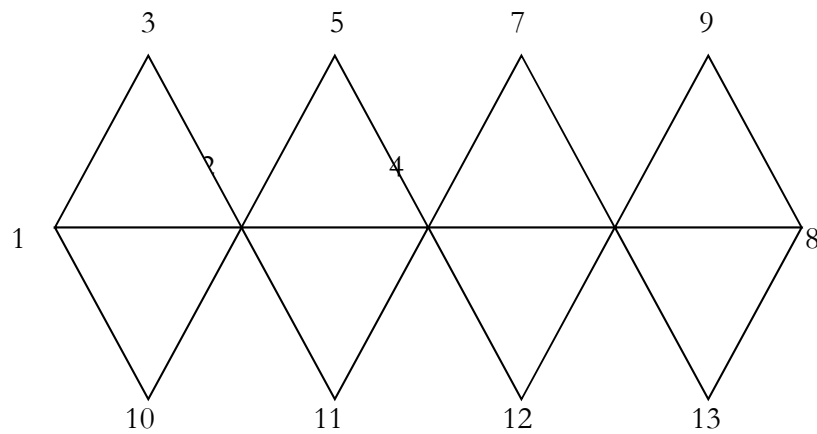


2. $O_B = \langle -I \rangle \{I, -I\}$. $B = T_B \cup T_B(0, -I)$.



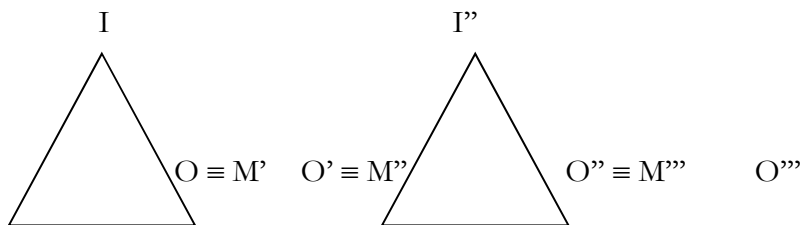
3. $O_B = \langle S_0 \rangle \{I, S_0\}$. Let S_0 be realized as $(\alpha a, S_0)$.

a) In the case that S_0 is realized as a reflection: $B = T_B \cup T_B(0, S_0)$

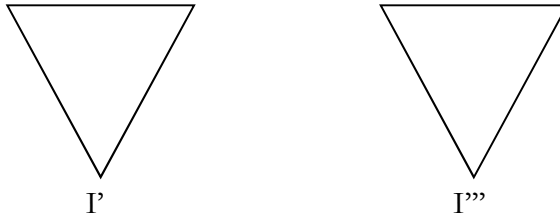


- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 = $M \equiv M'$ | 8 = $O'''''' \equiv O''''''''$ |
| 2 = $O \equiv O' \equiv M'' = M''''$ | 9 = I'''''' |
| 3 = I | 10 = I' |
| 4 = $O'' \equiv O''' \equiv M'''' \equiv M''''''$ | 11 = I'''' |
| 5 = I'' | 12 = I'''''' |
| 6 = $O'''' \equiv O'''''' \equiv M'''''' \equiv M''''''''$ | 13 = I'''''''' |
| 7 = I'''' | |

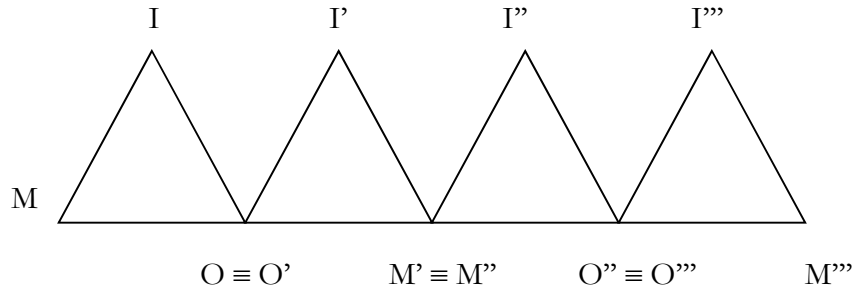
b) The other possibility is that the frieze group does not contain S_0 , $(0, S_0) \notin B$. Then $\alpha \notin \mathbb{Z}$. Since $(\alpha a, S_0)^2 = (2\alpha, a, I)$, we have that $\alpha = n + 1/2$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. So, S_0 is realized as a glide reflection: $B = T_B \cup T_B(1/2 a, S_0)$.



M

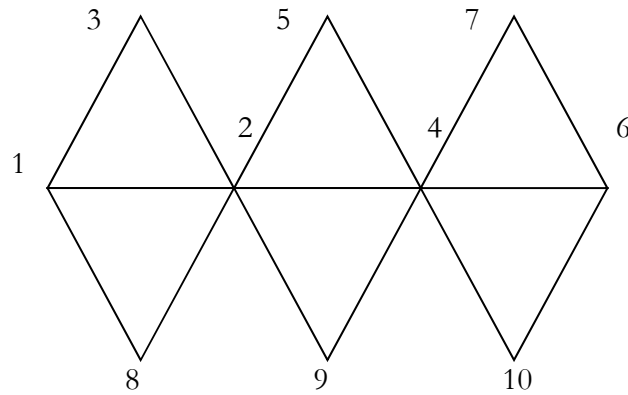


4. $O_B = \langle S_{[\pi/2]} \rangle \{I, S_{[\pi/2]}\}$. The $S_{[\pi/2]}$ in B must be realized as a reflection. In B there is no translation by a vector normal to x-axis. Hence: $B = T_B \cup T_B(0, S_{[\pi/2]})$



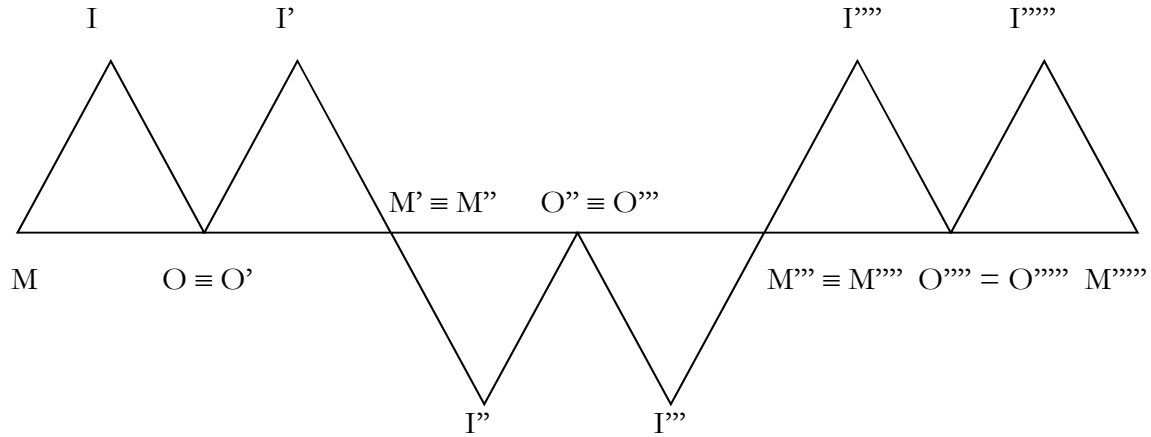
5. $O_B = \langle S_0, S_{[\pi/2]} \rangle \{I, -I, S_0, S_{[\pi/2]}\}$. There are two possibilities:

a) S_0 is realized as a reflection: $B = T_B \cup T_B(0, -I) \cup T_B(0, S_0) \cup T_B(0, S_{[\pi/2]})$



- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 = M ≡ M' | 6 = O'''' ≡ O'''''' |
| 2 = O ≡ O' ≡ O'' ≡ O''' | 7 = I'''' |
| 3 = I | 8 = I' |
| 4 = M'' ≡ M''' ≡ M'''' = M'''''' | 9 = I'' |
| 5 = I'' | 10 = I'''' |

b) S_0 is not realized as a reflection. Then, S_0 in B is realized as $((n + 1/2)a, S_0)$ and we have that $-I$ is realized as $((n + 1/2)a, S_0)(0, S_{[\pi/2]}) = ((n + 1/2)a, -I)$. $B = T_B \cup T_B(0, -I) \cup T_B(1/2a, S_0) \cup T_B(0, S_{[\pi/2]})$



The above types of symmetry correspond to Bense's sign operation of "adjunction" (Bense 1971, p. 52; Toth 2008b, pp. 20 ss.). In the next chapter, we will find several groups that correspond also to semiotic "iteration" and superization" (Bense 1971, pp. 54 ss.; Toth 2008b, pp. 20 ss.)

2.3. The semiotic wallpaper groups

A subgroup K of D_{E2} is the wallpaper group if its transitional subgroup is generated by two translations. The lattice consists of points $ma + nb$, $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, where translations by independent vectors a and b generate T_K . Without loss of generality, let:

1. $|a| \leq |b|$ (otherwise $a \leftrightarrow b$)
2. $|a - b| \leq |a + b|$ (otherwise $a \rightarrow -b$)

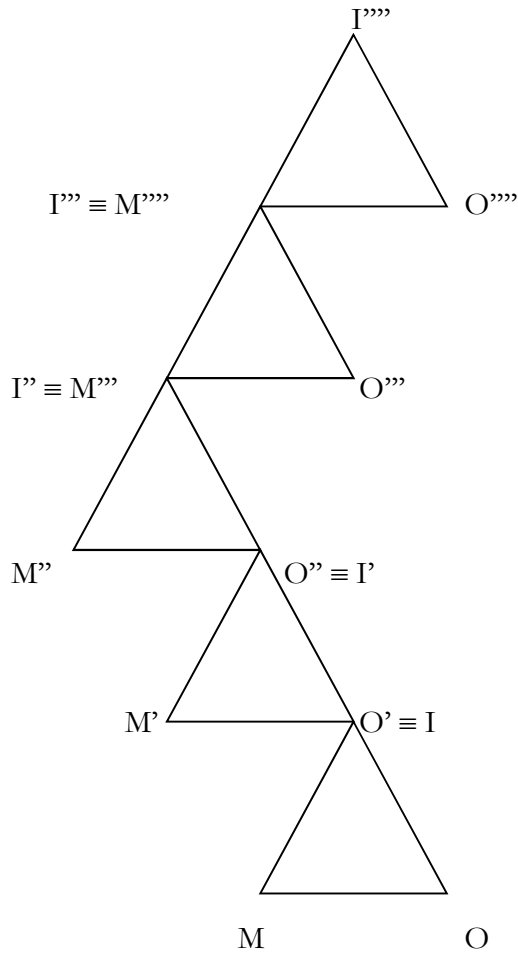
Thus, we have the following possible relations between $|a|$, $|b|$, $|a - b|$, $|a + b|$:

1. $|a| < |b| < |a - b| < |a + b|$ (oblique lattice)
2. $|a| < |b| < |a - b| = |a + b|$ (rectangular lattice)
- 3.1. $|a| < |b| = |a - b| < |a + b|$ (centered rectangular lattice)
- 3.2. $|a| = |b| < |a - b| < |a + b|$ (centered rectangular lattice)
4. $|a| = |b| < |a - b| = |a + b|$ (square lattice)
5. $|a| = |b| = |a - b| < |a + b|$ (hexagonal lattice)

There are only four non-trivial rotations through the angles $[2\pi/6]$, $[2\pi/4]$, $[2\pi/3]$, $[2\pi/2]$, i.e. the rotations of the order 6, 4, 3, 2, respectively. Every orthogonal group of a wallpaper group is finite, because the wallpaper group is discrete, so it contains the rotations through the angles $[2\pi/k]$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Since the vectors a and b that generate T_K are independent, they represent the basis of \mathbb{R}^2 . If we combine each lattice with an orthogonal group, there are 17 non-isomorphic wallpaper groups. For every T_K and its orthogonal group O_K , the wallpaper group will be $T_K \cup X_i \in O_K(\tau, X)$, where $\tau \in T_K$ and (τ, X_i) represents the realization of X_i from O_K in K .

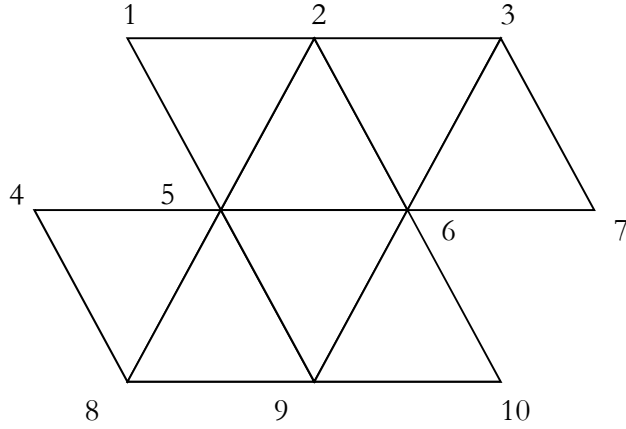
1. As for the oblique lattice, R , $|a| < |b| < |a - b| < |a + b|$, the only element of O_D that preserves R is the rotation through φ about the origin, so $O_K \subset \{\pm I\}$.

1.1. If the only rotation in K is the identity I , we get the simplest case: the wallpaper group generated by translations, $K = \{(ma + nb, I) \mid m, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.



This symmetry group corresponds to Bense's sign-operation of superization (cf. Bense 1971, pp. 53 ss.) with at the same time rising and falling cascades (cf. Toth 2008b, pp. 62 ss.).

1.2. O_K contains $-I$. We get $K = T_K \{(0, I), (0, -I)\}$, that is the union of two neighboring classes of T_K . The elements of K , not belonging to T_K , are $(ma + nb, I)(0, -I) = (ma + nb, I)$, $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, which means that the elements are translations and half-turns about the points $(\frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}nb)$.



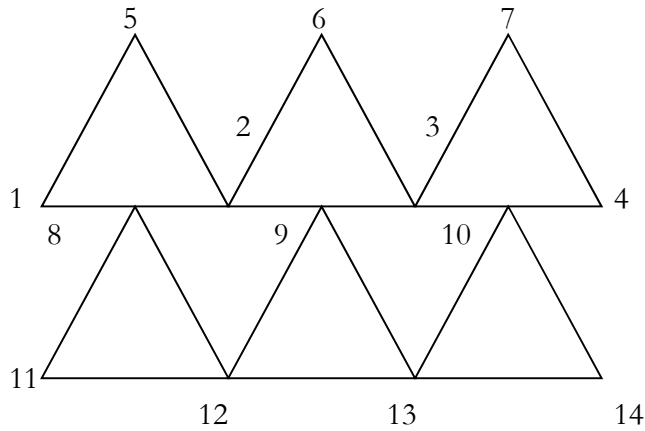
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 = O' | 6 = O ≡ I'' ≡ M''' ≡ M'''''' ≡ I'''''''' |
| 2 = M' ≡ I ≡ O'' | 7 = O''' |
| 3 = M'' ≡ I''' | 8 = I'''' ≡ M'''''' |
| 4 = O'''' | 9 = O'''''' ≡ I'''''''' ≡ M'''''''' |
| 5 = M ≡ I' ≡ M'''' ≡ I'''''' ≡ O'''''''' | 10 = O'''''''' |

2. $|a| < |b| < |a - b| = |a + b|$

Here, except the coincidence, we have the transformations $-I$, S_0 and S_π preserving the lattice.

2.1. For $O_K = \{I, S_0\}$ there are two possibilities.

2.1.1. S_0 is realized in K as a reflection $(0, S_0)$. $K = T_K \cup T_K(S_0)$.

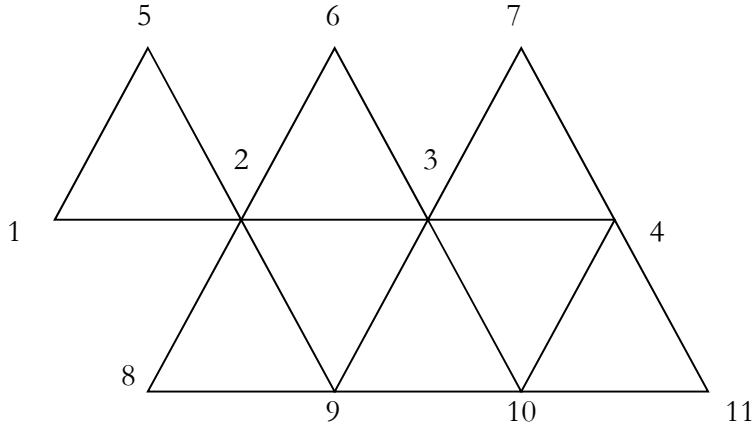


- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 = M | 8 = (I''') ↔ (M → O) |
| 2 = O ≡ O' | 9 = (I''''') ↔ (M' → O') |
| 3 = M' ≡ M'' | 10 = (I''''''') ↔ (M'' → O'') |
| 4 = O'' | 11 = M''' |
| 5 = I | 12 = O'''' ≡ O'''''' |
| 6 = I' | 13 = M'''''' ≡ M'''''''' |

$$7 = I''$$

$$14 = O''''''$$

2.1.2. S_0 is realized in K as a glide reflection, so K contains $(0, S_0)$. This is the glide reflection $(\frac{1}{2}a, S_0)$.



$$1 = M$$

$$7 = I''''$$

$$2 = O \equiv I' \equiv M''$$

$$8 = O'$$

$$3 = O'' \equiv I''' \equiv M''''$$

$$9 = M' \equiv O'''$$

$$4 = O'''' \equiv I''''''$$

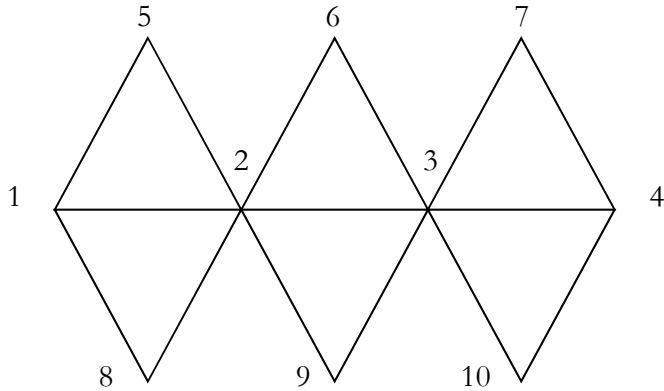
$$10 \equiv M''' \equiv O''''''$$

$$5 = I$$

$$11 = M''''''$$

$$6 = I''$$

2.1.3. O_K is $\{I, -I, S_0, S_\pi\}$. If S_0 and S_π are realized as reflections, $K = T_K \cup X \in O_K(O, X)$.



$$1 = O \equiv O'$$

$$6 = I''$$

$$2 = M \equiv M' \equiv M'' \equiv O'''$$

$$7 = I''''$$

$$3 = O'' \equiv O'''' \equiv M''' \equiv O''''''$$

$$8 = I'$$

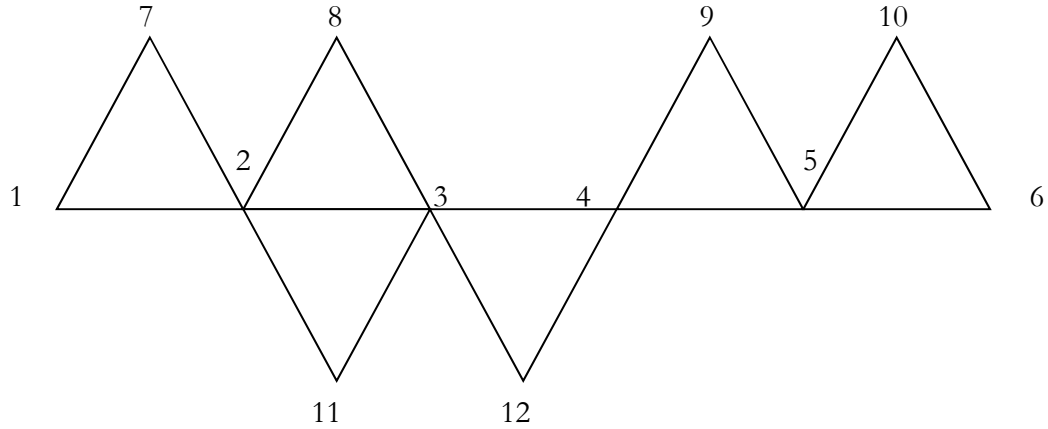
$$4 = M'''' \equiv M''''''$$

$$9 = I''$$

$$5 = I$$

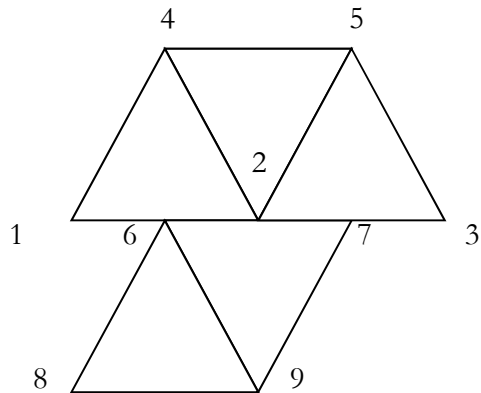
$$10 = I''''''$$

2.1.4. The only element of orthogonal group realized as a reflection is $(0, S_\pi)$. The transformation $-I$ from O_K is realized as $(\frac{1}{2}, S_0)$ $(0, S_\pi) = (\frac{1}{2}a, -I)$. $K = T_K \cup T_K(0, S_0) \cup T_K(0, S_\pi) \cup T_K(\frac{1}{2}a, -I)$.



1 = O	7 = I
2 = M ≡ M' ≡ O''	8 = I'
3 = O' ≡ M'' ≡ M'''	9 = I''''
4 = O''' ≡ O''''	10 = I'''''
5 = M'''' ≡ M'''''	11 = I''
6 = O'''''	12 = I'''

2.1.5. The third case occurs when K does not contain the reflections. Thus, S_0 is realized as $(\frac{1}{2} a, S_0)$, and S_π as $(\frac{1}{2} b, S_\pi)$. $-I$ is realized as $(\frac{1}{2} a, S_0) (\frac{1}{2} b, S_\pi) = (\frac{1}{2} (a - b), -I)$. $K = T_K \cup T_K (\frac{1}{2} a, S_0) \cup T_K (\frac{1}{2} b, S_\pi) \cup T_K (\frac{1}{2} (a - b), -I)$.

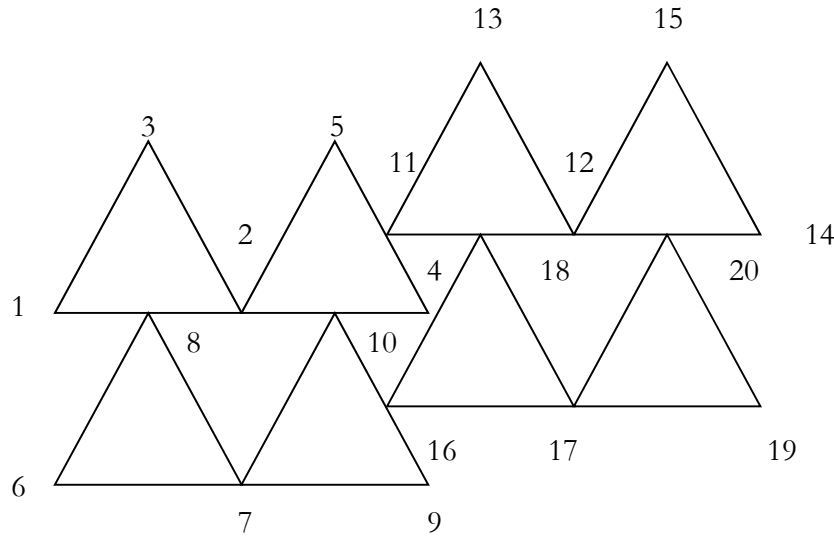


1 = M	6 = I' ↔ (M → O)
2 = O ≡ I'' ≡ M''''	7 = (M'''' → O''''') ↔ (M'' → O'')
3 = O''''	8 = O'
4 = I ≡ O'''	9 = M' ≡ I''
5 = M''' ≡ I''''	

3. $|a| < |b| = |a - b| < |a + b|$

The elements of O_K are $I, -I, S_0, S_\pi$. In order to avoid isomorphic groups, we take that K , where the reflections from O_K are realized as both reflections and glide reflections.

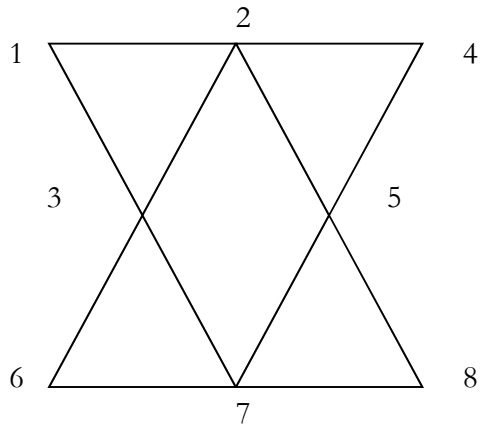
3.1. In the case that $O_K = \{I, S_0\}$, S_0 is realized as a reflection $(2(b-a), S_0)$, and glide reflection as $(\frac{1}{2}(2(b-a) + a/2), S_0) = (b, S_0)$, we have $K = T_K \cup T'_K(b, S_0)$.



- | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 = M | 6 = M'' | 11 = M'''' ↔ (M' → I') |
| 2 = O ≡ O' | 7 = O'' ≡ O''' | 12 = O'''' ≡ O'''''' |
| 3 = I | 8 = I'' ↔ (M → O) | 13 = I'''' |
| 4 = M'' | 9 = M''' | 14 = M'''''' |
| 5 = I'' | 10 = I''' ↔ (O' ↔ M') | 15 = I'''''' |

- 16 = M'''''' ↔ (M''' → I'')
- 17 = O'''''' ≡ O''''''''
- 18 = I'''''' ↔ (M'''' → O''''')
- 19 = M''''''''
- 20 = I'''''''' ↔ (O'''''' → M''''''')

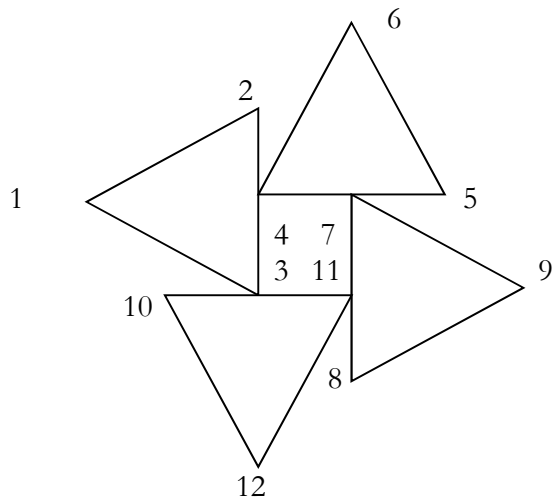
3.2. In the case that $O_K = \{I, -I, S_0, S_\pi\}$, we have $K = T_K \cup T_K(b, S_0) \cup T_K(a, S_\pi)$.



$$\begin{array}{ll}
 1 = O & 5 = I'' \equiv I''' \\
 2 = M \equiv M'' & 6 = O' \\
 3 = I \equiv I' & 7 = M' \equiv M''' \\
 4 = O'' & 8 = O'''
 \end{array}$$

$$4. |a| = |b| < |a - b| = |a + b|$$

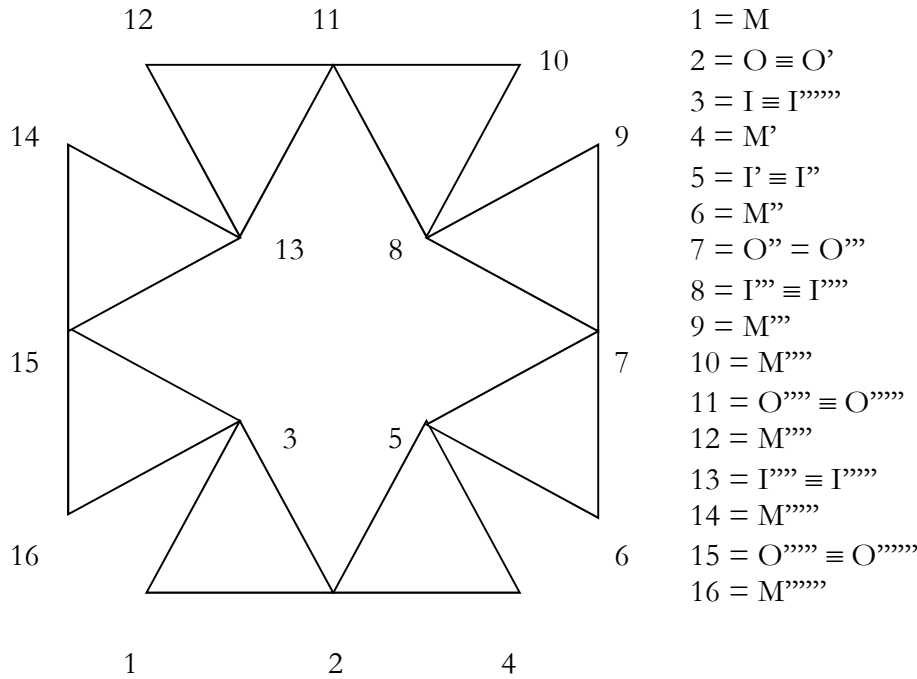
4.1. In the case $O_K = \langle M_{[\pi/2]} \rangle$, we have $K = T_K \cup T_K(0, M_{\pi/2}) \cup T_K(0, M_\pi) \cup T_K(0, M_{3\pi/2})$.



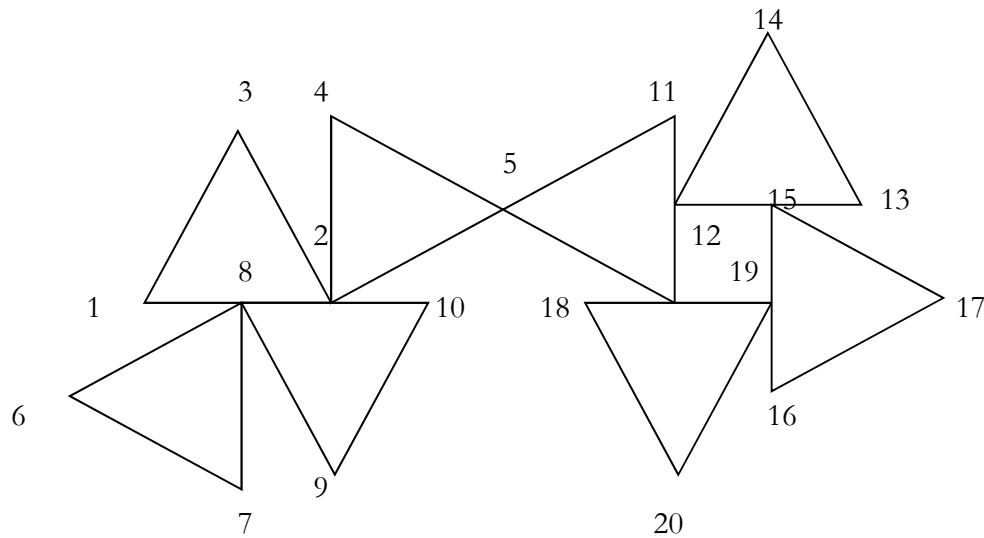
$$\begin{array}{lll}
 1 = I & 5 = O' & 9 = I'' \\
 2 = O & 6 = I' & 10 = O''' \\
 3 = M \leftrightarrow (O''' \rightarrow M''') & 7 = M'' \leftrightarrow (M' \rightarrow O') & 11 = M''' \leftrightarrow (M'' \leftrightarrow O'') \\
 4 = M' \leftrightarrow (M \rightarrow O) & 8 = O'' & 12 = I'''
 \end{array}$$

4.2. In the case $S_0 \in O_K$, $O_K = \{I, M_{[\pi/2]}, -I, M_{[3\pi/2]}, S_0, S_{[\pi/2]}, S_\pi, S_{[3\pi/2]}\}$

4.2.1. S_0 is realized as a reflection



4.2.2. S_0 is not realized as a reflection. Let S_0 be realized as $(\alpha a + \beta b, S_0)$, so $(\alpha a + \beta b, S_0)^2 = (2\alpha, S_0) \in K$.

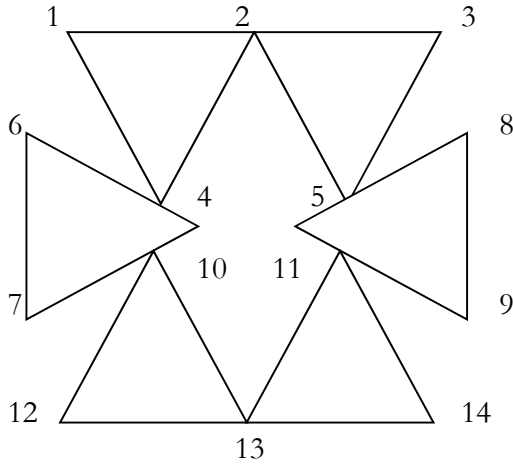


- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 = O | 11 = M'''' |
| 2 = $M \leftrightarrow (M'''' \rightarrow O''''') \equiv M'$ | 12 = $M'''''' \leftrightarrow (O'''''' \rightarrow M''''')$ |
| 3 = I | 13 = O'''''''' |
| 4 = O' | 14 = I'''''' |
| 5 = $I' \equiv I''''$ | 15 = $M'''''''' \leftrightarrow (M'''''''' \rightarrow O''''''''')$ |

$6 = I''$	$16 = O''''''''$
$7 = O''$	$17 = I''''''''$
$8 = M'' \leftrightarrow (O \rightarrow M) \equiv M''$	$18 = O''''''$
$9 = I'''$	$19 = M'''''' \leftrightarrow (M'''''''' \rightarrow O''''''''')$
$10 = O'''$	$20 = I''''''$

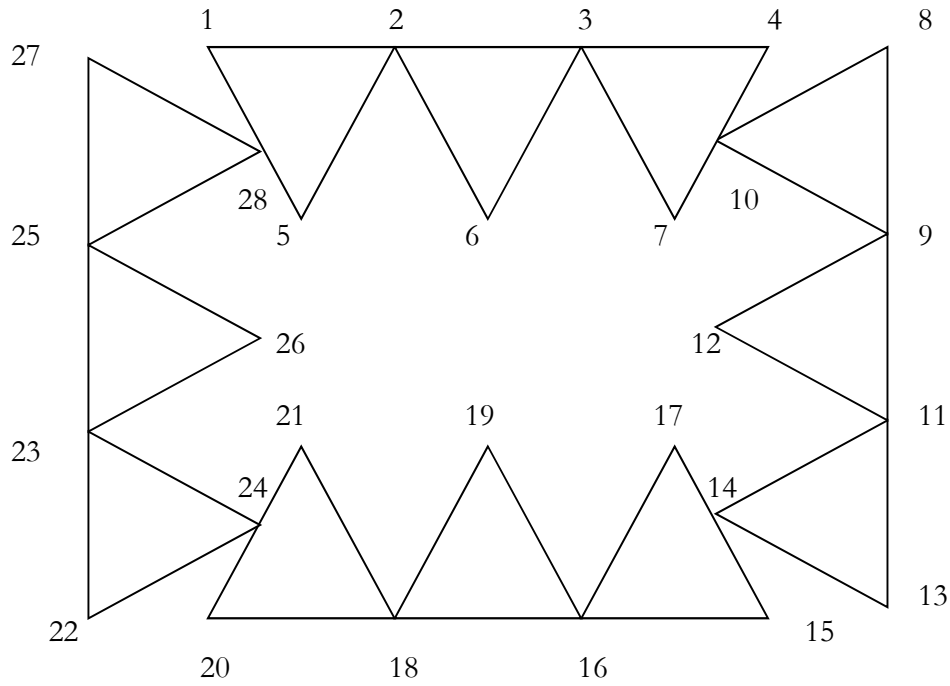
5. $|a| = |b| = |a - b| < |a + b|$. Since $S_0 M_{[k\pi/3]} = S_{[k\pi/3]}$, and all of them are realized as reflections in K .

5.1. O_K is generated by $M_{[\pi/3]}$. Here $K = T_K \cup_{k=1, \dots, 5} (0, M_{[k\pi/3]})$.



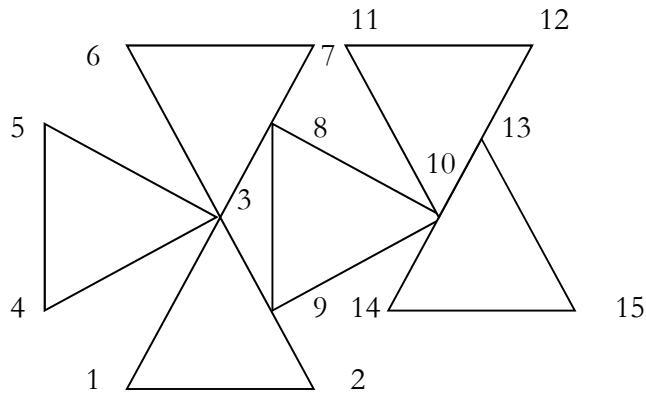
$1 = O$	$8 = O''$
$2 = M \equiv O'$	$9 = M''$
$3 = M'$	$10 = I''''$
$4 = I \leftrightarrow (M'''''' \rightarrow I''''''')$	$11 = I'''$
$5 = I' \leftrightarrow (I'' \rightarrow O'')$	$12 = M''''$
$6 = M''''''$	$13 = O'''' \equiv M''''$
$7 = O''''''$	$14 = O'''$

5.2. $O_K = \langle M_{[\pi/3]}, S_0 \rangle$, $K = T_K \cup_{k=1, \dots, 5} (0, S_{[k\pi/3]})$



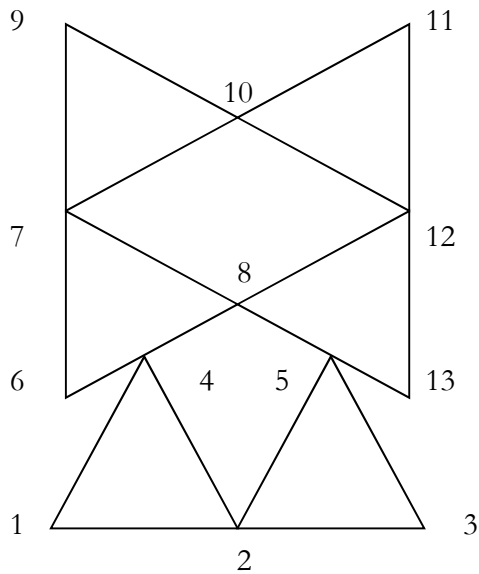
- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 = O' | 15 = O'''''''' |
| 2 = M' ≡ M | 16 = M'''''''' ≡ M'''''''' |
| 3 = O ≡ O'''''''''''''' | 17 = I'''''''' |
| 4 = M'''''''''''' | 18 = O'''''''' ≡ O'''''' |
| 5 = I' | 19 = I'''''' |
| 6 = I | 20 = M'''''' |
| 7 = I'''''''''''' | 21 = I'''''' |
| 8 = M'''''''''' | 22 = M'''''' |
| 9 = O'''''''''' ≡ O'''''''''' | 23 = O'''' ≡ O'''' |
| 10 = I'''''''''' ↔ (I'''''''''' → M''''''''''') | 24 = I'''''' ↔ (I'''''''' → M''''''') |
| 11 = M'''''''''' ≡ M'''''''''' | 25 = M'''' ≡ M'''' |
| 12 = O'''''''''' | 26 = I'''' |
| 13 = O'''''''''' | 27 = O'' |
| 14 = I'''''''''' ↔ (I'''''''''' → O''''''''') | 28 = I'' ↔ (I' → O') |

5.3. O_K is generated by $M_{[2\pi/3]}$. $K = T_K \cup_{k=1,\dots,3} (0, M_{[2k\pi/3]})$.



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 = M'' | 9 = $O''' \leftrightarrow (O'' \rightarrow I')$ |
| 2 = O'' | 10 = $I''' \equiv I'''' \leftrightarrow (I'''' \rightarrow M''''')$ |
| 3 = $I'' \equiv I \equiv I$ | 11 = O'''' |
| 4 = O | 12 = M'''' |
| 5 = M | 13 = $(M'''' \rightarrow I''''') \cap ((I'''' \rightarrow M''''') \cap (I'''' \equiv I'''''))$ |
| 6 = O' | 14 = M'''''' |
| 7 = M' | 15 = O'''''' |
| 8 = $M''' \leftrightarrow (I' \rightarrow M')$ | |

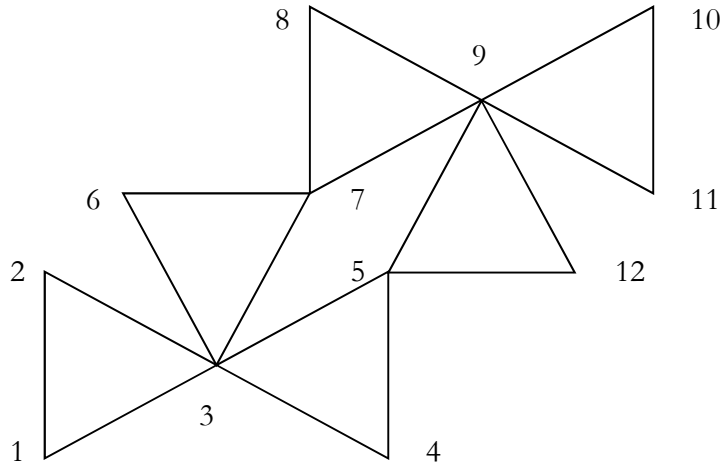
5.4. When O_K is generated by $M_K [2\pi/3]$ and S_0 : $K = T_K \cup_{k=1,\dots,3} (0, M_{[2k\pi/3]}) \cup_{k=1,\dots,3} (0, S_{[2k\pi/3]})$



- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 = M | 8 = $I' \equiv I''''$ |
| 2 = $O \equiv O''''''$ | 9 = M'' |
| 3 = M'''''' | 10 = $I'' \equiv I'''$ |

$$\begin{array}{ll}
4 = I \leftrightarrow (M' \rightarrow I') & 11 = M''' \\
5 = I'''' \leftrightarrow (I'''' \rightarrow M''''') & 12 = O''' \equiv O'''' \\
6 = M' & 13 = M'''' \\
7 = O' \equiv O'' &
\end{array}$$

5.5. $O_K = \langle M_{[2\pi/3]}, S_{[\pi/3]} \rangle$. $K = T_K \cup (0, M_{-[2\pi/3]}) \cup T_K (0, M_{-[2\pi/3]}) \cup T_K (0, S_{[\pi/3]}) \cup T_K (0, S_{[5\pi/3]}) \cup T_K (0, S_\pi)$.



$$\begin{array}{ll}
1 = O & 7 = M' \equiv M''' \\
2 = M & 8 = O''' \\
3 = I \equiv M'' \equiv I' & 9 = I''' \equiv I'''' \equiv I'''' \\
4 = O'' & 10 = M'''' \\
5 = I'' \equiv O'''' & 11 = O'''' \\
6 = O' & 12 = M''''
\end{array}$$

Thus, not only all the rosette and the friezes groups, but also all 17 different cases of the wallpaper group can be found in semiotic structures generated by aid of the framework of “General Sign Grammar” (Toth 2008b), i.e. 2 for the oblique, 6 for rectangular, 7 for centered, 11 for square, and 11 for hexagonal lattices. Thus, further investigations in semiotic group and crystallography theory will be proven to be extremely useful.

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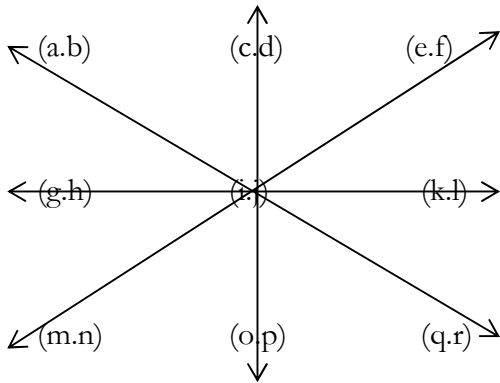
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The semiotic wind rose

1. In Toth (2008b), we had shown that semiotics is isomorphic to the whole system of discrete subgroups of the Euclidean group. From these investigations, it also follows, that sign classes and reality thematics can be rotated in steps of 45° about their middle dyadic sub-sign. Therefore, in a semiotic “wind rose”, they can occupy 8 positions. We best show this using a semiotic 3×3 matrix whose entries we will denominate by pairs of variables (a.b), (c.d), (e.f), ... each pair standing for a sub-sign with $a, b, c, \dots \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, thus the elements of the prime-signs:



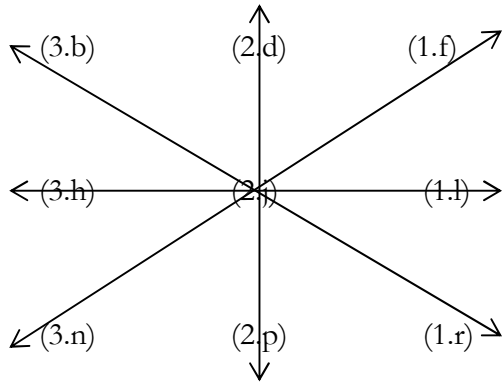
The 8 possible sign classes are:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 (c.d i.j o.p) | 5 (o.p i.j c.d) |
| 2 (e.f i.j m.n) | 6 (m.n i.j e.f) |
| 3 (k.l i.j g.h) | 7 (g.h i.j k.l) |
| 4 (q.r i.j a.b) | 8 (a.b i.j q.r) |

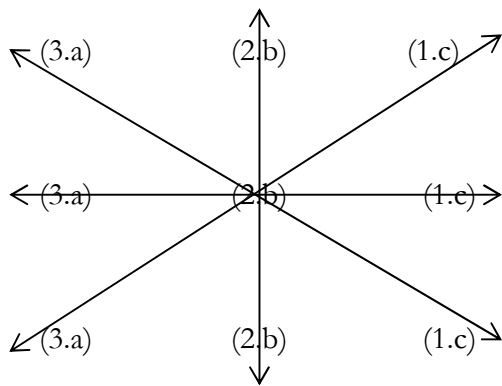
2. Now let $(a.b \ c.d \ e.f) = (3.b \ 2.d \ 1.fc)$, that means, we assign

1. (a.), (c.), (e.) be pairwise different;
2. The order be retrosemiotic (decreasing).
3. (a.) = (3.), (c.) = (2.), and (e.) = (1.), i.e. (a.), (b.), (c.) with $a, b, c \in \{1, 2, 3\}$;

Then, we get:



and since for the trichotomic values, there are only three possible prime-signs, we have:



so that we finally obtain:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 (3.a 2.b 1.c) | 5 (2.b 2.b 2.b) |
| 2 (1.c 2.b 3.a) | 6 (3.a 2.b 1.c) |
| 3 (1.c 2.b 3.a) | 7 (3.a 2.b 1.c) |
| 4 (1.c 2.b 3.a) | 8 (3.a 2.b 1.c) |

Since for $a, b, c \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, we get a total of $3^3 = 27$ combinations, 10 out of which obey the trichotomic inclusion order for (regular) sign classes:

4. (3.a 2.b 1.c) with $a \leq b \leq c$

In other words: All 10 sign classes and their 10 dual reality thematics can be ordered according to the semiotic wind rose.

3. The easiest way to show that all 10 sign classes and reality thematics be can ordered according to the semiotic wind rose is to construct an abstract semiotic matrix based on the abstract sign relation (a.b c.d e.f) with the triadic prime-signs (a., c., e.) as rows and the trichotomic prime-signs (.b, .d, .f) as columns. Then we get the following 9 sub-signs in their abstract form:

	.b	.d	.f
a.	a.b	a.d	a.f
c.	c.b	c.d	c.f
e.	e.b	e.d	e.f

Since (a.b) \neq (a.d) \neq (a.f), etc., i.e. the Cartesian products must be pairwise different, we can set all sub-signs from (1.1) to (3.3) for (a.b) and then continue according to increasing (or decreasing) semiotic order, i.e. (1.1) (1.2) (1.3), (1.2 1.3 2.1), (1.3 2.1 2.2), ..., or (1.1 3.3 3.2), (1.2 1.1 3.3), (1.3 1.2 1.1), etc. In doing so, we get only 9 semiotic matrices of cyclic groups, but we can use the fact that the matrices can be rotated either clockwise or counter-clockwise ($0^\circ = 360^\circ$, 90° , 180° , 270°) and the rotations also form cyclic groups (cf. Wolf/Wolff (1956, pp. 7 ss.). In this way, we get $4 \cdot 9 = 36$ semiotic matrices. Finally, we also win the “lacking” rotations about 45° , 135° , 225° , and 315° from the SW-NE and NW-SE diagonals of the 36 matrices:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1.1 & 1.2 & 1.3 \\ 2.1 & 2.2 & 2.3 \\ 3.1 & 3.2 & 3.3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3.1 & 2.1 & 1.1 \\ 3.2 & 2.2 & 1.2 \\ 3.3 & 2.3 & 1.3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3.3 & 3.2 & 3.1 \\ 2.3 & 2.2 & 2.1 \\ 1.3 & 1.2 & 1.1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1.3 & 2.3 & 3.3 \\ 1.2 & 2.2 & 3.2 \\ 1.1 & 2.1 & 3.1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1.2 & 1.3 & 2.1 \\ 2.2 & 2.3 & 3.1 \\ 3.2 & 3.3 & 1.1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3.2 & 2.2 & 1.2 \\ 3.3 & 2.3 & 1.3 \\ 1.1 & 3.1 & 2.1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1.1 & 3.3 & 3.2 \\ 3.1 & 2.3 & 2.2 \\ 2.1 & 1.3 & 1.2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2.1 & 3.1 & 1.1 \\ 1.3 & 2.3 & 3.3 \\ 1.2 & 2.2 & 3.2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1.3 & 2.1 & 2.2 \\ 2.3 & 3.1 & 3.2 \\ 3.3 & 1.1 & 1.2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3.3 & 2.3 & 1.3 \\ 1.1 & 3.1 & 2.1 \\ 1.2 & 3.2 & 2.2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1.2 & 1.1 & 3.3 \\ 3.2 & 3.1 & 2.3 \\ 2.2 & 2.1 & 1.3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2.2 & 3.2 & 1.2 \\ 2.1 & 3.1 & 1.1 \\ 1.3 & 2.3 & 3.3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2.1 & 2.2 & 2.3 \\ 3.1 & 3.2 & 3.3 \\ 1.1 & 1.2 & 1.3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1.1 & 3.1 & 2.1 \\ 1.2 & 3.2 & 2.2 \\ 1.3 & 3.3 & 2.3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1.3 & 1.2 & 1.1 \\ 3.3 & 3.2 & 3.1 \\ 2.3 & 2.2 & 2.1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2.3 & 3.3 & 1.3 \\ 2.2 & 3.2 & 1.2 \\ 2.1 & 3.1 & 1.1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2.2 & 2.3 & 3.1 \\ 3.2 & 3.3 & 1.1 \\ 1.2 & 1.3 & 2.1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1.2 & 3.2 & 2.2 \\ 1.3 & 3.3 & 2.3 \\ 2.1 & 1.1 & 3.1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2.1 & 1.3 & 1.2 \\ 1.1 & 3.3 & 3.2 \\ 3.1 & 2.3 & 2.2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3.1 & 1.1 & 2.1 \\ 2.3 & 3.3 & 1.3 \\ 2.2 & 3.2 & 1.2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2.3 & 3.1 & 3.2 \\ 3.3 & 1.1 & 1.2 \\ 1.3 & 2.1 & 2.2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1.3 & 3.3 & 2.3 \\ 2.1 & 1.1 & 3.1 \\ 2.2 & 1.2 & 3.2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2.2 & 2.1 & 1.3 \\ 1.2 & 1.1 & 3.3 \\ 3.2 & 3.1 & 2.3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3.2 & 1.2 & 2.2 \\ 3.1 & 1.1 & 2.1 \\ 2.3 & 3.3 & 1.3 \end{pmatrix}$$

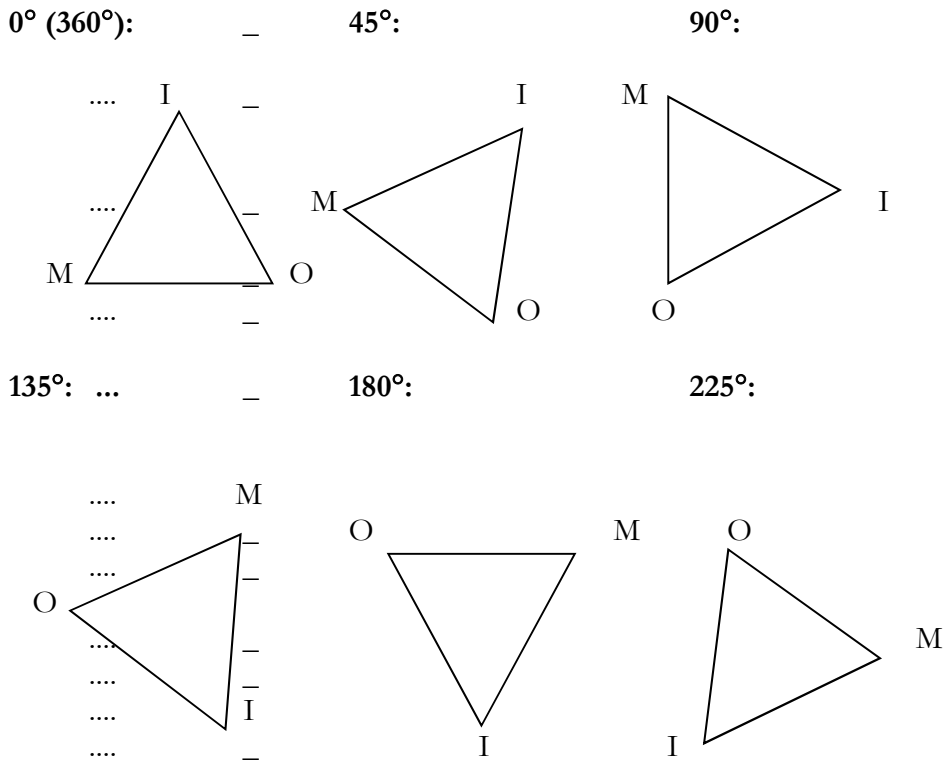
$$\begin{pmatrix} 3.1 & 3.2 & 3.3 \\ 1.1 & 1.2 & 1.3 \\ 2.1 & 2.2 & 2.3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2.1 & 1.1 & 3.1 \\ 2.2 & 1.2 & 3.2 \\ 2.3 & 1.3 & 3.3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2.3 & 2.2 & 2.1 \\ 1.3 & 1.2 & 1.1 \\ 3.3 & 3.2 & 3.1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3.3 & 1.3 & 2.3 \\ 3.2 & 1.2 & 2.2 \\ 3.1 & 1.1 & 2.1 \end{pmatrix}$$

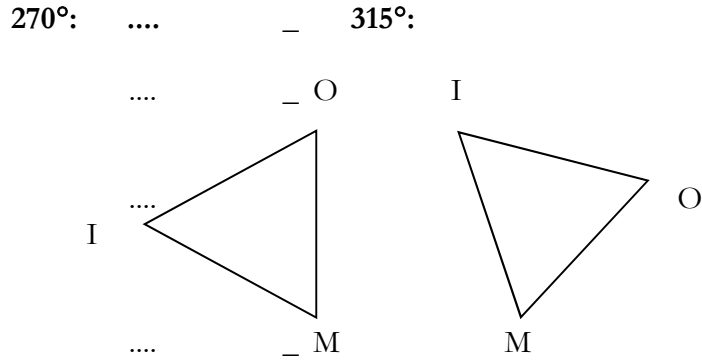
$$\begin{pmatrix} 3.2 & 3.3 & 1.1 \\ 1.2 & 1.3 & 2.1 \\ 2.2 & 2.3 & 3.1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2.2 & 1.2 & 3.2 \\ 2.3 & 1.3 & 3.3 \\ 3.1 & 2.1 & 1.1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3.1 & 2.3 & 2.2 \\ 2.1 & 1.3 & 1.2 \\ 1.1 & 3.3 & 3.2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1.1 & 2.1 & 3.1 \\ 3.3 & 1.3 & 2.3 \\ 3.2 & 1.2 & 2.2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3.3 & 1.1 & 1.2 \\ 1.3 & 2.1 & 2.2 \\ 2.3 & 3.1 & 3.2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2.3 & 1.3 & 3.3 \\ 3.1 & 2.1 & 1.1 \\ 3.2 & 2.2 & 1.2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3.2 & 3.1 & 2.3 \\ 2.2 & 2.1 & 1.3 \\ 1.2 & 1.1 & 3.3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1.2 & 2.2 & 3.2 \\ 1.1 & 2.1 & 3.1 \\ 3.3 & 1.3 & 2.3 \end{pmatrix}$$

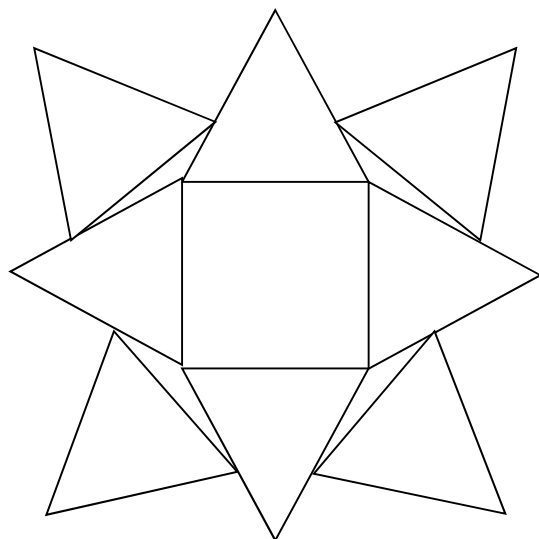
Thus, the 36 semiotic matrices contain all 10 sign classes, their 10 dual reality thematics and their $2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 = 120$ possibilities of assignments of the abstract sign relation (a.b c.d e.f) by the semiotic values 1, 2, 3.

4. Using the framework of General Sign Grammar (Toth 2008a), we can display the 8 possible rotations of the semiotic triangle, representing the abstract sign relation (a.b c.d e.f), as follows:

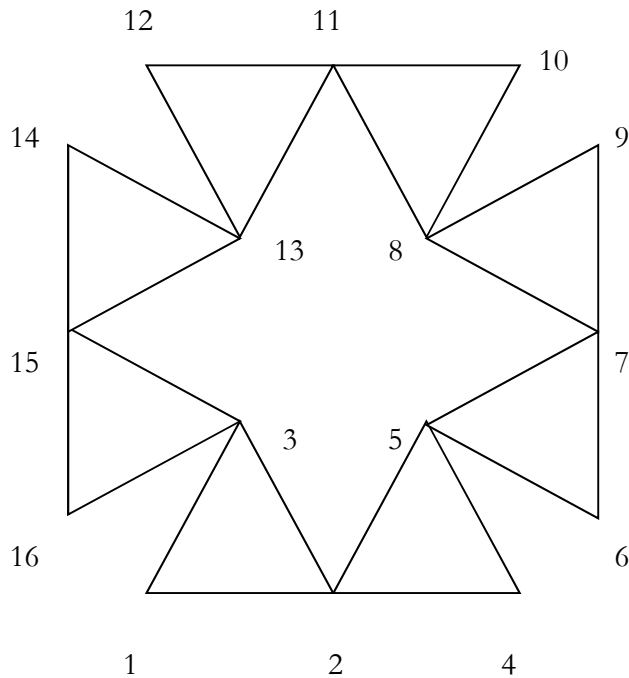




If we now let the sign relation (a.b c.d e.f) or any sign class, achieved by assigning the elements of the set of prime-signs {1, 2, 3} to the variables, rotate about an imaginary center (which appears in the following graphs as a square, representing semiotic “never-land”), through all the stages of rotation, then we get the following semiotic star (cf. Toth 2007):



From a previous article (Toth 2008b), it follows that the above semiotic rotational star is isomorphic to the following rotation “star”, in which the in-between rotations between the single steps of 90° rotations had been replaced by simple semiotic adjunction (cf. Bense 1971, p. 52 ss.):



- 1 = M
- 2 = $O \equiv O'$
- 3 = $I \equiv I''''''$
- 4 = M'
- 5 = $I' \equiv I''$
- 6 = M''
- 7 = $O'' = O'''$
- 8 = $I''' \equiv I''''$
- 9 = M'''
- 10 = M''''
- 11 = $O'''' \equiv O'''''$
- 12 = M''''
- 13 = $I'''' \equiv I'''''$
- 14 = M'''''
- 15 = $O'''''' \equiv O'''''''$
- 16 = M''''''

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Einführung polykontextural-semiotischer Funktionen

1. Es ist eine bemerkenswerte Tatsache, dass das Zeichen als Handlungsschema, dessen Geschichte zwar immer noch ungeschrieben ist, letztlich aber wie die Geschichte des Zeichens als Repräsentationsschema bis auf Aristoteles zurückgeht (vgl. Trabant 1989, S. 79 ff.), in der Theoretischen Semiotik bei Bense überhaupt keine Rolle spielt. So gab Bense etwa den folgenden Katalog von Zeichen-Definitionen: Das Zeichen als Repräsentationsschema, als Relation, als geordnete Primzeichen-Folge, als fundamentalkategoriales Tripel, als Repräsentations-Modell, als System der Realitätsbegriffe, als System von Semiosen, als System der Autoreproduktion, als universales Kreationssprinzip, und als Vermittlungsschema (1983, S. 25).

Es ist aber vielleicht kein Zufall, dass eine Definition des Zeichens als Handlungsschemas fehlt, obwohl etwa die Entwicklung der linguistischen Handlungstheorie (Sprechakttheorie) in die Anfänge der Entwicklung der Theoretischen Semiotik fällt und daher doch auch in der aufstrebenden Semiotik, die ja auch bei Bense immer die Linguistik mitberücksichtigte, hätte rezipiert werden müssen. Aber das Zeichen ist im Rahmen der Semiotik eben deshalb primär kein Handlungsschema, weil unter Handeln in der allgemeinsten Definition das "Verändern eines Weltzustandes" (Heinrichs 1980, S. 22) verstanden wird. Weltzustände aber gehören in der Terminologie von Bense (1975, S. 65) zum "ontologischen Raum" der vorthetischen Objekte, nicht aber zum "semiotischen Raum" der thetischen Zeichen. Mit anderen Worten: Im Peirce-Benseschen triadischen Zeichenbegriff, der auf der monokontexturalen Trennung von Zeichen und Objekten basiert und in dem also Objekte nur als Objektbezüge aufscheinen, können Zeichen keine Weltzustände verändern, da auch die letzteren nur als Zeichen wahrgenommen werden. In Sonderheit kann ein Zeichen sein eigenes Objekt verhindert (sog. Invarianz-Prinzip, vgl. Bense 1975, S. 39 ff.). Nach der Auffassung der Theoretischen Semiotik können daher Zeichen bestenfalls Zeichen verändern, und um solche Veränderungen darzustellen, genügt es, die oben in Benses 10er-Katalog erwähnte Theorie der Semiosen zur Hilfe zu nehmen. In der klassischen monokontexturalen Semiotik ersetzt also die Theorie der Semiosen eine semiotische Handlungstheorie deshalb, weil Zeichen ihre transzendenten Objekte niemals erreichen und daher auch keine ontologischen, sondern höchstens semiotische Weltzustände verändern können.

2. Nun ist es aber eine Tatsache, die zumindest ausserhalb der klassischen Semiotik wohlbekannt ist, dass Zeichen sehr wohl aus ihrem semiotischen Raum in den ontologischen Raum der Objekte, Ereignisse, Abläufe, Zustände usw. hineinwirken können. So kann etwa ein Befehl einen Krieg auslösen. Aber auch der umgekehrte Prozess, also die Veränderung von Zeichen durch Objekte, ist wohlbekannt. So hat etwa die bessere Kenntnis der Hochenergiephysik mehrmals bestehende Atommodelle verändert. Wenn man also eine semiotische Handlungstheorie konstruieren möchte, die nicht nur eine linguistische, also selbst auf Zeichen, nämlich sprachlichen, basierte Pseudo-Handlungstheorie ist, sondern wenn man ein semiotisches Modell erzeugen möchte, das mächtig genug ist, um die Beeinflussung von Zeichen durch Realität und umgekehrt darzustellen, ist es nötig, die Diskontextualität von Zeichen und Objekt aufzuheben, d.h. die bisherigen monokontexturalen Semiotiken durch eine polykontexturale Semiotik abzulösen.

3. Ein solches Modell einer polykontexturalen Semiotik wurde in Toth (2008a, b) unter dem Namen "Präsemiotik" präsentiert, weil das ihr zugrunde liegende tetradische Zeichenmodell

PZR = (3.a 2.b 1.c 0.d)

das durch ein künstliches oder natürliches Zeichen repräsentierte Objekt als kategoriales Objekt (0.d) enthält und damit einen Schritt vor einer thetischen Semiose, nämlich im Zwischenbereich zwischen ontologischem und semiotischem Raum angesiedelt ist.

Nun wurde in Toth (2008a, S. 177 ff.) gezeigt, dass jede triadische Zeichenklasse 6 Permutationen besitzt, die semiotisch gedeutet werden können, d.h. nicht nur rein mathematisch gerechtfertigt sind. Entsprechend besitzt jede tetradische Zeichenklasse 24 Permutationen. In Toth (2008c) wurde zudem gezeigt, dass diese 24 Permutationen als semiotische Handlungsschemata eingeführt werden können. Weil jede tetradische Zeichenklasse eine duale Realitätsthematik besitzt, bekommen wir also bei 15 präsemiotischen Dualsystemen zunächst $15 \cdot 2 \cdot 24 = 720$ tetradische semiotische Handlungsschemata. Nun wurde aber in Toth (2008c) gezeigt, dass eine tetradische Zeichenklasse (anders als eine tetradische logische Relation) genau die folgenden $4 + 15 + 24 + 24 = 67$ Partialrelationen hat:

monadische Partialrelationen: (.0.), (.1.), (.2.), (.3.).

dyadische Partialrelationen: (0.1), (0.2), (0.3), (1.0), (2.0), (3.0), (1.1), (1.2), (1.3), (2.1), (2.2), (2.3), (3.1), (3.2), (3.3).

triadische Partialrelationen: (0., 2., 1.), (0., 1., 2.), (1., 2., 0.), (1., 0., 2.), (2., 1., 0.), (2., 0., 1.), (3., 2., 1.), (3., 1., 2.), (2., 3., 1.), (2., 1., 3.), (1., 3., 2.), (1., 2., 3.), (0., 3., 2.), (0., 2., 3.), (2., 3., 0.), (2., 0., 3.), (3., 2., 0.), (3., 0., 2.), (0., 3., 1.), (0., 1., 3.), (1., 3., 0.), (1., 0., 3.), (3., 1., 0.), (3., 0., 1.).

tetradische Partialrelationen: (3., 2., 1., 0.), (2., 3., 1., 0.), (2., 1., 3., 0.), (1., 2., 3., 0.), (3., 1., 2., 0.), (1., 3., 2., 0.), (2., 3., 0., 1.), (3., 2., 0., 1.), (2., 1., 0., 3.), (1., 2., 0., 3.), (3., 1., 0., 2.), (1., 3., 0., 2.), (2., 0., 3., 1.), (3., 0., 2., 1.), (2., 0., 1., 3.), (1., 0., 2., 3.), (3., 0., 1., 2.), (1., 0., 3., 2.), (0., 2., 3., 1.), (0., 3., 2., 1.), (0., 1., 2., 3.), (0., 2., 1., 3.), (0., 3., 1., 2.), (0., 1., 3., 2.).

Total ergeben sich damit $15 \cdot 2 \cdot 67 = 2010$ semiotische Handlungsschemata, die also wegen der Aufhebung der Diskontextualität zwischen Zeichen und Objekt qua kategoriales Objekt innerhalb der präsemiotischen tetradischen Zeichenrelation polykontextual sind.

4. In Toth (2008c) wurde ebenfalls gezeigt, dass die präsemiotische tetradische Zeichenrelation insofern erkenntnistheoretisch, logisch und ontologisch vollständig ist, als wir die folgenden Entsprechungen zwischen logischen Relationen und semiotischen Kategorien haben:

subjektives Subjekt (sS)	≡	Drittheit (Interpretantenbezug, I)
objektives Objekt (oO)	≡	Zweitheit (Objektbezug, O)
subjektives Objekt (sO)	≡	Erstheit (Mittelbezug, M)
objektives Subjekt (oS)	≡	Nullheit (Qualität, Q)

Wir können deshalb die obigen 67 semiotisch-numerischen Partialrelationen auch in der folgenden semiotisch-logischen Form notieren:

Monadische semiotisch-logische Partialrelationen:

(sO), (oS), (oO), (sS)

Dyadische semiotisch-logische Partialrelationen:

((sO), (oS)); ((sO), (oO)); ((sO), (sS)); ((oS), (sO)); ((oO), (sO)); ((sS), (sO)); ((oS), (oS)); ((oS), (oO));
((oS), (sS)); ((oO), (oS)); ((oO), (oO)); ((oO), (sS)); ((sS), (oS)); ((sS), (oO)), ((sS), (sS))

Triadische semiotisch-logische Partialrelationen:

((sO), (oO), (oS)); ((sO), (oS), (oO)); ((oS), (oO), (sO)); ((oS), (sO), (oO)); ((oO), (oS), (sO)); ((oO),
(sO), (oS)); ((sS), (oO), (oS)); ((sS), (oS), (oO)); ((oO), (sS), (oS)); ((oO), (oS), (sS)); ((oS), (sS), (oO));
((oS), (oO), (sS)); ((sO), (sS), (oO)); ((sO), (oO), (sS)); ((oO), (sS), (sO)); ((oO), (sO), (sS)); ((sS), (oO),
(sO)); ((sS), (sO), (oO)); ((sO), (sS), (oS)); ((sO), (oS), (sS)); ((oS), (sS), (sO)); ((oS), (sO), (sS)); ((sS),
(oS), (sO)); ((sS), (sO), (oS))

Nun ist eine triadische Partialrelation einer tetradischen semiotischen Relation eine kombinatorische Auswahl aus den vier präsemiotischen Kategorien (0.), (.1.), (.2.), (.3.) bzw. (sO), (oS), (oO), (sS). Dabei können also entweder (0., .1., .2.), (.1., .2., .3.), (0., .2., .3.) oder (0., .1., .3.) zu Triaden zusammengefasst werden. Hier liegen also die in Toth (2008c) erwähnten Fälle mit “übersprungenen” Kategorien vor. Wir erhalten damit die folgenden $2 \cdot 24 = 48$ Permutationen:

(0.d 2.b 1.c)	×	(c.1 b.2 d.0)	→	((sO), (oO), (oS))	×	((sO), (oO), (oS))
(0.d 1.c 2.b)	×	(b.2 c.1 d.0)	→	((sO), (oS), (oO))	×	((oO), (sO), (oS))
(1.c 2.b 0.d)	×	(d.0 b.2 c.1)	→	((oS), (oO), (sO))	×	((oS), (oO), (sO))
(1.c 0.d 2.b)	×	(b.2 d.0 c.1)	→	((oS), (sO), (oO))	×	((oO), (oS), (sO))
(2.b 1.c 0.d)	×	(d.0 c.1 b.2)	→	((oO), (oS), (sO))	×	((oS), (sO), (oO))
(2.b 0.d 1.c)	×	(c.1 d.0 b.2)	→	((oO), (sO), (oS))	×	((sO), (oS), (oO))
(3.a 2.b 1.c)	×	(c.1 b.2 a.3)	→	((sS), (oO), (oS))	×	((sO), (oO), (sS))
(3.a 1.c 2.b)	×	(b.2 c.1 a.3)	→	((sS), (oS), (oO))	×	((oO), (sO), (sS))
(2.b 3.a 1.c)	×	(c.1 a.3 b.2)	→	((oO), (sS), (oS))	×	((sO), (sS), (oO))
(2.b 1.c 3.a)	×	(a.3 c.1 b.2)	→	((oO), (oS), (sS))	×	((sS), (sO), (oO))
(1.c 3.a 2.b)	×	(b.2 a.3 c.1)	→	((oS), (sS), (oO))	×	((oO), (sS), (sO))
(1.c 2.b 3.a)	×	(a.3 b.2 c.1)	→	((oS), (oO), (sS))	×	((sS), (oO), (sO))
(0.d 3.a 2.b)	×	(b.2 a.3 d.0)	→	((sO), (sS), (oO))	×	((oO), (sS), (oS))
(0.d 2.b 3.a)	×	(a.3 b.2 d.0)	→	((sO), (oO), (sS))	×	((sS), (oO), (oS))
(2.b 3.a 0.d)	×	(d.0 a.3 b.2)	→	((oO), (sS), (sO))	×	((oS), (sS), (oO))
(2.b 0.d 3.a)	×	(a.3 d.0 b.2)	→	(oO), (sO), (sS))	×	((sS), (oS), (oO))
(3.a 2.b 0.d)	×	(d.0 b.2 a.3)	→	((sS), (oO), (sO))	×	((oS), (oO), (sS))
(3.a 0.d 2.b)	×	(b.2 d.0 a.3)	→	((sS), (sO), (oO))	×	((oO), (oS), (sS))
(0.d 3.a 1.c)	×	(c.1 a.3 d.0)	→	((sO), (sS), (oS))	×	((sO), (sS), (oS))

(0.d 1.c 3.a)	×	(a.3 c.1 d.0)	→	((sO), (oS), (sS))	×	((sS), (sO), (oS))
(1.c 3.a 0.d)	×	(d.0 a.3 c.1)	→	((oS), (sS), (sO))	×	((oS), (sS), (sO))
(1.c 0.d 3.a)	×	(a.3 d.0 c.1)	→	((oS), (sO), (sS))	×	((sS), (oS), (sO))
(3.a 1.c 0.d)	×	(d.0 c.1 a.3)	→	((sS), (oS), (sO))	×	((oS), (sO), (sS))
(3.a 0.d 1.c)	×	(c.1 d.0 a.3)	→	((sS), (sO), (oS))	×	((sO), (oS), (sS))

Tetradisch semiotisch-logische Partialrelationen:

((sS), (oS), (sO), (sO)); ((oS), (sS), (oS), (sO)); ((oS), (oS), (sS), (sO)); ((oS), (oS), (sS), (sO)); ((sS), (oS), (oS), (sO)); ((oS), (sS), (oS), (sO)); ((oS), (sS), (sO), (oS)); ((sS), (oS), (sO), (oS)); ((oS), (oS), (sO), (sS)); ((sS), (oS), (sO), (oS)); ((oS), (sS), (sO), (oS)); ((oS), (sO), (sS), (oS)); ((sS), (sO), (oS), (oS)); ((oS), (sO), (oS), (sS)); ((sS), (sO), (oS), (oS)); ((sS), (sO), (oS), (oS)); ((oS), (sO), (sS), (oS)); ((sO), (oS), (sS), (oS)); ((sO), (sS), (oS), (oS)); ((sO), (oS), (oS), (sS)); ((sO), (oS), (sS)); ((sO), (sS), (oS), (oS)); ((sO), (oS), (sS), (oS))

Vollständige Auflistung der $2 \cdot 24 = 48$ tetradischen Permutationen:

(3.a 2.b 1.c 0.d)	×	(d.0 c.1 b.2 a.3)	→	((sS), (oS), (oS), (sO))	×	((oS), (sO), (oS), (sS))
(2.b 3.a 1.c 0.d)	×	(d.0 c.1 a.3 b.2)	→	((oS), (sS), (oS), (sO))	×	((oS), (sO), (sS), (oS))
(2.b 1.c 3.a 0.d)	×	(d.0 a.3 c.1 b.2)	→	((oS), (oS), (sS), (sO))	×	((oS), (sS), (sO), (oS))
(1.c 2.b 3.a 0.d)	×	(d.0 a.3 b.2 c.1)	→	((oS), (oS), (sS), (sO))	×	((oS), (sS), (oS), (sO))
(3.a 1.c 2.b 0.d)	×	(d.0 b.2 c.1 a.3)	→	((sS), (oS), (oS), (sO))	×	((oS), (oS), (sO), (sS))
(1.c 3.a 2.b 0.d)	×	(d.0 b.2 a.3 c.1)	→	((oS), (sS), (oS), (sO))	×	((oS), (oS), (sS), (sO))
(2.b 3.a 0.d 1.c)	×	(c.1 d.0 a.3 b.2)	→	((oS), (sS), (sO), (oS))	×	((sO), (oS), (sS), (oS))
(3.a 2.b 0.d 1.c)	×	(c.1 d.0 b.2 a.3)	→	((sS), (oS), (sO), (oS))	×	((sO), (oS), (oS), (sS))
(2.b 1.c 0.d 3.a)	×	(a.3 d.0 c.1 b.2)	→	((oS), (oS), (sO), (sS))	×	((sS), (oS), (sO), (oS))
(1.c 2.b 0.d 3.a)	×	(a.3 d.0 b.2 c.1)	→	((oS), (oS), (sO), (sS))	×	((sS), (oS), (oS), (sO))
(3.a 1.c 0.d 2.b)	×	(b.2 d.0 c.1 a.3)	→	((sS), (oS), (sO), (oS))	×	((oS), (oS), (sO), (sS))
(1.c 3.a 0.d 2.b)	×	(b.2 d.0 a.3 c.1)	→	((oS), (sS), (sO), (oS))	×	((oS), (oS), (sS), (sO))
(2.b 0.d 3.a 1.c)	×	(c.1 a.3 d.0 b.2)	→	((oS), (sO), (sS), (oS))	×	((sO), (sS), (oS), (oS))
(3.a 0.d 2.b 1.c)	×	(c.1 b.2 d.0 a.3)	→	((sS), (sO), (oS), (oS))	×	((sO), (oS), (oS), (sS))
(2.b 0.d 1.c 3.a)	×	(a.3 c.1 d.0 b.2)	→	((oS), (sO), (oS), (sS))	×	((sS), (sO), (oS), (oS))
(1.c 0.d 2.b 3.a)	×	(a.3 b.2 d.0 c.1)	→	((oS), (sO), (oS), (sS))	×	((sS), (oS), (oS), (sO))
(3.a 0.d 1.c 2.b)	×	(b.2 c.1 d.0 a.3)	→	((sS), (sO), (oS), (oS))	×	((oS), (sO), (oS), (sS))
(1.c 0.d 3.a 2.b)	×	(b.2 a.3 d.0 c.1)	→	((oS), (sO), (sS), (oS))	×	((oS), (sS), (oS), (sO))
(0.d 2.b 3.a 1.c)	×	(c.1 a.3 b.2 d.0)	→	((sO), (oS), (sS), (oS))	×	((sO), (sS), (oS), (oS))
(0.d 3.a 2.b 1.c)	×	(c.1 b.2 a.3 d.0)	→	((sO), (sS), (oS), (oS))	×	((sO), (oS), (sS), (oS))
(0.d 1.c 2.b 3.a)	×	(a.3 b.2 c.1 d.0)	→	((sO), (oS), (oS), (sS))	×	((sS), (oS), (sO), (oS))
(0.d 2.b 1.c 3.a)	×	(a.3 c.1 b.2 d.0)	→	((sO), (oS), (oS), (sS))	×	((sS), (sO), (oS), (oS))
(0.d 3.a 1.c 2.b)	×	(b.2 c.1 a.3 d.0)	→	((sO), (sS), (oS), (oS))	×	((oS), (sO), (sS), (oS))
(0.d 1.c 3.a 2.b)	×	(b.2 a.3 c.1 d.0)	→	((sO), (oS), (sS), (oS))	×	((oS), (sS), (sO), (oS))

5. In einem weiteren Schritt können wir im Anschluss an Bense (1981, S. 76 ff.) die polykontextural-semiotischen Handlungsschemata als polykontextural-semiotische Funktionen definieren. Wir schreiben deshalb eine vollständige tetradische Zeichenrelation in der folgenden abstrakten Form:

$$PZR = (((a.b), (c.d)), (e.f), (g.h))$$

5.1. Definitionen der monadischen polykontextural-semiotischen Funktionen:

$$\begin{array}{llll} f(a.b) = (a.b) & & & \\ f(a.b) = (c.d) & f(c.d) = (c.d) & & \\ f(a.b) = (e.f) & f(c.d) = (e.f) & f(e.f) = (e.f) & \\ f(a.b) = (g.h) & f(c.d) = (g.h) & f(e.f) = (g.h) & f(g.h) = (g.h) \end{array}$$

5.2. Definitionen der dyadischen polykontextural-semiotischen Funktionen:

$$\begin{array}{llll} f(a.b) = (a.b) & & & \\ f(a.b) = (c.d) & f(c.d) = (c.d) & & \\ f(a.b) = (e.f) & f(c.d) = (e.f) & f(e.f) = (e.f) & \\ f(a.b) = (g.h) & f(c.d) = (g.h) & f(e.f) = (g.h) & f(g.h) = (g.h) \end{array}$$

Da die monadischen und die dyadischen polykontextural-semiotischen Funktionen eher trivial sind, werden wir im folgenden Kapitel ausführlich die triadischen und die tetradischen polykontextural-semiotischen Funktionen darstellen. Dabei ist unter den triadischen Funktionen zu unterscheiden zwischen echt-triadischen, d.h. solchen, die Funktionen der triadischen Zeichenrelation $ZR = ((a.b), (c.d)), (e.f)$ und damit also nicht polykontextural sind (vgl. Bense 1981, S. 83 ff.) und pseudo-triadischen, d.h. partiellen tetradischen Funktionen der tetradischen Zeichenrelation $PZR = (((a.b), (c.d)), (e.f), (g.h))$ mit jeweils einer “übersprungenen” Kategorie. Diese sind also polykontextural, obwohl auch die nullheitliche Kategorie des kategorialen Objektes ein “Denotationsloch” sein kann. Da jedoch die 15 tetradischen Zeichenklassen über PZR eine Faserung der 10 triadischen Zeichenklassen über ZR darstellen, sind die echt-triadischen monokontextural-semiotischen Funktionen eine Teilmenge der Menge der triadischen semiotischen Funktionen. Wir werden sie im folgenden deshalb jeweils nach ihren zugehörigen tetradischen polykontextural-semiotischen Funktionen darstellen.

6.1. Zur Interpretation der polykontextural-semiotischen Funktionen benutzen wir das folgende, durch Gfesser (1986) und Götz (1982) inspirierte Modell:

Formalität	Funktionalität	Gestalthaftigkeit
Qualität	Quantität	Repräsentativität
Strukturalität	Empirizität	Konventionalität
Intentionalität	Kognitivität	Theoretizität

das natürlich der Struktur der polykontextural-semiotischen Matrix folgt:

	.1	.2	.3
0.	0.1	0.2	0.3
1.	1.1	1.2	1.3
2.	2.1	2.2	2.3
3.	3.1	3.2	3.3

6.2. Polykontextural-semiotisches Dualsystem (3.1 2.1 1.1 0.1) × (1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3)

6.2.1. Qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (1.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (0.1) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (1.0) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (1.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (0.1) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (1.0) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (0.1) &= f(1.1, 3.1, 2.1) & (1.1) &= f(1.0, 1.2, 1.3) \\ (0.1) &= f(1.1, 2.1, 3.1) & (1.1) &= f(1.0, 1.3, 1.2) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem: Die Form ist eine Funktion der Qualität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (2.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (0.1) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ (1.0) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ (2.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (0.1) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (1.0) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (0.1) &= f(2.1, 3.1, 1.1) & (1.2) &= f(1.0, 1.1, 1.3) \\ (0.1) &= f(2.1, 1.1, 3.1) & (1.2) &= f(1.0, 1.3, 1.1) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem: Die Form ist eine Funktion der Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (0.1) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (1.0) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} & (2.1) & \\ (3.1) \gg & \Upsilon & \succ (0.1) \\ & (1.1) & \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{ccc} & (1.1) & \\ (1.0) \gg & \Upsilon & \succ (1.3) \\ & (1.2) & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (0.1) &= f(3.1, 1.1, 2.1) \\ (0.1) &= f(3.1, 2.1, 1.1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.3) &= f(1.0, 1.2, 1.1) \\ (1.3) &= f(1.0, 1.1, 1.2) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem: Die Form ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.2.2. Mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} & (3.1) & \\ (0.1) \gg & \Upsilon & \succ (1.1) \\ & (2.1) & \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{ccc} & (1.2) & \\ (1.1) \gg & \Upsilon & \succ (1.0) \\ & (1.3) & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} & (2.1) & \\ (0.1) \gg & \Upsilon & \succ (1.1) \\ & (3.1) & \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{ccc} & (1.3) & \\ (1.1) \gg & \Upsilon & \succ (1.0) \\ & (1.2) & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.1) &= f(0.1, 3.1, 2.1) \\ (1.1) &= f(0.1, 2.1, 3.1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.0) &= f(1.1, 1.2, 1.3) \\ (1.0) &= f(1.1, 1.3, 1.2) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion der Form.

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} & (0.1) & \\ (2.1) \gg & \Upsilon & \succ (1.1) \\ & (3.1) & \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{ccc} & (1.3) & \\ (1.1) \gg & \Upsilon & \succ (1.2) \\ & (1.0) & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} & (3.1) & \\ (2.1) \gg & \Upsilon & \succ (1.1) \\ & (0.1) & \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{ccc} & (1.0) & \\ (1.1) \gg & \Upsilon & \succ (1.2) \\ & (1.3) & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.1) &= f(2.1, 0.1, 3.1) \\ (1.1) &= f(2.1, 3.1, 0.1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.2) &= f(1.1, 1.3, 1.0) \\ (1.2) &= f(1.1, 1.0, 1.3) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion der Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} & (0.1) & \\ (3.1) \gg & \Upsilon & \succ (1.1) \\ & (2.1) & \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{ccc} & (1.2) & \\ (1.1) \gg & \Upsilon & \succ (1.3) \\ & (1.0) & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (2.1) \\ \vee \\ (0.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \gg \\ (1.0) \\ \vee \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \succ \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.1) &= f(3.1, 0.1, 2.1) \\ (1.1) &= f(3.1, 2.1, 0.1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.3) &= f(1.1, 1.2, 1.0) \\ (1.3) &= f(1.1, 1.0, 1.2) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.2.3. Objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.1) \gg \\ (3.1) \\ \vee \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \vee \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \succ \\ (1.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.1) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \vee \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \gg \\ (1.3) \\ \vee \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \succ \\ (1.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2.1) &= f(0.1, 3.1, 1.1) \\ (2.1) &= f(0.1, 1.1, 3.1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.0) &= f(1.2, 1.1, 1.3) \\ (1.0) &= f(1.2, 1.3, 1.1) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion der Form.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \gg \\ (0.1) \\ \vee \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \gg \\ (1.3) \\ \vee \\ (1.0) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \succ \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \gg \\ (3.1) \\ \vee \\ (0.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \gg \\ (1.0) \\ \vee \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \succ \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2.1) &= f(1.1, 0.1, 3.1) \\ (2.1) &= f(1.1, 3.1, 0.1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.1) &= f(1.2, 1.3, 1.0) \\ (1.1) &= f(1.2, 1.0, 1.3) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion der Qualität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (0.1) \\ \vee \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \vee \\ (1.0) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \succ \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \vee \\ (0.1) \end{array} \succ (2.1) \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \gg \\ (1.0) \\ \vee \\ (1.1) \end{array} \succ (1.3) \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2.1) &= f(3.1, 0.1, 1.1) \\ (2.1) &= f(3.1, 1.1, 0.1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.3) &= f(1.2, 1.1, 1.0) \\ (1.3) &= f(1.2, 1.0, 1.1) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Form der Intentionalität.

6.2.4. Interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.1) \gg \\ (2.1) \\ \vee \\ (1.1) \end{array} \succ (3.1) \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \vee \\ (1.2) \end{array} \succ (1.0) \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.1) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \vee \\ (2.1) \end{array} \succ (3.1) \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ (1.2) \\ \vee \\ (1.1) \end{array} \succ (1.0) \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3.1) &= f(0.1, 2.1, 1.1) \\ (3.1) &= f(0.1, 1.1, 2.1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.0) &= f(1.3, 1.1, 1.2) \\ (1.0) &= f(1.3, 1.2, 1.1) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Form.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \gg \\ (0.1) \\ \vee \\ (2.1) \end{array} \succ (3.1) \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ (1.2) \\ \vee \\ (1.0) \end{array} \succ (1.1) \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \gg \\ (2.1) \\ \vee \\ (0.1) \end{array} \succ (3.1) \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ (1.0) \\ \vee \\ (1.2) \end{array} \succ (1.1) \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3.1) &= f(1.1, 0.1, 2.1) \\ (3.1) &= f(1.1, 2.1, 0.1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.1) &= f(1.3, 1.2, 1.0) \\ (1.1) &= f(1.3, 1.0, 1.2) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Qualität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \gg \\ (0.1) \\ \vee \\ (1.1) \end{array} \succ (3.1) \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \vee \\ (1.0) \end{array} \succ (1.2) \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} & (1.1) & \\ (2.1) & \gg & \vee & \succ & (3.1) \\ & (0.1) & \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{ccc} & (1.0) & \\ (1.3) & \gg & \vee & \succ & (1.2) \\ & (1.1) & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3.1) &= f(2.1, 0.1, 1.1) \\ (3.1) &= f(2.1, 1.1, 0.1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.2) &= f(1.3, 1.1, 1.0) \\ (1.2) &= f(1.3, 1.0, 1.1) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Strukturalität.

6.2.5. Partielle qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} (2.1) & & \\ \wedge & \gg & (0.1) \\ (1.1) & & \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{ccc} (1.1) & & \\ \wedge & \gg & (1.0) \\ (1.2) & & \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.1) = f(1.1, 2.1) \quad (1.0) = f(1.2, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Form ist eine Funktion von Qualität und Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} (3.1) & & \\ \wedge & \gg & (0.1) \\ (1.1) & & \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{ccc} (1.1) & & \\ \wedge & \gg & (1.0) \\ (1.3) & & \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.1) = f(1.1, 3.1) \quad (1.0) = f(1.3, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Form ist eine Funktion von Qualität und Intentionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} (1.1) & & \\ \wedge & \gg & (0.1) \\ (2.1) & & \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{ccc} (1.2) & & \\ \wedge & \gg & (1.0) \\ (1.1) & & \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.1) = f(2.1, 1.1) \quad (1.0) = f(1.1, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Form ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Qualität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} (3.1) & & \\ \wedge & \gg & (0.1) \\ (2.1) & & \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{ccc} (1.2) & & \\ \wedge & \gg & (1.0) \\ (1.3) & & \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.1) = f(2.1, 3.1) \quad (1.0) = f(1.3, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Form ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.1) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.0) \\ (1.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.1) = f(3.1, 1.1) \quad (1.0) = f(1.1, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Form ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Qualität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.1) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.0) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.1) = f(3.1, 2.1) \quad (1.0) = f(1.2, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Form ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Strukturalität.

6.2.6. Partielle mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.1) \\ (0.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.1) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.1) = f(0.1, 2.1) \quad (1.1) = f(1.2, 1.0)$$

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion von Form und Strukturalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.1) \\ (0.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.1) = f(0.1, 3.1) \quad (1.1) = f(1.3, 1.0)$$

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion von Form und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.1) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.1) \\ (1.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.1) = f(2.1, 0.1) \quad (1.1) = f(1.0, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Form.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.1) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.1) = f(2.1, 3.1) \quad (1.1) = f(1.3, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.1) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.1) \\ (1.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.1) = f(3.1, 0.1) \quad (1.1) = f(1.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Form.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.1) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.1) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.1) = f(3.1, 2.1) \quad (1.1) = f(1.2, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Strukturalität.

6.2.7. Partielle objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (0.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (1.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.1) = f(0.1, 1.1) \quad (1.2) = f(1.1, 1.0)$$

Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Form und Qualität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (0.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.1) = f(0.1, 3.1) \quad (1.2) = f(1.3, 1.0)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Form und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (1.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (1.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.1, 0.1) \quad (1.2) = f(1.0, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Qualität und Form.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (1.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.1, 3.1) \quad (1.2) = f(1.3, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Qualität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (1.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.1) = f(3.1, 1.1) \quad (1.2) = f(1.1, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Qualität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (1.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.1) = f(3.1, 0.1) \quad (1.2) = f(1.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Form.

6.2.8. Partielle interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (0.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.1, 2.1) \quad (1.3) = f(1.2, 1.0)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Form und Strukturalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (0.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (1.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.1, 1.1) \quad (1.3) = f(1.1, 1.0)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Form und Qualität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.1, 2.1) \quad (1.3) = f(1.2, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Qualität und Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (1.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.1, 0.1) \quad (1.3) = f(1.0, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Qualität und Form.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.1, 1.1) \quad (1.3) = f(1.1, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Qualität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (1.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.1, 0.1) \quad (1.3) = f(1.0, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Form.

6.3. Polykontextural-semiotisches Dualsystem (3.1 2.1 1.1 0.2) × (2.0 1.1 1.2 1.3)

6.3.1. Qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \gg \begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \vee > (0.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \gg \begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \vee > (1.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \gg \begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \vee > (0.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \gg \begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ \vee > (1.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.2) = f(1.1, 3.1, 2.1) \quad (1.1) = f(2.0, 1.2, 1.3)$$

$$(0.2) = f(1.1, 2.1, 3.1) \quad (1.1) = f(2.0, 1.3, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion der Qualität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \gg \\ (3.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ (2.0) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (0.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.0) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (0.2) &= f(2.1, 3.1, 1.1) \\ (0.2) &= f(2.1, 1.1, 3.1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.2) &= f(2.0, 1.3, 1.1) \\ (1.2) &= f(2.0, 1.3, 1.1) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion der Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (0.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (2.0) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (2.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (0.2) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ (2.0) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (0.2) &= f(3.1, 1.1, 2.1) \\ (0.2) &= f(3.1, 2.1, 1.1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.3) &= f(2.0, 1.2, 1.1) \\ (1.3) &= f(2.0, 1.1, 1.2) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.3.2. Mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \gg \\ (3.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.1) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (1.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \gg \\ (2.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.1) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (1.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.0) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.1) &= f(0.2, 3.1, 2.1) \\ (1.1) &= f(0.2, 2.1, 3.1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2.0) &= f(1.1, 1.2, 1.3) \\ (2.0) &= f(1.1, 1.3, 1.2) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion der Funktion.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \gg \\ (0.2) \\ \Upsilon \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \gg \\ (1.3) \\ \Upsilon \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right) \succ (1.1)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \gg \\ (3.1) \\ \Upsilon \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \gg \\ (2.0) \\ \Upsilon \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \succ (1.2)$$

$$(1.1) = f(2.1, 0.2, 3.1)$$

$$(1.2) = f(1.1, 1.3, 2.0)$$

$$(1.1) = f(2.1, 3.1, 0.2)$$

$$(1.2) = f(1.1, 2.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion der Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (0.2) \\ \Upsilon \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \gg \\ (1.2) \\ \Upsilon \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right) \succ (1.1)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (2.1) \\ \Upsilon \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \gg \\ (2.0) \\ \Upsilon \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \succ (1.3)$$

$$(1.1) = f(3.1, 0.2, 2.1)$$

$$(1.3) = f(1.1, 1.2, 2.0)$$

$$(1.1) = f(3.1, 2.1, 0.2)$$

$$(1.3) = f(1.1, 2.0, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.3.3. Objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \gg \\ (3.1) \\ \Upsilon \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \Upsilon \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \succ (2.1)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \Upsilon \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \gg \\ (1.3) \\ \Upsilon \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \succ (2.0)$$

$$(2.1) = f(0.2, 3.1, 1.1)$$

$$(2.0) = f(1.2, 1.1, 1.3)$$

$$(2.1) = f(0.2, 1.1, 3.1)$$

$$(2.0) = f(1.2, 1.3, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion der Funktion.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \gg \\ (0.2) \\ \Upsilon \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \gg \\ (1.3) \\ \Upsilon \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \gg \\ (3.1) \\ \Upsilon \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \gg \\ (2.0) \\ \Upsilon \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \gg \\ (3.1) \\ \Upsilon \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \gg \\ (2.0) \\ \Upsilon \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} (2.1) = f(1.1, 0.2, 3.1) & (1.1) = f(1.2, 1.3, 2.0) \\ (2.1) = f(1.1, 3.1, 0.2) & (1.1) = f(1.2, 2.0, 1.3) \end{array}$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion der Qualität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (0.2) \\ \Upsilon \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \Upsilon \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \Upsilon \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \gg \\ (2.0) \\ \Upsilon \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \Upsilon \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \gg \\ (2.0) \\ \Upsilon \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \Upsilon \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} (2.1) = f(3.1, 0.2, 1.1) & (1.3) = f(1.2, 1.1, 2.0) \\ (2.1) = f(3.1, 1.1, 0.2) & (1.3) = f(1.2, 2.0, 1.1) \end{array}$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.3.4. Interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \gg \\ (2.1) \\ \Upsilon \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \Upsilon \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \Upsilon \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ (1.2) \\ \Upsilon \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \Upsilon \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ (1.2) \\ \Upsilon \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \Upsilon \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} (3.1) = f(0.2, 2.1, 1.1) & (2.0) = f(1.3, 1.1, 1.2) \\ (3.1) = f(0.2, 1.1, 2.1) & (2.0) = f(1.3, 1.2, 1.1) \end{array}$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Funktion.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \gg \\ (0.2) \\ \vee \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ (1.2) \\ \vee \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right) \succ (3.1)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \gg \\ (2.1) \\ \vee \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ (2.0) \\ \vee \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \succ (3.1)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.1, 0.2, 2.1)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.1, 2.1, 0.2)$$

$$(1.1) = f(1.3, 1.2, 2.0)$$

$$(1.1) = f(1.3, 2.0, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Qualität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \gg \\ (0.2) \\ \vee \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \vee \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right) \succ (3.1)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \vee \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ (2.0) \\ \vee \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \succ (3.1)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.1, 0.2, 1.1)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.1, 1.1, 0.2)$$

$$(1.2) = f(1.3, 1.1, 2.0)$$

$$(1.2) = f(1.3, 2.0, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Strukturalität.

6.3.5. Partielle qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.2) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.0) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.2) = f(1.1, 2.1)$$

$$(2.0) = f(1.2, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Qualität und Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.2) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.2) = f(1.1, 3.1)$$

$$(2.0) = f(1.3, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Qualität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.2) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (2.0) \\ (1.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.2) = f(2.1, 1.1) \quad (2.0) = f(1.1, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Qualität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.2) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (2.0) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.2) = f(2.1, 3.1) \quad (2.0) = f(1.3, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.0) \\ (1.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.2) = f(3.1, 1.1) \quad (2.0) = f(1.1, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Qualität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.0) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.2) = f(3.1, 2.1) \quad (2.0) = f(1.2, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Strukturalität.

6.3.6. Partielle mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.1) \\ (0.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.1) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.1) = f(0.2, 2.1) \quad (1.1) = f(1.2, 2.0)$$

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Strukturalität.

)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \lambda \gg (1.1) \\ (0.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.0) \\ \lambda \gg (1.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.1) = f(0.2, 3.1) (1.1) = f(1.3, 2.0)

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.1) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.1) \\ (2.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.1) = f(2.1, 0.2) (1.1) = f(2.0, 1.2)

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Funktion.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \lambda \gg (1.1) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.1) = f(2.1, 3.1) (1.1) = f(1.3, 1.2)

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.1) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (1.1) \\ (2.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.1) = f(3.1, 0.2) (1.1) = f(2.0, 1.3)

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Funktion.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \lambda \gg (1.1) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (1.1) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.1) = f(3.1, 1.1) (1.1) = f(1.2, 1.3)

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Strukturalität.

6.3.7. Partielle objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.1) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (0.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.0) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (1.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.1) = f(0.2, 1.1) \quad (1.2) = f(1.1, 2.0)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Qualität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(0.2, 3.1) \quad (1.2) = f(1.3, 2.0)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Intentionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.1, 0.2) \quad (1.2) = f(2.0, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Qualität und Funktion.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.1, 3.1) \quad (1.2) = f(1.3, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Qualität und Intentionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(3.1, 1.1) \quad (1.2) = f(1.1, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion Intentionalität und Qualität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(3.1, 0.2) \quad (1.2) = f(2.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Funktion.

6.3.8 Partielle interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.2, 2.1) \quad (1.3) = f(1.2, 2.0)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.2, 1.1) \quad (3.1) = f(0.2, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Qualität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.1, 2.1) \quad (1.3) = f(1.2, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Qualität und Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.1, 0.2) \quad (1.3) = f(2.0, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Qualität und Funktion.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.1, 1.1) \quad (1.3) = f(1.1, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Qualität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.1, 0.2) \quad (1.3) = f(2.0, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Funktion.

6.4. Polykontextural-semiotisches Dualsystem (3.1 2.1 1.1 0.3) × (3.0 1.1 1.2 1.3)

6.4.1. Qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (1.1) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (1.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (1.1) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (1.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.1, 3.1, 2.1) \quad (1.1) = f(3.0, 1.2, 1.3)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.1, 2.1, 3.1) \quad (1.1) = f(3.0, 1.3, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Qualität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (2.1) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (1.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ (2.1) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (1.2) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.1, 3.1, 1.1) \quad (1.2) = f(3.0, 1.1, 1.3)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.1, 1.1, 3.1) \quad (1.2) = f(3.0, 1.3, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (0.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (3.0) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (3.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (0.3) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ (3.0) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$(0.3) = f(3.1, 1.1, 2.1)$ $(1.3) = f(3.0, 1.2, 1.1)$
 $(0.3) = f(3.1, 2.1, 1.1)$ $(1.3) = f(3.0, 1.1, 1.2)$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.4.2. Mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (0.3) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.1) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (1.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (0.3) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.1) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (1.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$(1.1) = f(0.3, 3.1, 2.1)$ $(3.0) = f(1.1, 1.2, 1.3)$
 $(1.1) = f(0.3, 2.1, 3.1)$ $(3.0) = f(1.1, 1.3, 1.2)$

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.1) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (1.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.1) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (1.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$(1.1) = f(2.1, 0.3, 3.1)$ $(1.2) = f(1.1, 1.3, 3.0)$
 $(1.1) = f(2.1, 3.1, 0.3)$ $(1.2) = f(1.1, 3.0, 1.3)$

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion der Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (0.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.1) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (1.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (2.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.1) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (1.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.1) = f(3.1, 0.3, 2.1)$$

$$(1.1) = f(3.1, 2.1, 0.3)$$

$$(1.3) = f(1.1, 1.2, 3.0)$$

$$(1.3) = f(1.1, 3.0, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.4.3. Objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \gg \\ (3.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ (1.2) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (1.2) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(0.3, 3.1, 1.1)$$

$$(2.1) = f(0.3, 1.1, 3.1)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.2, 1.1, 1.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.2, 1.3, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \gg \\ (0.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (1.2) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.1) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \gg \\ (3.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (1.2) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.1, 0.3, 3.1)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.1, 3.1, 0.3)$$

$$(1.1) = f(1.2, 1.3, 3.0)$$

$$(1.1) = f(1.2, 3.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion der Qualität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (0.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \gg \\ (3.0) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(3.1, 0.3, 1.1)$$

$$(2.1) = f(3.1, 1.1, 0.3)$$

$$(1.3) = f(1.2, 1.1, 3.0)$$

$$(1.3) = f(1.2, 3.0, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.4.4. Interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \gg \\ (2.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \gg \\ (1.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ (1.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (1.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 2.1, 1.1)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 1.1, 2.1)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.3, 1.1, 1.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.3, 1.2, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \gg \\ (0.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ (1.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.1) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \gg \\ (2.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ (3.0) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.1, 0.3, 2.1)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.1, 2.1, 0.3)$$

$$(1.1) = f(1.3, 1.2, 3.0)$$

$$(1.1) = f(1.3, 3.0, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Qualität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \gg \\ \vee \\ (1.1) \end{array} \begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ \succ \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ \vee \\ (3.0) \end{array} \begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ \succ \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \gg \\ \vee \\ (0.3) \end{array} \begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ \succ \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ \vee \\ (1.1) \end{array} \begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ \succ \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.1, 0.3, 1.1)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.1, 1.1, 0.3)$$

$$(1.2) = f(1.3, 1.1, 3.0)$$

$$(1.2) = f(1.3, 3.0, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Strukturalität.

6.4.5. Partielle qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \\ (1.1) \end{array} \gg (0.3) \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ \wedge \\ (1.2) \end{array} \gg (3.0) \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.1, 2.1)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.2, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Qualität und Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \\ (1.1) \end{array} \gg (0.3) \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ \wedge \\ (1.3) \end{array} \gg (3.0) \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.1, 3.1)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.3, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Qualität und Intentionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.1) \\ \wedge \\ (2.1) \end{array} \gg (0.3) \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \\ (1.1) \end{array} \gg (3.0) \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.1, 1.1)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.1, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Qualität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.1, 3.1) \quad (3.0) = f(1.3, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (1.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.1, 1.1) \quad (3.0) = f(1.1, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Qualität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.1, 2.1) \quad (3.0) = f(1.2, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Strukturalität.

6.4.6. Partielle mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.1) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.1) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.1) = f(0.3, 2.1) \quad (1.1) = f(1.2, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Strukturalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.1) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.1) = f(0.3, 3.1) \quad (1.1) = f(1.3, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \lambda \gg (1.1) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.1) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.1) = f(2.1, 0.3) (1.1) = f(3.0, 1.2)

Die Qualität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \lambda \gg (1.1) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.1) = f(2.1, 3.1) (1.1) = f(1.3, 1.2)

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \lambda \gg (1.1) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (1.1) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.1) = f(3.1, 0.3) (1.1) = f(3.0, 1.3)

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \lambda \gg (1.1) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (1.1) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.1) = f(3.1, 2.1) (1.1) = f(1.2, 1.3)

Theorem: Die Qualität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Strukturalität.

6.4.7. Partielle objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.1) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (1.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

(2.1) = f(0.3, 1.1) (1.2) = f(1.1, 3.0)

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Qualität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.1) = f(0.3, 3.1) \quad (1.2) = f(1.3, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (1.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.1, 0.3) \quad (1.2) = f(3.0, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Qualität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (1.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.1, 3.1) \quad (1.2) = f(1.3, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Qualität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (1.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.1) = f(3.1, 1.1) \quad (1.2) = f(1.1, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Qualität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.1) = f(3.1, 0.3) \quad (1.2) = f(3.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Gestalt.

6.4.8. Partielle interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 2.1) \quad (1.3) = f(1.2, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Strukturalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (1.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 1.1) \quad (1.3) = f(1.1, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Qualität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.1, 2.1) \quad (1.3) = f(1.2, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Qualität und Strukturalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.1, 0.3) \quad (1.3) = f(3.0, 1.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Qualität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (1.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.1, 1.1) \quad (1.3) = f(1.1, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Qualität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.1, 0.3) \quad (1.3) = f(3.0, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Gestalt.

6.5. Polykontextural-semiotisches Dualsystem (3.1 2.1 1.2 0.2) × (2.0 2.1 1.2 1.3)

6.5.1. Qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (1.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (2.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (1.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} (0.2) = f(1.2, 3.1, 2.1) & (2.1) = f(2.0, 1.2, 1.3) \\ (0.2) = f(1.2, 2.1, 3.1) & (2.1) = f(2.0, 1.3, 1.2) \end{array}$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion der Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (2.1) \gg \vee \succ (0.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (2.0) \gg \vee \succ (1.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (2.1) \gg \vee \succ (0.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.0) \gg \vee \succ (1.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} (0.2) = f(2.1, 3.1, 1.2) & (1.2) = f(2.0, 2.1, 1.3) \\ (0.2) = f(2.1, 1.2, 3.1) & (1.2) = f(2.0, 1.3, 2.1) \end{array}$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion der Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (1.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (0.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (2.0) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (2.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (0.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (2.0) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.2) = f(3.1, 1.2, 2.1)$$

$$(0.2) = f(3.1, 2.1, 1.2)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.0, 1.2, 2.1)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.0, 2.1, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.5.2. Mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \gg \\ (3.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \gg \\ (2.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.0) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.2) = f(0.2, 3.1, 2.1)$$

$$(1.2) = f(0.2, 2.1, 3.1)$$

$$(2.0) = f(2.1, 1.2, 1.3)$$

$$(2.0) = f(2.1, 1.3, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion der Funktion.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \gg \\ (0.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \gg \\ (3.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.2) = f(2.1, 0.2, 3.1)$$

$$(1.2) = f(2.1, 3.1, 0.2)$$

$$(1.2) = f(2.1, 1.3, 2.0)$$

$$(1.2) = f(2.1, 2.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion der Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (2.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ (2.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.2) = f(3.1, 0.2, 2.1)$$

$$(1.2) = f(3.1, 2.1, 0.2)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.1, 1.2, 2.0)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.1, 2.0, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.5.3. Objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (0.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (0.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.0) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(0.2, 3.1, 1.2)$$

$$(2.1) = f(0.2, 1.2, 3.1)$$

$$(2.0) = f(1.2, 2.1, 1.3)$$

$$(2.0) = f(1.2, 1.3, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion der Funktion.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.2, 0.2, 3.1)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.2, 3.1, 0.2)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.2, 1.3, 2.0)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.2, 2.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion der Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(3.1, 0.2, 1.2)$$

$$(2.1) = f(3.1, 1.2, 0.2)$$

$$(1.3) = f(1.2, 2.1, 2.0)$$

$$(1.3) = f(1.2, 2.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.5.4. Interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (0.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.0) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (0.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.0) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.2, 2.1, 1.2)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.2, 1.2, 2.1)$$

$$(2.0) = f(1.3, 2.1, 1.2)$$

$$(2.0) = f(1.3, 1.2, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Funktion.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.2, 0.2, 2.1)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.2, 2.1, 0.2)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.3, 1.2, 2.0)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.3, 2.0, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \gg \\ \text{Y} \succ (3.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \text{Y} \succ (1.2) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \gg \\ \text{Y} \succ (3.1) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ \text{Y} \succ (1.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.1, 0.2, 1.2)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.1, 1.2, 0.2)$$

$$(1.2) = f(1.3, 2.1, 2.0)$$

$$(1.2) = f(1.3, 2.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Strukturalität.

6.5.5. Partielle qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \text{A} \gg (0.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \text{A} \gg (2.0) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.2) = f(1.2, 2.1)$$

$$(2.0) = f(1.2, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \text{A} \gg (0.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \text{A} \gg (2.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.2) = f(1.2, 3.1)$$

$$(2.0) = f(1.3, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Intentionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \text{A} \gg (0.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \text{A} \gg (2.0) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.2) = f(2.1, 1.2)$$

$$(2.0) = f(2.1, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Quantität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.2) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (2.0) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.2) = f(2.1, 3.1) \quad (2.0) = f(1.3, 1.2)$$

Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.0) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.2) = f(3.1, 1.2) \quad (2.0) = f(2.1, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Quantität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.0) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.2) = (3.1, 2.1) \quad (2.0) = f(1.2, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Strukturalität.

6.5.6. Partielle mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (0.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.0) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.2) = f(0.2, 2.1) \quad (2.1) = f(1.2, 2.0)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Strukturalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (0.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.0) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.2) = f(0.2, 3.1) \quad (2.1) = f(1.3, 2.0)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (2.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.2) = f(2.1, 0.2) \quad (2.1) = f(2.0, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Funktion.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.2) = f(2.1, 3.1) \quad (2.1) = f(1.3, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (2.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.2) = f(3.1, 0.2) \quad (2.1) = f(2.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Funktion.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.2) = f(3.1, 2.1) \quad (2.1) = f(1.2, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Strukturalität.

6.5.7. Partielle objektale Funktionen ($O = oO$)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (0.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.0) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.1) = f(0.2, 1.2) \quad (1.2) = f(2.1, 2.0)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(0.2, 3.1) \quad (1.2) = f(1.3, 2.0)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Intentionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.2, 0.2) \quad (1.2) = f(2.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Funktion.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.2, 3.1) \quad (1.2) = f(1.3, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Intentionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(3.1, 1.2) \quad (1.2) = f(2.1, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(3.1, 0.2) \quad (1.2) = f(2.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Funktion.

6.5.8. Partielle interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.2, 2.1) \quad (1.3) = f(1.2, 2.0)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.2, 1.2) \quad (1.3) = f(2.1, 2.0)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.2, 2.1) \quad (1.3) = f(1.2, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.2, 0.2) \quad (1.3) = f(2.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Funktion.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.1, 1.2) \quad (1.3) = f(2.1, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.1, 0.2) \quad (1.3) = f(2.0, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Funktion.

6.6. Polykontextural-semiotisches Dualsystem (3.1 2.1 1.2 0.3) × (3.0 2.1 1.2 1.3)

6.6.1. Qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (1.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (1.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.2, 3.1, 2.1) \quad (2.1) = f(3.0, 1.2, 1.3)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.2, 2.1, 3.1) \quad (2.1) = f(3.0, 1.3, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (2.1) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (1.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (2.1) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (1.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.1, 3.1, 1.2) \quad (1.2) = f(3.0, 2.1, 1.3)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.1, 1.2, 3.1) \quad (1.2) = f(3.0, 1.3, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (1.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (0.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (3.0) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (3.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (0.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (3.0) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.1, 1.2, 2.1)$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.1, 2.1, 1.2)$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.0, 1.2, 2.1)$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.0, 2.1, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.6.2. Mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \gg \\ (3.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (0.3) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.2) = f(0.3, 3.1, 2.1)$$

$$(1.2) = f(0.3, 2.1, 3.1)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.1, 1.2, 1.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.1, 1.3, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \gg \\ (0.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.2) = f(2.1, 0.3, 3.1)$$

$$(1.2) = f(2.1, 3.1, 0.3)$$

$$(1.2) = f(2.1, 1.3, 3.0)$$

$$(1.2) = f(2.1, 3.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion der Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (2.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (2.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.2) = f(3.1, 0.3, 2.1)$$

$$(1.2) = f(3.1, 2.1, 0.3)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.1, 1.2, 3.0)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.1, 3.0, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.6.3. Objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(0.3, 3.1, 1.2)$$

$$(2.1) = f(0.3, 1.2, 3.1)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.2, 2.1, 1.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.2, 1.3, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.2, 0.3, 3.1)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.2, 3.1, 0.3)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.2, 1.3, 3.0)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.2, 3.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die (iconische) Strukturalität ist eine Funktion der Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(3.1, 0.3, 1.2)$$

$$(2.1) = f(3.1, 1.2, 0.3)$$

$$(1.3) = f(1.2, 2.1, 3.0)$$

$$(1.3) = f(1.2, 3.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.6.4. Interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 2.1, 1.2)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 1.2, 2.1)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.3, 2.1, 1.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.3, 1.2, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität der Werbung ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.2, 0.3, 2.1)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.2, 2.1, 0.3)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.3, 1.2, 3.0)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.3, 3.0, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität der Werbung ist eine Funktion der Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (2.1) \gg \vee \succ (3.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (1.3) \gg \vee \succ (1.2) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (2.1) \gg \vee \succ (3.1) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (1.3) \gg \vee \succ (1.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.1, 0.3, 1.2)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.1, 1.2, 0.3)$$

$$(1.2) = f(1.3, 2.1, 3.0)$$

$$(1.2) = f(1.3, 3.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Strukturalität.

6.6.5. Partielle qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.2, 2.1)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.2, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.2, 3.1)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.3, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Intentionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.2, 2.1)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.1, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Quantität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.1, 3.1) \quad (3.0) = f(1.3, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.1, 1.2) \quad (3.0) = f(2.1, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Quantität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.1, 2.1) \quad (3.0) = f(1.2, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Strukturalität.

6.6.6. Partielle mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.2) = f(0.3, 2.1) \quad (2.1) = f(1.2, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Strukturalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.2) = f(0.3, 3.1) \quad (2.1) = f(1.3, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.2) = f(2.1, 0.3) (2.1) = f(3.0, 1.2)

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.2) = f(2.1, 3.1) (2.1) = f(1.3, 1.2)

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.2) = f(3.1, 0.3) (2.1) = f(3.0, 1.3)

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.2) = f(3.1, 2.1) (2.1) = f(1.2, 1.3)

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Strukturalität.

6.6.7. Partielle objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

(2.1) = f(0.3, 1.2) (1.2) = f(2.1, 3.0)

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(0.3, 3.1) \quad (1.2) = f(1.3, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Intentionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.2, 0.3) \quad (1.2) = f(3.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.2, 3.1) \quad (1.2) = f(1.3, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Intentionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(3.1, 1.2) \quad (1.2) = f(2.1, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(3.1, 0.3) \quad (1.2) = f(3.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Gestalt.

6.6.8. Partielle interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 2.1) \quad (1.3) = f(1.2, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Strukturalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 1.2) \quad (1.3) = f(2.1, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Quantität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.2, 2.1) \quad (1.3) = f(1.2, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Strukturalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.2, 0.3) \quad (1.3) = f(3.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.1, 1.2) \quad (1.3) = f(2.1, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.1, 0.3) \quad (1.3) = f(3.0, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Gestalt.

6.7. Polykontextural-semiotisches Dualsystem (3.1 2.1 1.3 0.3) × (3.0 3.1 1.2 1.3)

6.7.1. Qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (1.3) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (3.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (1.3) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (3.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} (0.3) = f(1.3, 3.1, 2.1) & (3.1) = f(3.0, 1.2, 1.3) \\ (0.3) = f(1.3, 2.1, 3.1) & (3.1) = f(3.0, 1.3, 1.2) \end{array}$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (2.1) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (1.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.1) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (1.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} (0.3) = f(2.1, 3.1, 1.3) & (1.2) = f(3.0, 3.1, 1.3) \\ (0.3) = f(2.1, 1.3, 3.1) & (1.2) = f(3.0, 1.3, 3.1) \end{array}$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (1.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (0.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (3.0) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (2.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (0.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (3.0) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.1, 1.3, 2.1) \quad (1.3) = f(3.0, 1.2, 3.1)$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.1, 2.1, 1.3) \quad (1.3) = f(3.0, 3.1, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.7.2. Mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \gg \\ (3.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (3.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \gg \\ (2.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (3.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.3) = f(0.3, 3.1, 2.1) \quad (3.0) = f(3.1, 1.2, 1.3)$$

$$(1.3) = f(0.3, 2.1, 3.1) \quad (3.0) = f(3.1, 1.3, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \gg \\ (0.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (3.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \gg \\ (3.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (3.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.1, 0.3, 3.1) \quad (1.2) = f(3.1, 1.3, 3.0)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.1, 3.1, 0.3) \quad (1.2) = f(3.1, 3.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion der Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.1, 0.3, 2.1)$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.1, 2.1, 0.3)$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.1, 1.2, 3.0)$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.1, 3.0, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.7.3. Objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(0.3, 3.1, 1.3)$$

$$(2.1) = f(0.3, 1.3, 3.1)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.2, 3.1, 1.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.2, 1.3, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.3, 0.3, 3.1)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.3, 3.1, 0.3)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.2, 1.3, 3.0)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.2, 3.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion der Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (0.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (1.2) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (1.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (1.2) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.1) = f(3.1, 0.3, 1.3)$$

$$(2.1) = f(3.1, 1.3, 0.3)$$

$$(1.3) = f(1.2, 3.1, 3.0)$$

$$(1.3) = f(1.2, 3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.7.4. Interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \gg \\ (2.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (1.3) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \gg \\ (1.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (1.3) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 2.1, 1.3)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 1.3, 2.1)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.3, 3.1, 1.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.3, 1.2, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ (0.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (1.3) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ (2.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (1.3) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.3, 0.3, 2.1)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.3, 2.1, 0.3)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.3, 1.2, 3.0)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.3, 3.0, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (2.1) \gg \vee \succ (3.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (1.3) \gg \vee \succ (1.2) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.1) \gg \vee \succ (3.1) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (1.3) \gg \vee \succ (1.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.1, 0.3, 1.3)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.1, 1.3, 0.3)$$

$$(1.2) = f(1.3, 3.1, 3.0)$$

$$(1.2) = f(1.3, 3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Strukturalität.

6.7.5. Partielle qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.3, 2.1)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.2, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.3, 3.1)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.3, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Intentionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.1, 1.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.1, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.1, 3.1) \quad (3.0) = f(1.3, 1.2)$$

Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.1, 1.3) \quad (3.0) = f(3.1, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.1, 2.1) \quad (3.0) = f(1.2, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Strukturalität.

6.7.6. Partielle mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(0.3, 2.1) \quad (3.1) = f(1.2, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Strukturalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(0.3, 3.1) \quad (3.1) = f(1.3, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \lambda \gg (1.3) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \lambda \gg (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.1, 0.3) \quad (3.1) = f(3.0, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \lambda \gg (1.3) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \lambda \gg (3.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.1, 3.1) \quad (3.1) = f(1.3, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \lambda \gg (1.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.1, 0.3) \quad (3.1) = f(3.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \lambda \gg (1.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (3.1) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.1, 2.1) \quad (3.1) = f(1.2, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Strukturalität.

6.7.7. Partielle objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.1) = f(0.3, 1.3) \quad (1.2) = f(3.1, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.1) = f(0.3, 3.1) \quad (1.2) = f(1.3, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.3, 0.3) \quad (1.2) = f(3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.3, 3.1) \quad (1.2) = f(1.3, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.1) = f(3.1, 1.3) \quad (1.2) = f(3.1, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.1) = f(3.1, 0.3) \quad (1.2) = f(3.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Strukturalität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Gestalt.

6.7.8. Partielle interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 2.1) \quad (1.3) = f(1.2, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 1.3) \quad (1.3) = f(3.1, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.3, 2.1) \quad (1.3) = f(1.2, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Strukturalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.3, 0.3) \quad (1.3) = f(3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.1, 1.3) \quad (1.3) = f(3.1, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.1, 0.3) \quad (1.3) = f(3.0, 1.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Strukturalität und Gestalt.

6.8. Polykontextural-semiotisches Dualsystem (3.1 2.2 1.2 0.2) × (2.0 2.1 2.2 1.3)

6.8.1. Qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (1.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (2.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (1.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.1) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.2) = f(1.2, 3.1, 2.2) \quad (2.1) = f(2.0, 2.2, 1.3)$$

$$(0.2) = f(1.2, 2.2, 3.1) \quad (2.1) = f(2.0, 1.3, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion der Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (2.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.2) = f(2.2, 3.1, 1.2) \quad (2.2) = f(2.0, 2.1, 1.3)$$

$$(0.2) = f(2.2, 1.2, 3.1) \quad (2.2) = f(2.0, 1.3, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion der Empirizität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (1.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (0.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (2.0) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (2.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (0.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (2.0) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.2) = f(3.1, 1.2, 2.2)$$

$$(0.2) = f(3.1, 2.2, 1.2)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.0, 2.2, 2.1)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.0, 2.1, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.8.2. Mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \gg \\ (3.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \gg \\ (2.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.0) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.2) = f(0.2, 3.1, 2.2)$$

$$(1.2) = f(0.2, 2.2, 3.1)$$

$$(2.0) = f(2.1, 2.2, 1.3)$$

$$(2.0) = f(2.1, 1.3, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion der Funktion.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \gg \\ (0.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \gg \\ (3.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.2) = f(2.2, 0.2, 3.1)$$

$$(1.2) = f(2.2, 3.1, 0.2)$$

$$(2.2) = f(2.1, 1.3, 2.0)$$

$$(2.2) = f(2.1, 2.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion der Empirizität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (2.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ (2.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.2) = f(3.1, 0.2, 2.2)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.1, 2.2, 2.0)$$

$$(1.2) = f(3.1, 2.2, 0.2)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.1, 2.0, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.8.3. Objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (0.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (0.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.0) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.2) = f(0.2, 3.1, 1.2)$$

$$(2.0) = f(2.2, 2.1, 1.3)$$

$$(2.2) = f(0.2, 1.2, 3.1)$$

$$(2.0) = f(2.2, 1.3, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion der Funktion.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.2, 0.2, 3.1)$$

$$(2.1) = f(2.2, 1.3, 2.0)$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.2, 3.1, 0.2)$$

$$(2.1) = f(2.2, 2.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion der Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.1, 0.2, 1.2)$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.1, 1.2, 0.2)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.2, 2.1, 2.0)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.2, 2.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.8.4. Interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (0.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.0) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (0.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.0) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.2, 2.2, 1.2)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.2, 1.2, 2.2)$$

$$(2.0) = f(1.3, 2.1, 2.2)$$

$$(2.0) = f(1.3, 2.2, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Funktion.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.2, 0.2, 2.2)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.2, 2.2, 0.2)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.3, 2.2, 2.0)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.3, 2.0, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (3.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (1.3) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (3.1) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ (1.3) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.2, 0.2, 1.2)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.2, 1.2, 0.2)$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.3, 2.1, 2.0)$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.3, 2.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Empirizität.

6.8.5. Partielle qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.0) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.2) = f(1.2, 2.2)$$

$$(2.0) = f(2.2, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Empirizität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.2) = f(1.2, 3.1)$$

$$(2.0) = f(1.3, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Intentionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (2.0) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.2) = f(2.2, 1.2)$$

$$(2.0) = f(2.1, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Quantität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \lambda \gg (0.2) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.0) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

(0.2) = f(2.2, 3.1) (2.0) = f(1.3, 2.2)

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \lambda \gg (0.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.0) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

(0.2) = f(3.1, 1.2) (2.0) = f(2.1, 1.3)

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Quantität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \lambda \gg (0.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.0) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

(0.2) = f(3.1, 2.2) (2.0) = f(2.2, 1.3)

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Empirizität.

6.8.6. Partielle mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (0.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.0) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.2) = f(0.2, 2.2) (2.1) = f(2.2, 2.0)

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Empirizität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (0.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.0) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.2) = f(0.2, 3.1) (2.1) = f(1.3, 2.0)

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (2.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.2) = f(2.2, 0.2) \quad (2.1) = f(2.0, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Funktion.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.2) = f(2.2, 3.1) \quad (2.1) = f(1.3, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (2.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.2) = f(3.1, 0.2) \quad (2.1) = f(2.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Funktion.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.2) = f(3.1, 2.2) \quad (2.1) = f(2.2, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Empirizität.

6.8.7. Partielle objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (0.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.0) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(0.2, 1.2) \quad (2.2) = f(2.1, 2.0)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.2) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ \wedge \gg (2.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.2) = f(0.2, 3.1) \quad (2.2) = f(1.3, 2.0)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Intentionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ \wedge \gg (2.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.2) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.2, 0.2) \quad (2.2) = f(2.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Funktion.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.2, 3.1) \quad (2.2) = f(1.3, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Intentionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (2.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.1, 1.2) \quad (2.2) = f(2.1, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ \wedge \gg (2.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.2) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.1, 0.2) \quad (2.2) = f(2.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Funktion.

6.8.8. Partielle interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.2, 2.2) \quad (1.3) = f(2.2, 2.0)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Empirizität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.2, 1.2) \quad (1.3) = f(2.1, 2.0)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.2, 2.2) \quad (1.3) = f(2.2, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Empirizität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.2, 0.2) \quad (1.3) = f(2.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Funktion.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.2, 1.2) \quad (1.3) = f(2.1, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.2, 0.2) \quad (1.3) = f(2.0, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Funktion.

6.9. Polykontextural-semiotisches Dualsystem (3.1 2.2 1.2 0.3) × (3.0 2.1 2.2 1.3)

6.9.1. Qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (1.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (1.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.1) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} (0.3) = f(1.2, 3.1, 2.2) & (2.1) = f(3.0, 2.2, 1.3) \\ (0.3) = f(1.2, 2.2, 3.1) & (2.1) = f(3.0, 1.3, 2.2) \end{array}$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} (0.3) = f(2.2, 3.1, 1.2) & (2.2) = f(3.0, 2.1, 1.3) \\ (0.3) = f(2.2, 1.2, 3.1) & (2.2) = f(3.0, 1.3, 2.1) \end{array}$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Empirizität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (1.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (0.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (3.0) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (3.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (0.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (3.0) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$(0.3) = f(3.1, 1.2, 2.2)$ $(1.3) = f(3.0, 2.2, 2.1)$
 $(0.3) = f(3.1, 2.2, 1.2)$ $(1.3) = f(3.0, 2.1, 2.2)$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.9.2. Mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \gg \\ (3.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (0.3) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$(1.2) = f(0.3, 3.1, 2.2)$ $(3.0) = f(2.1, 2.2, 1.3)$
 $(1.2) = f(0.3, 2.2, 3.1)$ $(3.0) = f(2.1, 1.3, 2.2)$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \gg \\ (0.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (2.2) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$(1.2) = f(2.2, 0.3, 3.1)$ $(2.2) = f(2.1, 1.3, 3.0)$
 $(1.2) = f(2.2, 3.1, 0.3)$ $(2.2) = f(2.1, 3.0, 1.3)$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion der Empirizität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (2.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (2.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.2) = f(3.1, 0.3, 2.2)$$

$$(1.2) = f(3.1, 2.2, 0.3)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.1, 2.2, 3.0)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.1, 3.0, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.9.3. Objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.2) = f(0.3, 3.1, 1.2)$$

$$(2.2) = f(0.3, 1.2, 3.1)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.2, 2.1, 1.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.2, 1.3, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.2, 0.3, 3.1)$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.2, 3.1, 0.3)$$

$$(2.1) = f(2.2, 1.3, 3.0)$$

$$(2.1) = f(2.2, 3.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion der Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.1, 0.3, 1.2)$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.1, 1.2, 0.3)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.2, 2.1, 3.0)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.2, 3.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.9.4. Interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 2.2, 1.2)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 1.2, 2.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.3, 2.1, 2.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.3, 2.2, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.2, 0.3, 2.2)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.2, 2.2, 0.3)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.3, 2.2, 3.0)$$

$$(2.1) = f(1.3, 3.0, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (3.1) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (1.3) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (3.1) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (1.3) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.2, 0.3, 1.2)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.2, 1.2, 0.3)$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.3, 2.1, 3.0)$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.3, 3.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Empirizität.

6.9.5. Partielle qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.2, 2.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.2, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Empirizität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.2, 3.1)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.3, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Intentionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.2, 1.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.1, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Quantität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.2, 3.1) \quad (3.0) = f(1.3, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.1, 1.2) \quad (3.0) = f(2.1, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Quantität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.1, 2.2) \quad (3.0) = f(2.2, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Empirizität.

6.9.6. Partielle mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.2) = f(0.3, 2.2) \quad (2.1) = f(2.2, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Empirizität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.2) = f(0.3, 3.1) \quad (2.1) = f(1.3, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.2) = f(2.2, 0.3) \quad (2.1) = f(3.0, 2.2)$$

Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.2) = f(2.2, 3.1) \quad (2.1) = f(1.3, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.2) = f(3.1, 0.3) \quad (2.1) = f(3.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.2) = f(3.1, 2.2) \quad (2.1) = f(2.2, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Empirizität.

6.9.7. Partielle objektale Funktionen ($O = oO$)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(0.3, 1.2) \quad (2.2) = f(2.1, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Quantität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(0.3, 3.1) \quad (2.2) = f(1.3, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.2, 0.3) \quad (2.2) = f(3.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.2, 3.1) \quad (2.2) = f(1.3, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.1, 1.2) \quad (2.2) = f(2.1, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Quantität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.1, 0.3) \quad (2.2) = f(3.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Gestalt.

6.9.8. Partielle interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 2.2) \quad (1.3) = f(2.2, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Empirizität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 1.2) \quad (1.3) = f(2.1, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Quantität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.2, 2.2) \quad (1.3) = f(2.2, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Empirizität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.2, 0.3) \quad (1.3) = f(3.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.2, 1.2) \quad (1.3) = f(2.1, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.2, 0.3) \quad (1.3) = f(3.0, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Gestalt.

6.10. Polykontextural-semiotisches Dualsystem (3.1 2.2 1.3 0.3) × (3.0 3.1 2.2 1.3)

6.10.1. Qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (1.3) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (3.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (1.3) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (3.1) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.3, 3.1, 2.2)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.3, 2.2, 3.1)$$

$$(3.1) = f(3.0, 2.2, 1.3)$$

$$(3.1) = f(3.0, 1.3, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.2, 3.1, 1.3)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.2, 1.3, 3.1)$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.0, 3.1, 1.3)$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.0, 1.3, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Empirizität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \gg & (1.3) \\ & \Upsilon \succ (0.3) \\ & (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \gg & (2.2) \\ & \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ & (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \gg & (2.2) \\ & \Upsilon \succ (0.3) \\ & (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \gg & (3.1) \\ & \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ & (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (0.3) &= f(3.1, 1.3, 2.2) & (1.3) &= f(3.0, 2.2, 3.1) \\ (0.3) &= f(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) & (1.3) &= f(3.0, 3.1, 2.2) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem: Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.10.2. Mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \gg & (3.1) \\ & \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ & (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \gg & (2.2) \\ & \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ & (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \gg & (2.2) \\ & \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ & (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \gg & (1.3) \\ & \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ & (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.3) &= f(0.3, 3.1, 2.2) & (3.0) &= f(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) \\ (1.3) &= f(0.3, 2.2, 3.1) & (3.0) &= f(3.1, 1.3, 2.2) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem: Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \gg & (0.3) \\ & \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ & (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \gg & (1.3) \\ & \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ & (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \gg & (3.1) \\ & \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ & (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \gg & (3.0) \\ & \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ & (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.3) &= f(2.2, 0.3, 3.1) & (2.2) &= f(3.1, 1.3, 3.0) \\ (1.3) &= f(2.2, 3.1, 0.3) & (2.2) &= f(3.1, 3.0, 1.3) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem: Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion der Empirizität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$(1.3) = f(3.1, 0.3, 2.2)$ $(1.3) = f(3.1, 2.2, 3.0)$
 $(1.3) = f(3.1, 2.2, 0.3)$ $(1.3) = f(3.1, 3.0, 2.2)$

Theorem: Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.10.3. Objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$(2.2) = f(0.3, 3.1, 1.3)$ $(3.0) = f(2.2, 3.1, 1.3)$
 $(2.2) = f(0.3, 1.3, 3.1)$ $(3.0) = f(2.2, 1.3, 3.1)$

Theorem: Empirizität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$(2.2) = f(1.3, 0.3, 3.1)$ $(3.1) = f(2.2, 1.3, 3.0)$
 $(2.2) = f(1.3, 3.1, 0.3)$ $(3.1) = f(2.2, 3.0, 1.3)$

Theorem: Empirizität ist eine Funktion der Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (0.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (2.2) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (1.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (2.2) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3S) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.1, 0.3, 1.3)$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.1, 1.3, 0.3)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.2, 3.1, 3.0)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.2, 3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Empirizität ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.10.4. Interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \gg \\ (2.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (1.3) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \gg \\ (1.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (1.3) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 2.2, 1.3)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 1.3, 2.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.3, 3.1, 2.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.3, 2.2, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ (0.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (1.3) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ (2.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (1.3) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.3, 0.3, 2.2)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.3, 2.2, 0.3)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.3, 2.2, 3.0)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.3, 3.0, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (3.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (1.3) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (3.1) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (1.3) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.2, 0.3, 1.3)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.2, 1.3, 0.3)$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.3, 3.1, 3.0)$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.3, 3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Empirizität.

6.10.5. Partielle qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.3, 2.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.2, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Empirizität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.3, 3.1)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.3, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Intentionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.2, 1.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.1, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.2, 3.1) \quad (3.0) = f(1.3, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.1, 1.3) \quad (3.0) = f(3.1, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.1, 2.2) \quad (3.0) = f(2.2, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Empirizität.

6.10.6. Partielle mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(0.3, 2.2) \quad (3.1) = f(2.2, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Empirizität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(0.3, 3.1) \quad (3.1) = f(1.3, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.2, 0.3) \quad (3.1) = f(3.0, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.2, 3.1) \quad (3.1) = f(1.3, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.1, 0.3) \quad (3.1) = f(3.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.1, 2.2) \quad (3.1) = f(2.2, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Empirizität.

6.10.7. Partielle objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.2) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (2.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(0.3, 1.3) \quad (2.2) = f(3.1, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.2) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (2.2) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(0.3, 3.1) \quad (2.2) = f(1.3, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.2) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.2) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.3, 0.3) \quad (2.2) = f(3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.2) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.2) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.3, 3.1) \quad (2.2) = f(1.3, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.1, 1.3) \quad (2.2) = f(3.1, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.2) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.1, 0.3) \quad (2.2) = f(3.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Gestalt.

6.10.8. Partielle interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 2.2) \quad (1.3) = f(2.2, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Empirizität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 1.3) \quad (1.3) = f(3.1, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.3, 2.2) \quad (1.3) = f(2.2, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Empirizität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.3, 0.3) \quad (1.3) = f(3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.2, 1.3) \quad (3.1) = f(0.3, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.2, 0.3) \quad (1.3) = f(3.0, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Gestalt.

6.11. Polykontextural-semiotisches Dualsystem (3.1 2.3 1.3 0.3) × (3.0 3.1 3.2 1.3)

6.11.1. Qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (1.3) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (3.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (1.3) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (3.1) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.3, 3.1, 2.3) \quad (3.1) = f(3.0, 3.2, 1.3)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.3, 2.3, 3.1) \quad (3.1) = f(3.0, 1.3, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (2.3) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (3.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.3) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (3.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.3, 3.1, 1.3) \quad (3.2) = f(3.0, 3.1, 1.3)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.3, 1.3, 3.1) \quad (3.2) = f(3.0, 1.3, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Konventionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (1.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (0.3) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (3.0) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (2.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (0.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (3.0) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.1, 1.3, 2.3)$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.1, 2.3, 1.3)$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.0, 3.2, 3.1)$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.0, 3.1, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.11.2. Mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \gg \\ (3.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (3.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \gg \\ (2.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (3.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.3) = f(0.3, 3.1, 2.3)$$

$$(1.3) = f(0.3, 2.3, 3.1)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.1, 3.2, 1.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.1, 1.3, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \gg \\ (0.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (3.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.2) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \gg \\ (3.1) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (3.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.3, 0.3, 3.1)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.3, 3.1, 0.3)$$

$$(3.2) = f(3.1, 1.3, 3.0)$$

$$(3.2) = f(3.1, 3.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion der Konventionalität. wird.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.1, 0.3, 2.3)$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.1, 2.3, 0.3)$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.1, 3.2, 3.0)$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.1, 3.0, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.11.3. Objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.3) = f(0.3, 3.1, 1.3)$$

$$(2.3) = f(0.3, 1.3, 3.1)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.2, 3.1, 1.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.2, 1.3, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.3) = f(1.3, 0.3, 3.1)$$

$$(2.3) = f(1.3, 3.1, 0.3)$$

$$(3.1) = f(3.2, 1.3, 3.0)$$

$$(3.1) = f(3.2, 3.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion der Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (0.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (3.2) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \gg \\ (1.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (3.2) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.3) = f(3.1, 0.3, 1.3)$$

$$(2.3) = f(3.1, 1.3, 0.3)$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.2, 3.1, 3.0)$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.2, 3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion der Intentionalität.

6.11.4. Interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \gg \\ (2.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (1.3) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \gg \\ (1.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (1.3) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 2.3, 1.3)$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 1.3, 2.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.3, 3.1, 3.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.3, 3.2, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ (0.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (1.3) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \\ (2.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (1.3) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.3, 0.3, 2.3)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.3, 2.3, 0.3)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.3, 3.2, 3.0)$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.3, 3.0, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \gg \begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ \vee \\ (1.3) \end{array} \succ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \vee \\ (3.0) \end{array} \succ (3.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \gg \begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ \vee \\ (0.3) \end{array} \succ (3.1) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \gg \begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ \vee \\ (3.1) \end{array} \succ (3.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.3, 0.3, 1.3)$$

$$(3.2) = f(1.3, 3.1, 3.0)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.3, 1.3, 0.3)$$

$$(3.2) = f(1.3, 3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion der Konventionalität.

6.11.5. Partielle qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.3, 2.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.2, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Konventionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.3, 3.1)$$

$$(3.0) = f(1.3, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Intentionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.3, 1.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.1, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Konventionalität und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.3, 3.1) \quad (3.0) = f(1.3, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Konventionalität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.1, 1.3) \quad (3.0) = f(3.1, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.1, 2.3) \quad (3.0) = f(3.2, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Konventionalität.

6.11.6. Partielle mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(0.3, 2.3) \quad (3.1) = f(3.2, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Konventionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(0.3, 3.1) \quad (3.1) = f(1.3, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \lambda \gg (1.3) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \lambda \gg (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.3, 0.3) \quad (3.1) = f(3.0, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Konventionalität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \lambda \gg (1.3) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \lambda \gg (3.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.3, 3.1) \quad (3.1) = f(1.3, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Konventionalität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \lambda \gg (1.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.1, 0.3) \quad (3.1) = f(3.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \lambda \gg (1.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (3.1) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.1, 2.3) \quad (3.1) = f(3.2, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Konventionalität.

6.11.7. Partielle objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.3) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \lambda \gg (3.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.3) = f(0.3, 1.3) \quad (3.2) = f(3.1, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.3) = f(0.3, 3.1) \quad (3.2) = f(1.3, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.3) = f(1.3, 0.3) \quad (3.2) = f(3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.3) = f(1.3, 3.1) \quad (3.2) = f(1.3, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Intentionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.3) = f(3.1, 1.3) \quad (3.2) = f(3.1, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.3) = f(3.1, 0.3) \quad (3.2) = f(3.0, 1.3)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion von Intentionalität und Gestalt.

6.11.8. Partielle interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 2.3) \quad (1.3) = f(3.2, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Konventionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(0.3, 1.3) \quad (1.3) = f(3.1, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.3, 2.3) \quad (1.3) = f(3.2, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Konventionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(1.3, 0.3) \quad (1.3) = f(3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.3, 1.3) \quad (1.3) = f(3.1, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Konventionalität und Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.3, 0.3) \quad (1.3) = f(3.0, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Intentionalität ist eine Funktion von Konventionalität und Gestalt.

6.12. Polykontextural-semiotisches Dualsystem (3.2 2.2 1.2 0.2) × (2.0 2.1 2.2 2.3)

6.12.1. Qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (1.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (2.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.1) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (1.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.2) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (2.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.1) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.2) = f(1.2, 3.2, 2.2) \quad (2.1) = f(2.0, 2.2, 2.3)$$

$$(0.2) = f(1.2, 2.2, 3.2) \quad (2.1) = f(2.0, 2.3, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion der Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (2.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.2) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (2.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.2) = f(2.2, 3.2, 1.2) \quad (2.2) = f(2.0, 2.1, 2.3)$$

$$(0.2) = f(2.2, 1.2, 3.2) \quad (2.2) = f(2.0, 2.3, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion der Empirizität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \gg \\ (1.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (0.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (2.0) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \gg \\ (2.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (0.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (2.0) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.2) = f(3.2, 1.2, 2.2)$$

$$(2.3) = f(2.0, 2.2, 2.1)$$

$$(0.2) = f(3.2, 2.2, 1.2)$$

$$(2.3) = f(2.0, 2.1, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion der Kognitivität.

6.12.2. Mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \gg \\ (3.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.0) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \gg \\ (2.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.0) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.2) = f(0.2, 3.2, 2.2)$$

$$(2.0) = f(2.1, 2.2, 2.3)$$

$$(1.2) = f(0.2, 2.2, 3.2)$$

$$(2.0) = f(2.1, 2.3, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion der Funktion.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \gg \\ (0.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \gg \\ (3.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.2) = f(2.2, 0.2, 3.2)$$

$$(2.2) = f(2.1, 2.3, 2.0)$$

$$(1.2) = f(2.2, 3.2, 0.2)$$

$$(2.2) = f(2.1, 2.0, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion der Empirizität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \gg \\ (0.2) \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \Upsilon \\ \succ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \gg \\ (2.0) \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \Upsilon \\ \succ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \gg \\ (0.2) \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \Upsilon \\ \succ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \gg \\ (2.2) \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \Upsilon \\ \succ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.2) = f(3.2, 0.2, 2.2)$$

$$(2.3) = f(2.1, 2.2, 2.0)$$

$$(1.2) = f(3.2, 2.2, 0.2)$$

$$(2.3) = f(2.1, 2.0, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion der Kognitivität.

6.12.3. Objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \gg \\ (1.2) \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \Upsilon \\ \succ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \gg \\ (2.3) \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \Upsilon \\ \succ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \gg \\ (3.2) \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \Upsilon \\ \succ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \gg \\ (2.1) \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \Upsilon \\ \succ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.2) = f(0.2, 3.2, 1.2)$$

$$(2.0) = f(2.2, 2.1, 2.3)$$

$$(2.2) = f(0.2, 1.2, 3.2)$$

$$(2.0) = f(2.2, 2.3, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion der Funktion.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \gg \\ (3.2) \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \Upsilon \\ \succ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \gg \\ (2.0) \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \Upsilon \\ \succ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \gg \\ (0.2) \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \Upsilon \\ \succ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \gg \\ (2.3) \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \Upsilon \\ \succ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.2, 0.2, 3.2)$$

$$(2.1) = f(2.2, 2.3, 2.0)$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.2, 3.2, 0.2)$$

$$(2.1) = f(2.2, 2.0, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion der Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.2, 0.2, 1.2)$$

$$(2.3) = f(2.2, 2.1, 2.0)$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.2, 1.2, 0.2)$$

$$(2.3) = f(2.2, 2.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion der Kognitivität.

6.12.4. Interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (0.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (2.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.0) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (0.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (2.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.0) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.2) = f(0.2, 2.2, 1.2)$$

$$(2.0) = f(2.3, 2.1, 2.2)$$

$$(3.2) = f(0.2, 1.2, 2.2)$$

$$(2.0) = f(2.3, 2.2, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion der Funktion.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (2.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.2) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ (2.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.2) = f(1.2, 0.2, 2.2)$$

$$(2.1) = f(2.3, 2.2, 2.0)$$

$$(3.2) = f(1.2, 2.2, 0.2)$$

$$(2.1) = f(2.3, 2.0, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion der Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (3.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (2.3) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (3.2) \\ (0.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.0) \\ (2.3) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.2) = f(2.2, 0.2, 1.2)$$

$$(3.2) = f(2.2, 1.2, 0.2)$$

$$(2.2) = f(2.3, 2.1, 2.0)$$

$$(2.2) = f(2.3, 2.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion der Empirizität.

6.12.5. Partielle qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.0) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.2) = f(1.2, 2.2)$$

$$(2.0) = f(2.2, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Empirizität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.0) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.2) = f(1.2, 3.2)$$

$$(2.0) = f(2.3, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Kognitivität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (2.0) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.2) = f(2.2, 1.2)$$

$$(2.0) = f(2.1, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Quantität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \lambda \gg (0.2) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.0) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.2) = f(2.2, 3.2) \quad (2.0) = f(2.3, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Kognitivität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \lambda \gg (0.2) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.0) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.2) = f(3.2, 1.2) \quad (2.0) = f(2.1, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Quantität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \lambda \gg (0.2) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.0) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.2) = f(3.2, 2.2) \quad (2.0) = f(2.2, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Funktion ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Empirizität.

6.12.6. Partielle mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (0.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.0) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.2) = f(0.2, 3.2) \quad (2.1) = f(2.3, 2.0)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Kognitivität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (0.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.0) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.2) = f(0.2, 2.2) \quad (2.1) = f(2.2, 2.0)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Empirizität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (2.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.2) = f(2.2, 0.2) (2.1) = f(2.0, 2.2)

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Funktion.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.2) = f(2.2, 3.2) (2.1) = f(2.3, 2.2)

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Kognitivität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (2.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.2) = f(3.2, 0.2) (2.1) = f(2.0, 2.3)

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Funktion.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.2) = f(3.2, 2.2) (2.1) = f(2.2, 2.3)

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Empirizität.

6.12.7. Partielle objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (0.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.0) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

(2.2) = f(0.2, 1.2) (2.2) = f(2.1, 2.0)

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Quantität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (0.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.0) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(0.2, 3.2) \quad (2.2) = f(2.3, 2.0)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Kognitivität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (2.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.2, 0.2) \quad (2.2) = f(2.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Funktion.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.2, 3.2) \quad (2.2) = f(2.3, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Kognitivität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.2, 1.2) \quad (2.2) = f(2.1, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Quantität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (2.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.2, 0.2) \quad (2.2) = f(2.0, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Funktion.

6.12.8. Partielle interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (0.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.0) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.2) = f(0.2, 2.2) \quad (2.3) = f(2.2, 2.0)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Empirizität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (0.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.0) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.2) = f(0.2, 1.2) \quad (2.3) = f(2.1, 2.0)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Funktion und Quantität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.2) = f(1.2, 2.2) \quad (2.3) = f(2.2, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Empirizität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (2.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.2) = f(1.2, 0.2) \quad (2.3) = f(2.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Funktion.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.2) = f(2.2, 1.2) \quad (2.3) = f(2.1, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (2.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.2) = f(2.2, 0.2) \quad (2.3) = f(2.0, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Funktion.

6.13. Polykontextural-semiotisches Dualsystem (3.2 2.2 1.2 0.3) × (3.0 2.1 2.2 2.3)

6.13.1. Qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (1.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.1) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (1.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.1) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.2, 3.2, 2.2) \quad (2.1) = f(3.0, 2.2, 2.3)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.2, 2.2, 3.2) \quad (2.1) = f(3.0, 2.3, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.2, 3.2, 1.2) \quad (2.2) = f(3.0, 2.1, 2.3)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.2, 1.2, 3.2) \quad (2.2) = f(3.0, 2.3, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Empirizität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \gg \\ (1.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (0.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (3.0) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \gg \\ (2.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (0.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (3.0) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.2, 1.2, 2.2)$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.2, 2.2, 1.2)$$

$$(2.3) = f(3.0, 2.2, 2.1)$$

$$(2.3) = f(3.0, 2.1, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Kognitivität.

6.13.2. Mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \gg \\ (3.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \gg \\ (2.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.2) = f(0.3, 3.2, 2.2)$$

$$(1.2) = f(0.3, 2.2, 3.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.1, 2.2, 2.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.1, 2.3, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \gg \\ (0.3) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \gg \\ (3.2) \\ \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (2.1) \gg \\ \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.2) = f(2.2, 0.3, 3.2)$$

$$(1.2) = f(2.2, 3.2, 0.3)$$

$$(2.2) = f(2.1, 2.3, 3.0)$$

$$(2.2) = f(2.1, 3.0, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion der Empirizität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (2.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.2) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (2.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.2) = f(3.2, 0.3, 2.2)$$

$$(2.3) = f(2.1, 2.2, 3.0)$$

$$(1.2) = f(3.2, 2.2, 0.3)$$

$$(2.3) = f(2.1, 3.0, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion der Kognitivität.

6.13.3. Objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.2) = f(0.3, 3.2, 1.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.2, 2.1, 2.3)$$

$$(2.2) = f(0.3, 1.2, 3.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.2, 2.3, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.2, 0.3, 3.2)$$

$$(2.1) = f(2.2, 2.3, 3.0)$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.2, 3.2, 0.3)$$

$$(2.1) = f(2.2, 3.0, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion der Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.2, 0.3, 1.2)$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.2, 1.2, 0.3)$$

$$(2.3) = f(2.2, 2.1, 3.0)$$

$$(2.3) = f(2.2, 3.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion der Kognitivität.

6.14.4. Interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (2.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (2.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.2) = f(0.3, 2.2, 1.2)$$

$$(3.2) = f(0.3, 1.2, 2.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.3, 2.1, 2.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.3, 2.2, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (2.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (1.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.2) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (2.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.1) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.2) = f(1.2, 0.3, 2.2)$$

$$(3.2) = f(1.2, 2.2, 0.3)$$

$$(2.1) = f(2.3, 2.2, 3.0)$$

$$(2.1) = f(2.3, 3.0, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion der Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (3.2) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ (2.3) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (3.2) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (2.3) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.2) = f(2.2, 0.3, 1.2)$$

$$(3.2) = f(2.2, 1.2, 0.3)$$

$$(2.2) = f(2.3, 2.1, 3.0)$$

$$(2.2) = f(2.3, 3.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion der Empirizität.

6.14.5. Partielle qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.2, 2.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.2, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Empirizität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (1.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.2, 3.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.3, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Kognitivität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (2.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.2, 1.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.1, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Quantität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.2, 3.2) \quad (3.0) = f(2.3, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Kognitivität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.2, 1.2) \quad (3.0) = f(2.1, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Quantität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.2, 2.2) \quad (3.0) = f(2.2, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Empirizität.

6.14.6. Partielle mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.2) = f(0.3, 2.2) \quad (2.1) = f(2.2, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Empirizität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.2) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (2.1) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.2) = f(0.3, 3.2) \quad (2.1) = f(2.3, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Kognitivität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.2) = f(2.2, 0.3) (2.1) = f(3.0, 2.2)

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.2) = f(2.2, 3.2) (2.1) = f(2.3, 2.2)

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Kognitivität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.2) = f(3.2, 0.3) (2.1) = f(3.0, 2.3)

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.2) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.1) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.2) = f(3.2, 2.2) (2.1) = f(2.2, 2.3)

Theorem: Die Quantität ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Empirizität.

6.14.7. Partielle objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

(2.2) = f(0.3, 1.2) (2.2) = f(2.1, 3.0)

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Quantität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(0.3, 3.2) \quad (2.2) = f(2.3, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Kognitivität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.2, 0.3) \quad (2.2) = f(3.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.2, 3.2) \quad (2.2) = f(2.3, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Kognitivität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.2, 1.2) \quad (2.2) = f(2.1, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Quantität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.2, 0.3) \quad (2.2) = f(3.0, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Gestalt.

6.14.8. Partielle interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.2) = f(0.3, 2.2) \quad (2.3) = f(2.2, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Empirizität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.2) = f(0.3, 1.2) \quad (2.3) = f(2.1, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Quantität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.2) = f(1.2, 2.2) \quad (2.3) = f(2.2, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Empirizität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (1.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.2) = f(1.2, 0.3) \quad (2.3) = f(3.0, 2.1)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Quantität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (2.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.2) = f(2.2, 1.2) \quad (2.3) = f(2.1, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Quantität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.2) = f(2.2, 0.3) \quad (2.3) = f(3.0, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Gestalt.

6.15. Polykontextural-semiotisches Dualsystem (3.2 2.2 1.3 0.3) × (3.0 3.1 2.2 2.3)

6.15.1. Qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (1.3) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (3.1) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (1.3) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (3.1) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.3, 3.2, 2.2) \quad (3.1) = f(3.0, 2.2, 2.3)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.3, 2.2, 3.2) \quad (3.1) = f(3.0, 2.3, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.2, 3.2, 1.3) \quad (2.2) = f(3.0, 3.1, 2.3)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.2, 1.3, 3.2) \quad (2.2) = f(3.0, 2.3, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Empirizität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (0.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (3.0) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (0.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (3.0) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.2, 1.3, 2.2)$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.2, 2.2, 1.3)$$

$$(2.3) = f(3.0, 2.2, 3.1)$$

$$(2.3) = f(3.0, 3.1, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Kognitivität.

6.15.2. Mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.3) = f(0.3, 3.2, 2.2)$$

$$(1.3) = f(0.3, 2.2, 3.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.1, 2.2, 2.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.1, 2.3, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.2, 0.3, 3.2)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.2, 3.2, 0.3)$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.1, 2.3, 3.0)$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.1, 3.0, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion der Empirizität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.2, 0.3, 2.2)$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.2, 2.2, 0.3)$$

$$(2.3) = f(3.1, 2.2, 3.0)$$

$$(2.3) = f(3.1, 3.0, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion der Kognitivität.

6.15.3. Objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.2) = f(0.3, 3.2, 1.3)$$

$$(2.2) = f(0.3, 1.3, 3.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.2, 3.1, 2.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.2, 2.3, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.3, 0.3, 3.2)$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.3, 3.2, 0.3)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.2, 2.3, 3.0)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.2, 3.0, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion der Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.2) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (2.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.2, 0.3, 1.3)$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.2, 1.3, 0.3)$$

$$(2.3) = f(2.2, 3.1, 3.0)$$

$$(2.3) = f(2.2, 3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion der Kognitivität.

6.15.4. Interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (2.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (2.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.2) = f(0.3, 2.2, 1.3)$$

$$(3.2) = f(0.3, 1.3, 2.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.3, 3.1, 2.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.3, 2.2, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (2.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.2) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (2.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.2) = f(1.3, 0.3, 2.2)$$

$$(3.2) = f(1.3, 2.2, 0.3)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.3, 2.2, 3.0)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.3, 3.0, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion der Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (3.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (2.3) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.2) \gg \vee \succ (3.2) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (2.3) \gg \vee \succ (2.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.2) = f(2.2, 0.3, 1.3)$$

$$(3.2) = f(2.2, 1.3, 0.3)$$

$$(2.2) = f(2.3, 3.1, 3.0)$$

$$(2.2) = f(2.3, 3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion der Empirizität.

6.15.5. Partielle qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.3, 2.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.2, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Empirizität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.3, 3.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.3, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Kognitivität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.2, 1.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.1, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.2, 3.2) \quad (3.0) = f(2.3, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Kognitivität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.2, 1.3) \quad (3.0) = f(3.1, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.2, 2.2) \quad (3.0) = f(2.2, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Empirizität.

6.15.6. Partielle mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(0.3, 2.2) \quad (3.1) = f(2.2, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Empirizität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(0.3, 3.2) \quad (3.1) = f(2.3, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Kognitivität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \lambda \gg (1.3) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \lambda \gg (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.2, 0.3) \quad (3.1) = f(3.0, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.3) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \lambda \gg (3.1) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.2, 3.2) \quad (3.1) = f(2.3, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Kognitivität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \lambda \gg (1.3) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \lambda \gg (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.2, 0.3) \quad (3.1) = f(3.0, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.3) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \lambda \gg (3.1) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.2, 2.2) \quad (3.1) = f(2.2, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Empirizität.

6.15.7. Partielle objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(0.3, 1.3) \quad (2.2) = f(3.1, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(0.3, 3.2) \quad (2.2) = f(2.3, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Kognitivität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.3, 0.3) \quad (2.2) = f(3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(1.3, 3.2) \quad (2.2) = f(2.3, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Kognitivität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.2, 1.3) \quad (2.2) = f(3.1, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.2) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.2) = f(3.2, 0.3) \quad (2.2) = f(3.0, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Empirizität ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Gestalt.

6.15.8. Partielle interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.2) = f(0.3, 2.2) \quad (2.3) = f(2.2, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Empirizität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.2) = f(0.3, 1.3) \quad (2.3) = f(3.1, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.2) = f(1.3, 2.2) \quad (2.3) = f(2.2, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Empirizität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.2) = f(1.3, 0.3) \quad (2.3) = f(3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (2.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.2) = f(2.2, 1.3) \quad (2.3) = f(3.1, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (2.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.2) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.2) = f(2.2, 0.3) \quad (2.3) = f(3.0, 2.2)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Empirizität und Gestalt.

6.16. Polykontextural-semiotisches Dualsystem (3.2 2.3 1.3 0.3) × (3.0 3.1 3.2 2.3)

6.16.1. Qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (1.3) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (3.1) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (1.3) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (3.1) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.3, 3.2, 2.3) \quad (3.1) = f(3.0, 3.2, 2.3)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.3, 2.3, 3.2) \quad (3.1) = f(3.0, 2.3, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (2.3) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (3.2) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.3) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (3.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.3, 3.2, 1.3) \quad (3.2) = f(3.0, 3.1, 2.3)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.3, 1.3, 3.2) \quad (3.2) = f(3.0, 2.3, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Konventionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \gg & (1.3) \\ & \Upsilon \succ (0.3) \\ & (2.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ (3.0) \gg & \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ & (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \gg & (2.3) \\ & \Upsilon \succ (0.3) \\ & (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ (3.0) \gg & \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ & (3.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (0.3) &= f(3.2, 1.3, 2.3) & (2.3) &= f(3.0, 3.2, 3.1) \\ (0.3) &= f(3.2, 2.3, 1.3) & (2.3) &= f(3.0, 3.1, 3.2) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Kognitivität.

6.16.2. Mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \gg & (3.2) \\ & \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ & (2.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ (3.1) \gg & \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ & (2.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \gg & (2.3) \\ & \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ & (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ (3.1) \gg & \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ & (3.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.3) &= f(0.3, 3.2, 2.3) & (3.0) &= f(3.1, 3.2, 2.3) \\ (1.3) &= f(0.3, 2.3, 3.2) & (3.0) &= f(3.1, 2.3, 3.2) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \gg & (0.3) \\ & \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ & (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ (3.1) \gg & \Upsilon \succ (3.2) \\ & (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \gg & (3.2) \\ & \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ & (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ (3.1) \gg & \Upsilon \succ (3.2) \\ & (2.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.3) &= f(2.3, 0.3, 3.2) & (3.2) &= f(3.1, 2.3, 3.0) \\ (1.3) &= f(2.3, 3.2, 0.3) & (3.2) &= f(3.1, 3.0, 2.3) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion der Konventionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.2, 0.3, 2.3)$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.2, 2.3, 0.3)$$

$$(2.3) = f(3.1, 3.2, 3.0)$$

$$(2.3) = f(3.1, 3.0, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion der Kognitivität.

6.16.3. Objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.3) = f(0.3, 3.2, 1.3)$$

$$(2.3) = f(0.3, 1.3, 3.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.2, 3.1, 2.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.2, 2.3, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.3) = f(1.3, 0.3, 3.2)$$

$$(2.3) = f(1.3, 3.2, 0.3)$$

$$(3.1) = f(3.2, 2.3, 3.0)$$

$$(3.1) = f(3.2, 3.0, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion der Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.3) = f(3.2, 0.3, 1.3)$$

$$(2.3) = f(3.2, 1.3, 0.3)$$

$$(2.3) = f(3.2, 3.1, 3.0)$$

$$(2.3) = f(3.2, 3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion der Kognitivität.

6.16.4. Interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (2.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.2) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (2.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.2) = f(0.3, 2.3, 1.3)$$

$$(3.2) = f(0.3, 1.3, 2.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.3, 3.1, 3.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.3, 3.2, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.2) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (2.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.2) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (2.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.2) = f(1.3, 0.3, 2.3)$$

$$(3.2) = f(1.3, 2.3, 0.3)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.3, 3.2, 3.0)$$

$$(3.1) = f(2.3, 3.0, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion der Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (2.3) \gg \vee \succ (3.2) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (2.3) \gg \vee \succ (3.2) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.3) \gg \vee \succ (3.2) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (2.3) \gg \vee \succ (3.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.2) = f(2.3, 0.3, 1.3)$$

$$(3.2) = f(2.3, 1.3, 0.3)$$

$$(3.2) = f(2.3, 3.1, 3.0)$$

$$(3.2) = f(2.3, 3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion der Konventionalität.

6.16.5. Partielle qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.3, 2.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.2, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Konventionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.3, 3.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(2.3, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Repräsentationalität und Kognitivität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.3, 1.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.1, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Konventionalität und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \lambda \gg (0.3) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \lambda \gg (3.0) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

(0.3) = f(2.3, 3.2) (3.0) = f(2.3, 3.2)

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Konventionalität und Kognitivität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (0.3) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \lambda \gg (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

(0.3) = f(3.2, 1.3) (3.0) = f(3.1, 2.3)

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \lambda \gg (0.3) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \lambda \gg (3.0) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

(0.3) = f(3.2, 2.3) (3.0) = f(3.2, 2.3)

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Konventionalität.

6.16.6. Partielle mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \lambda \gg (1.3) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \lambda \gg (3.1) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.3) = f(0.3, 2.3) (3.1) = f(3.2, 3.0)

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Konventionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \lambda \gg (1.3) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \lambda \gg (3.1) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.3) = f(0.3, 3.2) (3.1) = f(2.3, 3.0)

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Kognitivität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.3, 0.3) \quad (3.1) = f(3.0, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Konventionalität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.3, 3.2) \quad (3.1) = f(2.3, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Konventionalität und Kognitivität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.2, 0.3) \quad (3.1) = f(3.0, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.2, 2.3) \quad (3.1) = f(3.2, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Konventionalität.

6.16.7. Partielle objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.3) = f(0.3, 1.3) \quad (3.2) = f(3.1, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.3) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \lambda \gg (3.2) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.3) = f(0.3, 3.2) \quad (3.2) = f(2.3, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Kognitivität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.3) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \lambda \gg (3.2) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.3) = f(1.3, 0.3) \quad (3.2) = f(3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \lambda \gg (2.3) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \lambda \gg (3.2) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.3) = f(1.3, 3.2) \quad (3.2) = f(2.3, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Kognitivität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.3) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \lambda \gg (3.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.3) = f(3.2, 1.3) \quad (3.2) = f(3.1, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \lambda \gg (2.3) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \lambda \gg (3.2) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.3) = f(3.2, 0.3) \quad (3.2) = f(3.0, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Gestalt.

6.16.8. Partielle interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.2) = f(0.3, 2.3) \quad (2.3) = f(3.2, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Konventionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.2) = f(0.3, 1.3) \quad (2.3) = f(3.1, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.2) = f(1.3, 2.3) \quad (2.3) = f(3.2, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Konventionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.2) = f(1.3, 0.3) \quad (2.3) = f(3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.2) = f(2.3, 1.3) \quad (2.3) = f(3.1, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Konventionalität und Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.2) = f(2.3, 0.3) \quad (2.3) = f(3.0, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Kognitivität ist eine Funktion von Konventionalität und Gestalt.

6.17. Polykontextural-semiotisches Dualsystem (3.3 2.3 1.3 0.3) × (3.0 3.1 3.2 3.3)

6.17.1. Qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.3) \\ (1.3) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (3.1) \\ (3.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (1.3) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (3.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.3) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (3.1) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.3, 3.3, 2.3) \quad (3.1) = f(3.0, 3.2, 3.3)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.3, 2.3, 3.3) \quad (3.1) = f(3.0, 3.3, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.3) \\ (2.3) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (3.2) \\ (3.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (2.3) \gg \vee \succ (0.3) \\ (3.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.3) \\ (3.0) \gg \vee \succ (3.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.3, 3.3, 1.3) \quad (3.2) = f(3.0, 3.1, 3.3)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.3, 1.3, 3.3) \quad (3.2) = f(3.0, 3.3, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Konventionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (3.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (0.3) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (3.0) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (3.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (0.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (3.0) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.3) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.3, 1.3, 2.3)$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.3, 2.3, 1.3)$$

$$(3.3) = f(3.0, 3.2, 3.1)$$

$$(3.3) = f(3.0, 3.1, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion der Theoretizität.

6.17.2. Mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.3) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (3.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.3) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.3) = f(0.3, 3.3, 2.3)$$

$$(1.3) = f(0.3, 2.3, 3.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.1, 3.2, 3.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.1, 3.3, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (2.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (3.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.3) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.2) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.3) \\ (2.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.2) \\ (3.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.3, 0.3, 3.3)$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.3, 3.3, 0.3)$$

$$(3.2) = f(3.1, 3.3, 3.0)$$

$$(3.2) = f(3.1, 3.0, 3.3)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion der Konventionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (3.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (3.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (1.3) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (3.1) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.3) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.3, 0.3, 2.3)$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.3, 2.3, 0.3)$$

$$(3.3) = f(3.1, 3.2, 3.0)$$

$$(3.3) = f(3.1, 3.0, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion der Theoretizität.

6.17.3. Objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.3) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (3.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (3.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.3) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.3) = f(0.3, 3.3, 1.3)$$

$$(2.3) = f(0.3, 1.3, 3.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.2, 3.1, 3.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.2, 3.3, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (3.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.3) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.3) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (3.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.3) = f(1.3, 0.3, 3.3)$$

$$(2.3) = f(1.3, 3.3, 0.3)$$

$$(3.1) = f(3.2, 3.3, 3.0)$$

$$(3.1) = f(3.2, 3.0, 3.3)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion der Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (3.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (3.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (2.3) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (3.2) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.3) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.3) = f(3.3, 0.3, 1.3)$$

$$(2.3) = f(3.3, 1.3, 0.3)$$

$$(3.3) = f(3.2, 3.1, 3.0)$$

$$(3.3) = f(3.2, 3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion der Theoretizität.

6.17.4. Interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ (3.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ (0.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.3) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (3.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.3) = f(0.3, 2.3, 1.3)$$

$$(3.3) = f(0.3, 1.3, 2.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.3, 3.1, 3.2)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.3, 3.2, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Theoretizität ist eine Funktion der Gestalt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.3) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ (3.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ (1.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.3) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ (3.3) \gg \Upsilon \succ (3.1) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.3) = f(1.3, 0.3, 2.3)$$

$$(3.3) = f(1.3, 2.3, 0.3)$$

$$(3.1) = f(3.3, 3.2, 3.0)$$

$$(3.1) = f(3.3, 3.0, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Theoretizität ist eine Funktion der Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \gg \\ \vee \succ (3.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \vee \succ (3.2) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \gg \\ \vee \succ (3.3) \\ (0.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.0) \\ \vee \succ (3.2) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.3) = f(2.3, 0.3, 1.3)$$

$$(3.3) = f(2.3, 1.3, 0.3)$$

$$(3.2) = f(3.3, 3.1, 3.0)$$

$$(3.2) = f(3.3, 3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Theoretizität ist eine Funktion der Konventionalität.

6.17.5. Partielle qualitative Funktionen (Q = sO)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (2.3) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (3.2) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.3, 2.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.2, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Konventionalität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (3.3) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (1.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (3.3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(1.3, 3.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.3, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Theoretizität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.3, 1.3)$$

$$(3.0) = f(3.1, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Konventionalität und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(2.3, 3.2) \quad (3.0) = f(2.3, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Konventionalität und Kognitivität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.2, 1.3) \quad (3.0) = f(3.1, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \wedge \gg (0.3) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.0) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0.3) = f(3.2, 2.3) \quad (3.0) = f(3.2, 2.3)$$

Theorem: Die Gestalt ist eine Funktion von Kognitivität und Konventionalität.

6.17.6. Partielle mediale Funktionen (M = oS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(0.3, 2.3) \quad (3.1) = f(3.2, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Konventionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (3.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(0.3, 3.3) \quad (3.1) = f(3.3, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Theoretizität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.3, 0.3) \quad (3.1) = f(3.0, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Konventionalität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (3.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(2.3, 3.3) \quad (3.1) = f(3.3, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Konventionalität und Theoretizität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.3, 0.3) \quad (3.1) = f(3.0, 3.3)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Theoretizität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \wedge \gg (1.3) \\ (3.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.1) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1.3) = f(3.3, 2.3) \quad (3.1) = f(3.2, 3.3)$$

Theorem: Die Repräsentativität ist eine Funktion von Theoretizität und Konventionalität.

6.17.7. Partielle objektale Funktionen (O = oO)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.3) = f(0.3, 1.3) \quad (3.2) = f(3.1, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (3.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.3) = f(0.3, 3.3) \quad (3.2) = f(3.3, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Theoretizität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.3) = f(1.3, 0.3) \quad (3.2) = f(3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (3.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (3.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.3) = f(1.3, 3.3) \quad (3.2) = f(3.3, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Theoretizität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (3.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.3) = f(3.3, 1.3) \quad (3.2) = f(3.1, 3.3)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion von Theoretizität und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (2.3) \\ (3.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.2) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.3) = f(3.3, 0.3) \quad (3.2) = f(3.0, 3.3)$$

Theorem: Die Konventionalität ist eine Funktion von Theoretizität und Gestalt.

6.17.8. Partielle interpretative Funktionen (I = sS)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.3) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (3.3) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.3) = f(0.3, 2.3) \quad (3.3) = f(3.2, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Theoretizität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Konventionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.3) \\ (0.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.0) \\ \wedge \gg (3.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.3) = f(0.3, 1.3) \quad (3.3) = f(3.1, 3.0)$$

Theorem: Die Theoretizität ist eine Funktion von Gestalt und Repräsentativität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.3) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.3) \\ (3.2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.3) = f(1.3, 2.3) \quad (3.3) = f(3.2, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Theoretizität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Konventionalität.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.3) \\ (1.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.1) \\ \wedge \gg (3.3) \\ (3.0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.3) = f(1.3, 0.3) \quad (3.3) = f(3.0, 3.1)$$

Theorem: Die Theoretizität ist eine Funktion von Repräsentativität und Gestalt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.3) \\ (2.3) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.3) \\ (3.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.3) = f(2.3, 1.3) \quad (3.3) = f(3.1, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Theoretizität ist eine Funktion von Konventionalität und Repräsentativität.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (0.3) \\ \wedge \gg (3.3) \\ (2.3) \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} (3.2) \\ \wedge \gg (3.3) \\ (3.0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.3) = f(2.3, 0.3)$$

$$(3.3) = f(3.0, 3.2)$$

Theorem: Die Theoretizität ist eine Funktion von Konventionalität und Gestalt.

In weiteren Arbeiten werden wir zeigen, inwiefern etwa die polykontextural-semiotischen Partialrelation bzw. partiellen Funktionen den von Kilian (1970) im Rahmen der "Metanoetik" nicht-formal untersuchten unbewussten Strukturen des bewussten Denkens entsprechen.

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Tetradisch-tetratomische und tetradisch-trichotomische Zeichenrelationen

1. In einer tetradisch-tetratomischen Zeichenrelation tritt neben die drei relationalen Glieder M, O und I als viertes Glied im Anschluss an Kronthaler (1992) die Qualität Q, die wir in der Absicht, eine polykontexturale Zeichenrelation zu definieren, mit einer neuen semiotischen Kategorie "Nullheit" analog zu Erst-, Zweit- und Drittheit identifizieren (vgl. Stiebing 1981, 1984). Wir bekommen dann

$$ZR_{4,4} = R(Q, M, O, I) \text{ bzw. } ZR_{4,4} = R(.0., .1., .2., .3.) \text{ bzw.}$$

$$ZR_{4,4} = (((Q \Rightarrow M) \Rightarrow O) \Rightarrow I) \text{ bzw. } ZR_{4,4} = (((.0. \Rightarrow .1.) \Rightarrow .2.) \Rightarrow .3.)$$

Als tetradisch-tetratomische semiotische Matrix ergibt sich dann

	0	1	2	3
0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3
3	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3

Das Bildungsgesetz für wohlgeformte tetradisch-tetratomische Zeichenklassen sei in Erweiterung des Bildungsetzes für triadisch-trichotomische Zeichenklassen

$$(3.a \ 2.b \ 1.c \ 0.d) \text{ mit } a, b, c, d \in \{.0., .1., .2., .3.\} \text{ und } a \leq b \leq c \leq d$$

Damit ergeben sich 35 tetradisch-tetratomische Zeichenklassen und ebenso viele ihnen invers koordinierte Realitätsthematiken zusammen mit ihren strukturell-entitätischen Realitäten:

1	3.0 2.0 1.0 0.0	×	<u>0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3</u>	0 ⁴
2	3.0 2.0 1.0 0.1	×	1.0 <u>0.1 0.2 0.3</u>	1 ¹⁰³
3	3.0 2.0 1.0 0.2	×	2.0 <u>0.1 0.2 0.3</u>	2 ¹⁰³
4	3.0 2.0 1.0 0.3	×	3.0 <u>0.1 0.2 0.3</u>	3 ¹⁰³
5	3.0 2.0 1.1 0.1	×	1.0 1.1 <u>0.2 0.3</u>	1 ²⁰²
6	3.0 2.0 1.1 0.2	×	2.0 1.1 <u>0.2 0.3</u>	2 ¹¹⁰²
7	3.0 2.0 1.1 0.3	×	3.0 1.1 <u>0.2 0.3</u>	3 ¹¹⁰²
8	3.0 2.0 1.2 0.2	×	2.0 2.1 <u>0.2 0.3</u>	2 ²⁰²
9	3.0 2.0 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 2.1 <u>0.2 0.3</u>	3 ¹²¹⁰²
10	3.0 2.0 1.3 0.3	×	3.0 3.1 <u>0.2 0.3</u>	3 ²⁰²
11	3.0 2.1 1.1 0.1	×	1.0 1.1 1.2 <u>0.3</u>	1 ³⁰¹
12	3.0 2.1 1.1 0.2	×	2.0 1.1 1.2 <u>0.3</u>	2 ¹²⁰¹
13	3.0 2.1 1.1 0.3	×	3.0 1.1 1.2 <u>0.3</u>	3 ¹²⁰¹

14	3.0 2.1 1.2 0.2	×	2.0 2.1 1.2 <u>0.3</u>	$2^2 1^1 0^1$
15	<u>3.0 2.1 1.2 0.3</u>	×	<u>3.0 2.1 1.2 0.3</u>	$3^1 2^1 1^1 0^1$
16	3.0 2.1 1.3 0.3	×	3.0 3.1 1.2 0.3	$3^2 1^1 0^1$
17	3.0 2.2 1.2 0.2	×	2.0 2.1 2.2 0.3	$2^3 0^1$
18	3.0 2.2 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 2.1 2.2 <u>0.3</u>	$3^1 2^2 0^1$
19	3.0 2.2 1.3 0.3	×	3.0 3.1 2.2 <u>0.3</u>	$3^2 2^1 0^1$
20	<u>3.0 2.3 1.3 0.3</u>	×	<u>3.0 3.1 3.2 0.3</u>	$3^3 0^1$
21	3.1 2.1 1.1 0.1	×	<u>1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3</u>	1^4
22	3.1 2.1 1.1 0.2	×	2.0 <u>1.1 1.2 1.3</u>	$2^1 1^3$
23	3.1 2.1 1.1 0.3	×	3.0 <u>1.1 1.2 1.3</u>	$3^1 1^3$
24	3.1 2.1 1.2 0.2	×	2.0 2.1 <u>1.2 1.3</u>	$2^2 1^2$
25	3.1 2.1 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 2.1 <u>1.2 1.3</u>	$3^1 2^1 1^2$
26	3.1 2.1 1.3 0.3	×	3.0 3.1 <u>1.2 1.3</u>	$3^2 1^2$
27	3.1 2.2 1.2 0.2	×	2.0 2.1 2.2 <u>1.3</u>	$2^3 1^1$
28	3.1 2.2 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 2.1 2.2 <u>1.3</u>	$3^1 2^2 1^1$
29	3.1 2.2 1.3 0.3	×	3.0 3.1 2.2 <u>1.3</u>	$3^2 2^1 1^1$
30	<u>3.1 2.3 1.3 0.3</u>	×	<u>3.0 3.1 3.2 1.3</u>	$3^3 1^1$
31	3.2 2.2 1.2 0.2	×	<u>2.0 2.1 2.2 2.3</u>	2^4
32	3.2 2.2 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 <u>2.1 2.2 2.3</u>	$3^1 2^3$
33	3.2 2.2 1.3 0.3	×	3.0 3.1 <u>2.2 2.3</u>	$3^2 2^2$
34	<u>3.2 2.3 1.3 0.3</u>	×	<u>3.0 3.1 3.2 2.3</u>	$3^3 2^1$
35	3.3 2.3 1.3 0.3	×	<u>3.0 3.1 3.2 3.3</u>	3^4

2. Nach Bense (1975, S. 45 ff., 65) werden „disponible“ semiotische Kategorien zwar wie die drei „relationalen“ Kategorien der triadischen Zeichenrelation durch die Relationszahlen $r = 1, 2, 3$, aber im Unterschied zu den letzteren durch die Kategorialzahl $k = 0$ gekennzeichnet, wodurch die Mittelstellung „disponibler“ Kategorien zwischen dem „ontologischen Raum“ der Objekte und dem „semiotischen Raum“ der Zeichen hergestellt wird (1975, S. 65). Auf der Basis dieses Grundgedankens, dem auch Stiebing (1981, S. 29) folgt, wurde in Toth (2008a, b) eine polykontexturale tetradische Zeichenrelation definiert als

$$ZR_{4,3} = (R(Q, M, O, I) \text{ bzw. } ZR_{4,3} = R(.0., .1., .2., .3.) \text{ bzw.}$$

$$ZR_{4,3} = (((Q \Rightarrow M) \Rightarrow O) \Rightarrow I) \text{ bzw. } ZR_{4,3} = (((0. \Rightarrow .1.) \Rightarrow .2.) \Rightarrow .3.)$$

Wie man erkennt, besteht der Unterschied zwischen $ZR_{4,4}$ und $ZR_{4,3}$ also nur in dem fehlenden Punkt links von (0.) der Nullheit. Dieser Unterschied hat jedoch eminente Folgen. Nach Benses Unterscheidung von Relational- und Kategorialzahlen kann es nämlich keine genuine nullheitliche Kategorie (0.0) geben, da hier sowohl die Relational- als auch die Kategorialzahl $r = k = 0$ wäre. Damit wäre ein Etwas, das kategorial durch (0.0) gekennzeichnet ist, also wegen $r = 0$ ein Objekt des ontologischen Raumes, gleichzeitig aber wegen des iterierten Auftretens dieses „Primzeichens“ auch ein Zeichen, denn reine Objekte können nicht iteriert werden. (Wohl ist ein Ausdruck wie „Zeichen des Zeichens ...“ sinnvoll, aber ein Ausdruck wie „Stein des Steines ...“ ist sinnlos.) Daraus folgt, dass es „Objekt-Zeichen-Zwitter“ oder „Zeichen-Objekt-Zwitter“, charakterisiert durch (0.0), genauso wenig geben kann wie Gebilde, deren zeichenthematische Charakteristik trichotomisch durch (X.0) gekennzeichnet ist, also (1.0), (2.0) und (3.0), denn hier wäre in Verletzung der Benseschen Feststellung

$r = 0$. Daraus folgt also, dass in $ZR_{4,3}$ die Kategorie der Nullheit (und damit die Modalität der Qualität) nur tetradisch, nicht aber trichotomisch auftreten kann. (Bei der Dualisierung einer Zeichenklasse aus $ZR_{4,3}$, d.h. in einer tetradisch-trichotomischen Realitätsthematik, darf deshalb die Kategorie der Nullheit nur trichotomisch auftreten.)

Damit erhalten wir die folgende tetradisch-trichotomische Matrix

	1	2	3
0	0.1	0.2	0.3
1	1.1	1.2	1.3
2	2.1	2.2	2.3
3	3.1	3.2	3.3,

die also eine Teilmatrix der triadisch-trichotomischen Matrix ist

	0	1	2	3
0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3
3	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3

Damit ergeben sich 15 tetradisch-trichotomische Zeichenklassen und ebenso viele ihnen invers koordinierte Realitätsthematiken zusammen mit ihren strukturell-entitätischen Realitäten

1	3.1 2.1 1.1 0.1	×	1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3	1^4
2	3.1 2.1 1.1 0.2	×	2.0 1.1 1.2 1.3	$2^1 1^3$
3	3.1 2.1 1.1 0.3	×	3.0 1.1 1.2 1.3	$3^1 1^3$
4	3.1 2.1 1.2 0.2	×	2.0 2.1 1.2 1.3	$0^2 1^2$
5	3.1 2.1 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 2.1 1.2 1.3	$3^1 2^1 1^2$
6	3.1 2.1 1.3 0.3	×	3.0 3.1 1.2 1.3	$3^2 1^2$
7	3.1 2.2 1.2 0.2	×	2.0 2.1 2.2 1.3	$2^3 1^1$
8	3.1 2.2 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 2.1 2.2 1.3	$3^1 2^2 1^1$
9	3.1 2.2 1.3 0.3	×	3.0 3.1 2.2 1.3	$3^2 2^1 1^1$
10	3.1 2.3 1.3 0.3	×	3.0 3.1 3.2 1.3	$3^3 1^1$
11	3.2 2.2 1.2 0.2	×	2.0 2.1 2.2 2.3	2^4
12	3.2 2.2 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 2.1 2.2 2.3	$3^1 2^3$
13	3.2 2.2 1.3 0.3	×	3.0 3.1 2.2 2.3	$3^2 2^2$
14	3.2 2.3 1.3 0.3	×	3.0 3.1 3.2 2.3	$3^3 2^1$

Wie man leicht erkennt, sind also die 15 tetradisch-trichotomischen Dualsysteme mit ihren strukturellen Realitäten eine Teilmenge der 35 tetradisch-tetratomischen Dualsysteme und ihren strukturellen Realitäten:

1	3.0 2.0 1.0 0.0	×	<u>0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3</u>	0 ⁴	Menge der tetr.-tetratom. Dualsysteme \ Menge der tetr.-trichotom. Dualsysteme
2	3.0 2.0 1.0 0.1	×	1.0 <u>0.1 0.2 0.3</u>	1 ¹ 0 ³	
3	3.0 2.0 1.0 0.2	×	2.0 <u>0.1 0.2 0.3</u>	2 ¹ 0 ³	
4	3.0 2.0 1.0 0.3	×	3.0 <u>0.1 0.2 0.3</u>	3 ¹ 0 ³	
5	3.0 2.0 1.1 0.1	×	1.0 1.1 <u>0.2 0.3</u>	1 ² 0 ²	
6	3.0 2.0 1.1 0.2	×	2.0 1.1 <u>0.2 0.3</u>	2 ¹ 1 ¹ 0 ²	
7	3.0 2.0 1.1 0.3	×	3.0 1.1 <u>0.2 0.3</u>	3 ¹ 1 ¹ 0 ²	
8	3.0 2.0 1.2 0.2	×	2.0 2.1 <u>0.2 0.3</u>	2 ² 0 ²	
9	3.0 2.0 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 2.1 <u>0.2 0.3</u>	3 ¹ 2 ¹ 0 ²	
10	3.0 2.0 1.3 0.3	×	3.0 3.1 <u>0.2 0.3</u>	3 ² 0 ²	
11	3.0 2.1 1.1 0.1	×	1.0 1.1 1.2 <u>0.3</u>	1 ³ 0 ¹	
12	3.0 2.1 1.1 0.2	×	2.0 1.1 1.2 <u>0.3</u>	2 ¹ 1 ² 0 ¹	
13	3.0 2.1 1.1 0.3	×	3.0 1.1 1.2 <u>0.3</u>	3 ¹ 1 ² 0 ¹	
14	3.0 2.1 1.2 0.2	×	2.0 2.1 1.2 <u>0.3</u>	2 ² 1 ¹ 0 ¹	
15	<u>3.0 2.1 1.2 0.3</u>	×	<u>3.0 2.1 1.2 0.3</u>	<u>3¹2¹1¹0¹</u>	
16	3.0 2.1 1.3 0.3	×	3.0 3.1 1.2 0.3	3 ² 1 ¹ 0 ¹	
17	3.0 2.2 1.2 0.2	×	2.0 2.1 2.2 0.3	2 ³ 0 ¹	
18	3.0 2.2 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 2.1 2.2 <u>0.3</u>	3 ¹ 2 ² 0 ¹	
19	3.0 2.2 1.3 0.3	×	3.0 3.1 2.2 <u>0.3</u>	3 ² 2 ¹ 0 ¹	
20	<u>3.0 2.3 1.3 0.3</u>	×	<u>3.0 3.1 3.2 0.3</u>	<u>3³0¹</u>	
21	3.1 2.1 1.1 0.1	×	<u>1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3</u>	1 ⁴	Menge der tetr.-trichotom. Dualsysteme
22	3.1 2.1 1.1 0.2	×	2.0 <u>1.1 1.2 1.3</u>	2 ¹ 1 ³	
23	3.1 2.1 1.1 0.3	×	3.0 <u>1.1 1.2 1.3</u>	3 ¹ 1 ³	
24	3.1 2.1 1.2 0.2	×	2.0 2.1 <u>1.2 1.3</u>	2 ² 1 ²	
25	3.1 2.1 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 2.1 <u>1.2 1.3</u>	3 ¹ 2 ¹ 1 ²	
26	3.1 2.1 1.3 0.3	×	3.0 3.1 <u>1.2 1.3</u>	3 ² 1 ²	
27	3.1 2.2 1.2 0.2	×	2.0 2.1 2.2 <u>1.3</u>	2 ³ 1 ¹	
28	3.1 2.2 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 2.1 2.2 <u>1.3</u>	3 ¹ 2 ² 1 ¹	
29	3.1 2.2 1.3 0.3	×	3.0 3.1 2.2 <u>1.3</u>	3 ² 2 ¹ 1 ¹	

30	<u>3.1 2.3 1.3 0.3</u>	×	<u>3.0 3.1 3.2 1.3</u>	$3^3 1^1$
31	3.2 2.2 1.2 0.2	×	<u>2.0 2.1 2.2 2.3</u>	2^4
32	3.2 2.2 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 <u>2.1 2.2 2.3</u>	$3^1 2^3$
33	3.2 2.2 1.3 0.3	×	3.0 3.1 <u>2.2 2.3</u>	$3^2 2^2$
34	<u>3.2 2.3 1.3 0.3</u>	×	<u>3.0 3.1 3.2 2.3</u>	$3^3 2^1$
35	3.3 2.3 1.3 0.3	×	<u>3.0 3.1 3.2 3.3</u>	3^4

3. Die strukturellen Realitäten der 35 tetradisch-tetratomischen Dualsysteme lassen sich in folgende Thematisierungstypen einteilen. Um weitere Redundanzen zu vermeiden, werden die tetradisch-trichotomischen Dualsysteme mit ihnen zusammen behandelt und mit * gekennzeichnet.

3.1. Homogene Thematisierungen (HZkln×HRthn)

1	3.0 2.0 1.0 0.0	×	<u>0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3</u>	0^4
*21	3.1 2.1 1.1 0.1	×	<u>1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3</u>	1^4
*31	3.2 2.2 1.2 0.2	×	<u>2.0 2.1 2.2 2.3</u>	2^4
*35	3.3 2.3 1.3 0.3	×	<u>3.0 3.1 3.2 3.3</u>	3^4

3.2. Dyadische Thematisierungen

3.2.1. Dyadisch-linksgerichtete

2	3.0 2.0 1.0 0.1	×	1.0 <u>0.1 0.2 0.3</u>	$1^1 \leftarrow 0^3$
3	3.0 2.0 1.0 0.2	×	2.0 <u>0.1 0.2 0.3</u>	$2^1 \leftarrow 0^3$
4	3.0 2.0 1.0 0.3	×	3.0 <u>0.1 0.2 0.3</u>	$3^1 \leftarrow 0^3$
*22	3.1 2.1 1.1 0.2	×	2.0 <u>1.1 1.2 1.3</u>	$2^1 \leftarrow 1^3$
*23	3.1 2.1 1.1 0.3	×	3.0 <u>1.1 1.2 1.3</u>	$3^1 \leftarrow 1^3$
*32	3.2 2.2 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 <u>2.1 2.2 2.3</u>	$3^1 \leftarrow 2^3$

3.2.2. Dyadisch-rechtsgerichtete

11	3.0 2.1 1.1 0.1	×	<u>1.0 1.1 1.2</u> 0.3	$1^3 \rightarrow 0^1$
17	3.0 2.2 1.2 0.2	×	<u>2.0 2.1 2.2</u> 0.3	$2^3 \rightarrow 0^1$
20	3.0 2.3 1.3 0.3	×	<u>3.0 3.1 3.2</u> 0.3	$3^3 \rightarrow 0^1$
*27	3.1 2.2 1.2 0.2	×	<u>2.0 2.1 2.2</u> 1.3	$2^3 \rightarrow 1^1$
*30	3.1 2.3 1.3 0.3	×	<u>3.0 3.1 3.2</u> 1.3	$3^3 \rightarrow 1^1$
*34	3.2 2.3 1.3 0.3	×	<u>3.0 3.1 3.2</u> 2.3	$3^3 \rightarrow 2^1$

3.2.3. Sandwich-Thematisierungen

5	3.0 2.0 1.1 0.1	×	<u>1.0 1.1 0.2 0.3</u>	$1^2 \leftrightarrow 0^2$
8	3.0 2.0 1.2 0.2	×	<u>2.0 2.1 0.2 0.3</u>	$2^2 \leftrightarrow 0^2$
10	3.0 2.0 1.3 0.3	×	<u>3.0 3.1 0.2 0.3</u>	$3^2 \leftrightarrow 0^2$

*24	3.1 2.1 1.2 0.2	×	<u>2.0 2.1 1.2 1.3</u>	$2^2 \leftrightarrow 1^2$
*26	3.1 2.1 1.3 0.3	×	<u>3.0 3.1 1.2 1.3</u>	$3^2 \leftrightarrow 1^2$
*33	3.2 2.2 1.3 0.3	×	<u>3.0 3.1 2.2 2.3</u>	$3^2 \leftrightarrow 2^2$

3.3. Triadische Thematisierungen

3.3.1. Triadisch-linksgerichtete

6	3.0 2.0 1.1 0.2	×	2.0 1.1 <u>0.2 0.3</u>	$2^1 1^1 \leftarrow 0^2$
7	3.0 2.0 1.1 0.3	×	3.0 0.1 <u>0.2 0.3</u>	$3^1 1^1 \leftarrow 0^2$
9	3.0 2.0 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 2.1 <u>0.2 0.3</u>	$3^1 2^1 \leftarrow 0^2$
*25	3.1 2.1 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 2.1 <u>1.2 1.3</u>	$3^1 2^1 \leftarrow 1^2$

3.3.2. Triadisch-rechtsgerichtete

14	3.0 2.1 1.2 0.2	×	<u>2.0 2.1</u> 1.2 0.3	$2^2 \rightarrow 1^1 0^1$
16	3.0 2.1 1.3 0.3	×	<u>3.0 3.1</u> 1.2 0.3	$3^2 \rightarrow 1^1 0^1$
19	3.0 2.2 1.3 0.3	×	<u>3.0 3.1</u> 2.2 0.3	$3^2 \rightarrow 2^1 0^1$
*29	3.1 2.2 1.3 0.3	×	<u>3.0 3.1</u> 2.2 1.3	$3^2 \rightarrow 2^1 1^1$

3.3.3. Sandwich-Thematisierungen (nur zentrifugal)

12	3.0 2.1 1.1 0.2	×	2.0 <u>1.1 1.2</u> 0.3	$2^1 \leftarrow 1^2 \rightarrow 0^1$
13	3.0 2.1 1.1 0.3	×	3.0 <u>1.1 1.2</u> 0.3	$3^1 \leftarrow 1^2 \rightarrow 0^1$
18	3.0 2.2 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 <u>2.1 2.2</u> 0.3	$3^1 \leftarrow 2^2 \rightarrow 0^1$
*28	3.1 2.2 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 <u>2.1 2.2</u> 1.3	$3^1 \leftarrow 2^2 \rightarrow 1^1$

3.4. Tetradische Thematisierung

15	3.0 2.1 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 2.1 1.2 0.3	$3^1 2^1 1^1 0^1$
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Wie man sieht, sind die tetradisich-trichotomischen Dualsysteme hauptsächlich im Teilsystem der triadischen Thematisierungen unterrepräsentiert, obwohl es alle dyadischen und triadischen Thematisierungstypen der tetradisich-tetratomischen Dualsysteme ebenfalls hat. Allerdings fehlt bei den tetradisich-trichotomischen Dualsystemen eine tetradisiche Thematisierung, da bei diesen Dualsystemen keine eigenreale Zeichenklasse vorhanden ist.

4. Damit erhalten wir also nur für die 35 tetradisich-tetratomischen, nicht aber für 15 tetradisich-trichotomischen Zeichenklassen in Analogie zum System der Trichotomischen Triaden aus den 10 triadisch-trichotomischen Zeichenklassen (vgl. Walther 1982) zwei Systeme Tetratomischer Tetraden, und zwar eines mit dyadischer und eines mit triadischer Thematisierung.

4.1. Tetratomische Tetraden dyadischer Thematisation

1	3.0 2.0 1.0 0.0	×	<u>0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3</u>	0 ⁴
2	3.0 2.0 1.0 0.1	×	1.0 <u>0.1 0.2 0.3</u>	1 ¹ ←0 ³
3	3.0 2.0 1.0 0.2	×	2.0 <u>0.1 0.2 0.3</u>	2 ¹ ←0 ³
4	3.0 2.0 1.0 0.3	×	3.0 <u>0.1 0.2 0.3</u>	3 ¹ ←0 ³
11	3.0 2.1 1.1 0.1	×	<u>1.0 1.1 1.2</u> 0.3	1 ³ →0 ¹
21	3.1 2.1 1.1 0.1	×	<u>1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3</u>	1 ⁴
22	3.1 2.1 1.1 0.2	×	2.0 <u>1.1 1.2 1.3</u>	2 ¹ ←1 ³
23	3.1 2.1 1.1 0.3	×	3.0 <u>1.1 1.2 1.3</u>	3 ¹ ←1 ³
17	3.0 2.2 1.2 0.2	×	<u>2.0 2.1 2.2</u> 0.3	2 ³ →0 ¹
27	3.1 2.2 1.2 0.2	×	<u>2.0 2.1 2.2</u> 1.3	2 ³ →1 ¹
31	3.2 2.2 1.2 0.2	×	<u>2.0 2.1 2.2 2.3</u>	2 ⁴
32	3.2 2.2 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 <u>2.1 2.2 2.3</u>	3 ¹ ←2 ³
20	3.0 2.3 1.3 0.3	×	<u>3.0 3.1 3.2</u> 0.3	3 ³ →0 ¹
30	3.1 2.3 1.3 0.3	×	<u>3.0 3.1 3.2</u> 1.3	3 ³ →1 ¹
34	3.2 2.3 1.3 0.3	×	<u>3.0 3.1 3.2</u> 2.3	3 ³ →2 ¹
35	3.3 2.3 1.3 0.3	×	<u>3.0 3.1 3.2 3.3</u>	3 ⁴

4.2. Tetratomische Tetraden triadischer Thematisation

1	3.0 2.0 1.0 0.0	×	<u>0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3</u>	0 ⁴
6	3.0 2.0 1.1 0.2	×	2.0 1.1 <u>0.2 0.3</u>	2 ¹ 1 ¹ ←0 ²
9	3.0 2.0 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 2.1 <u>0.2 0.3</u>	3 ¹ 2 ¹ ←0 ²
7	3.0 2.0 1.1 0.3	×	3.0 1.1 <u>0.2 0.3</u>	3 ¹ 1 ¹ ←0 ²
12	3.0 2.1 1.1 0.2	×	2.0 <u>1.1 1.2</u> 0.3	2 ¹ ←1 ² →0 ¹
21	3.1 2.1 1.1 0.1	×	<u>1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3</u>	1 ⁴
25	3.1 2.1 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 2.1 <u>1.2 1.3</u>	3 ¹ 2 ¹ ←1 ²
13	3.0 2.1 1.1 0.3	×	3.0 <u>1.1 1.2</u> 0.3	3 ¹ ←1 ² →0 ¹
14	3.0 2.1 1.2 0.2	×	<u>2.0 2.1</u> 1.2 0.3	2 ² →1 ¹ 0 ¹
28	3.1 2.2 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 <u>2.1 2.2</u> 1.3	3 ¹ ←2 ² →1 ¹
31	3.2 2.2 1.2 0.2	×	<u>2.0 2.1 2.2 2.3</u>	2 ⁴
18	3.0 2.2 1.2 0.3	×	3.0 <u>2.1 2.2</u> 0.3	3 ¹ ←2 ² →0 ¹
16	3.0 2.1 1.3 0.3	×	<u>3.0 3.1</u> 1.2 0.3	3 ² →1 ¹ 0 ¹
29	3.1 2.2 1.3 0.3	×	<u>3.0 3.1 2.2</u> 1.3	3 ² →2 ¹ 1 ¹
19	3.0 2.2 1.3 0.3	×	<u>3.0 3.1 2.2</u> 0.3	3 ² →2 ¹ 0 ¹
35	3.3 2.3 1.3 0.3	×	<u>3.0 3.1 3.2 3.3</u>	3 ⁴

5. Unsere Vergleiche zwischen den tetradisch-tetratomischen und den tetradisch-trichotomischen Zeichenklassen haben ergeben, dass diese eine Teilmenge von jenen sind sowie dass jene im Gegensatz zu diesen wegen des Fehlens einer eigenrealen Zeichenklasse nicht zu Systemen Tetratomischer Tetraden gruppiert werden können. Der Grund liegt darin, dass Gruppierungen von n-atomischen n-atomischen Dualsystemen zu n-atomischen n-atomischen deshalb Eigenrealität voraussetzen, weil eigenreale Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken mit jeder anderen Zeichenklasse und Realitätsthematik des betreffenden Systems in mindestens 1 Subzeichen zusammenhängen (Walther 1982, S. 15), welche diese Gruppierungen erst ermöglichen. Nun enthält aber $ZR_{4,4} \setminus ZR_{4,3}$ eine eigenreale Zeichenklasse:

15 3.0 2.1 1.2 0.3 × 3.0 2.1 1.2 0.3,

und tatsächlich kann man beweisen, dass Eigenrealität in allen semiotischen Systemen aufscheint, die auf Zeichenrelationen der Form $ZR_{n, n-1}$, nicht aber auf solchen der Form $ZR_{n, n}$ basieren. Da in letzteren der maximale Repräsentationswert der Trichotomien um 1 Wert gegenüber dem maximalen Repräsentationswert der Triaden zurückgesetzt ist, gibt es keine quadratischen semiotischen Matrizen und demzufolge auch keine binnensymmetrischen Zeichenklassen, wodurch Eigenrealität zwischen Zeichen- und Realitätsthematik ausgeschlossen wird. Inhaltlich leuchtet das Fehlen eigenrealer Dualsysteme in polykontexturalen semiotischen Systemen deshalb ein, weil eigenreale Relationen ja nichts anderes als Identitätsrelationen zwischen Zeichenklassen und ihren dualen Realitätsthematiken sind, welche in

polykontexturalen Systemen per definitionem nicht existieren können (vgl. z.B. Kaehr 2004, S. 4 ff.). Aus unseren Betrachtungen folgt also, dass das System der tetradisch-tetratomischen Dualsysteme im Gegensatz zum System der tetradisch-trichotomischen Dualsysteme monokontextural ist (vgl. auch Toth 2001). $ZR_{4,4}$ und allgemein $ZR_{n,n}$ sind allerdings insofern interessante Zeichenrelationen, als sie jeweils eine Gesamtmenge von Dualsystemen generieren, welche sowohl monokontexturale als auch polykontexturale Dualsysteme enthält.

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Bisimulation in der Semiotik

Gleichheit ist ein Verhältnis, worin Verschiedenes zueinander steht.

Wilhelm Windelband (1910)

1. Bisimulation ist ein Begriff der theoretischen Informatik und bezeichnet eine Äquivalenzrelation zwischen Zustands-Übergangs-Systemen, die sich in gleicher Weise verhalten, so dass ein System das andere simuliert. Formaler kann Bisimulation mit Hilfe von Kompositionen von Relationen wie folgt definiert werden (Milner 1989):

Gegeben sei ein indiziertes Zustands-Übergangs-System $(S, \Lambda, \rightarrow)$. Dann ist eine Bisimulations-Relation eine binäre Relation R auf S , d.h. $R \subseteq S \times S$, so dass

$$R; \rightarrow^\alpha \subseteq \rightarrow^\alpha; R \text{ und} \\ R^{-1}; \rightarrow^\alpha \subseteq \rightarrow^\alpha; R^{-1}$$

Im folgenden sollen einige charakteristische Fälle des Auftretens bisimularer Relationen in der theoretischen Semiotik untersucht werden; die hier behandelten Fälle sind keineswegs erschöpfend.

2. Bisimulation durch Repräsentationswerte

Der Repräsentationswert (Rpw) ist die einzige bekannte (kardinale) Masszahl der Semiotik. Darunter wird "die Summe der im Repräsentationsschema (d.h. in der Zeichenklasse bzw. Realitätsthematik) auftretenden Fundamentalkategorien bzw. Primzeichen-Zahlen, die hier als graduierende Masszahlen der Semiotizität fungieren, verstanden" (Bense 1981, S. 159). Demnach können die Zeichenklassen nach ihren Repräsentationswerten wie folgt geordnet werden:

3.1 2.1 1.1	Rpw = 9	3.1 2.3 1.3	Rpw = 13
3.1 2.1 1.2	Rpw = 10	3.2 2.2 1.3	Rpw = 13
3.1 2.1 1.3	Rpw = 11	3.2 2.3 1.3	Rpw = 14
3.1 2.2 1.2	Rpw = 11	3.3 2.3 1.3	Rpw = 15
3.1 2.2 1.3	Rpw = 12		
3.2 2.2 1.2	Rpw = 12		
3.3 2.2 1.2	Rpw = 12		

Nun enthält aber die kleine semiotische Matrix, aus deren Subzeichen die Zeichenklassen nach dem semiotischen "Inklusionsschema" (3.a 2.b 1.c) mit $a \leq b \leq c$ zusammengesetzt sind, auch die Genuine Kategorienklasse (3.3 2.2 1.1) als Hauptdiagonale der Matrix. Diese Zeichenklasse widerspricht nun zwar dem semiotischen Inklusionsschema, ist aber kraft ihrer Funktion als Determinante der semiotischen Matrix eine semiotische Realität. Wenn wir also die Inklusionsrestriktion aufheben, bekommen wir statt 10 nun 27 Zeichenklassen, die wir wiederum nach ihren Repräsentationswerten ordnen:

3.1 2.1 1.1	Rpw = 9	3.2 2.3 1.1	Rpw = 12
3.1 2.1 1.2	Rpw = 10	3.3 2.1 1.2	Rpw = 12

3.1 2.2 1.1	Rpw = 10	3.3 2.2 1.1	Rpw = 12
3.2 2.1 1.1	Rpw = 10	3.1 2.3 1.3	Rpw = 13
3.1 2.1 1.3	Rpw = 11	3.2 2.2 1.3	Rpw = 13
3.1 2.2 1.2	Rpw = 11	3.2 2.3 1.2	Rpw = 13
3.1 2.3 1.1	Rpw = 11	3.3 2.1 1.3	Rpw = 13
3.2 2.1 1.2	Rpw = 11	3.3 2.2 1.2	Rpw = 13
3.2 2.2 1.1	Rpw = 11	3.3 2.3 1.1	Rpw = 13
3.3 2.1 1.1	Rpw = 11	3.2 2.3 1.3	Rpw = 14
3.1 2.2 1.3	Rpw = 12	3.3 2.2 1.3	Rpw = 14
3.1 2.3 1.2	Rpw = 12	3.3 2.3 1.2	Rpw = 14
3.2 2.1 1.3	Rpw = 12	3.3 2.3 1.3	Rpw = 15
3.2 2.2 1.2	Rpw = 12		

Damit können wir also Zeichenklassen in Bismulationsklassen nach ihren inhärenten Repräsentationswerten einteilen. Selbstverständlich gehören zu diesen Bismulationsklassen auch die Transpositionen und Dualisationen der jeweiligen Zeichenklassen, also z.B.

Bismulationsklassen für Rpw = 11:

{<3.1, 2.1, 1.3>, <3.1, 1.3, 2.1>, <2.1, 3.1, 1.3>, <2.1, 1.3, 3.1>, <1.3, 3.1, 2.1>, <1.3, 2.1, 3.1>, <3.1, 1.2, 1.3>, <1.2, 3.1, 1.3>, <3.1, 1.3, 1.2>, <1.3, 3.1, 1.2>, <1.2, 1.3, 3.1>, <1.3, 1.2, 3.1>, <3.1, 2.2, 1.2>, <3.1, 1.2, 2.2>, <2.2, 3.1, 1.2>, <2.2, 1.2, 3.1>, <1.2, 3.1, 2.2>, <1.2, 2.2, 3.1>, <2.1, 2.2, 1.3>, <2.2, 2.1, 1.3>, <2.1, 1.3, 2.2>, <1.3, 2.1, 2.2>, <2.2, 1.3, 2.1>, <1.3, 2.2, 2.1>, <3.1, 2.3, 1.1>, <3.1, 1.1, 2.3>, <2.3, 3.1, 1.1>, <2.3, 1.1, 3.1>, <1.1, 3.1, 2.3>, <1.1, 2.3, 3.1>, <1.1, 3.2, 1.3>, <3.2, 1.1, 1.3>, <1.1, 1.3, 3.2>, <1.3, 1.1, 3.2>, <3.2, 1.3, 1.1>, <1.3, 3.2, 1.1>, <3.2, 2.1, 1.2>, <3.2, 1.2, 2.1>, <2.1, 3.2, 1.2>, <2.1, 1.2, 3.2>, <1.2, 3.2, 2.1>, <1.2, 2.1, 3.2>, <2.1, 1.2, 2.3>, <1.2, 2.1, 2.3>, <2.1, 2.3, 1.2>, <2.3, 2.1, 1.2>, <1.2, 2.3, 2.1>, <2.3, 1.2, 2.1>, <3.2, 2.2, 1.1>, <3.2, 1.1, 2.2>, <2.2, 3.2, 1.1>, <2.2, 1.1, 3.2>, <1.1, 3.2, 2.2>, <1.1, 2.2, 3.2>, <1.1, 2.2, 2.3>, <2.2, 1.1, 2.3>, <1.1, 2.3, 2.2>, <2.3, 1.1, 2.2>, <2.2, 2.3, 1.1>, <2.3, 2.2, 1.1>, <3.3, 2.1, 1.1>, <3.3, 1.1, 2.1>, <2.1, 3.3, 1.1>, <2.1, 1.1, 3.3>, <1.1, 3.3, 2.1>, <1.1, 2.1, 3.3>, <1.1, 1.2, 3.3>, <1.2, 1.1, 3.3>, <1.1, 3.3, 1.2>, <3.3, 1.1, 1.2>, <1.2, 3.3, 1.1>, <3.3, 1.2, 1.1>}

Es gibt also allein für die Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.1 1.3) 72 Bismulationsklassen! Von besonderer Bedeutung ist dabei die Tatsache, dass die eigenreale Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.3), die Genuine Kategorienklasse (3.3 2.2 1.1) und die Zeichenklasse des vollständigen Objekts neben den vielen bereits bekannten gemeinsamen Eigenschaften (vgl. Bense 1992) auch diejenige haben, dass sie qua Repräsentationswert (Rpw = 12) bisimilar sind.

3. Bisimulation durch Transitionsklassen

Wenn wir der Einfachheit halber von den 27 zu den 10 “klassischen” Zeichenklassen zurückkehren, können wir die Übergangssymbolklassen zwischen ihnen bestimmen. Dabei zeigt es sich, dass die 45 Transitionsklassen in 7 Gruppen von Bismulationsklassen zerfallen:

3.1. Transitions-Bismulationsklassen nach (3.2 1.1 2.1)

$$(3.1 2.1 1.1) \rightarrow (3.1 2.1 1.2) \quad \equiv \quad [[\beta^\circ, \text{id}1], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id}1]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id}1], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha]]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(3.1.2.1.1.1) \rightarrow (3.1.2.1.1.3) &\equiv \text{Transitionsklasse: } [\beta^\circ, \text{id1}, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2.1.1.2.1) \\
&\equiv [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha]] \\
(3.1.2.1.1.2) \rightarrow (3.1.2.1.1.3) &\equiv \text{Transitionsklasse: } [\beta^\circ, \text{id1}, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2.1.1.2.1) \\
&\equiv [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha]] \\
&\equiv \text{Transitionsklasse: } [\beta^\circ, \text{id1}, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2.1.1.2.1)
\end{aligned}$$

3.2. Transitions-Bisimulationsklassen nach (3.2.1.2.2.1)

$$\begin{aligned}
(3.1.2.2.1.2) \rightarrow (3.1.2.2.1.3) &\equiv [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]] \\
&\equiv \text{Transitionsklasse: } [\beta^\circ, \alpha, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2.1.2.2.1)
\end{aligned}$$

3.3. Transitions-Bisimulationsklasse nach (3.2.2.1.2.2)

$$\begin{aligned}
(3.1.2.2.1.2) \rightarrow (3.2.2.2.1.2) &\equiv [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]] \\
&\equiv \text{Transitionsklasse: } [\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id2}] \equiv (3.2.2.1.2.2)
\end{aligned}$$

3.4. Transitions-Bisimulationsklassen nach (3.2.2.1.3.3)

$$\begin{aligned}
(3.1.2.3.1.3) \rightarrow (3.2.2.3.1.3) &\equiv [[\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \beta], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]] \\
&\equiv \text{Transitionsklasse: } [\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id3}] \equiv (3.2.2.1.3.3) \\
(3.1.2.3.1.3) \rightarrow (3.3.2.3.1.3) &\equiv [[\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id3}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]] \\
&\equiv \text{Transitionsklasse: } [\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id3}] \equiv (3.2.2.1.3.3) \\
(3.2.2.3.1.3) \rightarrow (3.3.2.3.1.3) &\equiv [[\beta^\circ, \beta], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id3}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]] \\
&\equiv \text{Transitionsklasse: } [\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id3}] \equiv (3.2.2.1.3.3)
\end{aligned}$$

3.5. Transitions-Bisimulationsklasse nach (3.2.2.2.2.1)

$$\begin{aligned}
(3.2.2.2.1.2) \rightarrow (3.2.2.2.1.3) &\equiv [[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]] \\
&\equiv \text{Transitionsklasse: } [\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2.2.2.2.1)
\end{aligned}$$

3.6. Transitions-Bisimulationsklasse nach (3.2.2.1.2.3)

$$\begin{aligned}
(3.1.2.2.1.3) \rightarrow (3.2.2.2.1.3) &\equiv [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]] \\
&\equiv \text{Transitionsklasse: } [\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \beta] \equiv (3.2.2.1.2.3)
\end{aligned}$$

3.7. Transitions-Bisimulationsklassen nach (3.2.2.1)

$$\begin{aligned}
(3.1.2.1.1.1) \rightarrow (3.1.2.2.1.2) &\equiv [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]] \\
&\equiv \text{Transitionsklasse: } [\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2.2.1) \\
(3.1.2.1.1.1) \rightarrow (3.1.2.2.1.3) &\equiv [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]] \\
&\equiv \text{Transitionsklasse: } [\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2.2.1) \\
(3.1.2.1.1.1) \rightarrow (3.1.2.3.1.3) &\equiv [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]] \\
&\equiv \text{Transitionsklasse: } [\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2.2.1)
\end{aligned}$$

(3.1 2.2 1.2) → (3.3 2.3 1.3)	≡	[[β°, α], [α°, id2]] → [[β°, id3], [α°, id3]] Transitionsklasse: [β°, α°] ≡ (3.2 2.1)
(3.1 2.2 1.3) → (3.1 2.3 1.3)	≡	[[β°, α], [α°, β]] → [[β°, βα], [α°, id3]] Transitionsklasse: [β°, α°] ≡ (3.2 2.1)
(3.1 2.2 1.3) → (3.2 2.2 1.2)	≡	[[β°, α], [α°, β]] → [[β°, id2], [α°, id2]] Transitionsklasse: [β°, α°] ≡ (3.2 2.1)
(3.1 2.2 1.3) → (3.2 2.3 1.3)	≡	[[β°, α], [α°, β]] → [[β°, β], [α°, id3]] Transitionsklasse: [β°, α°] ≡ (3.2 2.1)
(3.1 2.2 1.3) → (3.3 2.3 1.3)	≡	[[β°, α], [α°, β]] → [[β°, id3], [α°, id3]] Transitionsklasse: [β°, α°] ≡ (3.2 2.1)
(3.1 2.3 1.3) → (3.2 2.2 1.2)	≡	[[β°, βα], [α°, id3]] → [[β°, id2], [α°, id2]] Transitionsklasse: [β°, α°] ≡ (3.2 2.1)
(3.1 2.3 1.3) → (3.2 2.2 1.3)	≡	[[β°, βα], [α°, id3]] → [[β°, id2], [α°, β]] Transitionsklasse: [β°, α°] ≡ (3.2 2.1)
(3.2 2.2 1.2) → (3.2 2.3 1.3)	≡	[[β°, id2], [α°, id2]] → [[β°, β], [α°, id3]] Transitionsklasse: [β°, α°] ≡ (3.2 2.1)
(3.2 2.2 1.2) → (3.3 2.3 1.3)	≡	[[β°, id2], [α°, id2]] → [[β°, id3], [α°, id3]] Transitionsklasse: [β°, α°] ≡ (3.2 2.1)
(3.2 2.2 1.3) → (3.2 2.3 1.3)	≡	[[β°, id2], [α°, β]] → [[β°, β], [α°, id3]] Transitionsklasse: [β°, α°] ≡ (3.2 2.1)
(3.2 2.2 1.3) → (3.3 2.3 1.3)	≡	[[β°, id2], [α°, β]] → [[β°, id3], [α°, id3]] Transitionsklasse: [β°, α°] ≡ (3.2 2.1)

4. Bisimulation durch Schnitt- und Komplementärmenge bei Trichotomischen Triaden

Wie in Toth (2008a) dargestellt, lassen sich die 10 Zeichenklassen zu nicht weniger als 1647 Trichotomischen Triaden kombinieren (vgl. Walther 1981, 1982). Diese lassen sich nun entweder nach ihren gemeinsamen Schnitt- oder nach ihren gemeinsamen Komplementärmenge klassifizieren. Damit zerfallen also die 1647 Trichotomischen Triaden in diskrete Gruppen anhand ihrer mengentheoretischen Struktur.

Z.B. haben die folgenden 3 Trichotomischen Triaden:

[MM, OM, IM]	↔	[1.1 1.2 1.3 – 2.1 1.2 1.3 – 3.1 1.2 1.3]
3.3 3.2 3.1		3.3 3.2 3.1 3.3 3.2 3.1
2.3 2.2 2.1		2.3 2.2 2.1 2.3 2.2 2.1
1.3 1.2 1.1		1.3 1.2 1.1 1.3 1.2 1.1

die Schnittmenge {1.2, 1.3}

und die gemeinsame Komplementärmenge {3.3, 3.2, 2.3, 2.2}

In Toth (2008b) wurde gezeigt, dass es unter den 1647 Trichotomischen Triaden nur gerade die folgenden 20 Typen mit gemeinsamen Komplementärmenge gibt:

1. {3.3, 2.2, 2.1, 1.3, 1.2, 1.1} \equiv {id3, id2, α° , $\beta\alpha$, α , id1}
2. {3.3, 2.3, 2.2, 2.1, 1.2, 1.1} \equiv {id3, β , id2, α° , α , id1}
3. {3.3, 3.2, 2.1, 1.3, 1.2, 1.1} \equiv {id3, β° , α° , $\beta\alpha$, α , id1}
4. {3.3, 3.2, 2.3, 2.1, 1.2, 1.1} \equiv {id3, β° , β , α° , α , id1}
5. {3.3, 3.2, 3.1, 1.3, 1.2, 1.1} \equiv {id3, β° , $\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$, $\beta\alpha$, α , id1}
6. {3.3, 3.2, 2.3, 2.2, 2.1, 1.1} \equiv {id3, β° , β , id2, α° , id1}
7. {3.3, 3.2, 3.1, 2.3, 2.1, 1.1} \equiv {id3, β° , $\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$, β , α , id1}
8. {3.3, 3.2, 3.1, 2.3, 2.1, 1.1} \equiv {id3, β° , $\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$, β , α° , α , id1}
9. {3.3, 3.2, 3.1, 2.3, 2.2, 1.1} \equiv {id3, β° , $\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$, β , id2, id1}
10. {3.3, 3.2, 3.1, 2.3, 2.2, 2.1} \equiv {id3, β° , $\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$, β , id2, α° }
11. {3.3, 2.3, 2.2, 2.1, 1.3, 1.2, 1.1} \equiv {id3, β , id2, α° , $\beta\alpha$, α , id1}
12. {3.3, 3.2, 2.2, 2.1, 1.3, 1.2, 1.1} \equiv {id3, β° , id2, α° , $\beta\alpha$, α , id1}
13. {3.3, 3.2, 3.1, 2.1, 1.3, 1.2, 1.1} \equiv {id3, β° , $\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$, α° , $\beta\alpha$, α , id1}
14. {3.3, 3.2, 2.3, 2.1, 1.3, 1.2, 1.1} \equiv {id3, β° , β , α° , $\beta\alpha$, α , id1}
15. {3.3, 3.2, 2.3, 2.2, 2.1, 1.2, 1.1} \equiv {id3, β° , β , id2, α° , α , id1}
16. {3.3, 3.2, 3.1, 2.2, 2.1, 1.3, 1.2, 1.1} \equiv {id3, β° , $\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$, id2, α° , $\beta\alpha$, α , id1}
17. {3.3, 3.2, 2.3, 2.2, 2.1, 1.3, 1.2, 1.1} \equiv {id3, β° , β , id2, α° , $\beta\alpha$, α , id1}
18. {3.3, 3.2, 3.1, 2.3, 2.1, 1.3, 1.2, 1.1} \equiv {id3, β° , $\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$, β , α° , $\beta\alpha$, α , id1}
19. {3.3, 3.2, 3.1, 2.3, 2.2, 2.1, 1.2, 1.1} \equiv {id3, β° , $\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$, β , id2, α° , α , id1}
20. {3.3, 3.2, 3.1, 2.3, 2.2, 2.1, 1.3, 1.2, 1.1} \equiv {id3, β° , $\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$, β , id2, α° , $\beta\alpha$, α , id1}

Die kategoriethoretische Notation zeigt hier durch den durch sie kodierten Abbildungsbegriff besonders deutlich das Verhalten semiotischer Systeme, wie sie durch die Trichotomischen Triaden repräsentiert werden und wäre ein weiter zu prüfender Schritt zu einer formalen pragmatischen Semiotik.

5. Bisimulation durch semiotische Chreoden

In Toth (2007) wurde ein formales Modell semiotischer Stabilität und Instabilität mit Hilfe von semiotischen Chreoden und semio-morphogenetischen Feldern entworfen. Dabei wurden sowohl die Chreoden als auch die morphogenetischen Felder mit Hilfe von Morphismen und natürlichen Transformationen bestimmt, die sich, wie anhand des folgenden Beispiels gezeigt werden soll, wiederum zur Darstellung semiotischen Verhaltens in bisimularen Systemen eignen. Im folgenden Beispiel werden gleiche chreodische Mesozeichen (vgl. Bense 1983, S. 81 ff.) jeweils durch das gleiche Zeichen markiert. Es gelten folgende Zuordnungen:

\square = 1.1	\circ = 2.1	\blacktriangle = 3.1
\blacksquare = 1.2	\diamond = 2.2	\blacktriangleright = 3.2
\blacksquare = 1.3	\bullet = 2.3	\blacktriangledown = 3.3

Die Nummern unterhalb der Thematisierungen beziehen sich auf die 66 Schnittpunkte von ASR² (vgl. Toth 1997). Die Nummern rechts vom Bindestrich bezeichnen immer entweder einen Wendepunkt des Pfades oder dessen Ende.

1. **(I-I)-(I-I)**
(1-9)

- 1{▲, ►, ▼}
- 2{<2.3>, ▲, ►, ▼}
- 3{<1.3>, ▲, ►, ▼}
- 4{<2.2>, <2.3>, ▲, ►, ▼}
- 5{<2.1>, <2.2>, <2.3>, ▲, ►, ▼}
- 6{<1.3>, <2.1>, <2.2>, ▲, ►, ▼}
- 7{<1.2>, <1.3>, ▲, ►, ▼}
- 8{<1.2>, <1.3>, <2.1>, ▲, ►, ▼}
- 9{<1.1>, <1.2>, <1.3>, ▲, ►, ▼}

2. **(I-I)-(I-O)**
(1-2-10-17)

- 1{▲, ►, <3.3>}
- 2{<2.3>, ▲, ►, <3.3>}
- 10{<2.3>, ▲, ►}
- 11{<1.3>, <2.3>, ▲, ►}
- 12{<2.2>, <2.3>, ▲, ►}
- 13{<2.1>, <2.2>, <2.3>, ▲, ►}
- 14{<1.3>, <2.1>, <2.2>, <2.3>, ▲, ►}
- 15{<1.2>, <1.3>, <2.3>, ▲, ►}
- 16{<1.2>, <1.3>, <2.1>, <2.3>, ▲, ►}
- 17{<1.1>, <1.2>, <1.3>, <2.3>, ▲, ►}

3. **(I-I)-(I-M)**
(1-3-11-18-24)

- 1{▲, ►, <3.3>}
- 2{<2.3>, ▲, ►, <3.3>}
- 3{<1.3>, ▲, ►, <3.3>}
- 11{<1.3>, <2.3>, ▲, ►}
- 18{<1.3>, ▲, ►}
- 19{<1.3>, <2.2>, <2.3>, ▲, ►}
- 20{<1.3>, <2.1>, <2.2>, <2.3>, ▲, ►}
- 21{<1.3>, <2.1>, <2.2>, ▲, ►}
- 22{<1.2>, <1.3>, ▲, <3.2>}
- 23{<1.2>, <1.3>, <2.1>, ▲, ►}
- 24{<1.1>, <1.2>, <1.3>, ▲, ►}

4. **(I-I)-(O-I)**
(1-3-11-18-27-33)

- 1{▲, <3.2>, <3.3>}
- 2{<2.3>, ▲, <3.2>, <3.3>}
- 3{<1.3>, ▲, <3.2>, <3.3>}

11 { <1.3>, <2.3>, ▲, <3.2> }
 18 { <1.3>, ▲, <3.2> }
 27 { <1.3>, <2.2>, <2.3>, ▲, <3.2> }
 28 { <2.2>, <2.3>, ▲ }
 29 { <2.1>, <2.2>, <2.3>, ▲ }
 30 { <1.3>, <2.1>, <2.2>, <2.3>, ▲ }
 31 { <1.2>, <1.3>, <2.2>, <2.3>, ▲ }
 32 { <1.2>, <1.3>, <2.1>, <2.2>, <2.3>, ▲ }
 33 { <1.1>, <1.2>, <1.3>, <2.2>, <2.3>, ▲ }

Dieses Beispiel zeigt also das bisimulare semiotische Verhalten der Morphismen ▲ (3.1), ► (3.2) und ▼ (3.3) in den ersten 4 semio-morphogenetischen Feldern. Für das entsprechende Verhalten der semiotischen Morphismen in der Semiotisch-Relationalen Grammatik vgl. Toth (1997, S. 51 ff. und die Falttafel am Ende des Buches).

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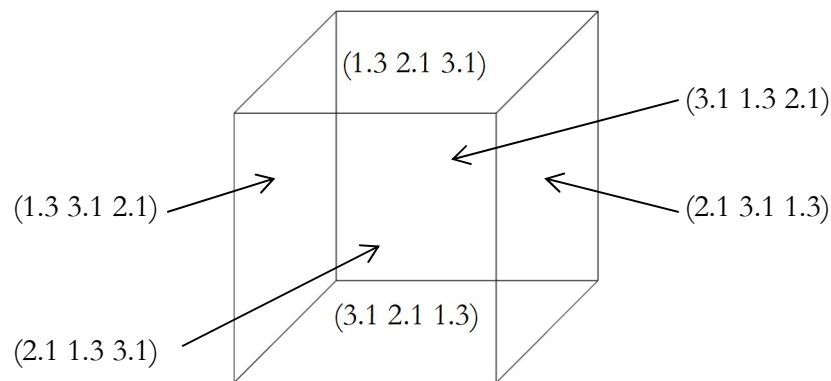
Semiotic cube and tesseract

1. In Toth (2008c), it was shown that the 6 transpositions of each sign class and reality thematic of the system of the 10 sign classes and their dual reality thematics can be ordered in three pairs of transpositions, so that each two transpositions can be considered semiotic mirror-functions of one another:

1 (3.1 2.1 1.3)	3 (1.3 3.1 2.1)	5 (2.1 1.3 3.1)
2 (1.3 2.1 3.1)	4 (2.1 3.1 1.3)	6 (3.1 1.3 2.1)

Thus, $M(1) = 2$; $M(2) = 1$; $MM(1) = 1$; $MM(2) = 2$; $MMM(1) = 2$; $MMM(2) = 1$, etc.

Moreover, it was also shown that these 6 transpositions can be assigned pairwise to two mirroring sides of a semiotic cube:



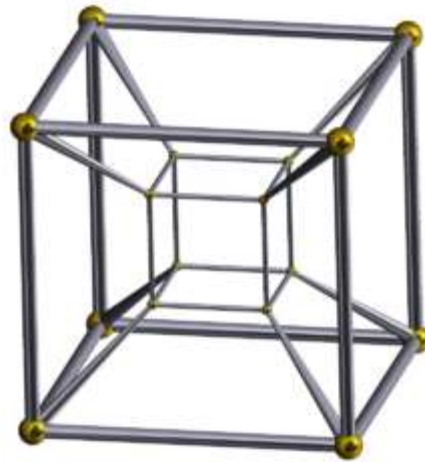
Thus, the pairs of transpositions (3.1 2.1 1.3) / (1.3 2.1 3.1) can be assigned to the sides on the bottom and on the top, (1.3 3.1 2.1) / (2.1 3.1 1.3) to left and right side, and the pair (2.1 1.3 3.1) / (3.1 1.3 2.1) to the front and the back side or to different pairs of mirroring sides as long as they are opposite to one another.

2. However, as it was shown already in Toth (2007b, pp. 82 ss.), the above system of 6 transpositions of a sign class or reality thematic is only a fragment of the complete representational system of this sign class or reality thematic, since it is possible to use negative besides positive semiotic categories and thus positive and negative prime-signs, out of which complex sub-signs, dyads, sign classes and reality thematics can be constructed (cf. Toth 2007a, pp. 52 ss.). Therefore, the complete representational system of a sign class contains 4 semiotic contexts and 24 transpositions. We show this using again our sign class (3.1 2.1 1.3):

(3.1 2.1 1.3)	(-3.1 -2.1 -1.3)	(3.-1 2.-1 1.-3)	(-3.-1 -2.-1 -1.-3)
(1.3 2.1 3.1)	(-1.3 -2.1 -3.1)	(1.-3 2.-1 3.-1)	(-1.-3 -2.-1 -3.-1)
(1.3 3.1 2.1)	(-1.3 -3.1 -2.1)	(1.-3 3.-1 2.-1)	(-1.-3 -3.-1 -2.-1)
(2.1 3.1 1.3)	(-2.1 -3.1 -1.3)	(2.-1 3.-1 1.-3)	(-2.-1 -3.-1 -1.-3)

(2.1 1.3 3.1) (-2.1 -1.3 -3.1) (2.-1 1.-3 3.-1) (-2.-1 -1.-3 -3.-1)
 (3.1 1.3 2.1) (-3.1 -1.3 -2.1) (3.-1 1.-3 2.-1) (-3.-1 -1.-3 -2.-1)

However, in order to represent the complete semiotic system of 24 transpositions for each of the 10 sign classes and the 10 dual reality thematics, the semiotic cube is not sufficient anymore. Although triadic sign classes can without problems be represented in 2-dimensional as well as in 3-dimensional spaces (Toth 2007a, pp. 127 ss.), for transpositions, we need a 4-dimensional semiotic space that has hitherto never been introduced into semiotics, but already stipulated in connection with the introduction of semiotic quaternions (Toth 2006; 2007a, pp. 62 s.). The simplest geometrical model to represent a semiotic cell of 24 transpositions for a complex sign class is the tesseract:



Schlegel diagramm of a tesseract (octachoron)
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tesseract>

The tesseract is to the cube as the cube is to the square, it is a regular convex 4-polytope whose boundary consists of eight cubical cells and whose name is referring to the four lines from each vertex to other vertices. Thus, since each vertex of a tesseract is adjacent to four edges, these four edges of the regular tetrahedron can be assigned to the 4 sign classes of each semiotic contexture. Since each of these 4 complex sign classes has 6 transpositions, the 24 faces of the tesseract must correspond to the 24 complex transpositions of each sign class or reality thematic.

3. If we have a look at the 24 complex transpositions of each sign class, we recognize that each mirrored transposition is orthogonal to its original transposition:

		3.1			-3.1			3.-1			-3.-1	
		2.1			-2.1			2.-1			-2.-1	
3.1	2.1	1.3		-3.1	-2.1	-1.3	3.-1	2.-1	1.-3	-3.-1	-2.-1	-1.-3
		1.3			-1.3			1.-3			-1.-3	
		3.1			-3.1			3.-1			-3.-1	
1.3	3.1	2.1		-1.3	-3.1	-2.1	1.-3	3.-1	2.-1	-1.-3	-3.-1	-2.-1
		2.1			-2.1			2.-1			-2.-1	
		1.3			-1.3			1.-3			-1.-3	

2.1 1.3 3.1 -2.1 -1.3 -3.1 2.-1 1.-3 3.-1 -2.-1 -1.-3 -3.-1

Since the outer cube of the above tesseract model contains 6 faces like a regular cube does, the remaining 18 faces must belong to the inside of this hypercube. We thus will probably not fail in assuming that the 6 outer faces are identical with the 3 pairs of transpositions that we had already assigned to the 6 sides of the semiotic cube and thus with the reel semiotic transpositions:

3.1
2.1
3.1 2.1 1.3

1.3
3.1
1.3 3.1 2.1

2.1
1.3
2.1 1.3 3.1

while the 18 inner faces are identical with the following 9 pairs of complex semiotic transpositions:

-3.1 3.-1 -3.-1
-2.1 2.-1 -2.-1
-3.1 -2.1 -1.3 3.-1 2.-1 1.-3 -3.-1 -2.-1 -1.-3

-1.3 1.-3 -1.-3
-3.1 3.-1 -3.-1
-1.3 -3.1 -2.1 1.-3 3.-1 2.-1 -1.-3 -3.-1 -2.-1

-2.1 2.-1 -2.-1
-1.3 1.-3 -1.-3
-2.1 -1.3 -3.1 2.-1 1.-3 3.-1 -2.-1 -1.-3 -3.-1

Therefore, since each of the 480 transpositions of the complete semiotic representational system can be connected 1. to a transposition of the reel semiotic contexture and 2. to a transposition of one of the three complex semiotic contextures, they are connected to 4 complex semiotic transpositions which can be assigned to the 4 lines from each vertex to other vertices, for example:

(3.1 2.1 1.3) (3.1 1.3 2.1) (2.1 1.3 3.1) (1.3 3.1 2.1)
| | | |
(3.1 1.3 2.1) (-2.1 1.3 -3.1) (2.-1 1.-3 3.1) (1.3 -3.-1 -2.-1)

Moreover, since the 6 sides of the outer cube have been assigned to the 6 transpositions of a reel sign class or reality thematic, it follows that the 18 inner faces must be ascribed to the complex transpositions. But from that it follows, too, that in a semiotic tesseract model, the system of complex transpositions is inside of the system of reel transpositions, and from the 4 semiotic contextures, the three consisting of negative prime-signs are a part of the system of positive prime-signs. Therefore,

the lines connecting the outer cube with the inner vertices and edges must be assigned to those transpositions and pairs of transpositions with mixed positive and negative categories such as in second links of the above pairs.

4. The results obtained here may indicate the long-searched way out of the semiotic transit-torus as depicted in Toth (2008a), since with the semiotic tesseract model we have, for the first time, a 4-dimensional semiotic space for the reel and complex systems of transpositions and thus also for semiotic diamond theory that forms the base of the semiotic transit-model (cf. Toth 2008a, pp. 32 ss.; 2008b, pp. 177 ss.). As a matter of fact, since there is no basic need to embed sign classes and reality thematics into a 4-dimensional semiotic space up to the point when we are dealing with complete semiotic representational systems, the fourth dimension needed in order to handle transpositional semiotic systems provides the liberty to escape the prison of the transit corridor (cf. Toth 2008a, p. 55 ss.) But still, this does not mean that somebody will be able to escape his mode of being represented. As it was stated in Toth (2008, pp. 304 ss.), once born, an individuum enters the corridor of representation and cannot leave it anymore even after his death. Therefore, semiotics proves again his Kafkaesque status as an “eschatology of hopelessness” (Bense 1952, p. 100) even in the complete system of complex representation. However, what the implications are to have the liberty of escaping from the positive into the negative semiotic spaces is subject to intense further inquiry.

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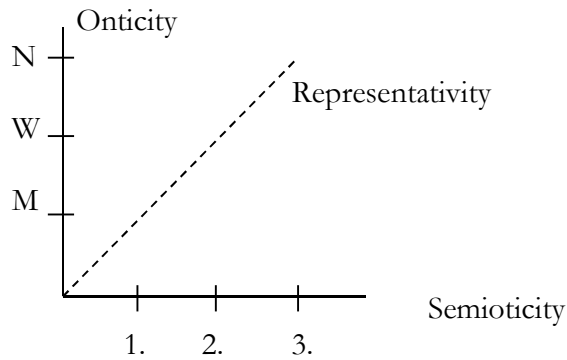
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The sign as a “disjunction between world and consciousness”

1. Max Bense stated, “that semiotics, in contrast to logic, which as such can only constitute an ontological thematic of being (Seinsthematik), is, beyond that, also able to thematize the epistemological difference, the disjunction between world and consciousness in the principle question for the recognizability of the things or facts” (1975, p. 16). Hence, the sign as the basic element of semiotics does neither belong to the world nor to the consciousness, but to the sphere between them: “Comparable to the sign, information is not an object of nature science, either. As such, neither signs nor information occur in nature, i.e. in physical reality. However, neither are they mere facts of human consciousness. Obviously, we have to deal here with events exactly in the border zone between consciousness and external world. It seems as if one would have to explicate what one calls today ‘world of signs’ or also ‘sphere of information’ as a zone of contact between physical reality and phenomenological consciousness. If one presupposes these reflections, it becomes clear that Norbert Wiener and Gotthard Günther understand information [...] as a third kind of being besides matter and consciousness” (Bense 1962, p. 17).

Therefore, for a Peircean semiotics, “an absolutely complete diversity of ‘worlds’ and ‘pieces of worlds’, of ‘be’ (Sein) and ‘being’ (Seiendem) can principally [...] not be realized by a consciousness that works over triadic sign relations” (Bense 1979, p. 59). Nevertheless, consciousness is understood as a “two-valued functor of being (Seinsfunktör) which generates the subject-object relation” (Bense 1976, p. 27), because Peirce “keeps up the difference between the epistemological object and subject in connecting both poles by their representedness” (Walther 1989, p. 76). More precisely, “the representational connection of the sign class indicates also the epistemological subject, the representational connection of the reality thematic also the epistemological object” (Gfesser 1990, p. 133). “In doing so, we presuppose a non-transcendental notion of recognition whose essential process is based on the differentiation between (recognizable) ‘world’ and (recognizing) ‘consciousness’, but also in establishing a real triadic relation between them” (Bense 1976, p. 91).

Since a thematic of being (Seinsthematik) “cannot be motivated and legitimated other than by a sign thematic” (Bense 1971, p. 16), it follows, “that notions of objects are relevant only in view of a sign class and have a reality thematic only in relation to this sign class which can be discussed and judged as its connection of reality” (Bense 1976, p. 109). Therefore, sign thematic and reality thematic “behave not like ‘platonic’ and ‘realistic’ concepts of being, but only like the most extreme cases or the most extreme entities of the one and only thematic of being” (Bense 1976, p. 85). Thus, to the sign relation and its reality thematic there also belongs “the differentiation between ‘onticity’ and ‘semioticity’, which rules the relationship of our experience of the world” (Bense 1979, p. 19). This relationship is formulated by the “Theorem about Onticity and Semioticity”: “With increasing semioticity also the onticity of representation increases” (Bense 1976, p. 60):



Therefore, the triadic sign relation determines “the moments of the process of representation between World and Consciousness” (Gfesser 1990, p. 131).

2. Hence, we can assign to each sub-relation of the triadic sign relation a parametric set $[\pm S, \pm O]$:

$$SR = [[\pm S, \pm O], [\pm S, \pm O], [\pm S, \pm O]]$$

The general sign structure is thus

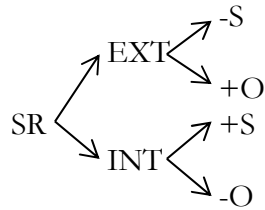
$$SR = (\pm a. \pm b \pm c. \pm d \pm e. \pm f)$$

Since the construction principle for sign relations $a, b, c, d, e, f \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $b \leq d \leq f$ applies to all possible cases, we get the following four types of basic sign classes. As an example we show the sign class (3.1 2.1 1.3) and its parametric variations:

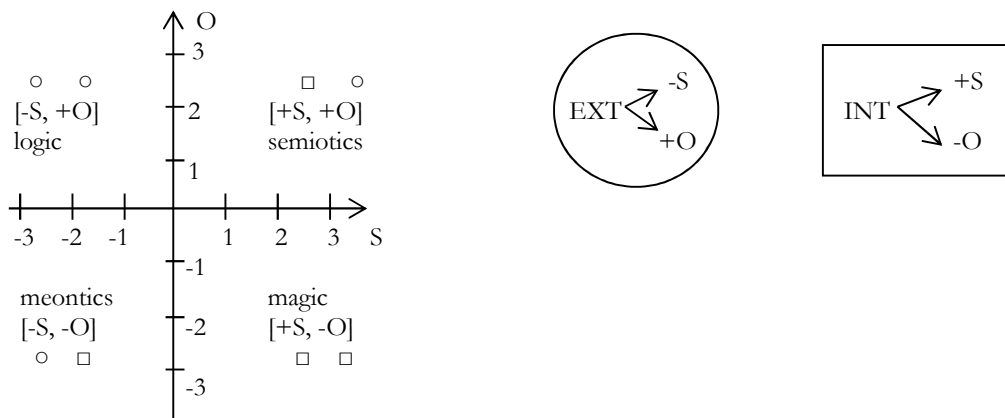
[+S, +O]:	(a.b c.d e.f)	(3.1 2.1 1.3)
[+S, -O]:	(a.-b c.-d e.-f)	(3.-1 2.-1 1.-3)
[-S, +O]:	(-a.b -c.d -e.f)	(-3.1 -2.1 -1.3)
[-S, -O]:	(-a.-b -c.-d -e.-f)	(-3.-1 -2.-1 -1.-3)

Thus, [+S, +O] or the “regular” sign class with exclusively positive parameters is nothing but one of four special cases of parametric sign classes.

For the sake of interpretation, we propose that [-S] means “hidden” subject, [-O] means “hidden” object, [+S] means “overt” subject and [+O] means “overt object”. We will provide some examples later on while discussing the different possible types of parametric sign classes. In addition, we may say that hidden subjects and overt objects determine “exterior” semiotic sign relations, while overt subjects and hidden objects determine “interior” semiotic sign relations. As we will see below, the respective exterior and interior sign relations are to be found in the sub-relations of the medium, the object and the interpretant as well. The following graph may visualize the somewhat tricky connections between “overtiness” and “hiddenness” of subject and object and their semiotic “exteriority” and “interiority”:



3. We can now display the four basic types of sign classes in a Cartesian coordinate system. Moreover, we show the connections between overt/hidden subjects and objects and exterior/interior sign relations by combinations of circles and squares, respectively and recognize thereby that both from the differentiation between hiddenness/overtness and between exteriority/interiority, logic is not the total negation of the parametric set of semiotics. We also recognize, that the first and the third quadrant are characterized by combinations of exterior and interior semiotic features, while the second and the fourth quadrant show only features of either one:



Therefore, we further propose that the parametric combination [+S, +O] stands for **semiotics**, since by definition (cf. chapter 1), the sign relation bridges both epistemological poles, the subject and the object one.

According to the above quoted text by Bense (1975, p. 16), **logic** can only constitute an ontological thematic of being (Seinsthetik), and so it is characterized here by the parametric combination [-S, +O], i.e. with a hidden subject. In other words: “In Aristotelian logic, self-consciousness explicates itself as being and objective transcendence” (Günther 1976-80, vol. 1, p. 47).

The field of **meontics**, characterized above by the parametric set [-S, -O] and thus with hidden subject and hidden object, was introduced by Günther (cf. also Bense 1952, p. 115): „In these mental spaces which expand under the makeshift-name ‚nothing‘ in deepest philosophical darkness, we met unmeasured relational landscapes [...]. In the nothing „there is nothing to look for, unless we do not decide to enter this nothing and to build there a world according to the laws of negativity. God has not yet created this world, and there is neither a construction plan for it before our thinking has not described it in a negative language“ (Günther 1976-80, vol. 3, p. 287 s.). Thus, meontics describes the place, „where in history of philosophy the problem of transclassical thinking has already settled. Keywords like number mystics, negative theology, and names like Isaac Luria and Jacob Böhme from the offside of world history are appearing here“ (Günther 1976-80, vol. 2, p. xvi).

To the „counterpart“ of logic, which is characterized by [+S, -O], we will assign, consistent to Günther’s work, the „**theory of magical series**“ (Günther 2000, p. 121): „What happens here, is fully incomprehensible for the logician. A number of mutually (causally) independent data of experience are collected and summed up under a higher point of view of determination or meaning. This summing up constitutes the series, and it is an eminently theoretical act. It assigns the single parts of the series a ‚virtual meaning‘ which they do not have by themselves and which distanciates them from additional, in practical acts consumed primary meanings. By means of that, the parts of the series become able, as a whole, to furnish a category of understanding for the event that follows them“ (Günther 2000, p. 122). „The idea of a [magical] series presupposes that the world responds only in a partial aspect, which is inessential for the thinking, to the rules of practical acting. This means that it is not an inanimated mechanism, but that there exist degrees of freedom in its process“ (Günther 2000, p. 125). Therefore, the laws of thinking inherent to magical series, do not obey Aristotelian logic, because the latter, „the hitherto only non-magical system of thinking, simply does not allow any degrees of freedom, which is excluded by the Law of the Excluded Middle, since freedom would be the third instance between ‚true‘ and ‚false‘ “ (Günther 2000, p. 130). While in Aristotelian logic, which is characterized in the above diagram by the parametric set [-S, +O], „freedom and truth are identified in the two-valued system“ (Günther 2000, p. 131), in magic, understood as the theory of magical series, the category of logical freedom is guaranteed by the overt subject and the hidden object in the parametric set [+S, -O], which means, „that there may exist exact thinking of reality without the notion of causality and exact logical thinking without ‚Principle of Sufficient Reason““ (Günther 2000, p. 132).

Looking at the four parametric sets assigned to the four quadrants of the above semiotic coordinate system, we also recognize that they form a cycle from [+S +O] via [-S +O], [-S -O] and [+S -O] back to [+S +O], i.e. from semiotics via logic, meontics and magic back to semiotics.

4. If we look at the four basic types of sign classes, we recognize that they lie each in one of the quadrants of the semiotic coordinate system. We will call these quadrants “semiotic contextures”, following Günther’s terminus, since they have been assigned to four branches of thinking (semiotics, logic, meontics, magic) which are apparently all accessible by semiotics. Now, by combination of two or more of these basic or “homogeneous” sign classes, we get “heterogeneous” sign classes that lie in 2 or 3 semiotic contextures, f. ex.

(3.1 -2.-1 -1.-3)	(3.1 -2.-1 1.-3)
(-3.1 -2.1 1.3)	(3.1 -2.-1 -1.3)
(3.-1 2.1 1.-3)	(3.-1 2.1 -1.3)

The three sign classes on the left side lie in 2 contextures, the three on the right side in 3 contextures. Because the sign is defined as a triadic relation, no sign class can lie in more than 3 (f. ex. in all 4) semiotic contextures (cf. Toth 2001a; 2003a; 2007, pp. 52 ss.; 2008, pp. 82 ss.).

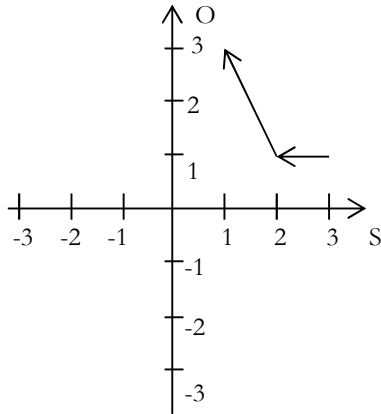
We will now show all possible combinations of the four basic or “homogeneous” sign classes. The result will be 46 sign classes that are heterogeneous either in their triadic or in their trichotomic or in both values. Besides the 4 homogeneous sign classes that lie in 1 semiotic contexture, there are 18 sign classes that lie in 2 semiotic contextures and 24 sign classes that lie in 3 semiotic contextures. We will give all of these 46 sign classes in their numerical form, in the form of their parametric sets, by characterization of their semiotic exteriority/interiority and as graphs in order to show their embedding in the semiotic coordinate system and their participation on the four semiotic contextures. As an example, we take again the parametric variations of the sign class (3.1 2.1 1.3), but one should

keep in mind that each of the 10 sign classes and each of their 10 dual reality thematics can appear in exactly 46 possible parametric forms.

4.1. Parametric sign classes in 1 contexture

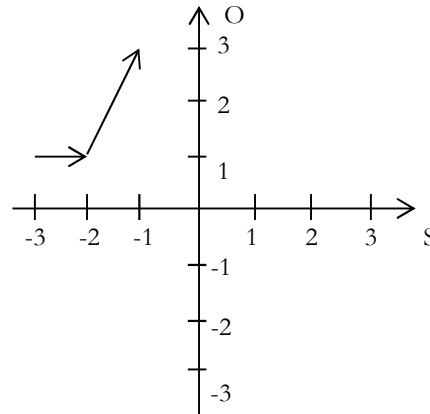
1. (3.1 2.1 1.3)

[[+S, +O], [+S, +O], [+S, +O]]
[[INT, EXT], [INT, EXT], [INT, EXT]]



2. (-3.1 -2.1 -1.3)

[[−S, +O], [−S, +O], [−S, +O]]
[[EXT, EXT], [EXT, EXT], [EXT, EXT]]



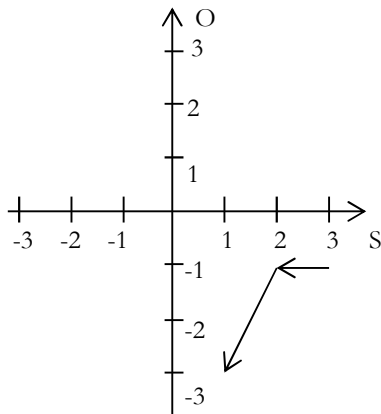
We see that the basic or „unmarked“ sign class has semiotic interiority in all three triadic positions and its basic or „unmarked“ reality thematic has semiotic exteriority in all three trichotomic positions. We can use this fact in order to redefine sign classes and reality thematics:

Zkl := [[INT, —], [INT, —], [INT, —]]
Rth := [[—, EXT], [—, EXT], [—, EXT]]

Therefore, the following combinations show sign classes with „reality share“ and reality classes with „sign share“. What this exactly means, we will demonstrate under the respective parametric sign sets.

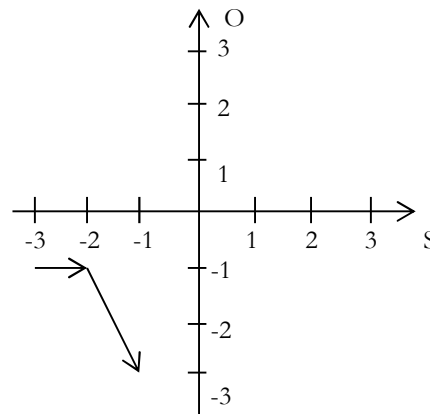
3. (3.-1 2.-1 1.-3)

[[+S, -O], [+S, -O], [+S, -O]]
[[INT, INT], [INT, INT], [INT, INT]]



4. (-3.-1 -2.-1 -1.-3)

[[−S, -O], [−S, -O], [−S, -O]]
[[EXT, INT], [EXT, INT], [EXT, INT]]



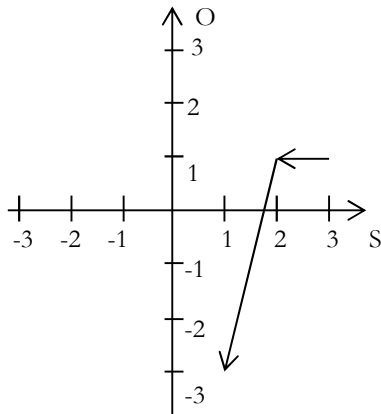
In no.3, we meet first for the first time a hidden subject in an interpretant relation [-S, +O]. Nöth quotes as an example for this kind of “absent interpretant” the famous beginning of Jabberwocky’s poem from Lewis Carroll’s “Through the Looking-Glass”: „Twas brillig, and the slithy toves / Did gyre and gimble in the wabe: All mimsy were the borogoves, / And the mome raths outgrabe“ and comments as follows: „Although Alice knows this poem by heart, she does not know its meaning. She is not able to construct the complete triadic sign relation” (Nöth 1980, p. 72).

Furthermore, we have here the first instance of a sign class whose medial relation is characterized by a hidden object, [+S, -O]. In this case, the sign does not have a „material sign-carrier“ (Bense 1971, p. 33), but an immaterial one. As an example, we can quote the gradual disappearance of the Cheshire Cat in „Through the Looking-Glass“. At the end of its vanishing process, only the cat’s grinning stays (cf. Nöth 1980, p. 96 s.), and obviously, with the head’s disappearance, the grinning lacks a material sign-carrier.

4.2. Parametric sign classes in 2 contextures

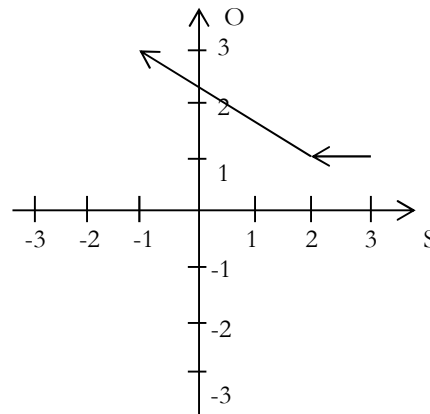
5. (3.1 2.1 1.–3)

[[+S, +O], [+S, +O], [+S, -O]]
[[INT, EXT], [INT, EXT], [INT, INT]]



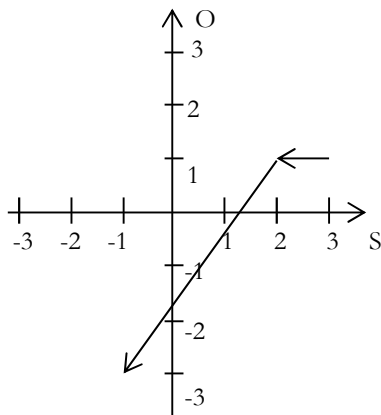
6. (3.1 2.1 -1.3)

[[+S, +O], [+S, +O], [-S, +O]]
[[INT, EXT], [INT, EXT], [EXT, EXT]]



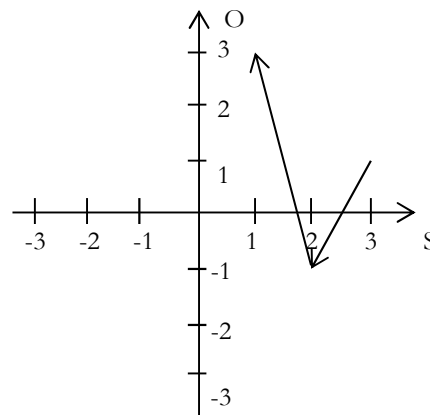
7. (3.1 2.1 -1.-3)

[[+S, +O], [+S, +O], [-S, -O]]
[[INT, EXT], [INT, EXT], [EXT, INT]]



8. (3.1 2.-1 1.3)

[[+S, +O], [+S, -O], [+S, +O]]
[[INT, EXT], [INT, INT], [INT, EXT]]

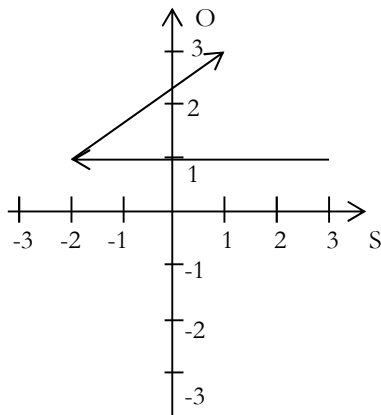


In no. 8, we have for the first time a hidden object in the object relation, thus [+S, -O] as a parametric characterization of an „absent object“. „After Alice got disappointed because of the part-time absent object of a sign, she continues her trip, until she reaches the supposed center of the world. There, she poses the following question about her standpoint: ‚I wonder what Latitude or Longitude I’ve got to?‘. This question is directed to a goal which is a sign *without* object, since there no point of reference and thus no object at all for a geographical indication by aid of longitude and latitude in the center of the world“ (Nöth 1980, p. 73).

Another example that clearly shows the hidden object together with an overt subject is the real signpost that points to an „absent“ object of reference: „[Alice] went on and on, a long way, but wherever the road divided, there were sure to be two finger-posts pointing the same way, one marked ‚TO TWEEDLEDUM’S HOUSE‘, and the other ‚TO THE HOUSE OF TWEEDLEDEE‘ [...]. A little later, however, Alice poses the question if the object to which the signposts point really do exist, since Alice does not meet Tweedledum and Tweedledee in a house, but standing under a tree. Thus, the suspect arises that the denoted house do not exist after all, so that the signposts point to significant without objects whose aim it is to confuse the interpreters“ (Nöth 1980, p. 74).

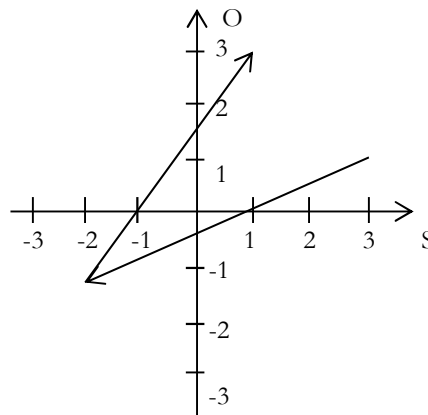
9. (3.1 -2.1 1.3)

[[+S, +O], [-S, +O], [+S, +O]]
[[INT, EXT], [EXT, EXT], [INT, EXT]]



10. (3.1 -2.-1 1.3)

[[+S, +O], [-S, -O], [+S, +O]]
[[INT, EXT], [EXT, INT], [INT, EXT]]

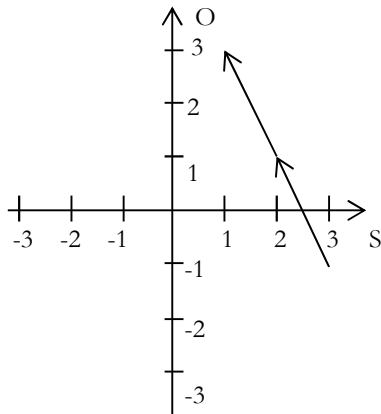


In no. 10, we see that both parameters of the object are hidden. This is a case of a really „absent“ object. Elisabeth Walther gives as an example „an inscription that could not yet been deciphered“. In the case of the object-less signpost the subject is overt ([+S, -O]) and the interpreter can thus establish a complete triadic sign relation, although the object of reference does not exist. However, in the present case of an inscription with both hidden subject and object ([-S, -O]), the interpretant is not capable of establishing or reconstructing the full triadic sign relation of the inscription, which is thus „not yet a sign, resp. does not yet contain a sign“ (Walther 1979, p. 50; cf. also Bogarin 1989).

11. (3.-1 2.1 1.3)

[[+S, -O], [+S, +O], [+S, +O]]

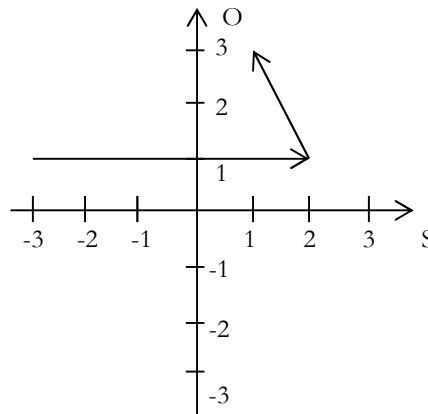
[[INT, INT], [INT, EXT], [INT, EXT]]



12. (-3.1 2.1 1.3)

[-S, +O], [+S, +O], [+S, +O]]

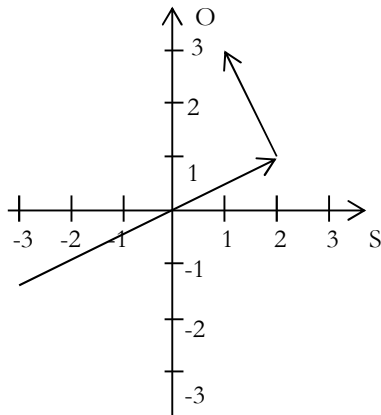
[[EXT, EXT], [INT, EXT], [INT, EXT]]



13. (-3.-1 2.1 1.3)

[-S, -O], [+S, +O], [+S, +O]]

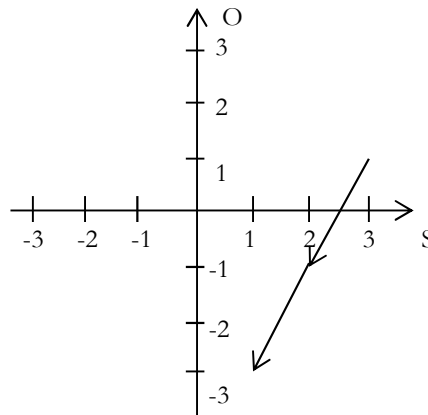
[[EXT, INT], [INT, EXT], [INT, EXT]]



14. (3.1 2.-1 1.-3)

[[+S, +O], [+S, -O], [+S, -O]]

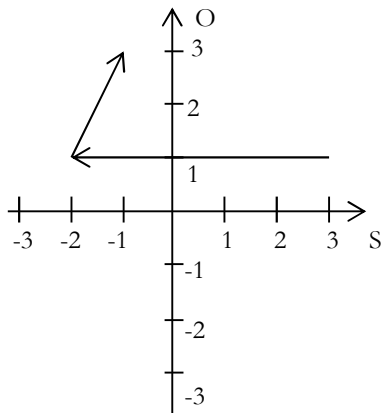
[[INT, EXT], [INT, INT], [INT, INT]]



15. (3.1 -2.1 -1.3)

[[+S, +O], [-S, +O], [-S, +O]]

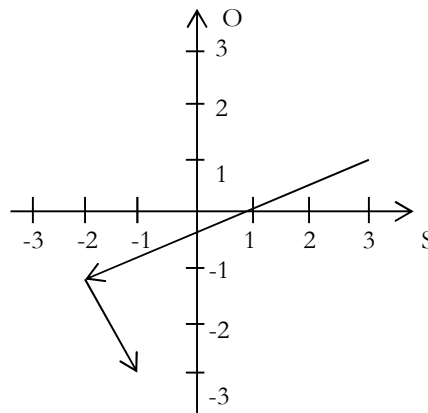
[[INT, EXT], [EXT, EXT], [EXT, EXT]]



16. (3.1 -2.-1 -1.-3)

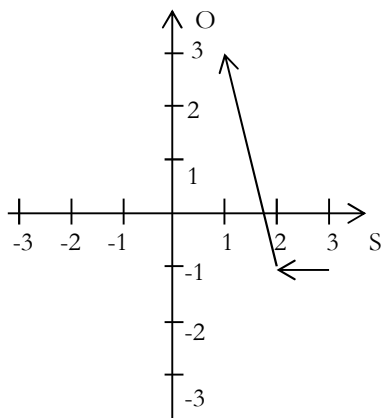
[[+S, +O], [-S, -O], [-S, -O]]

[[INT, EXT], [EXT, INT], [EXT, INT]]

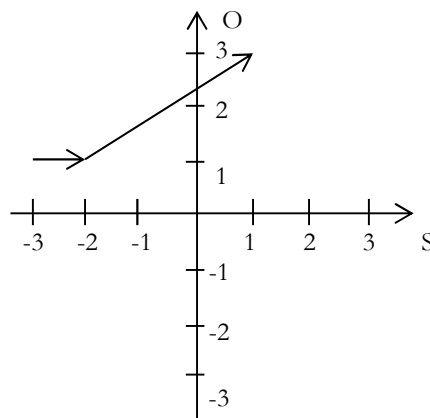


No. 16 is characterized by the parametric set [-S, -O] both in the object and in the medium sub-relation of the sign relation. Since the Peircean medium corresponds to the Saussurean “signifiant” and the Peircean object corresponds to the Saussurean “signifié”, we have here a sign relation with both “absent” object and medium. “In the ‘wood, where things have no names’, the signs are lacking both their signifiant and their signifié” (Nöth 1980, p. 75). Since the Peircean “symbol” (2.3) is that object relation of the sign that is bound of legi-signs (1.3) as its medium, “the ‘wood, where things have no names’ is a region in which one cannot communicate with symbolic sign” (Nöth 1980, p. 81). Therefore, the “absence” of symbolic signs is characterized by the double occurrence of the parametric set [-S, -O] both in object and in medium position.

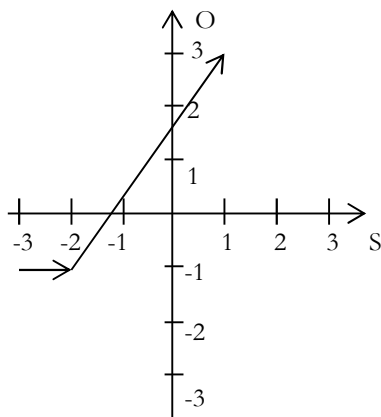
17. (3.-1 2.-1 1.3)
 [[+S, -O], [+S, -O], [+S, +O]]
 [[INT, INT], [INT, INT], [INT, EXT]]



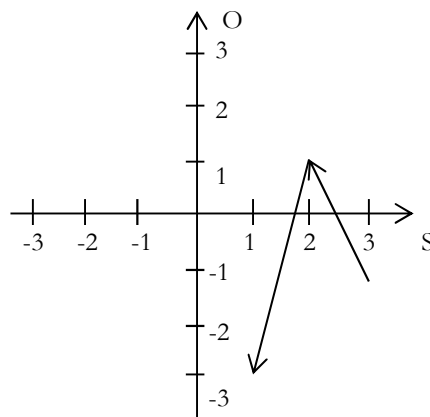
18. (-3.1 -2.1 1.3)
 [[-S, +O], [-S, +O], [+S, +O]]
 [[EXT, EXT], [EXT, EXT], [INT, EXT]]



19. (-3.-1 -2.-1 1.3)
 [[-S, -O], [-S, -O], [+S, +O]]
 [[EXT, INT], [EXT, INT], [INT, EXT]]



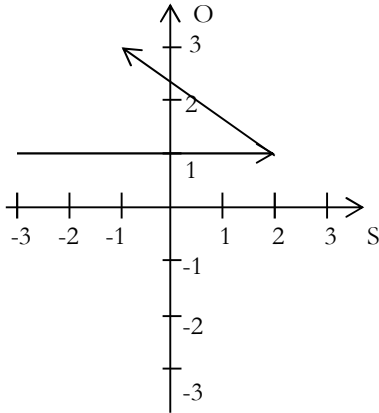
20. (3.-1 2.1 1.-3)
 [[+S, -O], [+S, +O], [+S, -O]]
 [[INT, INT], [INT, EXT], [INT, INT]]



21. (-3.1 2.1 -1.3)

[-S, +O], [+S, +O], [-S, +O]

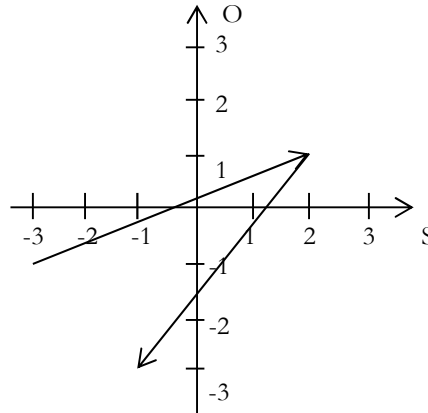
[[EXT, EXT], [INT, EXT], [EXT, EXT]]



22. (-3.-1 2.1 -1.-3)

[-S, -O], [+S, +O], [-S, -O]

[[EXT, INT], [INT, EXT], [EXT, INT]]

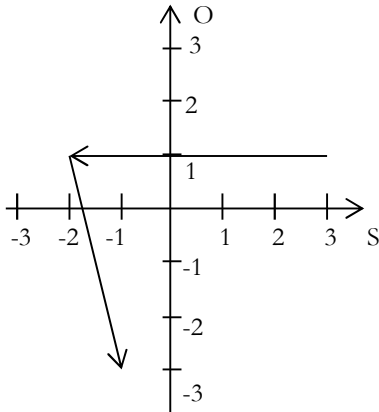


4.3. Parametric sign classes in 3 contextures

23. (3.1 -2.1 -1.-3)

[[+S, +O], [-S, +O], [-S, -O]]

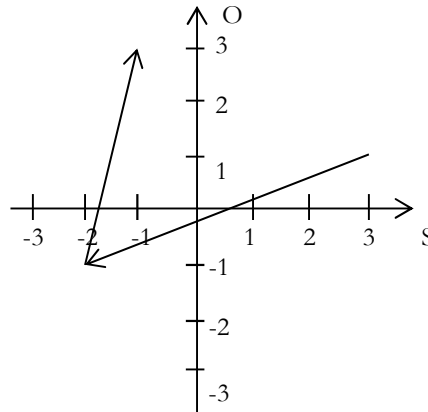
[[INT, EXT], [EXT, EXT], [EXT, INT]]



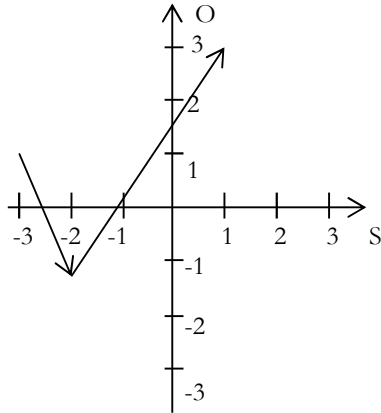
24. (3.1 -2.-1 -1.3)

[[+S, +O], [-S, -O], [-S, +O]]

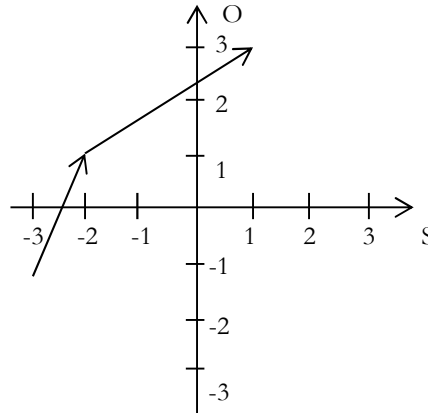
[[INT, EXT], [EXT, INT], [EXT, EXT]]



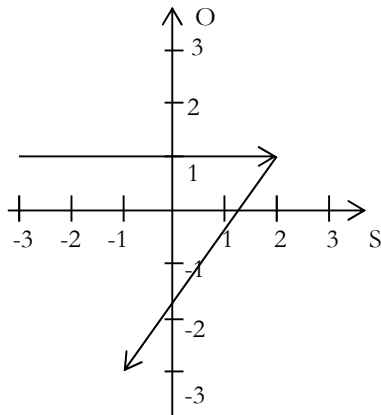
25. (-3.1 -2.-1 1.3)
 [[-S, +O], [-S, -O], [+S, +O]]
 [[EXT, EXT], [EXT, INT], [INT, EXT]]



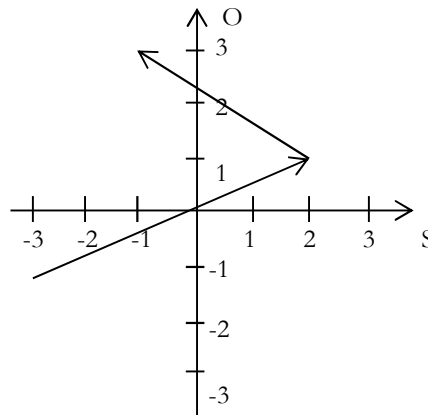
26. (-3.-1 -2.1 1.3)
 [[-S, -O], [-S, +O], [+S, +O]]
 [[EXT, INT], [EXT, EXT], [INT, EXT]]



27. (-3.1 2.1 -1.-3)
 [[-S, +O], [+S, +O], [-S, -O]]
 [[EXT, EXT], [INT, EXT], [EXT, INT]]



28. (-3.-1 2.1 -1.3)
 [[-S, -O], [+S, +O], [-S, +O]]
 [[EXT, INT], [INT, EXT], [EXT, EXT]]

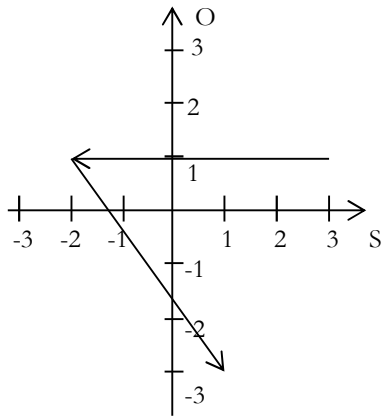


No. 28 shows both hidden subject and object ([-S, -O]) in its interpretant relation and thus characterizes a meontic interpretation for which Günther proposed the mystics of numbers (1976-80, vo1. 2, p. xvi). As it was shown in Toth (2003b, pp. 59 ss.), the Hebrew othioth (letters of the Hebrew alphabet) amalgamate letters, numbers and pictures. Therefore, their object relation has both overt subject and object ([+S, +O]), but their medial relation [-S, +O], i.e. the letters are such, does not show the othioth openly as numbers and thus point to them as a hidden subject.

29. (3.1 -2.1 1.-3)

[[+S, +O], [-S, +O], [+S, -O]]

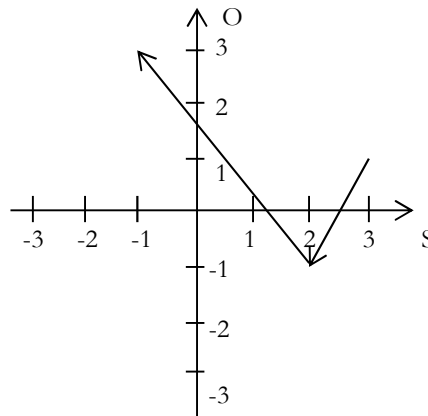
[[INT, EXT], [EXT, EXT], [INT, INT]]



30. (3.1 2.-1 -1.3)

[[+S, +O], [+S, -O], [-S, +O]]

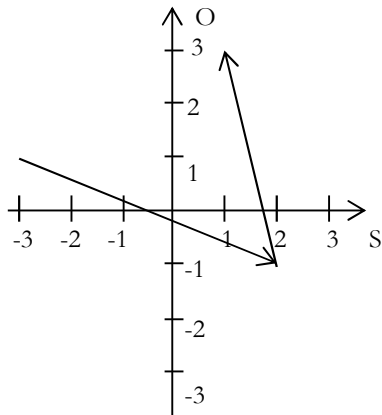
[[INT, EXT], [INT, INT], [EXT, EXT]]



31. (-3.1 2.-1 1.3)

[-S, +O], [+S, -O], [+S, +O]]

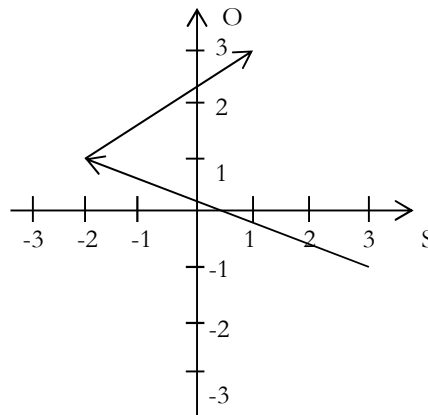
[[EXT, EXT], [INT, INT], [INT, EXT]]



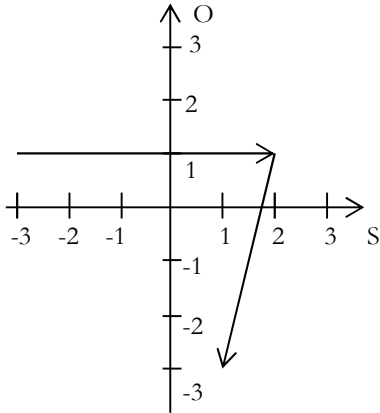
32. (3.-1 -2.1 1.3)

[[+S, -O], [-S, +O], [+S, +O]]

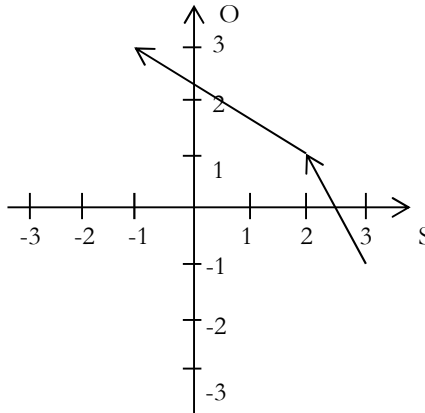
[[INT, INT], [EXT, EXT], [INT, EXT]]



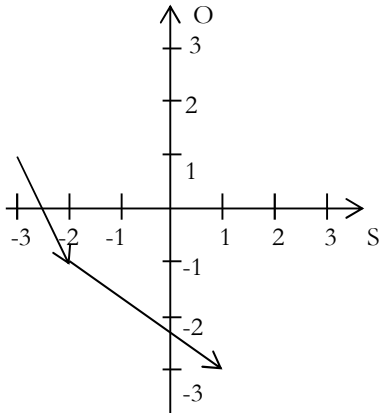
33. (-3.1 2.1 1.-3)
 [[-S, +O], [+S, +O], [+S, -O]]
 [[EXT, EXT], [INT, EXT], [INT, INT]]



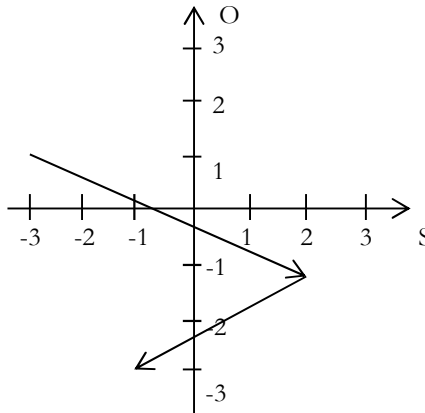
34. (3.-1 2.1 -1.3)
 [[+S, -O], [+S, +O], [-S, +O]]
 [[INT, INT], [INT, EXT], [EXT, EXT]]



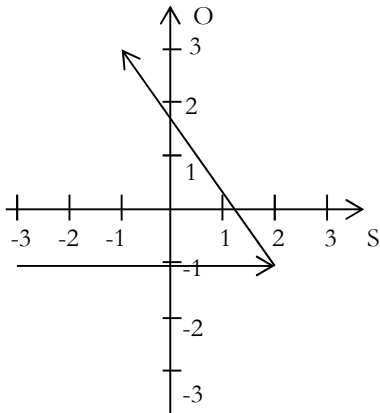
35. (-3.1 -2.-1 1.-3)
 [[-S, +O], [-S, -O], [+S, -O]]
 [[EXT, EXT], [EXT, INT], [INT, INT]]



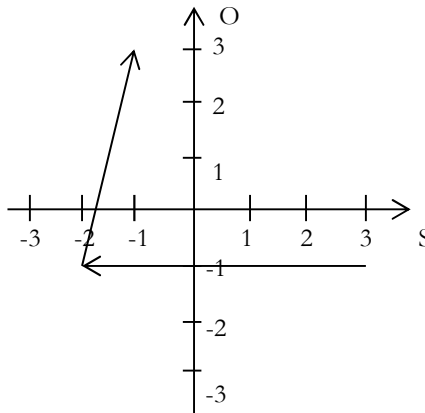
36. (-3.1 2.-1 -1.-3)
 [[-S, +O], [+S, -O], [-S, -O]]
 [[EXT, EXT], [INT, INT], [EXT, INT]]



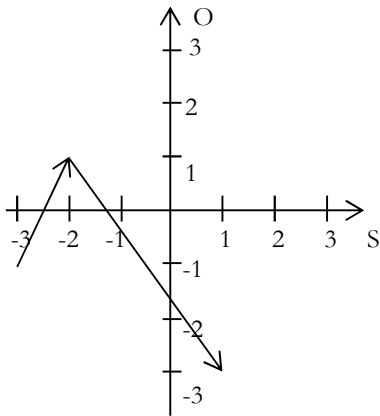
37. (-3.-1 2.-1 -1.3)
 [[-S, -O], [+S, -O], [-S, +O]]
 [[EXT, INT], [INT, INT], [EXT, EXT]]



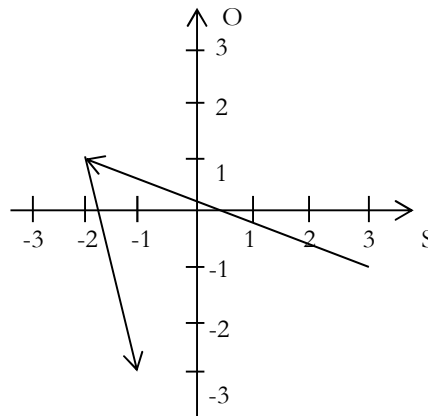
38. (3.-1 -2.-1 -1.3)
 [[+S, -O], [-S, -O], [-S, +O]]
 [[INT, INT], [EXT, INT], [EXT, EXT]]



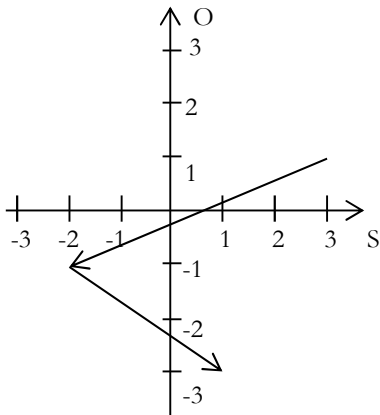
39. $(-3, -1, -2, 1, -3)$
 $[-S, -O], [-S, +O], [+S, -O]$
 $[[EXT, INT], [EXT, EXT], [INT, INT]]$



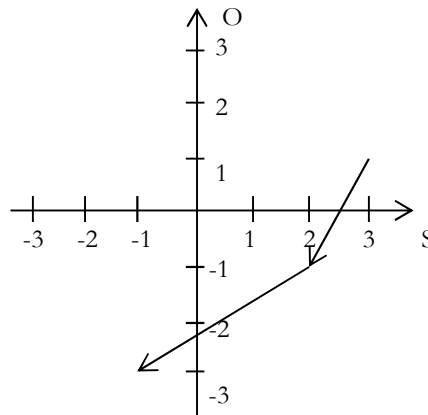
40. $(3, -1, -2, 1, -3)$
 $[[+S, -O], [-S, +O], [-S, -O]]$
 $[[INT, INT], [EXT, EXT], [EXT, INT]]$



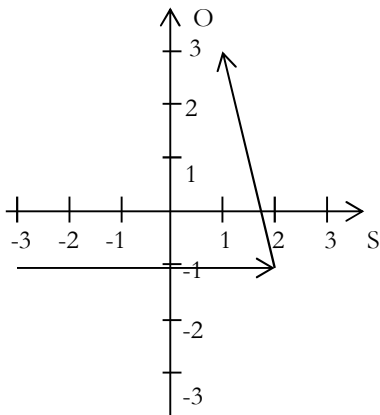
41. $(3, 1, -2, -1, 1, -3)$
 $[[+S, +O], [-S, -O], [+S, -O]]$
 $[[INT, EXT], [EXT, INT], [INT, INT]]$



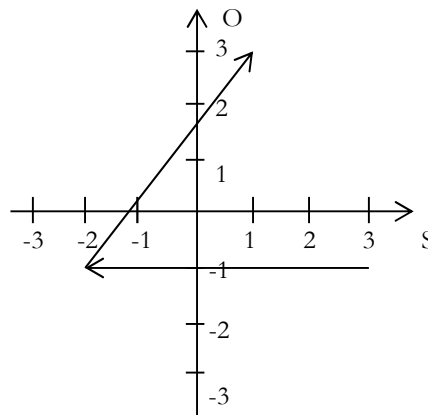
42. $(3, 1, 2, -1, -1, -3)$
 $[[+S, +O], [+S, -O], [-S, -O]]$
 $[[INT, EXT], [INT, INT], [EXT, INT]]$



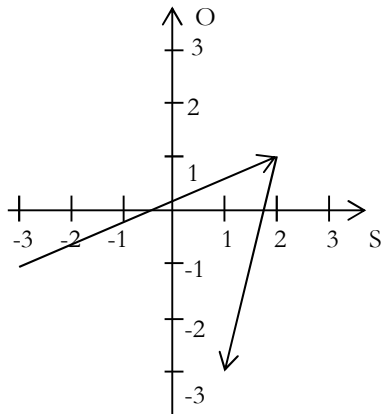
43. $(-3, -1, 2, -1, 1, 3)$
 $[-S, -O], [+S, -O], [+S, +O]$
 $[[EXT, INT], [INT, INT], [INT, EXT]]$



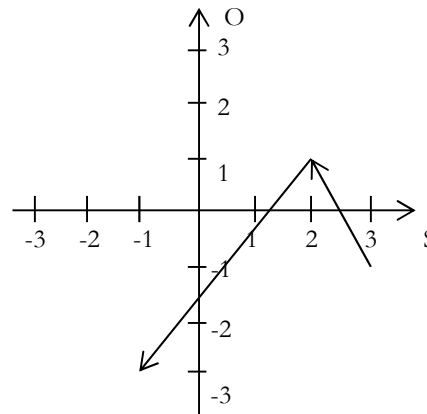
44. $(3, -1, -2, -1, 1, 3)$
 $[[+S, -O], [-S, -O], [+S, +O]]$
 $[[INT, INT], [EXT, INT], [INT, EXT]]$



45. (-3.-1 2.1 1.-3)
 [[-S, -O], [+S, +O], [+S, -O]]
 [[EXT, INT], [INT, EXT], [INT, INT]]



46. (3.-1 2.1 -1.-3)
 [[+S, -O], [+S, +O], [-S, -O]]
 [[INT, INT], [INT, EXT], [EXT, INT]]



Meontics – or more generally: polycontextural theory – and magic are part of our sciences as semiotics and logic are. Yet, classical semiotics is based on Aristotelian logic (cf. Toth 2001b) and thus incapable of dealing with polycontextural or magical phenomena. But provided one takes Bense’s definition of the sign as “disjunction between world and consciousness” seriously, it is possible to map mathematical semiotics not only to the first quadrant of a Cartesian Coordinate System, as Bense (1976, p. 60) did, but to all of its quadrants. The main result then is that we get negative categories, which we may interpret as “hidden” in contrast to the “overt” categories. We may also introduce the distinction between exterior vs. interior semiotic interpretants, objects and media – a distinction that has up to now often been confused. Furthermore, we are able to redefine the abstract sign relation as an ordered set of three ordered parametric sub-sets, consisting of an open or hidden subject- and an open or hidden object relation each. By aid of this new mathematical semiotic model, which is fully compatible with classical semiotics as well as with classical or polycontextural logic, with quantitative and qualitative mathematics and with the theory of magical series, we are able to analyze “paradoxical” or “pathological” phenomena from literature, painting or film, which hitherto never have been acknowledged before an adequate and exact theoretical background. In this contribution, we have just given a few hints in order to illustrate some crucial points of the theory of parametric semiotic sets. Hence there is a wide and open territory for applications.

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Evidenz und Eigenrealität

The elements of every concept enter into logical thought at the gate of perception and make their exit at the gate of purposive action.

Charles Sanders Peirce (CP. 5.212, cit. ap. Bense 1981, S. 197)

1. Das alte philosophische Thema “Evidenz und Existenz” ist für die Semiotik deshalb von zentraler Bedeutung, als diese bekanntlich für sich in Anspruch nimmt, die unendliche Fülle der Qualitäten der Objektwelt in den nur zehn Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken der Zeichenwelt nicht nur unterzubringen, sondern auch zu repräsentieren. Die Semiotik behauptet sogar, “dass man im Prinzip nur die ‘Realität’ bzw. die Realitätsverhältnisse metasemiotisch zu präsentieren, die man semiotisch zu repräsentieren vermag” (Bense 1981, S. 259) und schafft damit ein semiotisches Äquivalenzprinzip zwischen Realität und Repräsentation, welches in Benses berühmtem Satz gipfelt: “Gegeben ist, was repräsentierbar ist” (1981, S. 11).

Aus diesem “**semiotisch-ontologischen Äquivalenzprinzip**” folgen nun natürlich einige bemerkenswerte Erkenntnisse:

1. Was nicht gegeben ist, ist nicht repräsentierbar.
2. Was nicht repräsentierbar ist, ist nicht gegeben.
3. Da Repräsentierbarkeit in triadischen Zeichenrelationen und Realitätsthematiken geschieht, folgt, dass es keine “Objekte an sich” und also keine Apriorität gibt.
4. Was schliesslich die Evidenz betrifft, so folgt weiter, dass sie nicht auf Selbstgegebenheit beruhen kann, sondern auf Symbolgegebenheit (Scheler) basieren muss.
5. Nur unrepräsentierte Existenz kann daher apriorisch und evident im Sinne von Selbstgegebenheit sein. Da es in einer semiotischen Epistemologie aber keine unrepräsentierten Objekte gibt, sondern diese immer schon repräsentiert ins Bewusstsein eintreten, ist eine semiotische Trennung von Existenz und Evidenz hinfällig.

Mit Gfesser können wir daher sagen: Der Begriff des Zeichens lässt “als Ganzes keine vollständige Separation zwischen (materialer) Welt und (intelligiblem) Bewusstsein zu” (Gfesser 1990, S. 134 f.), da die durch die Dualisationsoperation jeder Zeichenklasse eineindeutig zugeordnete Realitätsthematik zusammen mit ihrer Zeichenklasse jeweils nur “die extremen Entitäten der identisch-einen Seinshematik darstellen” (Bense 1976, S. 85) und somit die identisch-eine Repräsentation einer Qualität der Wirklichkeit bilden, welche damit also aus prinzipiellen Gründen unerreichbar ist, d.h. “Weltrepertoire und Zeichenrepertoire sind identisch” (Bayer 1994, S. 17). Sehr richtig bemerkt deshalb Buczyńska-Garewicz: “Theory of signs is the total negation of all immediacy in cognition [...]. For Peirce, cognition is merely symbol-giveness” (1977, S. 8).

2. Nun ist aber das Zeichen nicht nur ein Repräsentationsschema, sondern auch ein Erkenntnis- und ein Kommunikationsschema (vgl. Bense 1976, S. 13 ff.; 1971, S. 39 ff.). Daher folgen aus dem semiotisch-ontologischen Äquivalenzprinzip sowohl ein semiotisch-erkenntnistheoretisches als auch ein semiotisch-kommunikationstheoretisches Äquivalenzprinzip.

2.1. **Semiotisch-erkenntnistheoretisches Äquivalenzprinzip:** “Diese Tatsache lässt es zu, dass die bereits in ‘Semiotische Prozesse und Systeme’ [Bense 1975, S. 88 u. 119 ff.] eingeführte Redeweise

vom erkenntnistheoretischen Ursprung der Zeichen oder vom zeichentheoretischen Ursprung der Erkenntnis als semiotisches Prinzip erkenntnistheoretischer Fundierung formuliert wird. Dieses semiotische Prinzip der erkenntnistheoretischen Fundierung kann auch als ein semiotisch-erkenntnistheoretisches Äquivalenzprinzip ausgesprochen werden, danach jedes semiotische System einem erkenntnistheoretischen und jedes erkenntnistheoretische System einem semiotischen äquivalent ist” (Bense 1976, S. 15 f.).

2.2. Semiotisch-kommunikationstheoretisches Äquivalenzprinzip: “Nun ist bekannt, dass die neben der Erkenntnisbildung wichtigste Funktion der Zeichen bzw. der Semiotik in der Erkenntnisvermittlung besteht, die natürlich leicht zu einem Schema allgemeiner Vermittlung bzw. allgemeiner Kommunikation erweitert werden kann [...]. Dementsprechend sind wir geneigt, das vorstehend entwickelte Prinzip einer semiotisch-erkenntnistheoretischen Äquivalenz zu einem Prinzip der semiotisch-kommunikationstheoretischen Äquivalenz zu erweitern. Durch diese Erweiterung ist also semiotisch legitimiert, wenn wir einerseits den Erkenntnisprozess als einen Zeichenprozess auffassen und andererseits von der (semiotischen) Vermittlung der (erkenntnistheoretischen) Realität sprechen” (Bense 1976, S. 16).

Wenn Buczyńska-Garewicz also feststellt, dass “the theory of signs overcomes the traditional dualism of subject and object in epistemology” (1977, S. 7), dann wird auch die weitere Dichotomie von Evidenz und Existenz durch das zweipolige Repräsentationsschema im Sinne einer Äquivalenz der Repräsentation von und zwischen Zeichenklasse und Realitätsthematik aufgehoben, wobei sich das “Zwischen” auf den “Schnitt” zwischen Zeichenrelation und Realitätsthematik bezieht, also auf die Operation der Dualisation, kraft welcher das doppelte Repräsentationsschema von Bense als “Inzidenzrelation” beschrieben wurde: “Die geometrische Inzidenzrelation des Punktes ist die zweier konstruierbarer sich schneidender Geraden, aber die semiotische Inzidenzrelation besteht in der Inzidenz von Bezeichnung und bezeichnetem Objekt” (Bense 1976, S. 118).

Weil es im semiotischen Sinne weder unvermittelte Erkenntnis noch unvermittelte Kommunikation gibt, weil darüber hinaus ja “Sein” und “Vermittlung” sogar zusammenfallen, fallen in einer semiotischen Epistemologie auch die von Kant dichotomisch geschiedenen Begriffe Apriorität und Aposteriorität zusammen, denn in der Semiotik kann es keine Objekte geben, die unabhängig von jeder Erfahrung, d.h. unvermittelt sind (vgl. Bense 1981, S. 198). Mit dem Paar Apriorität/Aposteriorität fallen daher weiter auch Immanenz und Transzendenz zusammen, und “Transzendentalität beruht, wenigstens in semiotischer Sicht, auf der Repräsentation in Fundamentalkategorien der ‘Erstheit’, ‘Zweitheit’ und ‘Drittheit’” (Bense 1981, S. 198). Apriorität wird damit also zu einem “Repräsentationsbegriff (keinem Deskriptionsbegriff oder Deduktionsbegriff). Er ist somit nur thetischer Provenienz, kein Erkenntnischema, nur ein Repräsentationsschema (möglicher Erkenntnis)” (Bense 1981, S. 202). Ferner verschwindet mit dieser semiotischen Zurückführung “die Sonderstellung der Evidenz als unmittelbare, d.h. unvermittelte ‘Selbstgegebenheit’ im Rahmen vermittelnder Erkenntnisakte” (1979, S. 43). Bense bestimmt **semiotische Evidenz** daher wie folgt: “Unter ‘Evidenz’ verstehe ich danach die **Mitführung** der ‘Selbstgegebenheit’ (eines Objekts, eines Sachverhaltes, eines Phänomens etc.) in objektbezogener Repräsentanz, wobei ‘Mitführung’ heisst, dass das ‘Präsentamen’ im ‘Repräsentamen’ graduell bzw. partiell erhalten bleibt” (1979, S. 43).

Mit anderen Worten: Die unendliche Fülle der Präsentamina der Objektwelt wird zwar im Prokrustesbett der 10 Repräsentamina schubladisiert, wodurch also eine grosse Menge von Qualitäten der Objektwelt verlorengelht, aber die Aufhebung der Dichotomie von Subjekt und Objekt im doppelten Repräsentationsschema von Zeichenklasse und Realitätsthematik garantiert damit einerseits

diese "Verdünnung" der präsentamentischen durch die repräsentamentische Welt, andererseits aber auch die Poly-Affinität der repräsentamentischen zur präsentamentischen Welt (vgl. Bense 1983, S. 45). Die Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken der Semiotik bilden somit ein tiefstes gemeinsames semiotisches Repräsentationssystem der Objektwelt, also ein qualitatives Pendant zum quantitativen kleinsten gemeinsamen Vielfachen, und der Ariadne-Faden zum unvermittelten Labyrinth der Qualitäten der Objektwelt bildet die semiotische Evidenz, welche also zugleich das Leitprinzip der Repräsentation der Objektwelt in den semiotischen Repräsentationssystemen ist.

Ohne Evidenz bei der Abstraktion aus der Objektwelt ist also keine semiotische Repräsentation möglich, und umgekehrt ist ohne semiotische Repräsentation keine Evidenz in der Objektwelt möglich. In diesem Sinne ist auch Benses "**semiotisches Grundprinzip**" zu verstehen: "Entscheidend bleibt jedoch darüber hinaus, dass zu jeder Abstraktion eine evidenzsetzende und zu jeder Semiose eine existenzsetzende (operable) Intention gehört" (Bense 1981, S. 45). Noch deutlicher sagt Bense: "Reale Existenz ist somit stets als kompositioneller Realitätsbezug zeichenthematischer Evidenz gegeben" (1986, S. 141).

Wenn also Evidenz nur semiotische Evidenz sein kann und darüberhinaus ein **repräsentationstheoretisches Äquivalenzprinzip** gilt, das besagt, dass semiotische Existenz ohne semiotische Evidenz und semiotische Evidenz ohne semiotische Existenz unmöglich ist, dann fallen also sowohl Erkenntnisrealität als auch Daseinsrelativität zugunsten einer **Repräsentationsrelativität** zusammen, die also relative Erkenntnis weder auf der Objektivität des erkannten Objekts noch auf der Subjektivität des erkennenden Subjekt basiert, sondern in das Schema der verdoppelten Repräsentation durch Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken verlegt. Dennoch gibt es, wie bei Schelers Stufen der Daseinsrelativität (vgl. Bense 1938; 1992, S. 11), Stufen der Repräsentationsrelativität, denn das semiotische System umfasst ja 10 Zeichenklassen am erkenntnistheoretischen Pol und 10 Realitätsthematiken am realitätstheoretischen Pol der Repräsentationssysteme, und "die Elemente dieses Universums, die Zeichen oder triadischen Relationen, sind nach Max Bense ebenso relativ zu verstehen wie die Daseins-Relativität Schelers" (Walther, in: Bense 1992, S. 78).

Wenn also semiotische Evidenz das Bindeglied zwischen der präsentamentischen Welt der Objekte und der repräsentamentischen Welt der Zeichen darstellt und dadurch sowohl für die Verdünnung jener als auch für die Poly-Affinität dieser verantwortlich ist, muss sie sich durch eine Zeichenklasse repräsentieren lassen, welche mit dem gesamten semiotischen Repräsentationssystem zusammenhängt, und gemäss Walthers "determinantensymmetrischem Dualitätssystem" (vgl. Walther 1982) gibt es nur eine Zeichenklasse, welche durch mindestens eines ihrer Subzeichen mit jeder Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematik des semiotischen Zehnersystems zusammenhängt, und dies ist die eigenreale Zeichenklasse

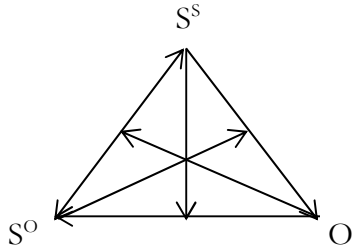
(3.1 2.2 1.3) × (3.1 2.2 1.3),

welche nach Bense das Zeichen selbst, die Zahl und die ästhetische Realität repräsentiert (1992, S. 14 ff.). Da diese Zeichenklasse dualinvariant, d.h. mit ihrer Realitätsthematik identisch ist, ist sie "selbstreferierend im Sinne der Selbstgegebenheit des Seienden" (Bense 1992, S. 16) und muss daher die Zeichenklasse der semiotischen Evidenz sein. Mit anderen Worten: Semiotische Evidenz lässt sich repräsentationstheoretisch auf semiotische Eigenrealität zurückführen. Semiotische Eigenrealität ist daher das Bindeglied zwischen der präsentamentischen Welt der Objekte und der repräsentamenti-

schen Welt der Zeichen, denn “ein Zeichen (bzw. eine Zeichenrelation), das ein Etwas bezeichnet, bezeichnet stets auch sich selbst in seiner Eigenrealität, daher kann weiterhin im Prinzip jedes Etwas zum Zeichen für Anderes erklärt werden und besitzt jedes Zeichen ein vorangehendes wie auch ein nachfolgendes Zeichen” (Bense 1992, S. 26).

Dieses “**Prinzip der Eigenrealität der Zeichen**” ist daher auch als “**Prinzip der semiotischen Evidenz**” zu verstehen: Weder gibt es unvermittelte objektive oder subjektive Evidenz, noch ist Evidenz isolierbar, sondern Evidenz tritt nur repräsentationstheoretisch zwischen Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken auf und hängt kraft der sie repräsentierenden eigenrealen Zeichenklasse in mindestens einem Subzeichen mit jeder Zeichenklasse und Realitätsthematik des semiotischen Dualsystems zusammen, so dass sich semiotische Evidenz also fernerhin in der Form des “**Prinzips der katalytischen und autoreflexiven Selbstproduktivität der Zeichen**” äussert, welches besagt, “dass jedes Zeichen die Gegenwart anderer Zeichen (eben des Repertoires mit dem möglichen Vor- und Nachzeichen) nicht nur voraussetzt, sondern (aufgrund der Semiose, die mit jedem Zeichen verbunden ist) auch erzwingt, und zwar als fortlaufender Prozess der Repräsentation der Repräsentation” (Bense 1976, S. 163 f.).

3. Ein vollständiges semiotisches Erkenntnismodell muss mit der Feststellung der Kybernetik 2. Ordnung kompatibel sein, wonach zu einem als Subjekt fungierenden Beobachter und einem als Objekt fungierenden Beobachteten, die zusammen ein “System” bilden, auch eine “Umgebung” gehört. Günther (1976, Bd. 1, S. 336 ff.) unterschied nun in einer minimalen, d.h. dreiwertigen polykontexturalen Logik zwischen den Reflexionskategorien subjektives Subjekt (S^S), objektives Subjekt (S^O) und Objekt (O) und stellte sie als Dreiecksmodell dar:



Nach Ditterich (1990, S. 91 ff.) dürfen wir dabei semiotisch S^S mit dem Interpretantenbezug, S^O mit dem Mittelbezug, O mit dem Objektbezug identifizieren, wobei sich die folgenden Korrespondenzen zwischen den Güntherschen polykontexturalen und den semiotischen Relationen ergeben:

Ordnungsrelationen: $(S^S \rightarrow O); (O \rightarrow S^O)$
 $\equiv (I \Rightarrow O); (O \Rightarrow M)$

Umtauschrelation: $(S^S \leftrightarrow S^O)$
 $\equiv (I \Leftrightarrow M)$

Fundierungsrelationen: $(S^O \rightarrow (S^S \rightarrow O)), (S^S \rightarrow (O \rightarrow S^O)); (O \rightarrow (S^S \leftrightarrow S^O))$
 $\equiv (M \Rightarrow (I \Rightarrow O)), (I \Rightarrow (O \Rightarrow M)); (O \Rightarrow (I \Leftrightarrow M))$

Wenn polykontextural-semiotisch $S^S \equiv I, S^O \equiv M$ und $O \equiv O$ gilt, so müssen also kategorial subjektives Subjekt, objektives Subjekt und Objekt miteinander zusammenhängen und sogar austauschbar sein. Auf rein semiotischer Ebene sind Möglichkeiten der Austauschbarkeit von Kategorien einerseits

innerhalb der semiotischen Matrix durch die Dualität von (1.2 × 2.1), (1.3 × 3.1), (2.3 × 3.2) und andererseits durch die semiotischen Operationen der Adjunktion, Iteration und Superisation gegeben, wo im Zuge der Zeichenkonnexbildungen Subzeichen aus allen drei triadischen Zeichenbezügen miteinander identifiziert werden können (vgl. Bense 1971, S. 48 ff.; Toth 2008a).

Genau diese Austauschbarkeit der Kategorien zeigt sich nun auch in der Zeichenklasse der semiotischen Evidenz, insofern deren Realitätsthematik eine dreifach mögliche Thematisierung zulässt und somit gleichzeitig als thematisiertes Mittel, Objekt und Interpretant fungiert:

- 3.1 2.2 1.3: Interpretanten-/Objekt-thematisiertes Mittel
- 3.1 2.2 1.3: Interpretanten-/Mittel-thematisiertes Objekt
- 3.1 2.2 1.3: Objekt-/Mittel-thematisierter Interpretant

Gehen wir nun aus von den beiden folgenden kybernetischen Modellen, die Günther (1979, S. 215) gegeben hat:

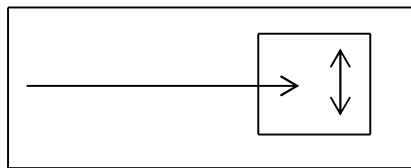


Fig. 1

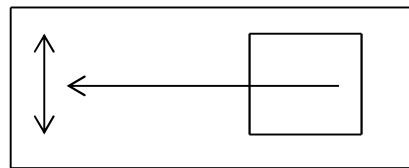


Fig. 2

Fig. 1 “represents in a very simple manner the relation of a subject to its environment if its life manifests itself as a cognitive system. In other words: Figure 1 refers to the pattern of Thought based on the perception of an outside world. In figure 2 the same system of subjectivity determines its relation to the environment in the form of decisions. It acts, not as a reasoning entity bound by laws of logic, but as a relatively spontaneous mechanism of volition” (Günther 1979, S. 215).

Wir könnten uns nun darauf beschränken, das polykontexturale subjektive Subjekt und also den semiotischen Interpretantenbezug mit der kybernetischen Umgebung, das polykontexturale Objekt und also den semiotischen Objektbezug mit dem kybernetischen Beobachteten und das polykontexturale objektive Subjekt und also den semiotischen Mittelbezug mit dem kybernetischen Beobachter zu identifizieren, um zu folgendem Repräsentationssystem zu kommen:

- | | | |
|--|---|--------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 <u>2.2</u> 1.3: Interpretanten-/Objekt-thematisiertes Mittel <li style="padding-left: 20px;">objektives Subjekt <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Beobachter | } | System |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 <u>2.2</u> <u>1.3</u>: Interpretanten-/Mittel-thematisiertes Objekt <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Objekt <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Beobachtetes | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 <u>2.2</u> <u>1.3</u>: Objekt-/Mittel-thematisierter Interpretant <li style="padding-left: 20px;">subjektives Subjekt <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Umgebung | | |

4. Eine solche semiotische Analyse mag zwar richtig sein, wobei man zusätzlich noch (3.1 2.2 1.3) als zeichenexternen Interpretanten vom zeicheninternen Interpretanten (3.1) im Sinne Benses (1976, S.

17 f.) unterscheiden könnte, aber sie ist zu einfach, weil sie nicht den ganzen im Repräsentationssystem steckenden semiotischen Strukturreichtum ausschöpft. Jede Zeichenklasse besitzt nämlich 6 Transpositionen, die wiederum dualisiert werden können, also total 12 Repräsentationsschema, und dies gilt natürlich auch für die hier zur Diskussion stehende eigenreale Zeichenklasse der semiotischen Evidenz:

- (3.1 2.2 1.3) × (3.1 2.2 1.3)
- (3.1 1.3 2.2) × (2.2 3.1 1.3)
- (2.2 3.1 1.3) × (3.1 1.3 2.2)
- (2.2 1.3 3.1) × (1.3 3.1 2.2)
- (1.3 3.1 2.2) × (2.2 1.3 3.1)
- (1.3 2.2 3.1) × (1.3 2.2 3.1)

Ein vollständiges semiotisch-kybernetisches Modell der Erkenntnis gelingt also erst dann, wenn die hier aufgezeigten semiotischen Strukturmöglichkeiten semiotischer Evidenz ausgeschöpft sind. Dazu wollen wir uns die Thematisationsmöglichkeiten aller realitätsthematischen Transpositionen der eigenrealen Zeichenklasse anschauen. Da jede der 6 Transpositionen wiederum 3 Thematisierungen zulässt, bekommen wir also die vollständige Anzahl von 18 verschiedenen strukturellen Realitäten für die Zeichenklasse der semiotischen Evidenz:

<u>3.1 2.2 1.3</u>	M	3.1 <u>2.2 1.3</u>	I	<u>3.1 2.2 1.3</u>	O
3.1 1.3 2.2	O	3.1 <u>1.3 2.2</u>	I	<u>3.1 1.3 2.2</u>	M
<u>2.2 3.1 1.3</u>	M	2.2 <u>3.1 1.3</u>	O	<u>2.2 3.1 1.3</u>	I
<u>2.2 1.3 3.1</u>	I	2.2 <u>1.3 3.1</u>	O	<u>2.2 1.3 3.1</u>	M
<u>1.3 3.1 2.2</u>	O	1.3 <u>3.1 2.2</u>	M	<u>1.3 3.1 2.2</u>	I
<u>1.3 2.2 3.1</u>	I	1.3 <u>2.2 3.1</u>	M	<u>1.3 2.2 3.1</u>	O

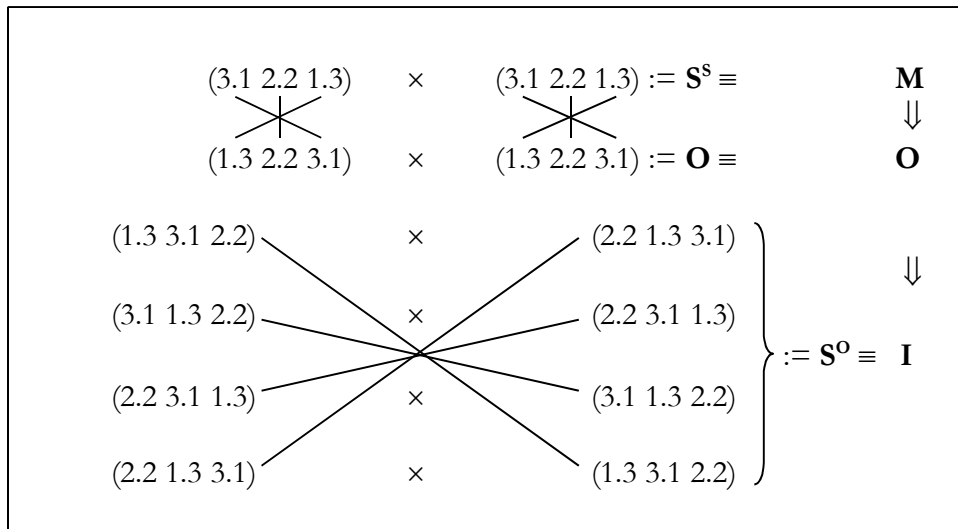
Wie man leicht erkennt, gibt es unter den 6 Transpositionen der eigenrealen Zeichenklasse nur 2, welche mit ihren entsprechenden Realitätsthematiken dualinvariant, also tatsächlich eigenreal sind:

- (3.1 2.2 1.3) × (3.1 2.2 1.3)
- (1.3 2.2 3.1) × (1.3 2.2 3.1),

und das sind die eigenreale Zeichenklasse selbst und ihre (direkte) Inversion, die gemäss Toth (2008b) die semiotische Struktur der polykontexturalen hetero-morphismischen Komposition (vgl. Kaehr 2007) repräsentiert. Da ein polykontexturaler Diamant sowohl die Subjekt- als auch die Objektseite der erkenntnistheoretischen Relation ebenso wie die Kontexturübergänge zwischen ihnen enthält, repräsentiert ein semiotischer Diamant mit der eigenrealen Zeichenklasse und ihrer Inversion zugleich die Subjekt- und Objektseite des semiotischen Erkenntnischemas. (3.1 2.2 1.3) und (1.3 2.2 3.1) bilden

also zusammen mit ihren semiotischen Übergängen das semiotisch-erkenntnistheoretische System, und die vier verbleibenden Transpositionen sowie die Übergänge zwischen ihnen sind zur Repräsentation der semiotischen Umgebung bestimmt.

Damit sind wir in der Lage, das vollständige semiotische Evidenzsystem semiotischer Erkenntnis wie folgt darzustellen:



Dadurch, dass sowohl die das erkenntnistheoretische Subjekt repräsentierende Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.3), die das erkenntnistheoretische Objekt repräsentierende Inversion (1.3 2.2 3.1) und die vier die semiotische Umgebung repräsentierenden Transpositionen (1.3 3.1 2.2), (3.1 1.3 2.2), (2.2 3.1 1.3) und (2.2 1.3 3.1) jeweils 3 Thematisierungen und damit 3 strukturelle Realitäten aufweisen, sind sie also kategorial miteinander austauschbar im Sinne von subjektivem Subjekt, objektivem Subjekt und Umgebung: Das subjektive Subjekt kann zum objektivem Subjekt werden und umgekehrt, ferner können beide die Rolle der Umgebung einnehmen und diese sowohl als subjektives wie als objektives Subjekt fungieren, d.h. sie können sich sowohl kategorial wie relational überkreuzen und somit chiasmatische Strukturen bilden. Man bemerke insbesondere, dass innerhalb der semiotischen Umgebung die Eigenrealität zwischen den Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken eine **chiasmatische Eigenrealität** ist, während sie im Falle von semiotischem Subjekt und semiotischem Objekt eine **lineare Eigenrealität** ist. Mit anderen Worten: Die (transponierten) Zeichenklassen der semiotischen Umgebung sind nicht mit ihren eigenen Realitätsthematiken, sondern mit denen anderer (transponierter) Zeichenklassen dualidentisch.

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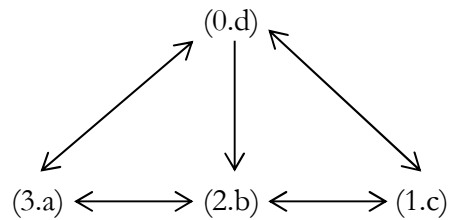
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Die Theorie positionaler semiotischer Systeme und die Grammatiktheorie

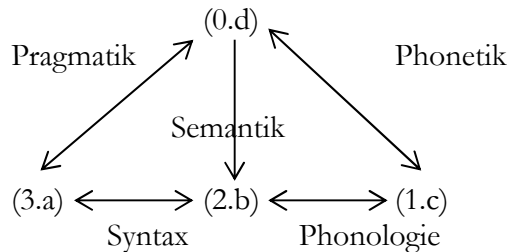
1. In Toth (2008a) wurde gezeigt, dass die Grammatiktheorie auf der Basis der Präsemiotik, die auf der tetradisch-trichotomischen Präzeichenrelation

$$\text{PZR} = (3.a \ 2.b \ 1.c \ 0.d) \times (d.0 \ c.1 \ b.2 \ a.3)$$

und dem folgenden Präzeichenschema



gegründet ist, in die fünf Teilgebiete Phonetik, Phonologie, Syntax, Semantik und Pragmatik zerfällt, die mit den fünf Partialrelationen des präsemiotischen Zeichenschemas korrespondieren:



Es wurde ebenfalls gezeigt, dass wir natürlich bei allen fünf Haupteinteilungen der Grammatiktheorie mit dem jeweils gesamten System der 15 präsemiotischen Dualsysteme rechnen müssen, und zwar einerseits deshalb, weil die entsprechenden Verhältnisse für die monokontexturale Semiotik bereits durch Walther (1985) dargelegt worden sind und andererseits deshalb, weil es keinerlei semiotische Gründe für die Annahme gibt, dass beispielsweise die Phonetik mit weniger Dualsystemen rekonstruierbar sei als die Semantik oder Pragmatik.

Im folgenden zeigen wir nun, dass sich die fünf Systeme von Dualsystemen nur durch die Position der die grammatiktheoretischen Haupteinteilungen charakterisierenden dyadischen Subzeichenrelationen unterscheiden, die wir ihre fundamentalkategoriale Charakteristik genannt hatten. Obwohl es für unser Verfahren, die polykontexturale Relevanz von Position bzw. Lokalität (vgl. Kaehr 2008) in semiotischen Systemen aufzuzeigen, mehrere Möglichkeiten gibt (die hier nicht diskutiert werden können), haben wir uns entschieden, die für jedes der fünf Systeme die fundamentalkategoriale Charakteristik bezeichnende dyadische Subzeichenrelation so weit wie möglich nach rechts in den zeichentheoretischen Teilsystemen und so weit wie möglich nach links in den dualen realitätstheoretischen Teilsystemen zu verschieben. Der Grund für diese Entscheidung liegt darin, dass auf diese Weise die Unterscheidung von thematisierenden und thematisierten Entitäten in den relativ komplizierten strukturellen Realitäten in den realitätsthematischen Teilsystemen erleichtert wird. Obwohl die

folgende Vermutung natürlich noch zu beweisen wäre, ist es aber wohl so, dass alle möglichen Positionierungen von Partialrelationen pro Dualsystem einander semiotisch äquivalent sind.

2. Im folgenden geben wir eine Übersicht über die den fünf grammatiktheoretischen Haupteinteilungen korrespondierenden positionalen semiotischen Systeme:

2.1. Phonetik

Fundamentalkategoriale Charakteristik: $(0.d) \leftrightarrow (1.c) \equiv [\gamma, (d.c)]$

(3.1 2.1	0.1 1.1) × (1.1 1.0	1.2 1.3)	||	(2.1 3.1	0.1 1.1) × (1.1 1.0	1.3 1.2)
(3.1 2.1	0.2 1.1) × (1.1 2.0	1.2 1.3)	||	(2.1 3.1	0.2 1.1) × (1.1 2.0	1.3 1.2)
(3.1 2.1	0.3 1.1) × (1.1 1.0	1.2 1.3)	||	(2.1 3.1	0.2 1.1) × (1.1 2.0	1.3 1.2)
(3.1 2.1	0.2 1.2) × (2.1 2.0	1.2 1.3)	||	(2.1 3.1	0.2 1.2) × (2.1 2.0	1.3 1.2)
(3.1 2.1	0.3 1.2) × (2.1 3.0	1.2 1.3)	||	(2.1 3.1	0.3 1.2) × (2.1 3.0	1.3 1.2)
(3.1 2.1	0.3 1.3) × (3.1 3.0	1.2 1.3)	||	(2.1 3.1	0.3 1.3) × (3.1 3.0	1.3 1.2)
(3.1 2.2	0.2 1.2) × (2.1 2.0	2.2 1.3)	||	(2.2 3.1	0.2 1.2) × (2.1 2.0	1.3 2.2)
(3.1 2.2	0.3 1.2) × (2.1 3.0	2.2 1.3)	||	(2.2 3.1	0.3 1.2) × (2.1 3.0	1.3 2.2)
(3.1 2.2	0.3 1.3) × (3.1 3.0	2.2 1.3)	||	(2.2 3.1	0.3 1.3) × (3.1 3.0	1.3 2.2)
(3.1 2.3	0.3 1.3) × (3.1 3.0	3.2 1.3)	||	(2.3 3.1	0.3 1.3) × (3.1 3.0	1.3 3.2)
(3.2 2.2	0.2 1.2) × (2.1 2.0	2.2 2.3)	||	(2.2 3.2	0.2 1.2) × (2.1 2.0	2.3 2.2)
(3.2 2.2	0.3 1.2) × (2.1 3.0	2.2 2.3)	||	(2.2 3.2	0.3 1.2) × (2.1 3.0	2.3 2.2)
(3.2 2.2	0.3 1.3) × (3.1 3.0	2.2 2.3)	||	(2.2 3.2	0.3 1.3) × (3.1 3.0	2.3 2.2)
(3.2 2.3	0.3 1.3) × (3.1 3.0	3.2 2.3)	||	(2.3 3.2	0.3 1.3) × (3.1 3.0	2.3 3.2)
(3.3 2.3	0.3 1.3) × (3.1 3.0	3.2 3.3)	||	(2.3 3.3	0.3 1.3) × (3.1 3.0	3.3 3.2)

(3.1 2.1 0.1 1.1) × (<u>1.1</u> 1.0 <u>1.2</u> 1.3)	(2.1 3.1 0.1 1.1) × (<u>1.1</u> 1.0 <u>1.3</u> 1.2)	M→M←MM
(3.1 2.1 0.2 1.1) × (<u>1.1</u> 2.0 <u>1.2</u> 1.3)	(2.1 3.1 0.2 1.1) × (<u>1.1</u> 2.0 <u>1.3</u> 1.2)	M→O←MM
(3.1 2.1 0.3 1.1) × (<u>1.1</u> 3.0 <u>1.2</u> 1.3)	(2.1 3.1 0.3 1.1) × (<u>1.1</u> 3.0 <u>1.3</u> 1.2)	M→I←MM
(3.1 2.1 0.2 1.2) × (<u>2.1</u> 2.0 <u>1.2</u> 1.3)	(2.1 3.1 0.2 1.2) × (<u>2.1</u> 2.0 <u>1.3</u> 1.2)	OO↔MM
(3.1 2.1 0.3 1.2) × (<u>2.1</u> 3.0 <u>1.2</u> 1.3)	(2.1 3.1 0.3 1.2) × (<u>2.1</u> 3.0 <u>1.3</u> 1.2)	OI←MM
(3.1 2.1 0.3 1.3) × (<u>3.1</u> 3.0 <u>1.2</u> 1.3)	(2.1 3.1 0.3 1.3) × (<u>3.1</u> 3.0 <u>1.3</u> 1.2)	II↔MM
(3.1 2.2 0.2 1.2) × (<u>2.1</u> 2.0 <u>2.2</u> 1.3)	(2.2 3.1 0.2 1.2) × (<u>2.1</u> 2.0 <u>1.3</u> <u>2.2</u>)	} OOO→M } OO→M←O
(3.1 2.2 0.3 1.2) × (<u>2.1</u> 3.0 <u>2.2</u> 1.3)	(2.2 3.1 0.3 1.2) × (<u>2.1</u> 3.0 <u>1.3</u> <u>2.2</u>)	
(3.1 2.2 0.3 1.3) × (<u>3.1</u> 3.0 <u>2.2</u> 1.3)	(2.2 3.1 0.3 1.3) × (<u>3.1</u> 3.0 <u>1.3</u> 2.2)	} O→I←O→M } O→IM←O
(3.1 2.3 0.3 1.3) × (<u>3.1</u> 3.0 <u>3.2</u> 1.3)	(2.3 3.1 0.3 1.3) × (<u>3.1</u> 3.0 <u>1.3</u> 3.2)	
(3.2 2.2 0.2 1.2) × (<u>2.1</u> 2.0 <u>2.2</u> 2.3)	(2.2 3.2 0.2 1.2) × (<u>2.1</u> 2.0 <u>2.3</u> 2.2)	} III→M } II→M←I
(3.2 2.2 0.3 1.2) × (<u>2.1</u> 2.0 <u>2.2</u> 2.3)	(2.2 3.2 0.3 1.2) × (<u>2.1</u> 2.0 <u>2.3</u> 2.2)	
(3.2 2.2 0.2 1.2) × (<u>2.1</u> 2.0 <u>2.2</u> 2.3)	(2.2 3.2 0.2 1.2) × (<u>2.1</u> 2.0 <u>2.3</u> 2.2)	O→O←OO

$$\begin{array}{lll}
(3.2 \ 2.2 \ 0.3 \ 1.2) \times (2.1 \ 3.0 \ 2.2 \ 2.3) & (2.2 \ 3.2 \ 0.3 \ 1.2) \times (2.1 \ 3.0 \ 2.3 \ 2.2) & O \rightarrow I \leftarrow OO \\
(3.2 \ 2.2 \ 0.3 \ 1.3) \times (3.1 \ 3.0 \ 2.2 \ 2.3) & (2.2 \ 3.2 \ 0.3 \ 1.3) \times (3.1 \ 3.0 \ 2.3 \ 2.2) & II \leftrightarrow OO \\
(3.2 \ 2.3 \ 0.3 \ 1.3) \times (3.1 \ 3.0 \ 3.2 \ 2.3) & (2.3 \ 3.2 \ 0.3 \ 1.3) \times (3.1 \ 3.0 \ 2.3 \ 3.2) & \left. \begin{array}{l} III \rightarrow O \\ II \rightarrow O \leftarrow I \end{array} \right\} \\
(3.3 \ 2.3 \ 0.3 \ 1.3) \times (3.1 \ 3.0 \ 3.2 \ 3.3) & (2.3 \ 3.3 \ 0.3 \ 1.3) \times (3.1 \ 3.0 \ 3.3 \ 3.2) & I \rightarrow I \leftarrow II
\end{array}$$

2.2. Phonologie

Fundamentalkategoriale Charakteristik: (1.c) \leftrightarrow (2.b) $\equiv [\alpha, (c.b)]$

(3.1 0.1	1.1 2.1) \times (1.2 1.1	1.0 1.3)	||	(0.1 3.1	1.1 2.1) \times (1.2 1.1	1.3 1.0)
(3.1 0.2	1.1 2.1) \times (1.2 1.1	2.0 1.3)		(0.2 3.1	1.1 2.1) \times (1.2 1.1	1.3 2.0)
(3.1 0.3	1.1 2.1) \times (1.2 1.1	3.0 1.3)		(0.3 3.1	1.1 2.1) \times (1.2 1.1	1.3 3.0)
(3.1 0.2	1.2 2.1) \times (1.2 2.1	2.0 1.3)		(0.2 3.1	1.2 2.1) \times (1.2 2.1	1.3 2.0)
(3.1 0.3	1.2 2.1) \times (1.2 2.1	3.0 1.3)		(0.3 3.1	1.2 2.1) \times (1.2 2.1	1.3 3.0)
(3.1 0.3	1.3 2.1) \times (1.2 3.1	3.0 1.3)		(0.3 3.1	1.3 2.1) \times (1.2 3.1	1.3 3.0)
(3.1 0.2	1.2 2.2) \times (2.2 2.1	2.0 1.3)		(0.2 3.1	1.2 2.2) \times (2.2 2.1	1.3 2.0)
(3.1 0.3	1.2 2.2) \times (2.2 2.1	3.0 1.3)		(0.3 3.1	1.2 2.2) \times (2.2 2.1	1.3 3.0)
(3.1 0.3	1.3 2.2) \times (2.2 3.1	3.0 1.3)		(0.3 3.1	1.3 2.2) \times (2.2 3.1	1.3 3.0)
(3.1 0.3	1.3 2.3) \times (3.2 3.1	3.0 1.3)		(0.3 3.1	1.3 2.3) \times (3.2 3.1	1.3 3.0)
(3.2 0.2	1.2 2.2) \times (2.2 2.1	2.0 2.3)		(0.2 3.2	1.2 2.2) \times (2.2 2.1	2.3 2.0)
(3.2 0.3	1.2 2.2) \times (2.2 2.1	3.0 2.3)		(0.3 3.2	1.2 2.2) \times (2.2 2.1	2.3 3.0)
(3.2 0.3	1.3 2.2) \times (2.2 3.1	3.0 2.3)		(0.3 3.2	1.3 2.2) \times (2.2 3.1	2.3 3.0)
(3.2 0.3	1.3 2.3) \times (3.2 3.1	3.0 2.3)		(0.3 3.2	1.3 2.3) \times (3.2 3.1	2.3 3.0)
(3.3 0.3	1.3 2.3) \times (3.2 3.1	3.0 3.3)		(0.3 3.3	1.3 2.3) \times (3.2 3.1	3.3 3.0)

$$\begin{array}{lll}
(3.1 \ 0.1 \ 1.1 \ 2.1) \times (1.2 \ 1.1 \ 1.0 \ 1.3) & (0.1 \ 3.1 \ 1.1 \ 2.1) \times (1.2 \ 1.1 \ 1.3 \ 1.0) & \left. \begin{array}{l} MM \rightarrow M \leftarrow M \\ MMM \leftarrow M \end{array} \right\} \\
(3.1 \ 0.2 \ 1.1 \ 2.1) \times (1.2 \ 1.1 \ 2.0 \ 1.3) & (0.2 \ 3.1 \ 1.1 \ 2.1) \times (1.2 \ 1.1 \ 1.3 \ 2.0) & \left. \begin{array}{l} MM \rightarrow O \leftarrow M \\ MMM \leftarrow O \end{array} \right\} \\
(3.1 \ 0.3 \ 1.1 \ 2.1) \times (1.2 \ 1.1 \ 3.0 \ 1.3) & (0.3 \ 3.1 \ 1.1 \ 2.1) \times (1.2 \ 1.1 \ 1.3 \ 3.0) & \left. \begin{array}{l} MM \rightarrow I \leftarrow M \\ MMM \leftarrow I \end{array} \right\} \\
(3.1 \ 0.2 \ 1.2 \ 2.1) \times (1.2 \ 2.1 \ 2.0 \ 1.3) & (0.2 \ 3.1 \ 1.2 \ 2.1) \times (1.2 \ 2.1 \ 1.3 \ 2.0) & \left. \begin{array}{l} M \leftarrow OO \rightarrow M \\ M \leftarrow O \rightarrow M \leftarrow O \end{array} \right\} \\
(3.1 \ 0.3 \ 1.2 \ 2.1) \times (1.2 \ 2.1 \ 3.0 \ 1.3) & (0.3 \ 3.1 \ 1.2 \ 2.1) \times (1.2 \ 2.1 \ 1.3 \ 3.0) & \left. \begin{array}{l} M \rightarrow OI \leftarrow M \\ M \rightarrow O \leftarrow M \rightarrow I \end{array} \right\} \\
(3.1 \ 0.3 \ 1.3 \ 2.1) \times (1.2 \ 3.1 \ 3.0 \ 1.3) & (0.3 \ 3.1 \ 1.3 \ 2.1) \times (1.2 \ 3.1 \ 1.3 \ 3.0) & \left. \begin{array}{l} M \leftarrow II \rightarrow M \\ M \leftarrow I \rightarrow M \leftarrow I \end{array} \right\} \\
(3.1 \ 0.2 \ 1.2 \ 2.2) \times (2.2 \ 2.1 \ 2.0 \ 1.3) & (0.2 \ 3.1 \ 1.2 \ 2.2) \times (2.2 \ 2.1 \ 1.3 \ 2.0) & \left. \begin{array}{l} OOO \rightarrow M \\ OO \rightarrow M \leftarrow O \end{array} \right\} \\
(3.1 \ 0.3 \ 1.2 \ 2.2) \times (2.2 \ 2.1 \ 3.0 \ 1.3) & (0.3 \ 3.1 \ 1.2 \ 2.2) \times (2.2 \ 2.1 \ 1.3 \ 3.0) & \left. \begin{array}{l} OO \rightarrow IM \end{array} \right\}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
(3.1\ 0.3\ 1.3\ 2.2) \times (2.2\ \underline{3.1}\ \underline{3.0}\ 1.3) \quad (0.3\ 3.1\ 1.3\ 2.2) \times (2.2\ \underline{3.1}\ 1.3\ \underline{3.0}) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} OO \rightarrow MI \\ O \leftarrow II \rightarrow M \\ O \leftarrow I \rightarrow M \leftarrow I \end{array} \right\} \\
(3.1\ 0.3\ 1.3\ 2.3) \times (\underline{3.2}\ \underline{3.1}\ \underline{3.0}\ 1.3) \quad (0.3\ 3.1\ 1.3\ 2.3) \times (\underline{3.2}\ \underline{3.1}\ 1.3\ \underline{3.0}) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} III \rightarrow M \\ II \rightarrow M \leftarrow I \end{array} \right\} \\
(3.2\ 0.2\ 1.2\ 2.2) \times (\underline{2.2}\ \underline{2.1}\ 2.0\ \underline{2.3}) \quad (0.2\ 3.2\ 1.2\ 2.2) \times (\underline{2.2}\ \underline{2.1}\ \underline{2.3}\ 2.0) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} OO \rightarrow O \leftarrow O \\ OOO \rightarrow O \end{array} \right\} \\
(3.2\ 0.3\ 1.2\ 2.2) \times (\underline{2.2}\ \underline{2.1}\ 3.0\ \underline{2.3}) \quad (0.3\ 3.2\ 1.2\ 2.2) \times (\underline{2.2}\ \underline{2.1}\ \underline{2.3}\ 3.0) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} OO \rightarrow I \leftarrow O \\ OOO \leftarrow I \end{array} \right\} \\
(3.2\ 0.3\ 1.3\ 2.2) \times (2.2\ \underline{3.1}\ \underline{3.0}\ 2.3) \quad (0.3\ 3.2\ 1.3\ 2.2) \times (2.2\ \underline{3.1}\ 2.3\ \underline{3.0}) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} O \leftarrow II \rightarrow O \\ O \leftarrow I \rightarrow O \leftarrow I \end{array} \right\} \\
(3.2\ 0.3\ 1.3\ 2.3) \times (\underline{3.2}\ \underline{3.1}\ \underline{3.0}\ 2.3) \quad (0.3\ 3.2\ 1.3\ 2.3) \times (\underline{3.2}\ \underline{3.1}\ 2.3\ \underline{3.0}) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} III \rightarrow O \\ II \rightarrow O \leftarrow I \end{array} \right\} \\
(3.3\ 0.3\ 1.3\ 2.3) \times (\underline{3.2}\ \underline{3.1}\ 3.0\ \underline{3.3}) \quad (0.3\ 3.3\ 1.3\ 2.3) \times (\underline{3.2}\ \underline{3.1}\ \underline{3.3}\ 3.0) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} II \rightarrow I \leftarrow I \\ III \rightarrow I \end{array} \right\}
\end{array}$$

2.3. Syntax

Fundamentalkategoriale Charakteristik: (2.b) \leftrightarrow (3.a) \equiv [β , (b.a)]

(1.1 0.1	2.1 3.1) \times (1.3 1.2	1.0 1.1)		(0.1 1.1	2.1 3.1) \times (1.3 1.2	1.1 1.0)
(1.1 0.2	2.1 3.1) \times (1.3 1.2	2.0 1.1)		(0.2 1.1	2.1 3.1) \times (1.3 1.2	1.1 2.0)
(1.1 0.3	2.1 3.1) \times (1.3 1.2	3.0 1.1)		(0.3 1.1	2.1 3.1) \times (1.3 1.2	1.1 3.0)
(1.2 0.2	2.1 3.1) \times (1.3 1.2	2.0 2.1)		(0.2 1.2	2.1 3.1) \times (1.3 1.2	2.1 2.0)
(1.2 0.3	2.1 3.1) \times (1.3 1.2	3.0 2.1)		(0.3 1.2	2.1 3.1) \times (1.3 1.2	2.1 3.0)
(1.3 0.3	2.1 3.1) \times (1.3 1.2	3.0 3.1)		(0.3 1.3	2.1 3.1) \times (1.3 1.2	3.1 3.0)
(1.2 0.2	2.2 3.1) \times (1.3 2.2	2.0 2.1)		(0.2 1.2	2.2 3.1) \times (1.3 2.2	2.1 2.0)
(1.2 0.3	2.2 3.1) \times (1.3 2.2	3.0 2.1)		(0.3 1.2	2.2 3.1) \times (1.3 2.2	2.1 3.0)
(1.3 0.3	2.2 3.1) \times (1.3 2.2	3.0 3.1)		(0.3 1.3	2.2 3.1) \times (1.3 2.2	3.1 3.0)
(1.3 0.3	2.3 3.1) \times (1.3 3.2	3.0 3.1)		(0.3 1.3	2.3 3.1) \times (1.3 3.2	3.1 3.0)
(1.2 0.2	2.2 3.2) \times (2.3 2.2	2.0 2.1)		(0.2 1.2	2.2 3.2) \times (2.3 2.2	2.1 2.0)
(1.2 0.3	2.2 3.2) \times (2.3 2.2	3.0 2.1)		(0.3 1.2	2.2 3.2) \times (2.3 2.2	2.1 3.0)
(1.3 0.3	2.2 3.2) \times (2.3 2.2	3.0 3.1)		(0.3 1.3	2.2 3.2) \times (2.3 2.2	3.1 3.0)
(1.3 0.3	2.3 3.2) \times (2.3 3.2	3.0 3.1)		(0.3 1.3	2.3 3.2) \times (2.3 3.2	3.1 3.0)
(1.3 0.3	2.3 3.3) \times (3.3 3.2	3.0 3.1)		(0.3 1.3	2.3 3.3) \times (3.3 3.2	3.1 3.0)

$$\begin{array}{l}
(1.1\ 0.1\ 2.1\ 3.1) \times (\underline{1.3}\ \underline{1.2}\ 1.0\ \underline{1.1}) \quad (0.1\ 1.1\ 2.1\ 3.1) \times (\underline{1.3}\ \underline{1.2}\ \underline{1.1}\ 1.0) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} MM \rightarrow M \leftarrow M \\ MMM \rightarrow M \end{array} \right\} \\
(1.1\ 0.2\ 2.1\ 3.1) \times (\underline{1.3}\ \underline{1.2}\ 2.0\ \underline{1.1}) \quad (0.2\ 1.1\ 2.1\ 3.1) \times (\underline{1.3}\ \underline{1.2}\ \underline{1.1}\ 2.0) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} MM \rightarrow O \leftarrow M \\ MMM \rightarrow O \end{array} \right\} \\
(1.1\ 0.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \times (\underline{1.3}\ \underline{1.2}\ 3.0\ \underline{1.1}) \quad (0.3\ 1.1\ 2.1\ 3.1) \times (\underline{1.3}\ \underline{1.2}\ \underline{1.1}\ 3.0) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} MM \rightarrow I \leftarrow M \\ MMM \leftarrow I \end{array} \right\} \\
(1.2\ 0.2\ 2.1\ 3.1) \times (\underline{1.3}\ \underline{1.2}\ \underline{2.0}\ \underline{2.1}) \quad (0.2\ 1.2\ 2.1\ 3.1) \times (\underline{1.3}\ \underline{1.2}\ \underline{2.1}\ \underline{2.0}) \quad MM \leftarrow OO
\end{array}$$

$(1.2\ 0.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 1.2\ 3.0\ 2.1)$	$(0.3\ 1.2\ 2.1\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 1.2\ 2.1\ 3.0)$	} MM→IO } MM→OI
$(1.3\ 0.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 1.2\ 3.0\ 3.1)$	$(0.3\ 1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 1.2\ 3.1\ 3.0)$	
$(1.2\ 0.2\ 2.2\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 2.2\ 2.0\ 2.1)$	$(0.2\ 1.2\ 2.2\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 2.2\ 2.1\ 2.0)$	MM←II
$(1.2\ 0.3\ 2.2\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 2.2\ 3.0\ 2.1)$	$(0.3\ 1.2\ 2.2\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 2.2\ 2.1\ 3.0)$	M←OOO
		} M←O→I←O } M←OO→I
$(1.3\ 0.3\ 2.2\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 2.2\ 3.0\ 3.1)$	$(0.3\ 1.3\ 2.2\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 2.2\ 3.1\ 3.0)$		MO←II
$(1.3\ 0.3\ 2.3\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 3.2\ 3.0\ 3.1)$	$(0.3\ 1.3\ 2.3\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 3.2\ 3.1\ 3.0)$	M←III
$(1.2\ 0.2\ 2.2\ 3.2) \times (2.3\ 2.2\ 2.0\ 2.1)$	$(0.2\ 1.2\ 2.2\ 3.2) \times (2.3\ 2.2\ 2.1\ 2.0)$	} OO→O←O } OOO→O
$(1.2\ 0.3\ 2.2\ 3.2) \times (2.3\ 2.2\ 3.0\ 2.1)$	$(0.3\ 1.2\ 2.2\ 3.2) \times (2.3\ 2.2\ 2.1\ 3.0)$	
		OOO→I
$(1.3\ 0.3\ 2.2\ 3.2) \times (2.3\ 2.2\ 3.0\ 3.1)$	$(0.3\ 1.3\ 2.2\ 3.2) \times (2.3\ 2.2\ 3.1\ 3.0)$	OO←II
$(1.3\ 0.3\ 2.3\ 3.2) \times (2.3\ 3.2\ 3.0\ 3.1)$	$(0.3\ 1.3\ 2.3\ 3.2) \times (2.3\ 3.2\ 3.1\ 3.0)$	O←III
$(1.3\ 0.3\ 2.3\ 3.3) \times (3.3\ 3.2\ 3.0\ 3.1)$	$(0.3\ 1.3\ 2.3\ 3.3) \times (3.3\ 3.2\ 3.1\ 3.0)$	} II→I←I } III→I

2.4. Semantik

Fundamentalkategoriale Charakteristik: $(0.d) \rightarrow (2.b) \equiv [\delta, (d.b)]$

$(3.1\ 1.1\ 0.1\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 1.0\ 1.1\ 1.3)$	$(1.1\ 1.3\ 0.1\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 1.0\ 1.3\ 1.1)$	1.3 1.1
$(3.1\ 1.1\ 0.2\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 2.0\ 1.1\ 1.3)$	$(1.1\ 1.3\ 0.2\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 2.0\ 1.3\ 1.1)$	1.3 1.1
$(3.1\ 1.1\ 0.3\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 3.0\ 1.1\ 1.3)$	$(1.1\ 1.3\ 0.3\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 3.0\ 1.3\ 1.1)$	1.3 1.1
$(3.1\ 1.2\ 0.2\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 2.0\ 2.1\ 1.3)$	$(1.2\ 3.1\ 0.2\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 2.0\ 1.3\ 2.1)$	1.3 2.1
$(3.1\ 1.2\ 0.3\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 3.0\ 2.1\ 1.3)$	$(1.2\ 3.1\ 0.3\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 3.0\ 1.3\ 2.1)$	1.3 2.1
$(3.1\ 1.3\ 0.3\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 3.0\ 3.1\ 1.3)$	$(1.3\ 3.1\ 0.3\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 3.0\ 1.3\ 3.1)$	1.3 3.1
$(3.1\ 1.2\ 0.2\ 2.2) \times (2.2\ 2.0\ 2.1\ 1.3)$	$(1.2\ 3.1\ 0.2\ 2.2) \times (2.2\ 2.0\ 1.3\ 2.1)$	1.3 2.1
$(3.1\ 1.2\ 0.3\ 2.2) \times (2.2\ 3.0\ 2.1\ 1.3)$	$(1.2\ 3.1\ 0.3\ 2.2) \times (2.2\ 3.0\ 1.3\ 2.1)$	1.3 2.1
$(3.1\ 1.3\ 0.3\ 2.2) \times (2.2\ 3.0\ 3.1\ 1.3)$	$(1.3\ 3.1\ 0.3\ 2.2) \times (2.2\ 3.0\ 1.3\ 3.1)$	1.3 3.1
$(3.1\ 1.3\ 0.3\ 2.3) \times (3.2\ 3.0\ 3.1\ 1.3)$	$(1.3\ 3.1\ 0.3\ 2.3) \times (3.2\ 3.0\ 1.3\ 3.1)$	1.3 3.1
$(3.2\ 1.2\ 0.2\ 2.2) \times (2.2\ 2.0\ 2.1\ 2.3)$	$(1.2\ 3.2\ 0.2\ 2.2) \times (2.2\ 2.0\ 2.3\ 2.1)$	2.3 2.1
$(3.2\ 1.2\ 0.3\ 2.2) \times (2.2\ 3.0\ 2.1\ 2.3)$	$(1.2\ 3.2\ 0.3\ 2.2) \times (2.2\ 3.0\ 2.3\ 2.1)$	2.3 2.1
$(3.2\ 1.3\ 0.3\ 2.2) \times (2.2\ 3.0\ 3.1\ 2.3)$	$(1.3\ 3.2\ 0.3\ 2.2) \times (2.2\ 3.0\ 2.3\ 3.1)$	2.3 3.1
$(3.2\ 1.3\ 0.3\ 2.3) \times (3.2\ 3.0\ 3.1\ 2.3)$	$(1.3\ 3.2\ 0.3\ 2.3) \times (3.2\ 3.0\ 2.3\ 3.1)$	2.3 3.1
$(3.3\ 1.3\ 0.3\ 2.3) \times (3.2\ 3.0\ 3.1\ 3.3)$	$(1.3\ 3.3\ 0.3\ 2.3) \times (3.2\ 3.0\ 3.3\ 3.1)$	3.3 3.1

$(3.1\ 1.1\ 0.1\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 1.0\ 1.1\ 1.3)$	$(1.1\ 3.1\ 0.1\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 1.0\ 1.3\ 1.1)$	M→M←MM
$(3.1\ 1.1\ 0.2\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 2.0\ 1.1\ 1.3)$	$(1.1\ 3.1\ 0.2\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 2.0\ 1.3\ 1.1)$	M→O←MM
$(3.1\ 1.1\ 0.3\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 3.0\ 1.1\ 1.3)$	$(1.1\ 3.1\ 0.3\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 3.0\ 1.3\ 1.1)$	M→I←MM
$(3.1\ 1.2\ 0.2\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 2.0\ 2.1\ 1.3)$	$(1.2\ 3.1\ 0.2\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 2.0\ 1.3\ 2.1)$	} M←OO→M } M←O→M←O
$(3.1\ 1.2\ 0.3\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 3.0\ 2.1\ 1.3)$	$(1.2\ 3.1\ 0.3\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 3.0\ 1.3\ 2.1)$	
		M→I←M→O

(3.1 1.3 0.3 2.1) × (1.2 <u>3.0 3.1</u> 1.3)	(1.3 3.1 0.3 2.1) × (1.2 <u>3.0</u> 1.3 <u>3.1</u>)	} M←II→M M←I→M←I
(3.1 1.2 0.2 2.2) × (<u>2.2 2.0 2.1</u> 1.3)	(1.2 3.1 0.2 2.2) × (<u>2.2 2.0</u> 1.3 <u>2.1</u>)	} OOO→M OO→M←O
(3.1 1.2 0.3 2.2) × (<u>2.2 3.0 2.1</u> 1.3)	(1.2 3.1 0.3 2.2) × (<u>2.2 3.0</u> 1.3 <u>2.1</u>)	} O→I←O→M O→IM←O
(3.1 1.3 0.3 2.2) × (<u>2.2 3.0 3.1</u> 1.3)	(1.3 3.1 0.3 2.2) × (<u>2.2 3.0</u> 1.3 <u>3.1</u>)	} O←II→M O←I→M←I
(3.1 1.3 0.3 2.3) × (<u>3.2 3.0 3.1</u> 1.3)	(1.3 3.1 0.3 2.3) × (<u>3.2 3.0</u> 1.3 <u>3.1</u>)	} III→M II→M←I
(3.2 1.2 0.2 2.2) × (<u>2.2 2.0 2.1 2.3</u>)	(1.2 3.2 0.2 2.2) × (<u>2.2 2.0 2.3 2.1</u>)	O→O←OO
(3.2 1.2 0.3 2.2) × (<u>2.2 3.0 2.1 2.3</u>)	(1.2 3.2 0.3 2.2) × (<u>2.2 3.0 2.3 2.1</u>)	O→I←OO
(3.2 1.3 0.3 2.2) × (<u>2.2 3.0 3.1 2.3</u>)	(1.3 3.2 0.3 2.2) × (<u>2.2 3.0 2.3 3.1</u>)	} O←II→O O←I→O←I
(3.2 1.3 0.3 2.3) × (<u>3.2 3.0 3.1 2.3</u>)	(1.3 3.2 0.3 2.3) × (<u>3.2 3.0 2.3 3.1</u>)	} III→O II→O←I
(3.3 1.3 0.3 2.3) × (<u>3.2 3.0 3.1 3.3</u>)	(1.3 3.3 0.3 2.3) × (<u>3.2 3.0 3.3 3.1</u>)	I→I←II

2.5. Pragmatik

Fundamentalkategoriale Charakteristik: (0.d) ↔ (3.a) ≡ [δγ, (d.a)]

(2.1 1.1	0.1 3.1) × (1.3 1.0	1.1 1.2)	||	(1.1 2.1	0.1 3.1) × (1.3 1.0	1.2 1.1)
(2.1 1.1	0.2 3.1) × (1.3 2.0	1.1 1.2)		(1.1 2.1	0.2 3.1) × (1.3 2.0	1.2 1.1)
(2.1 1.1	0.3 3.1) × (1.3 3.0	1.1 1.2)		(1.1 2.1	0.3 3.1) × (1.3 3.0	1.2 1.1)
(2.1 1.2	0.2 3.1) × (1.3 2.0	2.1 1.2)		(1.2 2.1	0.2 3.1) × (1.3 2.0	1.2 2.1)
(2.1 1.2	0.3 3.1) × (1.3 3.0	2.1 1.2)		(1.2 2.1	0.3 3.1) × (1.3 3.0	1.2 2.1)
(2.1 1.3	0.3 3.1) × (1.3 3.0	3.1 1.2)		(1.3 2.1	0.3 3.1) × (1.3 3.0	1.2 3.1)
(2.2 1.2	0.2 3.1) × (1.3 2.0	2.1 2.2)		(1.2 2.2	0.2 3.1) × (1.3 2.0	2.2 2.1)
(2.2 1.2	0.3 3.1) × (1.3 3.0	2.1 2.2)		(1.2 2.2	0.3 3.1) × (1.3 3.0	2.2 2.1)
(2.2 1.3	0.3 3.1) × (1.3 3.0	3.1 2.2)		(1.3 2.2	0.3 3.1) × (1.3 3.0	2.2 3.1)
(2.3 1.3	0.3 3.1) × (1.3 3.0	3.1 3.2)		(1.3 2.3	0.3 3.1) × (1.3 3.0	3.2 3.1)
(2.2 1.2	0.2 3.2) × (2.3 2.0	2.1 2.2)		(1.2 2.2	0.2 3.2) × (2.3 2.0	2.2 2.1)
(2.2 1.2	0.3 3.2) × (2.3 3.0	2.1 2.2)		(1.2 2.b	0.3 3.2) × (2.3 3.0	2.2 2.1)
(2.2 1.3	0.3 3.2) × (2.3 3.0	3.1 2.2)		(1.3 2.2	0.3 3.2) × (2.3 3.0	2.2 3.1)
(2.3 1.3	0.3 3.2) × (2.3 3.0	3.1 3.2)		(1.3 2.3	0.3 3.2) × (2.3 3.0	3.2 3.1)
(2.3 1.3	0.3 3.3) × (3.3 3.0	3.1 3.2)	||	(1.3 2.3	0.3 3.3) × (3.3 3.0	3.2 3.1)

(2.1 1.1 0.1 3.1) × (<u>1.3 1.0 1.1 1.2</u>)	(1.1 2.1 0.1 3.1) × (<u>1.3 1.0 1.2 1.1</u>)	M→M←MM
(2.1 1.1 0.2 3.1) × (<u>1.3 2.0 1.1 1.2</u>)	(1.1 2.1 0.2 3.1) × (<u>1.3 2.0 1.2 1.1</u>)	M→O←MM
(2.1 1.1 0.3 3.1) × (<u>1.3 3.0 1.1 1.2</u>)	(1.1 2.1 0.3 3.1) × (<u>1.3 3.0 1.2 1.1</u>)	M→I←MM

$(2.1\ 1.2\ 0.2\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ \underline{2.0}\ \underline{2.1}\ 1.2)$	$(1.2\ 2.1\ 0.2\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ \underline{2.0}\ 1.2\ \underline{2.1})$	$M \rightarrow OO \leftarrow M$ $M \leftarrow O \rightarrow M \leftarrow O$
$(2.1\ 1.2\ 0.3\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 3.0\ \underline{2.1}\ \underline{1.2})$	$(1.2\ 2.1\ 0.3\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 3.0\ \underline{1.2}\ \underline{2.1})$	$M \rightarrow IO \leftarrow M$ $M \rightarrow I \leftarrow M \rightarrow O$
$(2.1\ 1.3\ 0.3\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ \underline{3.0}\ \underline{3.1}\ 1.2)$	$(1.3\ 2.1\ 0.3\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ \underline{3.0}\ 1.2\ \underline{3.1})$	$M \leftarrow II \rightarrow M$ $M \leftarrow I \rightarrow M \leftarrow I$
$(2.2\ 1.2\ 0.2\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ \underline{2.0}\ \underline{2.1}\ \underline{2.2})$	$(1.2\ 2.2\ 0.2\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ \underline{2.0}\ \underline{2.2}\ \underline{2.1})$	$M \leftarrow OOO$
$(2.2\ 1.2\ 0.3\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 3.0\ \underline{2.1}\ \underline{2.2})$	$(1.2\ 2.2\ 0.3\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 3.0\ \underline{2.2}\ \underline{2.1})$	$MI \leftarrow OO$
$(2.2\ 1.3\ 0.3\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ \underline{3.0}\ \underline{3.1}\ 2.2)$	$(1.3\ 2.2\ 0.3\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ \underline{3.0}\ 2.2\ \underline{3.1})$	$M \leftarrow II \rightarrow O$ $M \leftarrow I \rightarrow O \leftarrow I$
$(2.3\ 1.3\ 0.3\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ \underline{3.0}\ \underline{3.1}\ \underline{3.2})$	$(1.3\ 2.3\ 0.3\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ \underline{3.0}\ \underline{3.2}\ \underline{3.1})$	$M \leftarrow III$
$(2.2\ 1.2\ 0.2\ 3.2) \times (2.3\ \underline{2.0}\ \underline{2.1}\ \underline{2.2})$	$(1.2\ 2.2\ 0.2\ 3.2) \times (2.3\ \underline{2.0}\ \underline{2.2}\ \underline{2.1})$	$O \leftarrow O \rightarrow OO$
$(2.2\ 1.2\ 0.3\ 3.2) \times (2.3\ 3.0\ \underline{2.1}\ \underline{2.2})$	$(1.2\ 2.2\ 0.3\ 3.2) \times (2.3\ 3.0\ \underline{2.2}\ \underline{2.1})$	$O \rightarrow I \leftarrow OO$
$(2.2\ 1.3\ 0.3\ 3.2) \times (2.3\ \underline{3.0}\ \underline{3.1}\ 2.2)$	$(1.3\ 2.2\ 0.3\ 3.2) \times (2.3\ \underline{3.0}\ 2.2\ \underline{3.1})$	$O \leftarrow II \rightarrow O$ $O \leftarrow I \rightarrow O \leftarrow I$
$(2.3\ 1.3\ 0.3\ 3.2) \times (2.3\ \underline{3.0}\ \underline{3.1}\ \underline{3.2})$	$(1.3\ 2.3\ 0.3\ 3.2) \times (2.3\ \underline{3.0}\ \underline{3.2}\ \underline{3.1})$	$O \leftarrow III$
$(2.3\ 1.3\ 0.3\ 3.3) \times (3.3\ 3.0\ \underline{3.1}\ \underline{3.2})$	$(1.3\ 2.3\ 0.3\ 3.3) \times (3.3\ 3.0\ \underline{3.2}\ \underline{3.1})$	$I \rightarrow I \leftarrow II$

3. Im Rahmen der Präsemiotik haben die fünf grammatiktheoretischen Hauptteilungen also die folgenden Strukturen:

Phonetik:

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ (a.b\ c.d) \times (d.c\ b.a)\ 1.2\ 1.3) \quad || \quad (2.1\ 3.1\ (a.b\ c.d) \times (d.c\ b.a)\ 1.3\ 1.2)$$

Phonologie:

$$(3.1\ 0.1\ (a.b\ c.d) \times (d.c\ b.a)\ 1.0\ 1.3) \quad || \quad (0.1\ 3.1\ (a.b\ c.d) \times (d.c\ b.a)\ 1.3\ 1.0)$$

Syntax:

$$(1.1\ 0.1\ (a.b\ c.d) \times (d.c\ b.a)\ 1.0\ 1.1) \quad || \quad (0.1\ 1.1\ (a.b\ c.d) \times (d.c\ b.a)\ 1.1\ 1.0)$$

Semantik:

$$(3.1\ 1.1\ (a.b\ c.d) \times (d.c\ b.a)\ 1.1\ 1.3) \quad || \quad (1.1\ 3.1\ (a.b\ c.d) \times (d.c\ b.a)\ 1.3\ 1.1)$$

Pragmatik:

$$(2.1\ 1.1\ (a.b\ c.d) \times (d.c\ b.a)\ 1.1\ 1.2) \quad || \quad (1.1\ 2.1\ (a.b\ c.d) \times (d.c\ b.a)\ 1.2\ 1.1)$$

(mit $a, b, c, d \in \{1, 2, 3\}$)

Das heisst aber, dass jedes der fünf grammatiktheoretischen Hauptgebiete sowohl zeichen- als auch realitätstheoretisch durch je eine weitere charakteristische dyadische Subzeichenrelation gekennzeichnet ist, die jede dieser Haupteinteilungen näher bestimmt:

Phonetik: $(3.1\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 1.3) \quad || \quad (2.1\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 1.2)$

Phonologie: $(3.1\ 0.1) \times (1.0\ 1.3) \quad || \quad (0.1\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 1.0)$

Syntax: $(1.1\ 0.1) \times (1.0\ 1.1) \quad || \quad (0.1\ 1.1) \times (1.1\ 1.0)$

Semantik: $(3.1\ 1.1) \times (1.1\ 1.3) \quad || \quad (1.1\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 1.1)$

Pragmatik: $(2.1\ 1.1) \times (1.1\ 1.2) \quad || \quad (1.1\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 1.1),$

wobei also alle fünf "Sekundärcharakteristiken" gemeinsame abstrakte Struktur wie folgt aussieht:

$(a.b\ c.d) \times (d.c\ b.a) \quad || \quad (c.d\ a.b) \times (b.a\ d.c),$

d.h. hier liegt nicht nur Dualisation im Sinne von Umkehrung dyadischer Subzeichen und ihrer Primzeichen, sondern auch Spiegelung im Sinne von Umkehrung dyadischer Subzeichen ohne Umkehrung der sie konstituierenden Primzeichen vor.

Wenn diese zusätzlichen charakterisierenden dyadischen Subzeichenrelationen grammatiktheoretisch interpretieren, finden wir also, dass die fünf grammatiktheoretischen Haupteinteilungen durch die folgenden fünf grammatiktheoretischen Sekundäreinteilungen näher bestimmt werden:

Phonetik \leftarrow Syntax (wegen $[(0.d) \leftrightarrow (1.c)] \leftarrow [(2.b) \leftrightarrow (3.a)]$)

Phonologie \leftarrow Pragmatik (wegen $[(1.c) \leftrightarrow (2.b)] \leftarrow [(0.d) \leftrightarrow (3.a)]$)

Syntax \leftarrow Phonetik (wegen $[(2.b) \leftrightarrow (3.a)] \leftarrow [(0.d) \leftrightarrow (1.c)]$)

Semantik \leftarrow Phonologie und Syntax (wegen $[(0.d) \rightarrow (2.b)] \leftarrow [(1.c) \leftrightarrow (2.b)] \wedge [(2.b) \leftrightarrow (3.a)]$)

Pragmatik \leftarrow Phonologie (wegen $[(0.d) \leftrightarrow (3.a)] \leftarrow [(1.c) \leftrightarrow (2.b)]$)

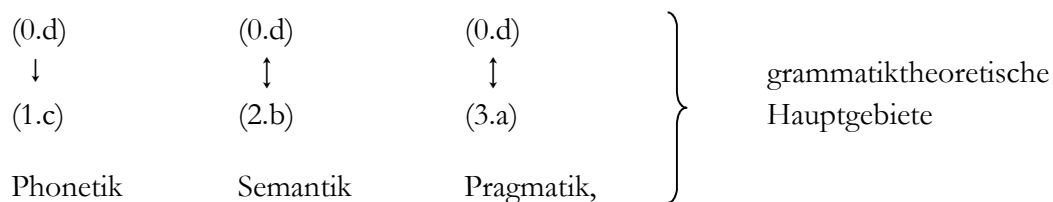
Da somit Phonetik und Syntax sowie Phonologie und Pragmatik zirkulär definiert sind, ergibt sich für die Semantik:

Semantik \leftarrow Phonologie und Syntax
 $\quad \quad \quad \uparrow \quad \quad \quad \uparrow$
 $\quad \quad \quad$ Pragmatik \quad Phonetik

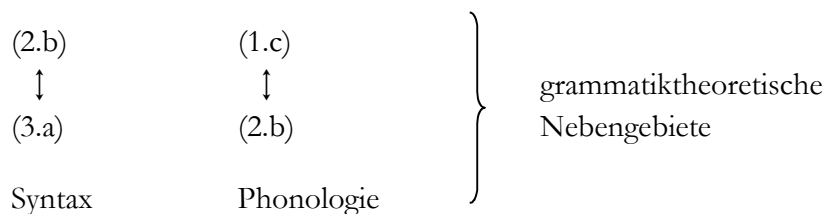
Das bedeutet also, dass die Semantik in Übereinstimmung mit dem Common Sense die Phonologie zur Kodierung ihrer Inhalte benötigt. Dies bestätigt natürlich die frühe kybernetische Feststellung Max Benses, wonach Bedeutungen nur kodiert auftreten können (Bense 1962, S. 81 ff.). Es bedeutet aber auch, dass die Phonologie seinerseits eine Syntax braucht, um die von ihr gelieferten Lautfolgen in Silben, Wörter, Sätze und Texte zu arrangieren. Dies stimmt mit der Annahme der Stratifikations-

grammatik überein, dass auf allen Ebenen der Grammatik, vom “Hypophon” bis zum “Hypersemem” taktische Regeln operieren (vgl. Lamb 1966 und Toth 1997, S. 119 ff.). Ferner kann nach dem obigen Modell die Pragmatik die Phonologie beeinflussen. Jedem, der sich mit der Theorie suprasegmentaler Phoneme und der kommunikativen Funktion von Intonationspattern in Sätzen und Diskursen befasst hat, ist diese modellinduzierte Voraussage einsichtig. Umgekehrt braucht aber nicht nur die Lautlehre ihre eigene Taktik, sondern die Phonetik determiniert auch explizit die Syntax. Um nur ein Beispiel für dieses sehr verzweigte Gebiet anzuführen (vgl. Toth 1997, S. 78 ff.), weisen wir auch die durch phonologische Kriterien bestimmten Positionen von Satzgliedern in Sätzen etwa im Englischen hin. Übrigens sieht man aus diesem Modell auch die Annahme einer früheren Arbeit (Toth 2008b) bestätigt, wonach die Semantik das zentrale “Modul” einer Grammatiktheorie ist, denn mit ihr hängen in dem obigen Schema sämtliche übrigen Teile der Grammatiktheorie zusammen.

4. Nur am Rande sei abschliessend darauf hingewiesen, dass der Zusammenhang der grammatiktheoretischen Hauptgebiete sich auch ganz besonders in den realitätsthematischen Teilsystemen der fünf präsemiotischen Systeme zeigt, und zwar anhand der Thematisationsstruktur der entitätischen Realitäten. Wenn wir wiederum den Apex des präsemiotischen Zeichenschemas, d.h. das kategoriale Objekt (0.d) zum Ausgangspunkt aller fünf präsemiotischen Partialrelationen nehmen, dann bekommen wir:



d.h. die Gebiete der Syntax und der Phonologie haben als Ausgangspunkt ihrer korrespondierenden semiotischen Relationen nicht das kategoriale Objekt, d.h. aber: sie wurzeln nicht in der Wirklichkeit des ontologischen Raumes, sondern sind, als dyadische Relationen zwischen semiotischen Kategorien, Relationen des semiotischen Raumes und also nicht sensu stricto präsemiotisch, sondern “lediglich” semiotisch:



Nun finden wir in den realitätsthematischen Teilsystemen der fünf präsemiotischen Systeme unter den Thematisationsstrukturen lediglich die Kategorien M, O und I. Wegen der Unterscheidung von grammatiktheoretischen Haupt- und Nebengebieten werden dabei also O und I ambig, denn O kann die Reduktionskategorie sowohl von Semantik als auch von Phonologie, und I kann die Reduktionskategorie sowohl von Syntax als auch von Pragmatik sein. Obwohl also die strukturellen Realitäten die durch ihre dualen Zeichenklassen klassifizierten grammatiktheoretischen Teilgebiete für jede der fünf grammatiktheoretischen Haupteinteilungen aufzeigen, herrscht dort, also in den realitätsthematischen Subsystemen, eine doppelte Ambiguität hinsichtlich der dort präsentierten hochkomplexen semiotischen Verbindungen zwischen den Teilgebieten der grammatiktheoretischen Hauptgebiete und ihren Verästelungen mit den anderen Teilgebieten anderer grammatiktheoretischer

Hauptgebiete, und zwar einerseits durch die bereits erwähnte fundamentalkategoriale Mehrdeutigkeit von O und I und andererseits durch die doppelten Thematisationsstrukturen bei denjenigen Dualsystemen, die sich in horizontaler Richtung allein durch die Position von dyadischen Partialrelationen unterscheiden. Um also die Präsemiotik weiter für die fundamentalkategoriale Fundierung der Grammatiktheorie nutzbar zu machen, ist hier noch extensive Forschung nötig.

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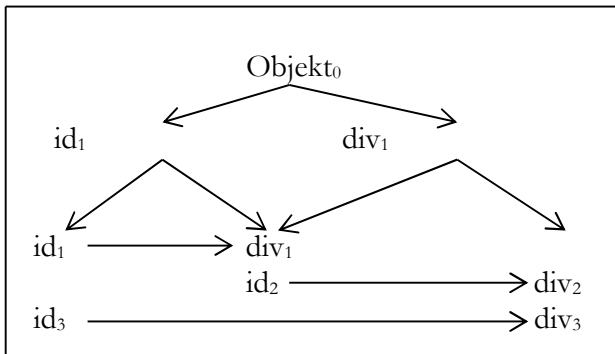
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Identität und Diversität in der Theoretischen Semiotik

1. Rudolf Kaehr hat in “Skizze eines Gewebes rechnender Räume in denkender Leere” (Kaehr 2004) im Rahmen der Polykontextualitätstheorie das semiotische Objekt als coincidentia oppositorum von “Identität” und “Divergenz” bestimmt und dabei innerhalb der klassischen “Divergenz” zwischen “Selbigkeit” und “Gleichheit” unterschieden (S. 65f.):



Damit ergeben sich die folgenden 4 logischen Differenzen (S. 65):

1. Identität – Diversität
2. Selbigkeit – Gleichheit
3. Gleichheit – Verschiedenheit
4. Selbigkeit – Verschiedenheit

2. Obwohl nun das System der Theoretischen Semiotik (Bense 1975, Toth 2007) – wie Kaehr (2004) passim richtig bemerkt – wegen der Gültigkeit des logischen Tertium non datur und der damit zusammenhängenden Axiome und Prinzipien monokontextual ist (Toth 2004), ist es neben seinen bereits von Maser (1973, S. 29 ff.) genannten Aspekten auch hinsichtlich der Unterscheidung von Selbigkeit und Divergenz transklassisch:

2.1. **Transklassisch-semiotische Selbigkeit** liegt einzig in der Genuinen Kategorien-Klasse vor: (3.3 2.2 1.1), die jedoch keine im Sinne des semiotischen Konstruktionsprinzips (3.a 2.b 1.c) mit $a \leq b \leq c$ und $a, b, c \in \{.1., .2., .3.\}$ wohlgeformte Zeichenklasse ist.

2.2. **Transklassisch-semiotische Verschiedenheit** liegt einzig in der dual-invarianten Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.3) vor, die mit ihrer Realitätsthematik identisch ist: (3.1 2.2 1.3) \times (3.1 2.2 1.3) und von Bense (1992) daher als “Eigen-Realität” bestimmt wurde.

2.3. Die übrigen neun Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken des semiotischen Zehnersystems weisen dagegen eine **transklassisch-semiotische Mischung von Divergenz und Identität** auf, was sich nun als Grund dafür herausstellt, dass sie dyadische strukturelle (entitätische) Realitäten präsentieren, bei denen also ein Paar von Subzeichen durch ein einzelnes, aus einer anderen Trichotomie stammendes Subzeichen thematisiert wird (vgl. Bense 1976, S. 53 ff.). Bemerkenswert ist

diesbezüglich jedoch, dass hinsichtlich der Unterscheidung von semiotischer Selbigkeit und Divergenz also auch den trichotomisch homogenen “Haupt-“ Zeichenklassen keine Sonderstellung zukommt:

(3.1 2.1 1.1) × (1.1 <u>1.2</u> 1.3)	Vollständiges Mittel
(3.1 2.1 1.2) × (2.1 <u>1.2</u> 1.3)	Mittel-thematisiertes Objekt
(3.1 2.1 1.3) × (3.1 <u>1.2</u> 1.3)	Mittel-thematisierter Interpretant
(3.1 2.2 1.2) × (<u>2.1 2.2</u> 1.3)	Objekt-thematisiertes Mittel
(3.1 2.3 1.3) × (<u>3.1 3.2</u> 1.3)	Interpretanten-thematisiertes Mittel
(3.2 2.2 1.2) × (2.1 <u>2.2</u> 2.3)	Vollständiges Objekt
(3.2 2.2 1.3) × (3.1 <u>2.2</u> 2.3)	Objekt-thematisierter Interpretant
(3.2 2.3 1.3) × (<u>3.1 3.2</u> 2.3)	Interpretanten-thematisiertes Objekt
(3.3 2.3 1.3) × (3.1 <u>3.2</u> 3.3)	Vollständiger Interpretant

2.4. Da semiotische Selbigkeit und semiotische Verschiedenheit von nur je einer Zeichenklasse repräsentiert werden, können mittels semiotischer Hamming-Abstände (Δ_{SH}) (vgl. Toth 2008) die von Kaehr herausgearbeiteten logischen Differenzen mittels den aus den obigen strukturellen Realitäten gewonnenen Repräsentationswerten (vgl. Bense 1983, S. 158) sehr einfach berechnet werden, z.B. semiotische Selbigkeit – Verschiedenheit: $\Delta_{SH}((3.3\ 2.2\ 1.1), (3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3)) = \Delta_{SH}(3.3, 3.1) = 2 + \Delta_{SH}(2.2, 2.2) = 0 + \Delta_{SH}(1.1, 1.3) = 2$. $\Sigma\Delta_{SH}((3.3\ 2.2\ 1.1), (3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3)) = 4$.

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Kenogrammatik, Präsemiotik und Semiotik

Aber in der Ferne dort hinten
erkenne ich mich ganz als mich
am scharfen Schnitt eines Messers

Max Bense (1985, S. 24)

1. “Zeichen ist alles, was zum Zeichen erklärt wird und nur was zum Zeichen erklärt wird. Jedes beliebige Etwas kann (im Prinzip) zum Zeichen erklärt werden. Was zum Zeichen erklärt wird, ist selbst kein Objekt mehr, sondern Zuordnung (zu etwas, was Objekt sein kann); gewissermassen Metaobjekt” (Bense 1967, S. 9).

2. Nun ist aber klar, dass die Keno-Ebene tiefer liegt als die semiotische Ebene (Kronthaler 1986, Kaehr 2004). Daraus folgt also, dass ein Objekt zuerst zum Kenogramm und erst dann zum Zeichen erklärt werden sollte, denn die die Keno-Ebene kennzeichnende Proömal-Relation geht ja den logisch-mathematischen Relationen, auf denen auch das Peircesche Zeichen definiert ist, voraus. Nun gilt aber: “Die semiotische Denkweise ist keine strukturelle” (Bense 1975, S. 22), d.h. Kenogrammatik und Semiotik können nicht direkt miteinander vereinigt werden (Toth 2003), da die generative Primzeichenfolge der Semiotik ja der durch vollständige Induktion eingeführten Folge der Peano-Zahlen entspricht (Toth 2008d, 2008e). Daraus folgt also wiederum, dass zwischen Keno- und Zeichen-Ebene eine Zwischenebene angenommen werden muss, auf der Kenogramme in Zeichen transformiert werden.

3. “Die Einführung des Zeichens als ein allgemeines **Invariantenschema** greift sehr viel weiter über die Basistheorie hinaus. Voraussetzung ist die Überlegung, dass ein Objekt, das in eine Semiose eingeführt und bezeichnet oder bedeutet wird, durch einen solchen präsentierenden, repräsentierenden und interpretierenden Prozess nicht verändert wird; d.h. ein Zeichen fixiert Unveränderlichkeiten, Invarianzen dessen, worauf es sich bezieht” (Bense 1975, S. 40).

3.1. “Kennzeichnen wir die Semiose der selektiven Setzung eines beliebigen Etwas (O^0) als Mittel einer dreistelligen Zeichenrelation, dann ist dabei zu beachten, dass dieser thetische Zeichenprozess drei Modifikationen von M, das Qualizeichen, das Sinzeichen oder das Legizeichen, hervorbringen kann” (Bense 1975, S. 41)

3.1.1. “Die thetische Semiose (O^0) \Rightarrow Qualizeichen hält die materiale Konsistenz bzw. den materialen **Zusammenhang** des eingeführten beliebigen Etwas im Qualizeichen fest;

3.1.2. Die thetische Semiose (O^0) \Rightarrow Sinzeichen, die also das Mittel als differenzierendes bzw. identifizierendes intentiert, muss von (O^0) in M die Merkmale unveränderlich festhalten, die es selbst differenzieren bzw. **identifizieren**;

3.1.3. Was schliesslich die thetische Semiose (O^0) \Rightarrow Legizeichen anbetrifft, die das Mittel als gesetzmässig, konventionell verwendbares einführt, so muss dieses die abgrenzbare, eindeutige Bestimmtheit der materialen **Existenz** des beliebig selektierten Etwas O^0 und nur dieses als invariantes Merkmal übernehmen, um Legizeichen zu sein. Wir können also die trichotomischen Korrelate des Mittels M eines Zeichens jeweils durch eine determinierende Invariante (relativ und material fundierenden Etwas O^0) kennzeichnen:

- (O⁰) ⇒ Qual: Invarianz des materialen **Zusammenhangs**;
(O⁰) ⇒ Sin: Invarianz der materialen **Identifizierbarkeit**;
(O⁰) ⇒ Leg: Invarianz der materialen **Existenz**” (Bense 1975, S. 41).

3.2. “Entsprechend kann nun auch die nächste Semiose, in die ein als Mittel eingeführtes Zeichen eintritt, die Semiose des Bezugs des Mittels auf ein bestimmtes Objekt im Sinne des Schemas $M \Rightarrow O$, auf trichotomisch ausdifferenzierbare Invarianzen des Mittels im bezeichneten Objekt zurückgeführt werden. Dabei stösst man wieder auf eine Invarianz des **Zusammenhangs** der Übereinstimmungsmerkmale zwischen Mittel und Objekt, wenn das Objekt iconisch; auf eine Invarianz der Möglichkeit der **Identifizierbarkeit** des Objektes durch das Mittel im Sinne nexaler Festlegung, wenn es indexikalisch und auf eine Invarianz der blossen thetischen **Existenz** des Mittels im Objekt, wenn dieses symbolisch bezeichnet wird.

3.3. In der letzten hier im Rahmen der triadischen Zeichenrelation in Betracht zu ziehenden Semiose des Bezugs eines bezeichneten Objektes auf seinen Interpretanten im Sinne des Schemas ($O \Rightarrow I$) handelt es sich um Invarianzen des bezeichneten Objektes in semiotischen Konnexen bzw. Kontexten, die offen, abgeschlossen oder vollständig sein können, kurz, um die Invarianz der ‘Bezeichnung’ in der ‘Bedeutung’, da sich gemäss der Basistheorie eine ‘Bedeutung’ stets auf eine ‘Bezeichnung’ bezieht. Halten wir also die trichotomische Variation des Interpretanten fest, ist leicht einzusehen, dass der rhematische Interpretant des bezeichneten Objektes als offener Konnex (ohne Wahrheitswert) nur auf die Invarianz der phänomenalen Konsistenz bzw. auf die Invarianz des intentionalen **Zusammenhangs** dieses Objektes bezogen werden kann. Der dicentische Interpretant des bezeichneten Objektes hingegen, der als abgeschlossener Konnex oder Kontext der Behauptung und damit eines Wahrheitswertes fähig ist, gehört zum semiotischen Schema einer **Identifikation**, deren Invarianz darin besteht, dass sie das Objekt durch einen Sachverhalt festlegt, der das bezeichnete Objekt in einem abgeschlossenen Kontext beurteilbar macht. Der argumentische Interpretant des bezeichneten Objektes hingegen, der sich auf eine vollständige Menge dicentischer Konnexe des bezeichneten Objekts stützt, reduziert letztere auf reine **Existenz**-Behauptungen und hält diese als durchgängige Invarianzen fest” (Bense 1975, S. 42 f.).

3.4. Die Semiotik ist also durch die drei Invarianzen des Mittelbezugs (M), der Bezeichnungs- ($M \Rightarrow O$) und der Bedeutungsfunktion ($O \Rightarrow I$) gekennzeichnet, womit natürlich auch das semiotische Objekt und der semiotische Interpretant invariant sind. Mittel-, Objekt- und Interpretantenbezug zeigen in ihren Trichotomien **Invarianz der Konsistenz** (Erstheit), **Invarianz der Identifikation** (Zweitheit) und **Invarianz der Existenz** (Drittheit).

4. Mittels dieses semiotischen Invarianzschemas werden präsentierte Objekte auf “disponible” Mittel abgebildet. Bense (1975, S. 45 f.) gibt folgende Beispiele für diesen Übergang. Die hochgestellte “0” zeigt an, dass die Objekte und Mittel die Relationszahl 0 haben, da sie in diesem Übergangszustand noch nicht in eine triadische Relation eingebunden sind (Bense 1975, S. 65):

- O⁰ ⇒ M⁰:** **drei disponible Mittel**
O⁰ ⇒ M₁⁰: qualitatives Substrat: Hitze
O⁰ ⇒ M₂⁰: singuläres Substrat: Rauchfahne
O⁰ ⇒ M₃⁰: nominelles Substrat: Name

5. In einer zweiten Übergangsstufe werden die disponiblen Mittel auf relationale Mittel abgebildet. Hierzu wird also das semiotische Invarianschema “vererbt”:

M⁰ ⇒ M: **drei relationale Mittel**

M₁⁰ ⇒ (1.1): Hitze

M₂⁰ ⇒ (1.2): Rauchfahne

M₃⁰ ⇒ (1.3): “Feuer”

5.1. Mit den drei trichotomischen Subzeichen der Erstheit sind wir natürlich bereits innerhalb der Semiotik. Wie lassen sich aber die drei disponiblen Mittel M_i⁰ selbst charakterisieren? Matthias Götz hatte hierfür die Annahme einer präsemiotischen Ebene der “Nullheit” und ihre Unterteilung in

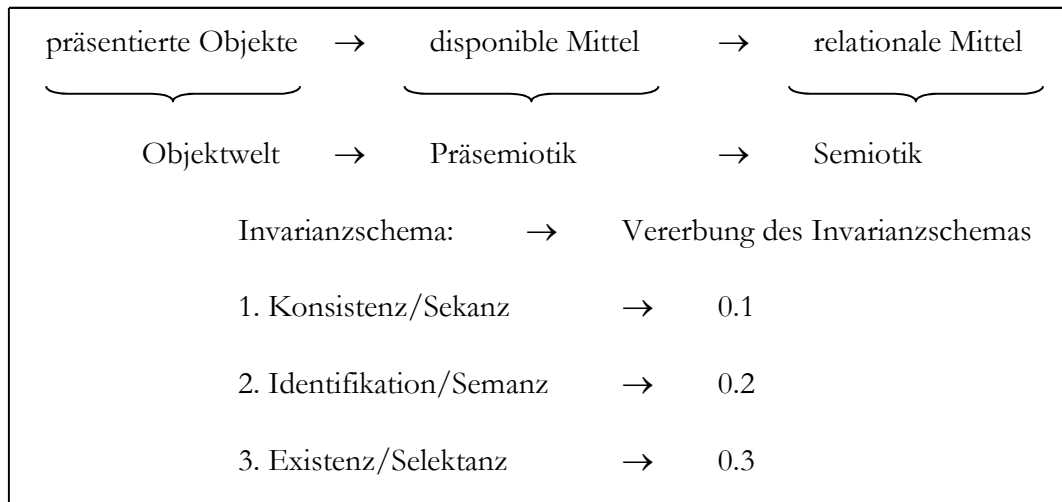
0.1 = Sekanz

0.2 = Semanz

0.3 = Selektanz

vorgeschlagen (1982, S. 28): “Sekanz als einer diaphragmatischen Bedingung, die allererst als solche bezeichnet werden muss, um semiotische Vermittlung zu ermöglichen – Ungeschiedenes ist nicht repräsentabel -, der Semanz als der Bedingung, Form als Form beschreibbar sein zu lassen, und endlich der Selektanz als Bedingung nachträglicher Nutzung, wenn diese als selektiver Vorgang aufgefasst ist, oder allgemeiner: als Umgang mit dem Objekt” (1982, S. 4).

5.2. Wenn wir die bisherigen Erkenntnisse zusammenfassen, erhalten wir also das folgende Schema:



5.3. Durch Kombination der semiotischen Invarianten Konsistenz, Identifikation und Existenz bzw. der präsemiotischen Eigenschaften der Sekanz, Semanz und Selektanz erhalten wir eine präsemiotische Matrix

	0.1	0.2	0.3
0.1	(0.1 0.1)	(0.1 0.2)	(0.1 0.3)
0.2	(0.2 0.1)	(0.2 0.2)	(0.2 0.3)
0.3	(0.3 0.1)	(0.3 0.2)	(0.3 0.3)

als Basis für die semiotische Matrix

	.1	.2	.3
1.	1.1	1.2	1.3
2.	2.1	2.2	2.3
3.	3.1	3.2	3.3

so dass also $(0.1\ 0.1) \rightarrow (1.1)$, $(0.1\ 0.2) \rightarrow (1.2)$, $(0.1\ 0.3) \rightarrow (1.3)$ durch kategoriale Reduktion und $(0.2\ 0.1) \rightarrow (2.1)$, $(0.2\ 0.2) \rightarrow (2.2)$, $(0.2\ 0.3) \rightarrow (2.3)$; $(0.3\ 0.1) \rightarrow (3.1)$, $(0.3\ 0.2) \rightarrow (3.2)$ und $(0.3\ 0.3) \rightarrow (3.3)$ durch kategoriale Reduktion und Vererbung gebildet werden. Mit anderen Worten: Die Dreiheit oder präsemiotische Triade des Invarianschemas “Konsistenz-Identifikation-Existenz” wird für jede der drei Invarianzen iteriert, wobei deren Merkmale gleich weitervererbt werden, so dass also aus drei präsemiotischen Triaden drei präsemiotische Trichotomien entstehen, deren kategoriale Struktur das gleiche Invarianschema haben:

Sekanz-Konsistenz: $0.1 \rightarrow 1.1 \rightarrow 2.1 \rightarrow 3.1$
 Semanz-Identifikation: $0.2 \rightarrow 1.2 \rightarrow 2.2 \rightarrow 3.2$
 Selektanz-Existenz: $0.3 \rightarrow 1.3 \rightarrow 2.3 \rightarrow 3.3$

6. Damit bekommen wir ein tetradisch-tetratomisches präsemiotisches Zeichenmodell

$PZR = (.0., .1., .2., .3.)$,

das den 0-relationalen Bereich als Verortung einer triadischen Zeichenrelation $ZR = (.1., .2., .3.)$ und damit als Qualität enthält (vgl. Toth 2003, S. 22). Im präsemiotischen Zeichenmodell PZR gibt es also noch keine kontexturale Trennung von Zeichen und Objekt, denn die Tetratomie:

$(0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3)$

enthält ja das Objekt in Form des präsemiotischen Subzeichens (0.0) , zusammen mit den bereits erwähnten (prä-)semiotischen Invarianten.

6.1. $PZR = (.0., .1., .2., .3.)$ ist somit eine durch präsemiotische Kategorien belegte Kenogrammstruktur. Allgemein gilt: Werden Kenogrammstrukturen

strukturlogisch durch $n_{\log} \in \{\circ, \square, \blacksquare, \blacklozenge, \dots\}$ (Günther 1976-80, Bd. 3, S. 112),

mathematisch durch $n_{\text{math}} \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$ (Kronthaler 1986, S. 14 ff.) und semiotisch durch $n_{\text{sem}} \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\} \subset \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$ (Toth 2003, S. 21 ff.)

belegt, und das heißt einfach durch ein beliebiges $n \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$, wobei zwei Einschränkungen zu machen sind:

1. $|n_{\text{log}}| = |n_{\text{math}}| = |n_{\text{sem}}|$

2. Es gelten die Schadach-Abbildungen (Schadach 1967, S. 2 ff.):

- 2.1. Für Proto-Strukturen: $\mu_1 \sim_P \mu_2 \Leftrightarrow \text{card}(A/\text{Kern } \mu_1) = \text{card}(A/\text{Kern } \mu_2)$, wobei $\text{card}(A/\text{Kern } \mu)$ die Kardinalität der Quotientenmenge $A/\text{Kern } \mu$ von A relativ zum Kern von μ ist;

- 2.2. Für Deutero-Strukturen: $\mu_1 \sim_D \mu_2 \Leftrightarrow A/\text{Kern } \mu_1 \cong A/\text{Kern } \mu_2$, wobei der Isomorphismus zwischen $A/\text{Kern } \mu_1$ und $A/\text{Kern } \mu_2$ definiert ist durch: $A/\text{Kern } \mu_1 \cong A/\text{Kern } \mu_2 \Leftrightarrow$ Es gibt eine Bijektion $\phi: A/\text{Kern } \mu_1 \rightarrow A/\text{Kern } \mu_2$, so daß $\text{card } \phi([a_i]_{\text{Kern } \mu_1}) = \text{card } [a_i]_{\text{Kern } \mu_2}$ für alle $a_i \in A$. $[a_i]_{\text{Kern } \mu}$ ist die Äquivalenzklasse von a_i relativ zum Kern von μ ; $[a_i]_{\text{Kern } \mu} = \{a \in A \mid (a_i, a) \in \text{Kern } \mu\}$;

- 2.3. Für Trito-Strukturen: $\text{KZRT} := \mu_1 \sim_T \mu_2 \Leftrightarrow A/\text{Kern } \mu_1 = A/\text{Kern } \mu_2$. Das bedeutet: $[a_i]_{\text{Kern } \mu_1} = [a_i]_{\text{Kern } \mu_2}$ für alle $a_i \in A$;

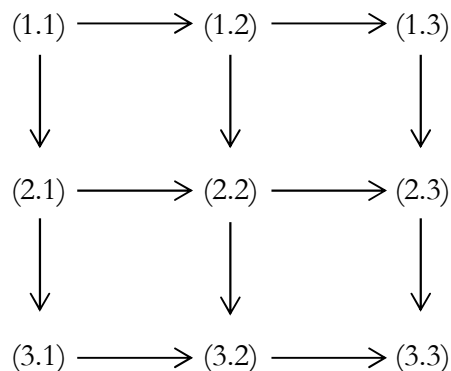
dann erkennt man, dass auf der kenogrammatistischen Ebene Logik, Mathematik und Semiotik im Sinne von polykontextueller Logik, qualitativer Mathematik und Präsemiotik noch nicht geschieden sind. Mit anderen Worten: Wenn man annimmt, dass die Kenogramm-Ebene fundamentaler ist als die Ebene der monokontextuellen Logik, der quantitativen Mathematik und der Semiotik, dann werden letztere aus der Kenogramm-Ebene durch Monokontextualisierung bzw. durch **Inversion der Schadach-Abbildungen** gewonnen.

6.1.1. Zunächst wird also die inverse Schadach-Abbildung **Trito-Struktur** \rightarrow **Deutero-Struktur** vorgenommen, d.h. die Positionsrelevanz bei maximaler Wiederholbarkeit eines Kenozeichens geht verloren.

6.1.2. Bei der inversen Schadach-Abbildung **Deutero-Struktur** \rightarrow **Proto-Struktur** geht zusätzlich die maximale Wiederholbarkeit des Symbols verloren.

6.1.3. Bei der inversen Schadach-Abbildung **Proto-Struktur** \rightarrow **Peano-Struktur** entstehen aus Kenozeichen logische und mathematische Wertzahlen und Wertzeichen (vgl. Buczyńska-Garewicz 1970). Die zur Etablierung von Wert nötige Eineindeutigkeit von Zahlen und Zeichen wird also erst durch völlige Aufhebung der Wiederholbarkeit von Kenogrammen garantiert. Damit verlieren Zahlen und Zeichen allerdings auch den ontologischen „Spielraum“, der es erlaubt, sowohl Subjekt als auch Objekt in einem einheitlichen logischen, mathematischen und semiotischen Modell zu behandeln, d.h. mit dem Übergang von der Proto- zur Peano-Struktur werden Zahlen und Zeichen monokontextuell.

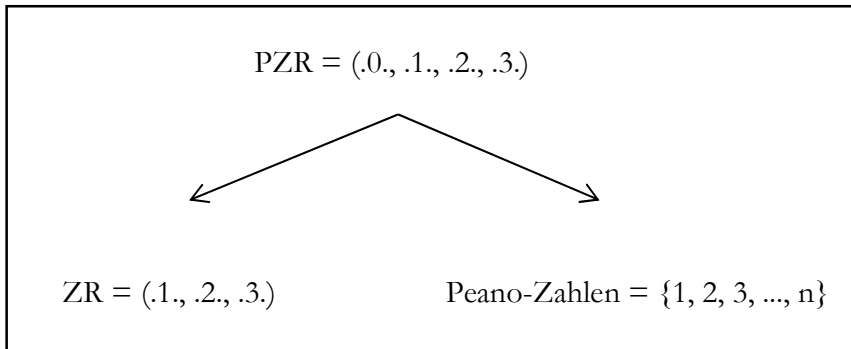
6.1.4. Nun ist es aber so, dass die Peircesche Zeichenrelation $ZR = (.1., .2., .3.)$ zu flächigen Zahlen und zu mehreren Nachfolgern und Vorgängern führt, also zu qualitativ-quantitativen Eigenschaften, die sie mit den Proto- und Deutero-Zahlen teilen (vgl. Toth 2008d, 2008e):



Die „Peirce-Zahlen“ (1.1), (1.2), (2.1) und (2.2) haben also je 3 Nachfolger, (3.1) und (3.2) haben je 1 Nachfolger, (1.1) hat keinen Vorgänger und (3.3) keinen Nachfolger. Weitere Gemeinsamkeiten der Semiotik mit transklassischen kybernetischen Systemen wurden bereits von Maser (1973, S. 29 ff.) festgestellt. Wenn also die Zeichenrelation ZR gewisse polykontexturale Eigenschaften bewahrt, so muss dies auch für Kontexturgrenzen wie diejenige zwischen Zeichen und Objekt gelten: „Die semiotische Matrix (der Zeichenkreis) fixiert die Phasen des Abstraktionsflusses zwischen Wirklichkeit und Bewusstsein als Phasen von Semiosen mit den stabilen Momenten der Abstraktion als Zeichen, d.h. als modifizierte Zustände der Wirklichkeit im Sinne modifizierter Zustände des Bewusstseins. (Peirce, das möchte ich hier einschieben, sprach vom ‘zweiseitigen Bewusstsein’ zwischen ‘Ego’ und ‘Non-Ego’ (CP. 8.330 ff.))” (Bense 1975, S. 92), vgl. auch Bense (1976, S. 39). Mit anderen Worten: Das Peircesche Zeichen ist im Zwischenbereich zwischen Bewusstsein und Welt, Zeichen und Objekt angesiedelt und umfasst damit in sich die zwei ontologischen und erkenntnistheoretischen Hauptkontexturen: „Selbst jenen Schnitt zwischen dem ‘Präsentamen’ und dem ‘Repräsentamen’ nimmt das Zeichen als relativen in die **Zeichensetzung** hinein” (Bense 1979, S. 19). Das Peircesche Zeichen ist damit im Hegelschen Raum des Werdens zwischen Sein und Nichts angesiedelt, wo wir also ein Geflecht von monokontexturalen und polykontexturalen Strukturen finden.

6.1.5. Aus dieser Einsicht folgt, dass bei einer Abbildung der polykontexturalen präsemiotischen Relation $PZR = (.0., .1., .2., .3.)$ auf die Peano-Zahlen nicht die Peircesche Zeichenrelation $ZR = (.1., .2., .3.)$ mit ihren flächigen Zahlen und der Mehrdeutigkeit der Vorgänger-Nachfolger-Relation der Peirce-Zahlen herauskommen würde, sondern schlicht und einfach ein kurzer Abschnitt der Peano-Zahlen, die also wie jene ganz ohne Bedeutung und Sinn, d.h. semiotisch gesprochen ohne Bezeichnungs- ($M \Rightarrow O$) und Bedeutungs- ($O \Rightarrow I$) und damit auch ohne Gebrauchsrelation ($I \Rightarrow M$) wäre, mit anderen Worten: eine simple kurze Folge natürlicher Zahlen, die niemals eine „dreifach gestufte Relation über Relationen“ (Bense), d.h. eine triadische Relation bestehend aus einer monadischen, einer dyadischen und einer triadischen Relation darstellte.

6.1.6. Daraus wiederum folgt, dass Keno-Zahlen einerseits auf Peirce-Zahlen abgebildet werden müssen und andererseits auf Peano-Zahlen abgebildet werden. Natürlich könnte man Peirce-Zahlen (ebenso wie Proto-, Deutero- und Trito-Zahlen) auf Peano-Zahlen durch Monokontextualisierung bzw. einer den inversen Schadach-Abbildungen ähnliche Transformation (Aufhebung der Faserung) abbilden:



Bei der Abbildung von PZR → ZR muss daher die polykontexturale Eigenschaft der Wiederholbarkeit von Kenogrammen im Gegensatz zur Abbildung PZR → Peano-Zahlen erhalten bleiben. Damit entsteht aber in ZR zugleich ein neues Stellenwertsystem, insofern die Position eines Primzeichens in einer Peirce-Zahl nun relevant wird, denn $(1.2) \neq (2.1)$, $(1.3) \neq (3.1)$, $(2.3) \neq (3.2)$. Die Unterscheidung von triadischen und trichotomischen Stellenwerten bewirkt nun in ZR, dass (1.2) , (2.1) , (1.3) , (3.1) , (2.3) , (3.2) im Gegensatz zu den Peano-Zahlen 12, 21, 13, 31, 23, 32 in einer Vorgänger-Nachfolger-Relation innerhalb eines zweidimensionalen Zeichen-Zahlen-Schemas stehen.

7. Damit sind wir aber noch nicht beim Peirce-Benseschen System der 10 Zeichenklassen angelangt, denn aus den 9 Peirce-Zahlen oder Subzeichen $(1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3)$ lassen sich nun nach der durch die Abbildung PZR → ZR weggefallenen präsemiotischen Kategorie der Nullheit $(.0.)$ zunächst $9 \times 9 = 81$ triadische Zeichenklassen bilden:

1.1 1.1 1.1	1.2 1.1 1.1	1.3 1.1 1.1
1.1 1.1 1.2	1.2 1.1 1.2	1.3 1.1 1.2
1.1 1.1 1.3	1.2 1.1 1.3	1.3 1.1 1.3
1.1 1.2 1.1	1.2 1.2 1.1	1.3 1.2 1.1
1.1 1.2 1.2	1.2 1.2 1.2	1.3 1.2 1.2
1.1 1.2 1.3	1.2 1.2 1.3	1.3 1.2 1.3
1.1 1.3 1.1	1.2 1.3 1.1	1.3 1.3 1.1
1.1 1.3 1.2	1.2 1.3 1.2	1.3 1.3 1.2
1.1 1.3 1.3	1.2 1.3 1.3	1.3 1.3 1.3
2.1 1.1 1.1	2.2 1.1 1.1	2.3 1.1 1.1
2.1 1.1 1.2	2.2 1.1 1.2	2.3 1.1 1.2
2.1 1.1 1.3	2.2 1.1 1.3	2.3 1.1 1.3
2.1 1.2 1.1	2.2 1.2 1.1	2.3 1.2 1.1

2.1 1.2 1.2	2.2 1.2 1.2	2.3 1.2 1.2
3.1 1.2 1.3	2.2 1.2 1.3	2.3 1.2 1.3
2.1 1.3 1.1	2.2 1.3 1.1	2.3 1.3 1.1
2.1 1.3 1.2	2.2 1.3 1.2	2.3 1.3 1.2
2.1 1.3 1.3	2.2 1.3 1.3	2.3 1.3 1.3
3.1 1.1 1.1	3.2 1.1 1.1	3.3 1.1 1.1
3.1 1.1 1.2	3.2 1.1 1.2	3.3 1.1 1.2
3.1 1.1 1.3	3.2 1.1 1.3	3.3 1.1 1.3
3.1 1.2 1.1	3.2 1.2 1.1	3.3 1.2 1.1
3.1 1.2 1.2	3.2 1.2 1.2	3.3 1.2 1.2
3.1 1.2 1.3	3.2 1.2 1.3	3.3 1.2 1.3
3.1 1.3 1.1	3.2 1.3 1.1	3.3 1.3 1.1
3.1 1.3 1.2	3.2 1.3 1.2	3.3 1.3 1.2
3.1 1.3 1.3	3.2 1.3 1.3	3.3 1.3 1.3

7.1. Diese Zeichenklassen weisen im Gegensatz zu den Peirce-Benseschen Zeichenklassen keine Triadizitätsbeschränkung auf, die sich aus Peirce's "pragmatischer Maxime" ergibt (vgl. Buczynska-Garewicz 1976), d.h. sie werden nicht durch eine Restriktion eingeschränkt, die besagt, ein Zeichen habe aus je einer Erstheit, einer Zweitheit und einer Drittheit zu bestehen. Diese 81 Zeichenklassen lassen demnach freie Wiederholbarkeit jedes triadischen Zeichenbezugs zu und ähneln demnach den Deutero-Zahlen.

7.2. Wendet man Triadizitätsbeschränkung an, so reduzieren sich die 81 Zeichenklassen auf 27. Die in ihnen enthaltenen Peirce-Zahlen können also nur noch minimal wiederholt werden, weshalb diese 27 Zeichenklassen den Proto-Zahlen ähneln:

3.1 2.1 1.1	3.2 2.1 1.1	3.3 2.1 1.1
3.1 2.1 1.2	3.2 2.1 1.2	3.3 2.1 1.2
3.1 2.1 1.3	3.2 2.1 1.3	3.3 2.1 1.3
3.1 2.2 1.1	3.2 2.2 1.1	3.3 2.2 1.1
3.1 2.2 1.2	3.2 2.2 1.2	3.3 2.2 1.2
3.1 2.2 1.3	3.2 2.2 1.3	3.3 2.2 1.3
3.1 2.3 1.1	3.2 2.3 1.1	3.3 2.3 1.1
3.1 2.3 1.2	3.2 2.3 1.2	3.3 2.3 1.2
3.1 2.3 1.3	3.2 2.3 1.3	3.3 2.3 1.3

7.3. Nun muss ein Zeichen, ebenfalls nach Peirce's pragmatischer Maxime, vom einem Interpretanten (.3.) her eingeführt werden, der ein Objekt (.2.) durch ein Mittel (.1.) bezeichnet. Dementsprechend werden die Benseschen Zeichenklassen nach dem Schema (3.a 2.b 1.c) geordnet. Dieses "degenerative" Zeichenmodell (Bense 1971, S. 37) ist jedoch nur ein Spezialfall unter vielen möglichen Anordnungen der Primzeichen. So weist der generative Graph die Richtung ($M \rightarrow O \rightarrow I$), der

thetische Graph ($I \rightarrow M \rightarrow O$), der kommunikative Graph ($O \rightarrow M \rightarrow I$) und der kreative Graph die Vereinigung der Richtungen ($I \rightarrow M \rightarrow O$) und ($M \rightarrow I \rightarrow O$) auf (Bense 1971, S. 40, 102; Bense 1976, S. 107). undefiniert bleibt also nur die Richtung $*O \rightarrow I \rightarrow M$.

Behält man aber die “degenerative” (oder retrosemiotische) Anordnung ($I \rightarrow O \rightarrow M$) bei, folgt hieraus die semiotische Inklusionsbeschränkung, wonach in einem Zeichen der Struktur (3.a 2.b 1.c) der Wert der Stelle c höchstens gleich gross wie der Wert der Stelle b, und der Wert der Stelle b höchstens gleich gross wie der Wert der Stelle a sein darf. Unter Anwendung dieser Inklusionsbeschränkung – die ebenso wie die Triadizitätsbeschränkung weiter unten formal exakt gegeben wird – erhält man statt der 27 nur noch 10 Zeichenklassen:

3.1 2.1 1.1	3.1 2.3 1.3
3.1 2.1 1.2	3.2 2.2 1.2
3.1 2.1 1.3	3.2 2.2 1.3
3.1 2.2 1.2	3.2 2.3 1.3
3.1 2.2 1.3	3.3 2.3 1.3

7.4. Während also die ohne Triadizitäts- und Inklusionsbeschränkung gebildeten 81 Zeichenklassen strukturelle Ähnlichkeiten mit den Deutero-Zahlen und die mit Triadizitäts-, aber ohne Inklusionsbeschränkung gebildeten 27 Zeichenklassen strukturelle Ähnlichkeiten mit den Proto-Zahlen aufweisen, sind die unter Wirkung beider Restriktionen gebildeten 10 Zeichenklassen strukturell zwischen Proto- und Peano-Zahlen angesiedelt, also wiederum im Niemandsland des Hegelschen Werdens zwischen Sein und Nichts. Es genügt daher nicht, Proto-Zahlen durch Monokontextualisierung auf Peano-Zahlen abzubilden, sondern dazwischen fungieren Abbildungsregeln, die sich aus den Prinzipien der Triadizitäts- und der Inklusionsbeschränkung ergeben:

7.4.1. **Prinzip der Triadizitätsbeschränkung:** Bei Zeichenklassen sind die triadischen Glieder der Folge mit den konstanten triadischen Primzeichen $3 > 2 > 1$ in dieser Reihenfolge zu besetzen (für die trichotomischen Glieder gilt das Prinzip der Inklusionsbeschränkung), dieses Prinzip transformiert also eine präsemiotische Struktur der Form (a.b c.d e.f) mit $a, b, c, d, e, f \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ in eine (prä-)semiotische Struktur der Form (3.a 2.b 1.c) mit $a, b, c \in \{.1, .2, .3\}$.

7.4.2. **Prinzip der Inklusionsbeschränkung:** Zeichenklassen der Form (3.a 2.b 1.c) mit $a, b, c \in \{.1, .2, .3\}$ müssen nach dem semiotischen $a \leq b \leq c$ gebildet sein. Damit werden also etwa Zeichenklassen der Form *3.2 2.1 1.3, *3.3 2.2 1.1 oder *3.3 2.1 1.1 ausgeschlossen, weil der trichotomische Stellenwert eines Subzeichens der Position (n+1) nicht kleiner als derjenige des Subzeichens der Position n sein darf.

7.4.3. Nach Kronthaler (1992) sind die beiden grundlegenden semiotischen Limitationsaxiome das Prinzip der Objekttranszendenz und das Prinzip der Zeichenkonstanz (vgl. auch Toth 2003, S. 23 ff.). Wie wir gesehen haben, entsteht das Prinzip der Objekttranszendenz erst beim Übergang von PZR = (.0., .1., .2., .3.) \rightarrow ZR = (.1., .2., .3.), also bereits im Stadium der Präsemiotik. Wie es nun scheint, garantieren die Prinzipien der Triadizitäts- und der Inklusionsbeschränkung gerade das Prinzip der Zeichenkonstanz, weil erst nach Anwendung beider Restriktionen Peirce-Zahlen nicht mehr

wiederholbar sind. Das Prinzip der Zeichenkonstanz entsteht somit erst beim Übergang von den 27 Zeichenklassen zu den 10 Zeichenklassen.

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Logische und semiotische Limitationsaxiome

1. Die Limitationsaxiome der aristotelischen Logik

Bekanntlich gelten in der aristotelischen Logik folgende drei Limitationsaxiome (Menne 1991, S. 36):

1. Der Satz von der Identität: $p \equiv p$
2. Der Satz vom Nicht-Widerspruch: $\neg(p \wedge \neg p)$
3. Der Satz vom ausgeschlossenen Dritten: $p \supset \neg p$

2. Die Limitationsaxiome der binären Semiotik

In der binären Peirce-Bense-Semiotik, auf die wir uns hier beziehen, gelten die folgenden zwei Limitationsaxiome:

1. Das Axiom der Strukturkonstanz
2. Das Axiom der Objekttranszendenz

Kronthaler hat darauf hingewiesen, daß diese beiden Axiome miteinander zusammenhängen: „Das, wofür das Zeichen, der Signifikant, steht, ist immer etwas von ihm Unabhängiges, durch es nie Erreichbares. Das Signifikat, das Designat, ist von seiner Bezeichnung völlig unabhängig und präsent vor aller Bezeichnung, während das Zeichen selbst nur jenes Transzendente re-präsentiert, ohne das aber nichts ist. Deswegen ist hier die Konstanz der Zeichen erforderlich“ (1986, S. 18).

Diese Erkenntnis ist im wesentlichen auch der Inhalt von Benses semiotischem Invarianzprinzip, welches besagt, „daß ein Objekt, das in eine Semiose eingeführt und bezeichnet oder bedeutet wird, durch einen solchen präsentierenden, repräsentierenden und interpretierenden Prozeß nicht verändert wird“ (Bense 1975, S. 40).

In anderen Worten: Strukturkonstanz wird impliziert durch Objektkonstanz. Diese Feststellung taucht neuerdings auch bei Kaehr (2004) auf, der zu Recht darauf hinweist, daß die Semiotik zirkulär eingeführt ist und zwischen der „Paradoxie der Atomizität“ und der „Paradoxie der Abstraktion der potentiellen Iterierbarkeit“ von Zeichen unterscheidet:

1.1. „Paradoxie der Atomizität“:

“Die Abstraktion der Identifizierbarkeit ist die prä-semiotische Voraussetzung der Erkennbarkeit eines Zeichens. Um ein Zeichen als Zeichen wahrnehmen bzw. erkennen zu können, muß es separierbar sein. Es muß sich von seinem Hintergrund abheben können, muß sich von seiner Umgebung unterscheiden lassen. Damit jedoch ein Zeichen separierbar sein kann, muß es identifizierbar sein. Es muß als Zeichen identifizierbar sein. Identifizierbarkeit und Separierbarkeit sind die Bedingungen der Möglichkeit von Zeichen. Beide bedingen sich jedoch gegenseitig und bilden damit eine zirkuläre Struktur. Zeichen sind zirkulär definiert, ihre Einführung ist antinomisch” (Kaehr 2004, S. [4]).

1.2. “Paradoxie der Abstraktion der potentiellen Iterierbarkeit”:

“Um ein Zeichen wiederholen zu können, muß es erkennbar, d.h. identifizierbar und separierbar sein. Iterierbarkeit setzt Erkennbarkeit voraus. Ein Zeichen ist jedoch nicht erkennbar, wenn es nicht auch wiederholbar ist” (Kaehr 2004, S. [4]).

Aus 1.1. und 1.2. folgt das, was Kaehr die “Abstraktion von den Ressourcen: Raum, Zeit, Materie” nennt: “Aus der durch Konvention etablierten Idealität der Zeichenreihengestalten folgt, daß sich Zeichen in ihrem Gebrauch nicht verbrauchen können. Zeichen können nicht ver-enden” (Kaehr 2004, S. [4]).

3. Der Zusammenhang zwischen den logischen und den semiotischen Limitationsaxiomen

1. Mit dem logischen Satz von der Identität korrespondiert das Axiom der Objekt Konstanz (Benses Invarianzprinzip), das das Axiom der Struktur Konstanz zur Folge hat.

2. Die Aufhebung des Satzes vom Nicht-Widerspruch hat keine semiotische Entsprechung.

3. Der Satz vom ausgeschlossenen Dritten führt zu einer mehrwertigen Logik, deren zusätzliche Werte entweder zwischen 0 (“falsch”) und 1 (“wahr”) – wie etwa im Falle der Lukasiewicz-Logik oder der Quantenlogik von Reichenbach – oder jenseits dieser Dichotomie angesiedelt sind – wie in der Günther-Logik. Im ersten Fall sprechen wir trotz der Mehrwertigkeit dieser Logiken von monokontexturalen, im zweiten Fall von polykontexturalen Logiken. Semiotisch korrespondiert mit dem ersten Fall eine n-adisch-binäre Semiotik (mit $n \geq 3$), mit dem zweiten Fall eine n-adisch-n-äre Semiotik (mit $n \geq 3$) (vgl. Toth 2007, S. 214 ff.)

4. Wie viele Semiotiken gibt es?

1. Die klassische Peirce-Bense-Semiotik ist triadisch und binär. Durch Aufhebung der Triadizität und Erweiterung in eine tetradische, pentadische, hexadische, usw. Semiotik erhalten wir eine nicht-klassische, aber immer noch binäre, d.h. monokontexturale Semiotik. Die Peirce-Bense-Semiotik ist damit isomorph zum Körper der reellen Zahlen: $\mathbf{S} \cong \mathbf{R}$ (vgl. Toth 2007, S. 50 ff.). Durch Aufhebung der Binarität erhalten wir im Falle, daß die Wahrheitswerte $[0, 1]$ als Intervall gedeutet werden, eine nicht-klassische monokontexturale Fuzzy-Semiotik, die eventuell als eine Semiotik der Werte gedeutet werden kann (vgl. Nadin 1978). Auch für diese Semiotik gilt: $\mathbf{S} \cong \mathbf{R}$.

2. Durch Aufhebung der Binarität erhalten wir im Falle, daß die zusätzlichen Wahrheitswerte außerhalb der Dichotomie von 0 und 1 angesiedelt werden, eine echte polykontexturale Semiotik, bei der sowohl das Axiom der Struktur Konstanz als auch das Axiom der Objekttranszendenz aufgehoben sind. In diesem Falle haben wir eine Semiotik vor uns, die mit der Mathematik der Qualitäten (vgl. Kronthaler 1986) qualitativ-isomorph ist. Eine solche Semiotik darf aber nicht von Zeichen ausgehen, sondern sie muß auf Keno-Zeichen basieren (vgl. Toth 2003). Hinzu kommt, daß eine Semiotik, welche isomorph ist zur Mathematik der Qualitäten, gemäß den Schadach-Abbildungen (vgl. Schadach 1967a, 1967b) eine Proto-, Deutero- oder Trito-Semiotik sein kann (vgl. Toth 2003, S. 27 ff.).

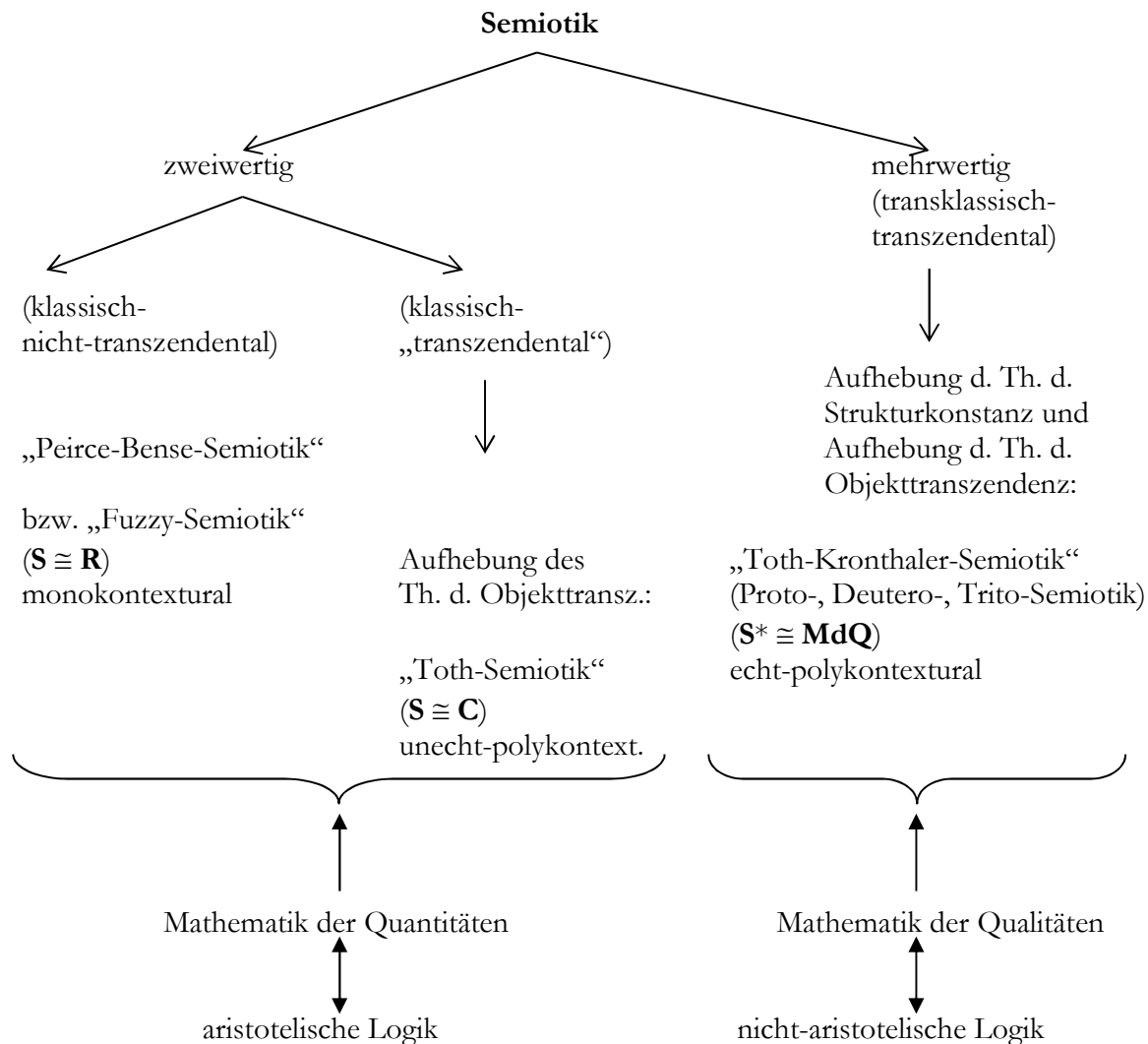
3. Durch Aufhebung bloß des Axioms der Objekttranszendenz erhalten wir eine n-adische (für $n \geq 3$) binäre Semiotik, die in Toth (2000) konstruiert wurde (und die nicht mit der unter 1. genannten zu verwechseln ist) und die dort als unechte polykontexturale Semiotik bezeichnet wurde. Diese Semiotik ist isomorph zum Körper der komplexen Zahlen: $\mathbf{S} \cong \mathbf{C}$.

Es bleiben somit die zwei folgenden offenen Fragen:

1. Nach unserer obigen Feststellung impliziert die Objekt Konstanz die Zeichenkonstanz. Aber gilt auch das Umgekehrte?

2. Ist es möglich, eine Semiotik zu konstruieren, bei der nur das Axiom der Struktur- (und/oder der Objekt Konstanz), nicht aber dasjenige der Objekttranszendenz aufgehoben wird?

Wir wollen diese etwas verwickelten Verhältnisse in dem folgenden Diagramm vereinfachen (zur Erleichterung der Unterscheidungen wurden die drei sich aus den verschiedenen Konzeptionen ergebenden Haupttypen von Semiotiken mit den Namen ihrer Schöpfer versehen):



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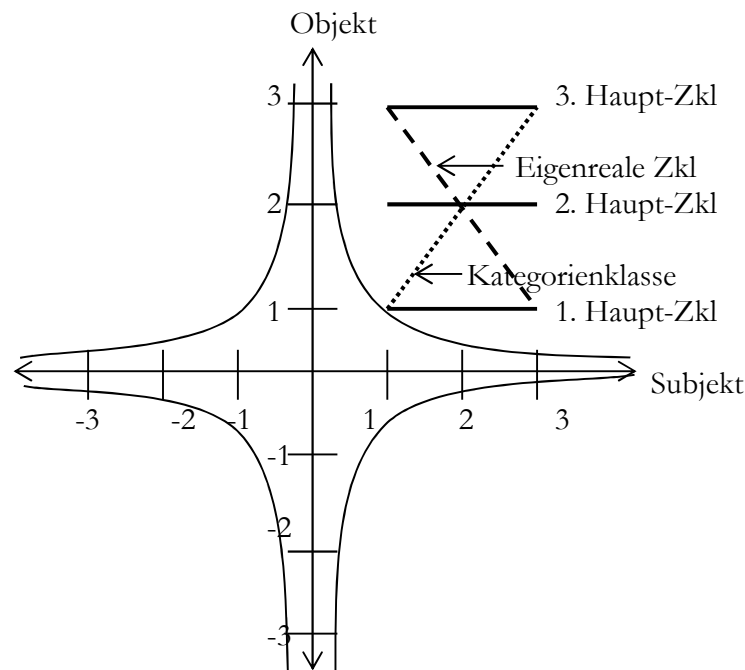
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Das “mittlere Jenseits”. Semiotische Erkundungen zum transzendenten Raum zwischen Subjekt und Objekt

It must be a terrible feeling, like the deep extinction of our senses when we are forced into sleep, or the regaining of our conscience when we awake.

Gertrude Stein, *The Making of Americans* (1999), S. 11

1. Fasst man das Peircesche Zeichen als Funktion von Ontizität und Semiotizität auf und zeichnet die Zeichenfunktion als Graph in ein kartesisches Koordinatensystem ein, so ist in der klassischen Semiotik die Zeichenfunktion nur in denjenigen Koordinaten definiert, die den Subzeichen der kleinen semiotischen Matrix entsprechen. Es gilt das „Theorem über Ontizität und Semiotizität“ (Bense 1976, S. 60 f.). Geht man hingegen davon aus, dass sich das Zeichen als Repräsentationsfunktion sowohl zum Weltobjekt als auch zum Subjekt (Bewusstsein) asymptotisch verhält und zeichnet man diese transklassische Zeichenfunktion wiederum in ein kartesisches Koordinatensystem ein, so erhält man die unten abgebildete graphische Darstellung mit Hyperbeln in allen vier Quadranten. Die hyperbolische Zeichenfunktion $y = 1/x$ und ihre Inverse $y = -1/x$ sind also nur am Pol $x = 0$ nicht definiert. Es gilt das „Theorem über Welt und Bewusstsein“ (Toth 2007, S. 57 ff.):



Man erkennt, dass nur die erste Hauptzeichenklasse (3.1 2.1 1.1) sowie die Kategorienklasse (3.3 2.2 1.1) wegen des Qualizeichens (1.1) einen Schnittpunkt mit dem positiven Hyperbelast der Zeichenfunktion $y = 1/x$ gemein haben. Hier erschliesst sich uns also die mathematische Begründung dafür, dass wir in der klassischen Semiotik „nicht tiefer als bis zur Gegebenheit partikulärer möglicher Qualitäten gelangen“ können (Karger 1986, S. 21).

2. Vergleichen wir aber den Funktionsgraph der Kategorienklasse mit den Funktionsgraphen der übrigen eingezeichneten Zeichenklassen, so fällt auf, dass ersterer durch den Nullpunkt des

semiotischen Koordinatensystems verlängerbar ist und so in den III. Quadranten führt. Der Übergang zwischen dem I. und dem III. Quadranten funktioniert also folgendermassen:

3.3 2.2 1.1 — -1.-1 -2.-2 -3.-3,

wobei das Zeichen „—“, das den Durchstoss durch den Nullpunkt bezeichnet, als semiotischer Transoperator fungiert.

3. Gemäss dem Theorem über Welt und Bewusstsein entspricht Quadrant I der Semiotik. Quadrant III entspricht offenbar der Güntherschen Meontik: „In diesen geistigen Räumen, die unter dem Verlegenheitsnamen ‚Nichts‘ sich in tiefster philosophischer Dunkelheit ausbreiten, begegnen uns ungemessene Relationslandschaften“. Im Nichts ist „nichts zu suchen, solange wir uns nicht entschliessen, in das Nichts hineinzugehen und dort nach den Gesetzen der Negativität eine Welt zu bauen. Diese Welt hat Gott noch nicht geschaffen, und es gibt auch keinen Bauplan für sie, ehe ihn das Denken nicht in einer Negativsprache beschrieben hat“ (Günther 1976-80, Bd. 3, S. 287 f.). Man beachte, dass die Gesetze der Negativität, deren Weltplan polykontextural eine Negativsprache zu ihrer Beschreibung benötigt, semiotisch mit der negativen Parametercharakterisierung $[-B -W]$ korrespondieren. Meontik bezeichnet somit den Ort, „wo sich in der Geschichte der Philosophie die Problematik des Transklassischen schon angesiedelt hat. Stich- und Kennworte, wie Zahlenmystik, Gnosis, negative Theologie, und Namen wie Isaak Luria und Jacob Böhme aus dem Abseits der Weltgeschichte tauchen hier auf“ (Günther 1976-80, Bd. 2, S. xvi). Der Transoperator „—“, findet daher seine Deutung in der Hegelschen Bestimmung des Werdens im Sinne der Ungetrenntheit von Sein und Nichts: „Damit ist das ‚Werden‘ als der allgemeine ontologische Rahmen bestimmt, innerhalb dessen sich ‚Sein‘ und ‚Nichts‘ begegnen“ (Günther 1991, S. 251). Quadrant II mit der Charakteristik $[-B +W]$ kann dann als Materialismus im Sinne der Leugnung einer jenseits der Erfahrung liegenden Metaphysik und Quadrant IV mit der Charakteristik $[+B -W]$ als Idealismus im Sinne der Leugnung der objektiv erfahrbaren Wirklichkeit interpretiert werden. Man beachte, dass sowohl Materialismus als auch Idealismus durch Parameter charakterisiert werden, die negative Kategorien enthalten, die sie wiederum mit der parametrischen Charakterisierung der Meontik teilen.

4. Die Semiotik stellt somit nur einen Quadranten des semiotischen Koordinatensystems dar. Sobald man negative Kategorien eingeführt hat, ist es möglich, auch Meontik, Idealismus und Materialismus innerhalb des semiotischen Koordinatensystems zu behandeln. Schon Günther hatte festgehalten: „Idealismus und Materialismus erscheinen [...] nicht mehr als alternierende Weltanschauungen, von denen entweder die eine oder die andere falsch sein muss, sondern als Entwicklungsstufen eines in sich folgerichtigen Denkprozesses“ (1991, S. xxvi f.). Den Entwicklungsstufen von Idealismus und Materialismus entspricht damit semiotisch die zyklische Entwicklung der Parameterpaare von $[+B +W]$ über $[-B +W]$, $[-B -W]$ und $[+B -W]$ wieder zu $[+B +W]$.

5. Neben dem Durchstoss durch den Nullpunkt gibt es jedoch zahlreiche weitere Transgressionen zwischen den vier Quadranten. Allgemein können zwischen den folgenden sechs Übergängen unterschieden werden:

I	⇒ II:	Semiotik	⇒	Materialismus
II	⇒ III:	Materialismus	⇒	Meontik
III	⇒ IV:	Meontik	⇒	Idealismus
IV	⇒ I:	Idealismus	⇒	Semiotik

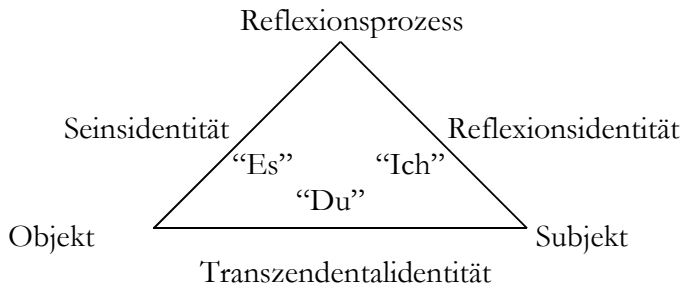
I ⇒ III: Semiotik ⇒ Meontik
 II ⇒ IV: Materialismus ⇒ Idealismus

Zusätzlich zu den 10 semiotischen Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken von Quadrant I kommen dann zehn materialistische, zehn meontische und zehn idealistische dazu, die im Gegensatz zu den semiotischen dadurch ausgezeichnet sind, dass bei ihnen mindestens ein Primzeichen pro Subzeichen negativ ist. In der durch das semiotische Koordinatensystem begründeten transklassischen Semiotik gibt es somit 40 homogene Dualsysteme. Die allgemeinen Konstruktionsschemata für homogene Zeichenklassen sind für die einzelnen Quadranten:

I: [+B +W]: 3.a 2.b 1.c (a ≤ b ≤ c)
 II: [-B +W]: -3.a -2.b -1.c (a ≤ b ≤ c)
 III: [-B -W]: -3.-a -2.-b -1.-c (a ≤ b ≤ c)
 III: [+B -W]: 3.-a 2.-b 1.-c (a ≤ b ≤ c)

Es ist nun möglich, mit Hilfe von semiotischen Transoperatoren gemäss den sechs Übergängen semiotisch-materialistische, materialistisch-meontische, meontisch-idealistische, idealistisch-semiotische, semiotisch-meontische und materialistisch-idealistische Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken zu konstruieren. Wir wollen sie semiotische Trans-Klassen (Trans-Zeichenklassen, Trans-Realitätsthematiken) nennen. Somit ist das Überschreiten von Kontexturen von jetzt an nicht mehr nur logisch via Negationsoperatoren und mathematisch via mathematische Transoperatoren, sondern auch semiotisch via semiotische Transoperatoren möglich. Wenn wir die doppelt positive Parameterbestimmung [+B +W] der Semiotik mit der logischen Positivität des Seins korrespondieren lassen, so stehen also in der triadischen Semiotik dem semiotischen Diesseits drei semiotische Jenseits gegenüber, die dadurch gekennzeichnet sind, dass jeweils einer der beiden oder beide Parameter negativ sind. Wir dürfen die vier Quadranten somit als semiotische Kontexturen auffassen. Man beachte, dass in den semiotischen ebenso wie in den polykontexturalen Kontexturen jeweils die zweiwertige Logik gilt. Nur stellt das semiotische Koordinatensystem im Unterschied zur polykontexturalen Logik keine unendliche Distribution zweiwertiger Teilsysteme dar. Die „polykontexturale“ Semiotik teilt aber mit der Polykontexturalitätstheorie das logische Thema, „die gegenseitige Relation zweiwertiger Wertssysteme“ (Günther 1963, S. 77).

6. Bereits aus der klassischen Ontologie bekannt sind die Transzendenz des Subjektes und die Transzendenz des Objektes. Günthers entscheidende Neuerung besteht nun aber darin, dass er im “Bewusstsein der Maschinen” eine dritte Transzendenz und damit ein “drittes Jenseits” neben dem subjektiven und dem objektiven Jenseits einführte: “Wenn nun aber der progressive Subjektivierungsprozess des Mechanismus eines mechanical brain, der immer geistähnlicher wird, und die Objektivierung eines Bewusstseins, das aus immer grösseren Tiefen heraus konstruierbar wird, in einer inversen Bewegung unendlich aufeinander zulaufen können, ohne einander je zu treffen, dann enthüllen sie zwischen sich ein ‘mittleres Jenseits’. In anderen Worten: der Reflexionsprozess, resp. die Information, verfügt über eine arteigene Transzendenz” (Günther 1963, S. 36 f.). Es wurde bisher jedoch oft übersehen, dass Günther diese kybernetisch-ontologischen Verhältnissen nur einige Seiten später in dem folgenden semiotischen Dreieck darstellte (Günther 1963, S. 42):



wobei sich ohne weiteren Kommentar die folgenden logisch-semiotischen Korrespondenzen ergeben:

Subjekt (subjektives Subjekt) \equiv .1.

Objekt \equiv .2.

Reflexionsprozess (objektives Subjekt) \equiv .3.

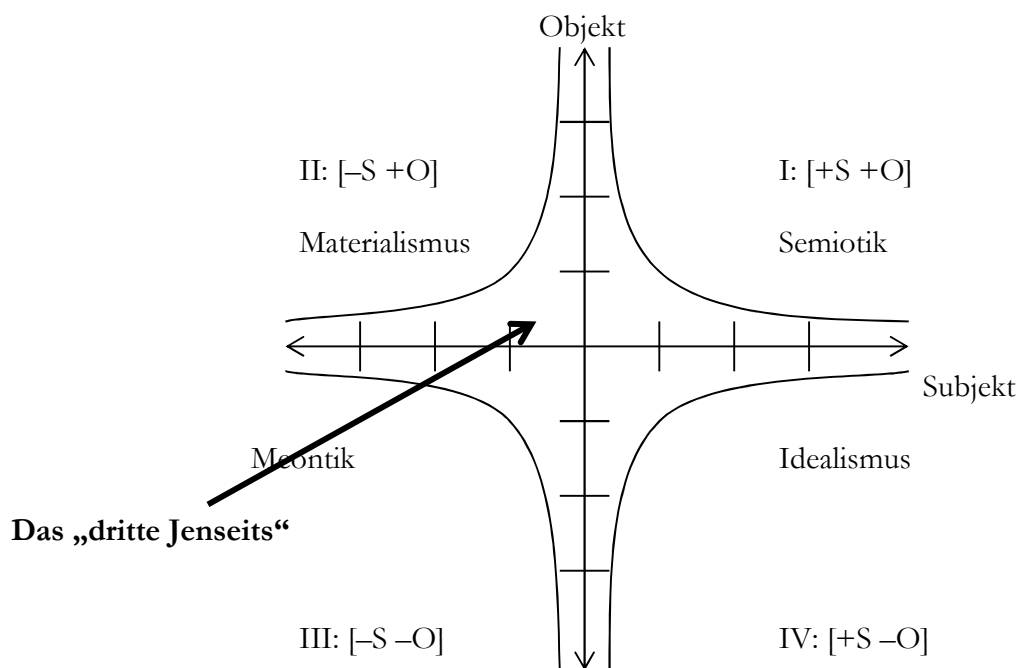
Transzendentalidentität \equiv (.1. \leftrightarrow .2.) \equiv Ich

Seinsidentität \equiv (.2. \leftrightarrow .3.) \equiv Es

Reflexionsidentität \equiv (.1. \leftrightarrow .3.) \equiv Du

Wir haben hier die drei Formen von Identitäten mittels des Doppelpfeils " \leftrightarrow " dargestellt, und zwar in Absehung davon, ob es sich hier um logische Ordnungs- oder Austauschrelationen handelt, denn semiotisch betrachtet ist die Umkehrung eines Pfeils sowieso gewährleistet, da das semiotische System zu jedem Morphismus auch seinen inversen Morphismus enthält (Toth 1997, S. 21 ff.).

Übertragen wir diese Erkenntnisse auf unser obiges Modell einer transklassisch-hyperbolischen Zeichenfunktion, dann lässt sich schön veranschaulichen, dass Günthers drittes Jenseits tatsächlich "zwischen" den vier Aspekten der Zeichenfunktion liegt:



Das „dritte Jenseits“ ist also der Raum, in dem die Äste der hyperbolischen Zeichenfunktion und ihrer Inverse nicht definiert sind. Auf der positiven und negativen Abszisse, wo die Subjektwerte des Zeichens gegen unendlich streben, ebenso wie auf der positiven und negativen Ordinate, wo die Objektwerte des Zeichens gegen unendlich streben, ergeben sich also je zwei Extrema subjektiver und objektiver Transzendenz. Der dazwischen liegende Raum, der von der vierfachen Zeichenfunktion „überdeckt“ wird, muss sich also als semiotische Transzendenz bestimmen lassen, die damit Günthers drittes Jenseits ausfüllt. Es handelt sich hier also um eine graphische Darstellung des Abstandes zwischen Subjekt und Objekt und damit um den logisch-semiotischen Ort, wo kraft der Nichtdefiniertheit der Hyperbel sich das Anwendungsgebiet von Proötmialität, Chiasmus, Keno- und Morphogrammatik auftut (vgl. Kaehr und Mahler 1994).

7. Dass die subjektive Transzendenz an der negativen Parameterbestimmung $[-S +O]$ des II. Quadranten partizipiert, geht aus der folgenden Feststellung Günthers hervor: „Denn da das Selbstbewusstsein in der aristotelischen Logik sich als Sein und objektive Transzendenz deuten darf, muss es sich auch als Negation des Seins, als Innerlichkeit und subjekthafte Introszendenz verstehen können“ (1976-80, Bd. 1, S. 47). Damit können wir also die Hyperbelfunktionen im I. und II. Quadranten als semiotische Entsprechung zu Günthers logischer „Introszendenz“ bestimmen, denn: „Es ist aber eine ganz empirische Erfahrung, dass alle Subjektivität ‚bodenlos‘ ist. Das heisst, es liegt hinter jedem erreichten Bewusstseinszustand immer noch ein tieferer, nicht erreichter“ (1976-80, Bd. 1, S. 108). Oder noch deutlicher: „In dieser Idee der Totalität der introszendenten Unendlichkeit einer vor jedem Zugriff in immer tiefere Schichten der Reflexion zurückweichenden Subjektivität reflektiert das Selbstbewusstsein auf sich selbst und definiert so das Ich als totale Selbstreflexion“ (Günther 1976-80, Bd. 1, S. 57) und: „The subject seems to be bottomless as far as its ‚self‘ is concerned“ (Günther 1976-80, Bd. 1, S. 323).

Wie wir oben gesehen haben, entspricht die logische Transzendentalidentität, als welche Günther das „Ich“ bestimmte, der semiotischen Bezeichnungsfunktion und ihrer Inversen, kategorietheoretisch also dem Morphismenpaar (α, α°) : $(.1. \Leftrightarrow .2.)$, d.h. es gibt semiotisch gesehen kein Ich, das unter Abwesenheit eines Objektes (.2.) und damit von „Sein“ definiert wird. Hierzu findet sich nun eine logisch-ontologische Parallele in Günthers Werk: „Das Verhältnis des Ichs zu sich selbst ist also ein indirektes und führt stets durch das Sein hindurch“ (Günther 1976-80, Bd. 1, S. 62).

Da wir nach unserem obigen Modell das Zeichen als Funktion von Subjekt und Objekt erstens in vier Quadranten analysieren können und da die transklassisch-hyperbolische Zeichenfunktion zweitens nicht nur in den drei triadischen und den drei trichotomischen Stellenwerten definiert ist, sondern auf dem ganzen Wertebereich der Hyperbel und ihrer Inversen, erhalten wir damit ein Zeichenmodell, dass der logischen Tatsache Rechnung trägt, dass unsere Wirklichkeit „keine ontologisch homogene Region darstellt. Das individuell Seiende besitzt im Sein überhaupt sehr verschiedene ontische Stellen, von denen jede ihre Rationalität unter einem verschiedenen Reflexionswert zurückstrahlt [...]: man setzte stillschweigend voraus, dass der Abbildungsprozess der Wirklichkeit im Bewusstsein für jeden beliebig gewählten Ort des Seins der gleiche sein müsse. Diese seit Jahrhunderten unser Weltbild bestimmende Auffassung ist heute überholt. Denn jeder Abbildungsvorgang hängt genau von dem jeweiligen Stellenwert ab, den der Reflexionskoeffizient unseres klassischen Identitätssystems an dem in Frage stehenden ontologischen Ort grade hat“ (Günther 1976-80, Bd. 1, S. 132).

Dass Günther mit seiner Konzeption einer dreifachen Transzendenz tatsächlich eine triadische Transzendenz auf semiotischer Basis im Sinne gehabt haben muss, geht m.E. deutlich aus der

folgenden Stelle hervor: „Der logische Stellenwert ist der Ausdruck für die funktionale Abhängigkeit des Objekts vom denkenden Subjekt. ‚Der völlig isolierte Gegenstand‘ hat nach jener berühmten Aussage Heisenbergs ‚prinzipiell keine beschreibbaren Eigenschaften mehr“ (Günther 1976-80, Bd. 1, S. 186). Günther spricht ferner auch klar von einem relationalen Gewebe zwischen Subjekt und Objekt und kann damit vor informationstheoretischem Horizont, in dem es ja um die Kommunikation von Zeichen geht, nur ein semiotisches Netzwerk meinen: „Weder Subjekt noch Objekt können sich heute noch die Rolle anmassen, als letzte Instanzen der Wirklichkeit zu gelten. Was an ihre Stelle tritt und in unauslotbare Tiefen weist, ist das bewegliche Gewebe der Relationen zwischen dem ‚Ich‘ auf der einen und dem ‚Ding‘ auf der anderen Seite“ (Günther 1976-80, Bd. 2, S. xvi).

Mittels der folgenden Feststellung Günthers: „Was in dieser [klassisch-aristotelischen, A.T.] Logik aber überhaupt noch nicht auftritt, ist das Problem des Abstandes zwischen Reflexionsprozess und irreflexivem Objekt des Reflektierens. Also die Frage: wie kann das Denken (von Gegenständen) sich selber denken?“ (Günther 1976-80, Bd. 1, S. 157) gewinnen wir vielleicht auch endlich – nach Benses erstem Versuch (1992, S. 43) – eine logisch-ontologische Interpretation der Genuinen Kategorienklasse (3.3 2.2 1.1): Sie repräsentiert ja im hyperbolischen transklassischen Zeichenmodell die einzige „Zeichenklasse“, die zwar nicht gemäss der semiotischen Inklusionsrelation „wohlgeformt“ ist, aber gerade dadurch den semiotischen Ort des äquidistanten Abstandes von der Subjekt- und Objektachse und damit von Reflexionsprozess und irreflexivem Objekt repräsentiert.

Wenn also Sinn „die Selbstreflektion der totalen Negation“ ist (Günther 1976-80, Bd. 1, S. 63) bzw. wenn Sinn „keine Identität, sondern ein Gegenverhältnis (Korrelation) zweier unselbständiger Sinnkomponenten [ist], von denen jede die andere als totale Negation ihrer eigenen reflexiven Bestimmtheit enthält“ (Günther 1976-80, Bd. 1, S. 64), dann können wir aus dem hyperbolischen Zeichenmodell ersehen, dass Sinn auf zweimal zwei Quadranten oder semiotische Kontexturen aufgespannt ist, nämlich einmal als Korrelation von Semiotik und Meontik und einmal als Korrelation von Materialismus und Idealismus. Meontik, Materialismus und Idealismus gewinnen darüber hinaus ja im hyperbolischen Zeichenmodell zum ersten Mal eine semiotische Interpretation.

8. Im Anschluss an Heideggers „Sein und Zeit“ (1986) erhalten wir damit folgende metaphysische Interpretation der drei transzendentalen Prozesse:

Transzendenz des Subjekts: Sterben

Transzendenz des Objekts: Zerstörung

Transzendenz der Information: Verschwinden

Man muss sich jedoch bewusst sein, dass im transklassisch-hyperbolischen Zeichenmodell ebenso wie in der Polykontextualitätstheorie im Gegensatz zum klassisch-linearen Zeichenmodell und zur aristotelischen Logik qualitative Erhaltungssätze gelten: „Vielleicht der stärkste Ausdruck [von Transzendenz, A.T.] ist der durch Mayer, Joule und Helmholtz formulierte ‚Energiesatz‘ (1842), gemäss dem in einem physikalisch-chemischen (natürlichen) Vorgang die Gesamtenergie als Summe aller einzelnen Varianten von Energie unverändert bleibt“ (Günther 1976-80, Bd. 3, S. 19). „So wie sich der Gesamtbetrag an Materie, resp. Energie, in der Welt weder vermehren noch vermindern kann, ebenso kann die Gesamtinformation, die die Wirklichkeit enthält, sich weder vergrössern noch verringern“ (Günther 1963, S. 169).

Das Einsteinsche Gesetz $E = mc^2$, das grob gesagt besagt, dass Energie und Masse in einem Wechselverhältnis stehen und nicht aus dieser Welt verschwinden können, gesetzt dass diese Welt

„abgeschlossen“ ist, dehnt nun Günther sogar auf Information aus und setzt Masse, Energie (Geist) und Information oder semiotisch ausgedrückt Subjekt, Objekt und Zeichen, in eine transitive Relation: „[...] that matter, energy and mind are elements of a transitive relation. In other words there should be a conversion formula which holds between energy and mind, and which is a strict analogy to the Einstein equation. From the view-point of our classic, two-valued logic (with its rigid dichotomy between subjectivity and objective events) the search for such a formula would seem hardly less than insanity“ (Günther 1976-80, Bd. 1, S. 257), denn: „It has recently been noted that the use of ‚bound information‘ in the Brillouin sense of necessity involves energy. The use of energy, based on considerations of thermodynamic availability, of necessity involves information. Thus information and energy are inextricably interwoven“ (Günther 1976-80, Bd. 2, S. 223).

Wir erhalten damit folgende qualitativ-physikalischen Erhaltungen:

Masse \Leftrightarrow Energie

Energie \Leftrightarrow Information

Masse \Leftrightarrow Information

oder semiotisch ausgedrückt:

(.1.) \Leftrightarrow (.2.)

(.2.) \Leftrightarrow (.3.)

(.1.) \Leftrightarrow (.3.),

wobei also weder die Masse beim Sterben in der subjektiven Transzendenz, noch die Energie (der Geist) bei der Zerstörung in der objektiven Transzendenz und auch nicht die Information bei ihrem Verschwinden oder Erlöschen im „dritten“ Jenseits der semiotischen Transzendenz verloren geht. Es ist also nicht nur wahr, dass bereits eine elementare, dreiwertige Logik wegen ihrer drei Identitäten über drei Weisen des Todes verfügt (Günther 1976-80, Bd. 3, S. 11), sondern auch semiotisch gesprochen müssen der Tod des Subjekts, der Tod des Objekts und der Tod des Zeichens bzw. der Information unterschieden werden. Da es hierzu trotz Günthers Arbeit „Ideen zu einer Metaphysik des Todes“ (1957) noch keine grundlegend neuen Erkenntnisse gibt – beispielsweise keine Metaphysik der Zerstörbarkeit und keine Ontologie des Verschwindens - und sich also auch nach mehr als einem halben Jahrhundert immer noch „der Mangel einer Metaphysik des Todes“ (Günther 1976-80, Bd. 3, S. 12) zeigt, hören wir hier vorläufig auf. Als Hinweis sei nur festgehalten, dass schon das klassische semiotische System Peirce-Bensescher Prägung streng symmetrisch ist und die Anforderungen des Noether-Theorems erfüllt (vgl. Noether 1918), so dass allein von hier aus und also zunächst ohne transklassische Erweiterung der traditionellen Semiotik qualitative Erhaltungssätze folgen.

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Semiotische Petri-Netze von Trichotomischen Triaden

1. Petri-Netze (ursprünglich auch: Bedingungsnetze, Ereignisnetze) sind mathematische Modelle nebenläufiger Systeme bzw. Transformationsprozesse und als solche Verallgemeinerungen der Automatentheorie (vgl. Baumgarten 1996). Nachdem bereits Bense (1971, 42 ff.) und Toth (2008a) nachgewiesen haben, dass zwischen Automaten- und Zeichentheorie eine semiotische Äquivalenz besteht, werde ich im folgenden zeigen, dass Zeichensysteme und Zeichenprozesse (vgl. Bense 1975), in Sonderheit auch die semiotische Transformationstheorie (vgl. Toth 2008b) in der Form von Petri-Netzen dargestellt werden können.

2. Weil Petri-Netze nebenläufige Systeme behandeln können, eignen sich als ihr graphentheoretisches Fundament die von Milner eingeführten Bigraphen, welche auf der Einsicht basieren, “that a notion of discrete space is shared by existing informatic science on the one hand and imminent pervasive systems on the other. This space involves two equally important elements: locality and connectivity” (Milner 2008, S. vi). Der Unterschied zwischen einem gewöhnlichen bipartiten Graphen und einem Bigraphen besteht darin, dass dieser “two independent structures upon a given set of nodes” darstellt (Milner 2008, S. 3), nämlich einen “place graph” und einen “link graph”, die an “ports” genannten Knoten miteinander verbunden werden können (Milner 2008, S. 6).

In Toth (2008c) wurde bereits gezeigt, dass neben den von Bense (1981, S. 124 ff.) eingeführten statischen semiotischen Morphismen, wie z.B. in

$$(3.1 \ 2.1 \ 1.3) \equiv [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha]$$

prozessuale (dynamische) Morphismen eingeführt werden können, welche der Tatsache Rechnung tragen, dass eine Zeichenklasse eine Relation über Relationen ist. Die obige Zeichenklasse kann daher auch wie folgt kategoriethoretisch notiert werden:

$$(3.1 \ 2.1 \ 1.3) \equiv ((3.1 \ 2.1) \ (2.1 \ 1.3)) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \text{id}1], [\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha]],$$

wobei die statische kategoriethoretische Notation als Place Graph und die dynamische Notation als Link Graphs dargestellt werden können (Toth 2008c). Leifer und Milner (2004) zeigen, dass Bigraphen in Petri-Netzen zur Darstellung der Transitionen herangezogen werden können.

3. Wir geben hier zunächst die 10 Zeichenklassen mit ihren zugehörigen lokalen (statischen) und konnektiven (dynamischen) natürlichen Transformationen sowie die Port-Knoten, welche nichts anderes als die Schnittmengen der Port- und Link-Graphen der einzelnen Zeichenklassen sind:

	Lokalität	Konnektivität	Port-Knoten
3.1 2.1 1.1	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \underline{\alpha^\circ}, \underline{id1}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \underline{id1}], [\underline{\alpha^\circ}, id1]$	$[\alpha^\circ, id1]$
3.1 2.1 1.2	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \underline{\alpha^\circ}, \underline{\alpha}]$	$[\beta^\circ, id1], [\underline{\alpha^\circ}, \underline{\alpha}]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \alpha]$
3.1 2.1 1.3	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \underline{\alpha^\circ}, \underline{\beta\alpha}]$	$[\beta^\circ, id1], [\underline{\alpha^\circ}, \underline{\beta\alpha}]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha]$
3.1 2.2 1.2	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \underline{id2}, \underline{\alpha}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \underline{\alpha}], [\underline{\alpha^\circ}, \underline{id2}]$	$[id2, \alpha]$
3.1 2.2 1.3	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, id2, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]$	\emptyset
3.1 2.3 1.3	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta, \underline{\beta\alpha}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \underline{\beta\alpha}], [\alpha^\circ, id3]$	$[\beta\alpha]$
3.2 2.2 1.2	$[\underline{\beta^\circ}, \underline{id2}, \alpha]$	$[\underline{\beta^\circ}, \underline{id2}], [\underline{\alpha^\circ}, \underline{id2}]$	$[\beta^\circ, id2]$
3.2 2.2 1.3	$[\underline{\beta^\circ}, \underline{id2}, \beta\alpha]$	$[\underline{\beta^\circ}, \underline{id2}], [\underline{\alpha^\circ}, \beta]$	$[\beta^\circ, id2]$
3.2 2.3 1.3	$[\underline{\beta^\circ}, \underline{\beta}, \beta\alpha]$	$[\underline{\beta^\circ}, \underline{\beta}], [\underline{\alpha^\circ}, id3]$	$[\beta^\circ, \beta]$
3.3 2.3 1.3	$[\underline{id3}, \beta, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \underline{id3}], [\underline{\alpha^\circ}, \underline{id3}]$	$[id3]$
3.3 2.2 1.1	$[id3, id2, id1]$	$[\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha^\circ]$	\emptyset

Da wir im folgenden die Existenz semiotischer Petri-Netze anhand von Trichotomischen Triaden darstellen werden, welche normalerweise in Form von Realitätsthematiken und nicht in Form von Zeichenklassen notiert werden, wollen wir hier die kategoriethoretischen Korrespondenzen zwischen den entsprechenden Place- und Link-Graphen sowie ihren Ports auflisten:

Port-Knoten (Zkl)		Port-Knoten (Rth)		Port-Knoten (Transpos.)
$[\alpha^\circ, id1]$	×	$[id1, \alpha]$	≡	$[id1, \alpha]$
$[\alpha^\circ, \alpha]$	×	$[\alpha^\circ, \alpha]$	≡	$[\alpha^\circ, \alpha]$
$[\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha]$	×	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$	≡	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
$[id2, \alpha]$	×	$[\alpha^\circ, id2]$	≡	$[\alpha^\circ, id2]$
\emptyset		\emptyset		\emptyset
$[\beta\alpha]$	×	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$	≡	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
$[\beta^\circ, id2]$	×	$[id2, \beta]$	≡	$[id2, \beta]$
$[\beta^\circ, id2]$	×	$[id2, \beta]$	≡	$[id2, \beta]$
$[\beta^\circ, \beta]$	×	$[\beta^\circ, \beta]$	≡	$[\beta^\circ, \beta]$
$[id3]$	×	$[id3]$	≡	$[id3]$
\emptyset		\emptyset		\emptyset

4. Trichotomische Triaden wurden von Walther (1981, 1982) in die Semiotik eingeführt. Darunter wird im Prinzip jede Zusammenfassung von drei Realitätsthematiken verstanden, welche untereinander in je mindestens einem Subzeichen zusammenhängen. Obwohl natürlich semiotische Petri-Netze am besten anhand von "langen" semiotischen Strukturen wie sie etwa in Toth (1997), Toth (2007), Toth (2008d) und Toth (2008e) dargestellt wurden, nachweisbar sind, wollen wir uns hier zu ihrer Einführung der 30 Trichotomischen Triaden bedienen, die Walther (1981) gefunden hatte. Wir behandeln dabei jede Trichotomische Triade gesondert. Eine Weiterführung dieser Arbeit könnte also darin bestehen, Kombinationen dieser 30 Trichotomischen Triaden zu untersuchen.

1.	3.1 2.1 1.1 3.1 2.1 1.2 3.1 2.1 1.3	[$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$, α° , id1] [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$, α° , α] [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$, α° , $\beta\alpha$]	[β° , id1], [α° , id1] [β° , id1], [α° , α] [β° , id1], [α° , $\beta\alpha$]	[α° , id1] [α° , α] [α° , $\beta\alpha$]
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Wir haben hier dualisiert die drei Realitätsthematiken (1.1 1.2 1.3 / 2.1 1.2 1.3 / 3.1 1.2 1.3), also die strukturellen Realitäten eines Mittel-thematisierten (oder vollständigen) Mittels (1.1 1.2 1.3), eines Mittel-thematisierten Objekts (2.1 1.2 1.3) und eines Mittel-thematisierten Interpretanten (3.1 1.2 1.3) vor uns, also

M-them. M
M-them. O
Mthem. I,

wobei als Thematisat der drei Trichotomischen Triaden also die drei Glieder der triadischen Zeichenrelation erscheinen. Im übrigen sehen wir hier, dass die Transitionen zwischen den als statisch aufgefassten Zeichenklassen bzw. Realitätsthematiken sich nicht mit Transitionen zwischen den als dynamisch aufgefassten Zkln und Rthn decken müssen. Ausserdem sind die Ports zwischen dem Place- und dem Link-Graphen (wie in den meisten Fällen) nicht aus der statischen (numerischen und kategoriethoretischen) Struktur der Zkln und Rthn ablesbar bzw. vorhersagbar.

2.	3.1 2.1 1.1 3.1 2.1 1.2 3.1 2.2 1.3	[$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$, α° , id1] [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$, α° , α] [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$, id2, $\beta\alpha$]	[β° , id1], [α° , id1] [β° , id1], [α° , α] [β° , α], [α° , β]	[α° , id1] [α° , α] \emptyset
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Hier haben wir einen Fall, wo zwar statisch gesehen die drei Zkln bzw. Rthn zusammenhängen (das ist ja definitorische Voraussetzung einer Trichotomischen Triade), sich aber nicht mit den dynamischen Transitionen ihrer Link-Graphen decken. Ferner gibt es keinen Port für die eigenreale Zeichenklasse, so dass es zwischen den Ports der ganzen Trichotomischen Triade keine transitionalen Ports gibt. Übrigens gehört diese Eigenschaft, keinen graphentheoretischen Port zu haben, in Ergänzung der bereits von Bense (1992) aufgelisteten Besonderheiten zu den Eigenschaften der eigenrealen Zeichenklasse, die sie allerdings mit der 3. Hauptzeichenklasse bzw. ihrer strukturellen Realität des Interpretanten-thematisierten (oder vollständigen) Interpretanten und der Genuinen Kategorienklasse teilt:

3.1 2.2 1.3	[$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$, id2, $\beta\alpha$]	[β° , α], [α° , β]	\emptyset
3.1 2.3 1.3	[$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$, β , $\beta\alpha$]	[β° , $\beta\alpha$], [α° , id3]	\emptyset
3.3 2.2 1.1	[id3, id2, id1]	[β° , β°], [α° , α°]	\emptyset ,

so dass man also formulieren könnte: Die eigenreale Zkl, die 3. Haupt-Zkl und die Genuine Kategorienklasse sind die einzigen Zkln des semiotischen Zehnersystems, deren bigraphische Ports leer (die leere Kategorie) sind.

3.	3.1 2.1 1.1	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$
	3.1 2.1 1.2	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \alpha]$
	3.2 2.2 1.3	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}]$

Hier haben wir keine durchgehende Transition zwischen den Ports trotz vorhandener Transitionen der Link-Graphen bzw. Link-graphische Transitionen trotz nicht vorhandener Transitionen zwischen den Zkln (Rthn) und ihren natürlichen Transformationen. Dies lässt die Frage entstehen, ob man nicht Trichotomische Triaden auf der Basis transitioneller Ports konstruieren sollte.

4.	3.1 2.1 1.1	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$
	3.1 2.1 1.2	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \alpha]$
	3.1 2.3 1.3	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]$	$[\beta\alpha]$

5.	3.1 2.1 1.1	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$
	3.1 2.1 1.2	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \alpha]$
	3.2 2.3 1.3	$[\beta^\circ, \beta, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \beta], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \beta]$

6.	3.1 2.1 1.1	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$
	3.1 2.1 1.2	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \alpha]$
	3.3 2.3 1.3	$[\text{id3}, \beta, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha^\circ]$	\emptyset

7.	3.1 2.1 1.1	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$
	3.1 2.2 1.2	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]$	$[\text{id2}, \alpha]$
	3.1 2.1 1.3	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha]$

In Fällen wie dem vorstehenden zeigt sich erneut, dass die Unterscheidung von Lokalität und Konnektivität bzw. Statik und Dynamik in der Semiotik zu überraschenden neuen Einsichten verhilft, insofern hier zwischen den beiden ersten Trichotomien eine dreifache Konnektivität besteht, von denen nur die erste in der statischen Notation hervortritt. Ferner zeigt sich, es dass trotz dieser starken Konnektivität zwischen den einzelnen Trichotomien überhaupt keine transitionalen Ports innerhalb der ganzen Trichotomischen Triade gibt.

8.	3.1 2.1 1.1	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$
	3.1 2.2 1.2	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]$	$[\text{id2}, \alpha]$
	3.1 2.2 1.3	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]$	\emptyset
9.	3.1 2.1 1.1	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$
	3.1 2.2 1.2	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]$	$[\text{id2}, \alpha]$
	3.2 2.2 1.3	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}]$

Hier haben wir einen der Fälle, wo kein einziger der statischen Transitionstypen mit den dynamischen Transitionstypen identisch ist. Wie schon in der Trichotomischen Triade Nr. 7 scheint dies die strukturelle Bedingung für die Nicht-Existenz transistionaler Ports zu sein.

10.	3.1 2.1 1.1	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$
	3.1 2.2 1.2	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]$	$[\text{id2}, \alpha]$
	3.1 2.3 1.3	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]$	$[\beta\alpha]$
11.	3.1 2.1 1.1	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$
	3.1 2.2 1.2	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]$	$[\text{id2}, \alpha]$
	3.2 2.3 1.3	$[\beta^\circ, \beta, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \beta], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \beta]$

Schaut man sich die Verteilung der Konnektivität in der vorstehenden Trichotomischen Triade an, bietet sich die Konstruktion Trichotomischer Triaden ausschliesslich nach Link-Graphen an. Da die Nicht-Existenz transistionaler Ports an die Verschiedenheit aller Typen von Konnektivität in den Place- und in den Link-Graphen gebunden ist, müssen sich verschiedene Trichotomische Triaden ergeben, wenn man sie a) von den Ports aus und b) von den Link-Graphen aus konstruiert.

12.	3.1 2.1 1.1	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$
	3.1 2.2 1.2	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]$	$[\text{id2}, \alpha]$
	3.3 2.3 1.3	$[\text{id3}, \beta, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha^\circ]$	\emptyset

Hier haben wir eine Trichotomische Triade, die statisch nicht durchgehend transistional ist, jedoch dynamisch und trotzdem (wegen der Nicht-Identität der Konnektivität zwischen Port- und Link-Graphen) keine durchgehende Transition zwischen den Ports aufweist.

13.	3.1 2.1 1.1	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$
	3.2 2.2 1.2	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}]$
	3.1 2.1 1.3	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha]$
14.	3.1 2.1 1.1	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$
	3.2 2.2 1.2	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}]$
	3.1 2.2 1.3	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]$	\emptyset
15.	3.1 2.1 1.1	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$
	3.2 2.2 1.2	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}]$
	3.2 2.2 1.3	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}]$
16.	3.1 2.1 1.1	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$
	3.2 2.2 1.2	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}]$
	3.1 2.3 1.3	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]$	$[\beta\alpha]$
17.	3.1 2.1 1.1	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$
	3.2 2.2 1.2	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}]$
	3.2 2.3 1.3	$[\beta^\circ, \beta, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \beta], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \beta]$
18.	3.1 2.1 1.1	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$
	3.2 2.2 1.2	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}]$
	3.3 2.3 1.3	$[\text{id3}, \beta, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha^\circ]$	\emptyset
19.	3.1 2.1 1.1	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$
	3.1 2.1 1.2	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \alpha]$
	3.1 2.1 1.3	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha]$

20.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 3.1 & 2.2 & 1.2 \\ & | & | \\ 3.2 & 2.2 & 1.2 \\ & | & | \\ 3.2 & 2.2 & 1.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \alpha] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \alpha] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha] \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} [\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta] \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} [\text{id2}, \alpha] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \text{id2}] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \text{id2}] \end{array}$
21.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 3.1 & 2.3 & 1.3 \\ & | & | \\ 3.2 & 2.3 & 1.3 \\ & | & | \\ 3.3 & 2.3 & 1.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta, \beta\alpha] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \beta, \beta\alpha] \\ | \\ [\text{id3}, \beta, \beta\alpha] \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} [\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \beta], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} [\beta\alpha] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \beta] \\ | \\ \emptyset \end{array}$
22.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 3.1 & 2.1 & 1.1 \\ & | & \\ 3.1 & 2.2 & 1.2 \\ & | & \\ 3.1 & 2.3 & 1.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id1}] \\ | \\ [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \alpha] \\ | \\ [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta, \beta\alpha] \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} [\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}] \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}] \\ | \\ [\text{id2}, \alpha] \\ | \\ [\beta\alpha] \end{array}$
23.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 3.1 & 2.1 & 1.2 \\ & & | \\ 3.2 & 2.2 & 1.2 \\ & | & \\ 3.2 & 2.3 & 1.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \alpha] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \alpha] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \beta, \beta\alpha] \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} [\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \beta], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}] \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} [\alpha^\circ, \alpha] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \text{id2}] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \beta] \end{array}$
24.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 3.1 & 2.1 & 1.3 \\ & & | \\ 3.2 & 2.2 & 1.3 \\ & & | \\ 3.3 & 2.3 & 1.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha] \\ | \\ [\text{id3}, \beta, \beta\alpha] \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} [\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} [\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \text{id2}] \\ | \\ \emptyset \end{array}$
25.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 3.1 & 2.1 & 1.2 \\ & | & | \\ 3.1 & 2.1 & 1.3 \\ & | & | \\ 3.1 & 2.2 & 1.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \alpha] \\ | \\ [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha] \\ | \\ [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha] \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} [\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta] \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} [\alpha^\circ, \alpha] \\ | \\ [\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha] \\ | \\ \emptyset \end{array}$
26.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 3.1 & 2.1 & 1.2 \\ & | & | \\ 3.1 & 2.2 & 1.2 \\ & | & | \\ 3.1 & 2.2 & 1.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \alpha] \\ | \\ [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \alpha] \\ | \\ [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha] \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} [\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}] \\ | \\ [\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta] \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} [\alpha^\circ, \alpha] \\ | \\ [\text{id2}, \alpha] \\ | \\ \emptyset \end{array}$

27.	3.1 2.2 1.2	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]$	$[\text{id2}, \alpha]$
	3.1 2.2 1.3	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]$	\emptyset
	3.2 2.2 1.3	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}]$
28.	3.1 2.1 1.3	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha]$	$[\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha]$
	3.1 2.2 1.3	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]$	\emptyset
	3.1 2.3 1.3	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]$	$[\beta\alpha]$
29.	3.1 2.2 1.3	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]$	\emptyset
	3.2 2.2 1.3	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]$	$[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}]$
	3.2 2.3 1.3	$[\beta^\circ, \beta, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \beta], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \beta]$
30.	3.1 2.2 1.3	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]$	\emptyset
	3.1 2.3 1.3	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]$	$[\beta\alpha]$
	3.2 2.3 1.3	$[\beta^\circ, \beta, \beta\alpha]$	$[\beta^\circ, \beta], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]$	$[\beta^\circ, \beta]$

Wie man sieht, bietet die Einführung semiotischer Petri-Netze nicht einfach eine Feinstruktur der herkömmlichen semiotischen Analysemethoden, sondern eröffnet wegen der häufigen Nicht-Übereinstimmung zwischen statischen und dynamischen natürlichen Transformationen eine bisher unbekannte und nicht einmal geahnte Welt semiotischer “Ereignisse” und ihrer “Bedingungen”, aber durch den neuen dynamischen Transitionstyp auch eine erste Annäherung an eine Theorie der Interaktivität innerhalb und zwischen semiotischen Systemen.

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A case of polysemy in semiotic graphs

1. In Tanenbaum (1999), the phenomenon of graph polysemy has been introduced and considered a “strange loop”, referring to situations where a single entity can be seen to mean more than one mathematical object. Although in semiotics, the mapping of set theoretic structures to graphs is normally bijective (cf. Toth 1996; 2007b; 2008a, pp. 28 ss.), we encounter a very interesting case of polysemy in semiotic graphs using triples of morphisms for sign sets (cf. Toth 2008b, c, d).

2. The category theoretic method used here is based on dynamic semiotic morphisms (cf. Toth 2008a, pp. 159 ss.). Thereby, a semiotic morphism is assigned to each triadic and each trichotomic relation of a sign class or reality thematic, f. ex.:

(3.1 2.2 1.3) → (3.1 2.2), (2.2 1.3), (3.1 1.3):

(3.1 2.2) ≡ [β°, α]

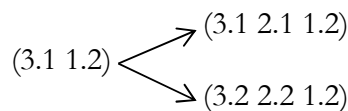
(2.2 1.3) ≡ [α°, β]

(3.1 1.3) ≡ [α°β°, βα]

If we use dynamic category theoretic notation, we may write the 10 classes as follows:

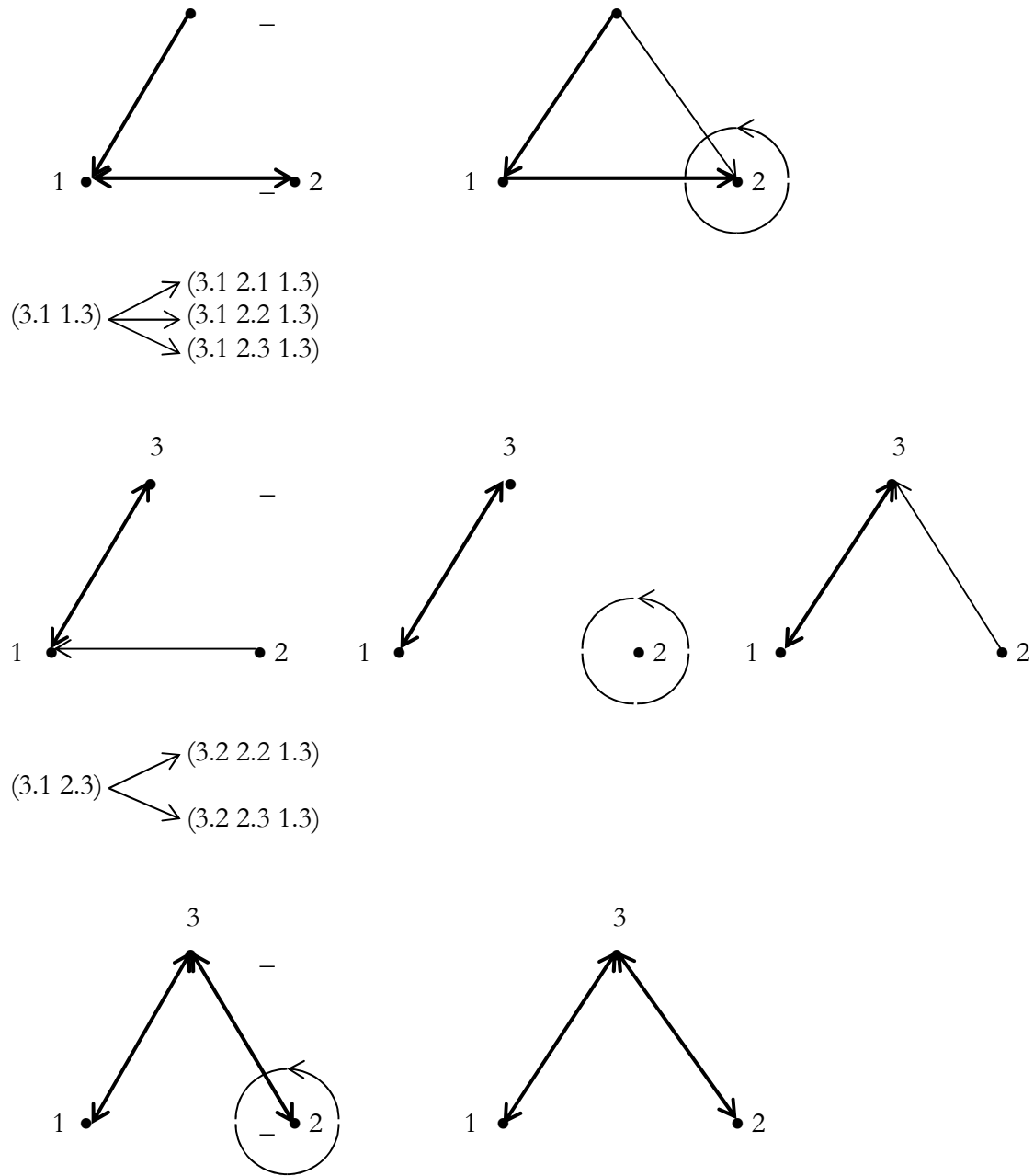
(3.1 2.1 1.1) → [β°, id1], [α°, id1],	[α°β°, id1]	→ (3.2 1.1) (2.1 1.1)	(3.1 1.1)
(3.1 2.1 1.2) → [β°, id1], [α°, α],	[α°β°, α]	→ (3.2 1.1) (2.1 1.2)	(3.1 1.2)
(3.1 2.2 1.2) → [β°, α], [α°, id2],	[α°β°, α]	→ (3.2 1.2) (2.1 2.2)	(3.1 1.2)
(3.1 2.1 1.3) → [β°, id1], [α°, βα],	[α°β°, βα]	→ (3.2 1.1) (2.1 1.3)	(3.1 1.3)
(3.1 2.2 1.3) → [β°, α], [α°, β],	[α°β°, βα]	→ (3.2 1.2) (2.1 2.3)	(3.1 1.3)
(3.1 2.3 1.3) → [β°, βα], [α°, id3],	[α°β°, βα]	→ (3.2 1.3) (2.1 3.3)	(3.1 1.3)
(3.2 2.2 1.2) → [β°, id2], [α°, id2],	[α°β°, id2]	→ (3.2 2.2) (2.1 2.2)	(3.1 2.2)
(3.2 2.2 1.3) → [β°, id2], [α°, β],	[α°β°, β]	→ (3.2 2.2) (2.1 2.3)	(3.1 2.3)
(3.2 2.3 1.3) → [β°, β], [α°, id3],	[α°β°, β]	→ (3.2 2.3) (2.1 3.3)	(3.1 2.3)
(3.3 2.3 1.3) → [β°, id3], [α°, id3],	[α°β°, id3]	→ (3.2 3.3) (2.1 3.3)	(3.1 3.3)

Thus the 10 sign classes can be summed up in 6 groups according by their common third morphisms, three out of which therefore turn out to be polysemic, since we have:



3

3



The relations of the third morphisms and thus the polysemic ones are in bold. Since some relations appear only in the third morphisms of the sign set triples, the respective graphs show two tetradic sign relations, namely (3.1 3.2 2.2 1.2) and (3.1 3.2 2.3 1.3), and one pentadic sing relation, namely (3.1 3.2 2.3 2.2 1.3), cf. Toth (2007, pp. 173 ss.).

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Proto-, Deutero- und Trito-Zeichen

In seinem Aufsatz “Logik, Zeit, Emanation und Evolution” (1967) hatte Gotthard Günther die Unterscheidung von Proto-, Deutero- und Trito-Ebene innerhalb polykontexturaler Systeme eingeführt: “Die Proto-Struktur entwickelt sich aus der Forderung, die vertikalen Folgen der Kenogramme unter dem Gesichtspunkt aufzubauen, dass nur ein absolutes Minimum an Wiederholung in der Struktur auftritt – d.h., ein einziges Kenogramm darf wiederholt werden [...]. Wir stipulieren ferner, dass die Platzierung individueller Kenogramme in einer gegebenen vertikalen Folge willkürlich sein darf” (Günther 1980, S. 111).

“Die Deutero-Struktur ergibt sich aus der Voraussetzung, dass für individuelle Kenogramme maximale Wiederholbarkeit gestattet ist. Im übrigen bleibt die Platzierung der Symbole immer noch irrelevant” (Günther 1980, S. 111)

“Die Trito-Struktur unterscheidet sich von der Proto- und Deutero-Struktur dadurch, dass die Position eines Symbols in der vertikalen Sequenz relevant wird. Im übrigen ist auch hier das Maximum der Wiederholbarkeit für ein gegebenes Symbol erlaubt [...]. Durch die Relevanz der Position eines Symbolen unterscheidet sich die Trito-Struktur ganz grundsätzlich von den beiden vorangehenden Strukturen” (Günther 1980, S. 112)

Werden Kenogrammstrukturen

strukturlogisch durch $n_{\log} \in \{\circ, \square, \blacksquare, \blacklozenge, \dots\}$ (Günther 1980, S. 112),

mathematisch durch $n_{\text{math}} \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$ (Kronthaler 1986) und

semiotisch durch $n_{\text{sem}} \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\} \subset \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$ (Toth 2003)

belegt, und das heißt einfach durch ein beliebiges $n \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$, wobei zwei Einschränkungen zu machen sind:

1. $|n_{\log}| = |n_{\text{math}}| = |n_{\text{sem}}|$

2. Es gelten die Schadach-Abbildungen (Schadach 1967, S. 2 ff):

2.1. Für Proto-Strukturen: $\mu_1 \sim_P \mu_2 \Leftrightarrow \text{card}(A/\text{Kern } \mu_1) = \text{card}(A/\text{Kern } \mu_2)$, wobei $\text{card}(A/\text{Kern } \mu)$ die Kardinalität der Quotientenmenge $A/\text{Kern } \mu$ von A relativ zum Kern von μ ist;

2.2. Für Deutero-Strukturen: $\mu_1 \sim_D \mu_2 \Leftrightarrow A/\text{Kern } \mu_1 \cong A/\text{Kern } \mu_2$, wobei der Isomorphismus zwischen $A/\text{Kern } \mu_1$ und $A/\text{Kern } \mu_2$ definiert ist durch: $A/\text{Kern } \mu_1 \cong A/\text{Kern } \mu_2 \Leftrightarrow$ Es gibt eine Bijektion $\varphi: A/\text{Kern } \mu_1 \rightarrow A/\text{Kern } \mu_2$, so daß $\text{card } \varphi([a_i]_{\text{Kern } \mu_1}) = \text{card } [a_i]_{\text{Kern } \mu_2}$ für alle $a_i \in A$. $[a_i]_{\text{Kern } \mu}$ ist die Äquivalenzklasse von a_i relativ zum Kern von μ ; $[a_i]_{\text{Kern } \mu} = \{a \in A \mid (a_i, a) \in \text{Kern } \mu\}$;

2.3. Für Trito-Strukturen: $KZRT := \mu_1 \sim_T \mu_2 \Leftrightarrow A/\text{Kern } \mu_1 = A/\text{Kern } \mu_2$. Das bedeutet:
 $[a_i] \text{ Kern } \mu_1 = [a_i] \text{ Kern } \mu_2$ für alle $a_i \in A$;

dann wird klar, daß etwa einer 4-wertigen polykontexturalen Logik eine 4-wertige polykontexturale Mathematik und eine quaternär-tetradische, also eine minimale polykontexturale Semiotik (vgl. Toth 2003, S. 23 ff.) korrespondieren. Da die Unterscheidung von Proto-, Deutero- und Trito-Ebene ein universelles Merkmal polykontexturaler System zu sein scheint, lohnt es sich, die klassische theoretische Semiotik, welche ja eine Mittelstellung zwischen strikt monokontexturalen (vgl. Toth 2004) und polykontexturalen Systemen (Maser 1973, S. 29 ff.) einnimmt, auf diese drei repräsentationalen Strukturen hin zu untersuchen.

In der klassischen Semiotik ist die Bildung von Zeichenklassen aus den drei Primzeichen (.1., .2., .3.) bzw. aus den 9 Subzeichen (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3) durch zwei Prinzipien beschränkt:

1. **Das Prinzip der Inklusionsbeschränkung:** Zeichenklasse müssen nach dem semiotischen Inklusionsschema (3.a, 2.b, 3.c mit $a, b, c \in \{.1., .2., .3.\}$ und $a \leq b \leq c$ gebildet sein. Damit werden also etwa Zeichenklassen der Form *3.2 2.1 1.3, *3.3 2.2 1.1 oder *3.3 2.1 1.1 ausgeschlossen, weil der trichotomische Stellenwert eines Subzeichen der Position (n+1) nicht kleiner als derjenige des Subzeichens der Position n sein darf.
2. **Das Prinzip der Triadizitätsbeschränkung:** Bei Zeichenklassen sind die triadischen Glieder der Folge mit den konstanten triadischen Primzeichen $3 > 2 > 1$ in dieser Reihenfolge zu besetzen (für die trichotomischen Glieder gilt das Prinzip der Inklusionsbeschränkung). Die Reihenfolge $3 > 2 > 1$ entspricht der „thetischen Einführung des Zeichens“ bzw. der Peirceschen „Pragmatischen Maxime“ (Bense 1979, S. 18), ist jedoch oft durchbrochen, so etwa bei beim semiotischen Kreationsschema ($3 > 1 > 2$), dem semiotischen Kommunikationsschema ($2 > 1 > 3$) und dem „generativen Graphen“ ($1 > 2 > 3$) (Bense 1971, S. 33 ff.), so dass also die Folge ($3 > 2 > 1$) lediglich den degenerativen Sodnerfall darstellt.

Geht man nun von den bekannten 10 Zeichenklassen aus:

3.1 2.1 1.1	3.1 2.3 1.3
3.1 2.1 1.2	3.2 2.2 1.2
3.1 2.1 1.3	3.2 2.2 1.3
3.1 2.2 1.2	3.2 2.3 1.3
3.1 2.2 1.3	3.3 2.3 1.3

und hebt man das Prinzip der Inklusifonsbeschränkung auf, so erhält man die folgenden 27 Zeichenklassen:

3.1 2.1 1.1	3.2 2.1 1.1	3.3 2.1 1.1
3.1 2.1 1.2	3.2 2.1 1.2	3.3 2.1 1.2
3.1 2.1 1.3	3.2 2.1 1.3	3.3 2.1 1.3
3.1 2.2 1.1	3.2 2.2 1.1	3.3 2.2 1.1

3.1 2.2 1.2	3.2 2.2 1.2	3.3 2.2 1.2
3.1 2.2 1.3	3.2 2.2 1.3	3.3 2.2 1.3
3.1 2.3 1.1	3.2 2.3 1.1	3.3 2.3 1.1
3.1 2.3 1.2	3.2 2.3 1.2	3.3 2.3 1.2
3.1 2.3 1.3	3.2 2.3 1.3	3.3 2.3 1.3

Hebt man zusätzlich das Prinzip der Triadizitätsbeschränkung auf, so erhält man die folgenden 81 Zeichenklassen:

1.1 1.1 1.1	1.2 1.1 1.1	1.3 1.1 1.1
1.1 1.1 1.2	1.2 1.1 1.2	1.3 1.1 1.2
1.1 1.1 1.3	1.2 1.1 1.3	1.3 1.1 1.3
1.1 1.2 1.1	1.2 1.2 1.1	1.3 1.2 1.1
1.1 1.2 1.2	1.2 1.2 1.2	1.3 1.2 1.2
1.1 1.2 1.3	1.2 1.2 1.3	1.3 1.2 1.3
1.1 1.3 1.1	1.2 1.3 1.1	1.3 1.3 1.1
1.1 1.3 1.2	1.2 1.3 1.2	1.3 1.3 1.2
1.1 1.3 1.3	1.2 1.3 1.3	1.3 1.3 1.3
2.1 1.1 1.1	2.2 1.1 1.1	2.3 1.1 1.1
2.1 1.1 1.2	2.2 1.1 1.2	2.3 1.1 1.2
2.1 1.1 1.3	2.2 1.1 1.3	2.3 1.1 1.3
2.1 1.2 1.1	2.2 1.2 1.1	2.3 1.2 1.1
2.1 1.2 1.2	2.2 1.2 1.2	2.3 1.2 1.2
3.1 1.2 1.3	2.2 1.2 1.3	2.3 1.2 1.3
2.1 1.3 1.1	2.2 1.3 1.1	2.3 1.3 1.1
2.1 1.3 1.2	2.2 1.3 1.2	2.3 1.3 1.2
2.1 1.3 1.3	2.2 1.3 1.3	2.3 1.3 1.3
3.1 1.1 1.1	3.2 1.1 1.1	3.3 1.1 1.1
3.1 1.1 1.2	3.2 1.1 1.2	3.3 1.1 1.2
3.1 1.1 1.3	3.2 1.1 1.3	3.3 1.1 1.3
3.1 1.2 1.1	3.2 1.2 1.1	3.3 1.2 1.1
3.1 1.2 1.2	3.2 1.2 1.2	3.3 1.2 1.2
3.1 1.2 1.3	3.2 1.2 1.3	3.3 1.2 1.3
3.1 1.3 1.1	3.2 1.3 1.1	3.3 1.3 1.1
3.1 1.3 1.2	3.2 1.3 1.2	3.3 1.3 1.2
3.1 1.3 1.3	3.2 1.3 1.3	3.3 1.3 1.3

Schreiben wir für das System der 10 Zeichenklassen $ZKL(10)$, für dasjenige der 27 Zeichenklassen $ZKL(27)$ und für das System der 81 Zeichenklassen $ZKL(81)$, gilt also:

$$\text{ZKL}(81) \subset \text{ZKL}(27) \subset \text{ZKL}(10),$$

genauso wie die quaternär-tetradische Proto-Semiotik in der entsprechenden Deutero- und diese in der entsprechenden Trito-Semiotik eingeschlossen ist (Toth 2003, S. 27):

$$\text{KZR}_P^i \not\subset \text{KZR}_D^i \not\subset \text{KZR}_T^i \quad (i \in \mathbf{N}).$$

Da in den obigen drei Schemata mit 10, 27 und 81 Zeichenklassen die drei Zeichen 1, 2, 3 verwendet werden, haben wir es auch von hier aus mit einer quaternär-tetradischen Semiotik zu tun. Durch die Aufhebung der Inklusions- und der Triadizitätsbeschränkung wird in einer polykontxturalen Semiotik allerdings die Relevanz der Position nicht aufgehoben. Diese ist es daher vermutlich, welche eine Folge von Ordinalzahlen erst zum Zeichen macht. Nachdem die Aufhebung der Positionsbeschränkung aber das Haupt-Charakteristikum für Trito-Zahlen ist, folgt, dass eine polykontexturale Semiotik neben der Stufe der Peano-Zahlen höchstens die weiteren Stufen der Proto- und der Deutero-Zahlen erreichen kann. Da $\text{Zkl}(10)$ den Peano-Zahlen korrespondiert (Toth 2001), müssen die mit dem Wachstum von Proto- zu Deutero-Zahlen korrespondierenden Systeme $\text{ZKL}(27)$ den Proto-Zahlen und $\text{ZKL}(81)$ den Deutero-Zahlen korrespondieren. Wir dürfen daher in einem eingeschränkten Sinne – und zwar deshalb, weil es auf der Basis des Peirce-Bense-Systems keine “Trito-Zeichen” gibt – $\text{ZKL}(10)$ als “Peano-Zeichen”, $\text{ZKL}(27)$ als “Proto-Zeichen” und $\text{ZKL}(81)$ als “Deutero-Zeichen” bezeichnen. Durch die Aufhebung der semiotischen Inklusions- und Triadizitätsbeschränkung können also schon ausgehend von $\text{ZKL}(10)$ polykontexturale Zeichenklassen konstruiert werden – allerdings um den Preis der polykontexturalen Unvollständigkeit. Möchte man auch Trito-Zeichen konstruieren, muss man den in Toth (2003) gezeigten Wegen folgen, freilich unter Preisgabe von $\text{ZKL}(10)$ als Ausgangsbasis und damit der gesamten Peirce-Bense-Semiotik.

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Elements of a recursive semiotics

1. In Toth (2008c), we have shown that mathematical semiotics can be based on Zermelo-Fraenkel set theory with anti-foundation axiom (cf. also Toth 2007, pp. 14 ss.), thus explicitly allowing recursivity (cf. Mirimanoff 1917; Barwise/Etchemendy 1987; Aczel 1988). In the present study, we introduce a complete substitution for the sign relation as ordered relation over relations (cf. Toth 2008b) by unordered sets in continuation of Wiener (1914). On this basis, we further make explicit the extremely intricate semiotic relations between sign classes and their transpositions as well as other recursive semiotic functions.

2. A sign (S) is an ordered relation between three objects x, y, z:

$$S = \langle x, y, z \rangle$$

Yet, these objects x, y and z are considered relations themselves, and x is a monadic, y a dyadic and z a triadic relation:

$$y = \langle x, y \rangle$$

$$z = \langle x, y, z \rangle$$

Therefore, we have

$$S = \langle x, \langle x, y \rangle, \langle x, y, z \rangle \rangle$$

Now, we can substitute ordered relations by unordered sets. With $\langle x, y \rangle = \{x, \{x, y\}\}$ (Wiener 1914), we get

$$y = \{x, \{x, y\}\}$$

$$z = \{x, \{x, \{x, y\}\}, \{x, \{y, z\}, \{y, \{y, z\}\}\}$$

$$S = \{x, \{x, \{x, y\}\}, \{x, \{x, \{x, y\}\}, \{x, \{y, z\}, \{y, \{y, z\}\}\}\}$$

As an example, we take the sign class (3.1 2.1 1.3) which we thus may rewrite as unordered set over unordered sets:

$$S = \{\langle 1.3 \rangle, \{\langle 1.3 \rangle, \{\langle 1.3 \rangle, \langle 2.1 \rangle\}\}, \{\langle 1.3 \rangle, \{\langle 1.3 \rangle, \{\langle 1.3 \rangle, \langle 2.1 \rangle\}\}\}, \{\langle 1.3 \rangle, \{\langle 2.1 \rangle, \langle 3.1 \rangle\}\}, \{\langle 2.1 \rangle, \{\langle 2.1 \rangle, \langle 3.1 \rangle\}\}\}$$

Further, we can reduce the sub-signs to their constitutive prime-signs by the same method:

$$x = \langle a.b \rangle = \{a, \{a, b\}\}$$

$$y = \langle c.d \rangle = \{c, \{c, d\}\}$$

$$z = \langle e.f \rangle = \{e, \{e, f\}\}$$

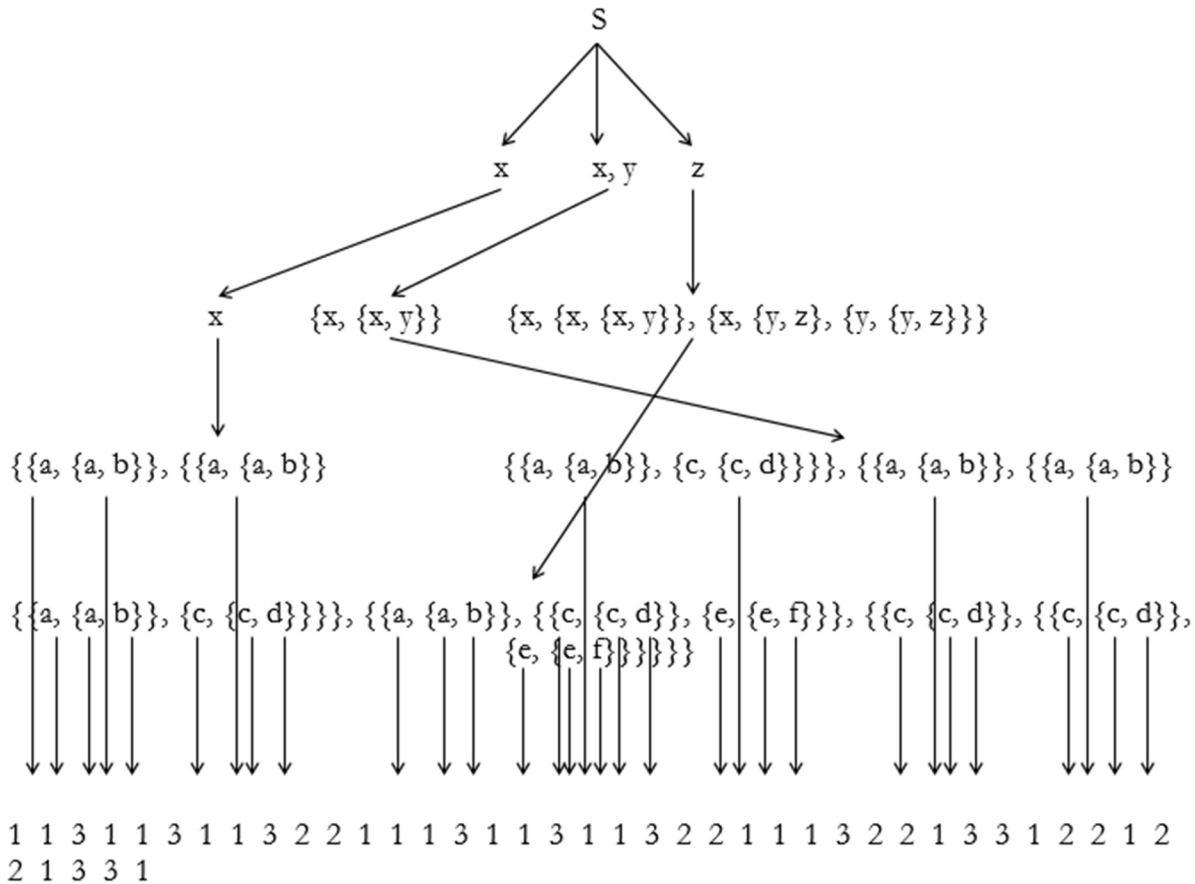
Thus,

$S = \{\{a, \{a, b\}\}, \{\{a, \{a, b\}\}, \{\{a, \{a, b\}\}, \{c, \{c, d\}\}\}, \{\{a, \{a, b\}\}, \{\{a, \{a, b\}\}, \{\{a, \{a, b\}\}, \{c, \{c, d\}\}\}\}, \{\{a, \{a, b\}\}, \{\{c, \{c, d\}\}, \{e, \{e, f\}\}\}, \{\{c, \{c, d\}\}, \{\{c, \{c, d\}\}, \{e, \{e, f\}\}\}\}\}$

Since in the above example, $x = \langle 1.3 \rangle$, $y = \langle 2.1 \rangle$, and $z = \langle 3.1 \rangle$, we get

$S = \{\{1, \{1, 3\}\}, \{\{1, \{1, 3\}\}, \{\{1, \{1, 3\}\}, \{2, \{2, 1\}\}\}, \{\{1, \{1, 3\}\}, \{\{1, \{1, 3\}\}, \{\{1, \{1, 3\}\}, \{2, \{2, 1\}\}\}\}, \{\{1, \{1, 3\}\}, \{\{2, \{2, 1\}\}, \{3, \{3, 1\}\}\}, \{\{2, \{2, 1\}\}, \{\{2, \{2, 1\}\}, \{3, \{3, 1\}\}\}\}\}$

We may now visualize the sign relation as a triadic relation over a monadic, a dyadic and a triadic relation using strictly unordered sets, in the following diagram, showing again the example of the sign class (3.1 2.1 1.3):



3. We have already shown in earlier studies, that a sign class is nothing but a special case of six possible permutations or transpositions of the semiotic order structure ($X. \rightarrow Y. \rightarrow Z.$) with $X, Y, Z \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. Therefore, the following 6 possible transpositions of a sign class, obeying the 6 possible semiotic order structures, are possible. As an example, we use again the sign class (3.1 2.1 1.3):

- (3.1 2.1 1.3) (3. \rightarrow 2. \rightarrow 1.)
- (3.1 1.3 2.1) (3. \rightarrow 1. \rightarrow 2.)
- (2.1 3.1 1.3) (2. \rightarrow 3. \rightarrow 1.)
- (2.1 1.3 3.1) (2. \rightarrow 1. \rightarrow 3.)

(1.3 3.1 2.1) (1. → 3. → 2.)
 (1.3 2.1 3.1) (1. → 2. → 3.)

If we now transform the transpositions into unordered sets of unordered sets, we get

1. (3.1 2.1 1.3)
 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 3 1 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1
 1

2. (1.3 2.1 3.1)
 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3
 3 1

3. (3.1 1.3 2.1)
 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1
 1 3

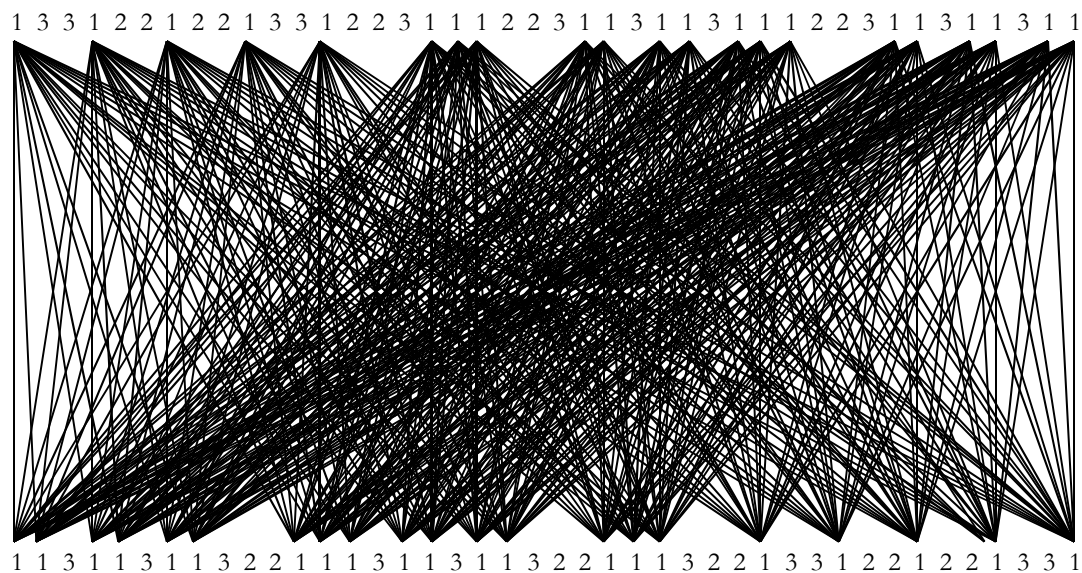
4. (2.1 1.3 3.1)
 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3
 3 1

5. (2.1 3.1 1.3)
 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 3 1
 1 3

6. (1.3 3.1 2.1)
 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1
 1 3

Totally, 15 combinations of transpositions are possible. A small fragment of the extremely intricate recursive structure between the two transpositions (3.1 2.1 1.3) and (1.3 2.1 3.1) is shown in the following diagram, omitting the relations between secondness (2) and thirdness (3) for the sake of avoiding even more complexity:

(Diagram of the combination of transpositions no. 1 and 2:)



For the 14 remaining possible combinations of transpositions of a sign class, we restrict ourselves to indicate the order of the prime-signs. By “1-2”, “1-3”, etc., we denote combinations of the transpositions of the sign class (3.1 2.1 1.3) in the above numbering:

1-3

1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 3 1 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1
 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3

1-4

1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 3 1 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1
 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1

1-5

1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 3 1 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1
 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 3

1-6

1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 3 1 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1
 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3

2-3

1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1
 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3

2-4

1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1
 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1

2-5

1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1
1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 3

2-6

1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1
1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3

3-4

1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3
1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1

3-5

1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3
1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 3

3-6

1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3
1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3

4-5

1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1
1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 3

4-6

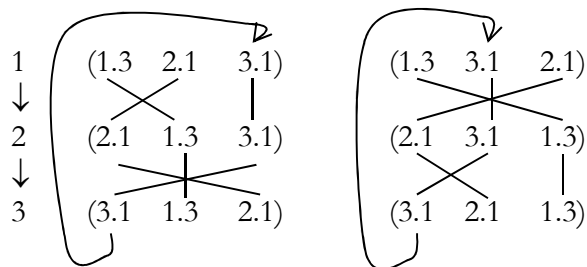
1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1
1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3

5-6

1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 3
1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 3

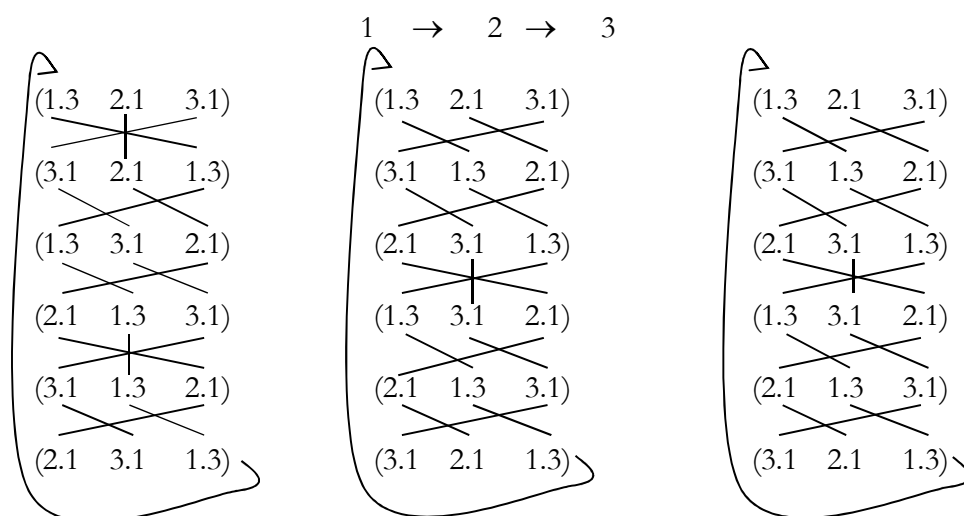
4. We shall now have a look at possible recursive structures built from transpositions of sign classes (or their dual reality thematics).

4.1. First, we may induce recursion by ordering the transpositions according to the natural numbers corresponding to prime-signs in triadic relations. In this case, there are 2 possibilities:



In this case, the recursive cycles contain 3 transpositions each.

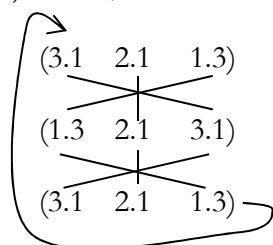
4.2. Second, we may also induce recursion by ordering the transpositions according to the natural numbers corresponding to prime-signs in trichotomic relations. In this case, there are 15 possibilities amongst which we show the following 3:



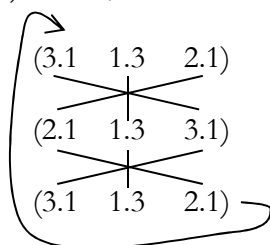
Here, the recursive cycles contain all 6 transpositions each.

4.3. Using some results presented in Toth (2008a), recursive structures are often induced by ordering the transpositions according to their orthogonal (mirroring) counterparts, which behave like the three pairs of opposite sides of a cube. To these type also belongs our above diagram with its heavily complicated structure:

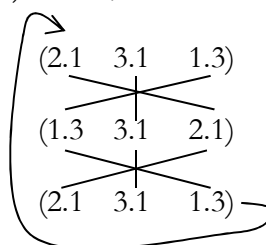
a) $3 \leftrightarrow 1, 2 = \text{const.}$



b) $3 \leftrightarrow 2, 1 = \text{const.}$



c) $2 \leftrightarrow 1, 3 = \text{const.}$



In this case, we get recursive cycles of 3 transpositions each.

To conclude, we show M.C. Escher's famous lithography "Print Gallery" (1956) which is an artistic visualization of the recursive semiotic structures investigated in this present study, but hitherto neglected by the merely monadic mathematical works dedicated to Escher's oeuvre:



http://www.math.uni-konstanz.de/fb_seiten/contrib/startseite/JDM/vortraege/escher.php

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Semiotische Diamanten

1. Einführung

Die bedeutendste Neuerung innerhalb der von Gotthard Günther begründeten Polykontextualitätstheorie stellt ohne Zweifel das erst kürzlich von Rudolf Kaehr gefundene Diamanten-Modell der Komposition kategoriethoretischer Morphismen dar, denn dieses erlaubt im Gegensatz zur herkömmlichen Kategoriethorie die Einführung einer retrograden Abbildung zwischen Objekten und Kategorien, von Rudolf Kaehr "Hetero-Morphismen" genannt: "Finally, after 30 years of proemializing and chiasmifying formal languages, the diamond of composition is introduced, which is accepting the rejectional aspect of chiasmatic compositions, too. It seems that the diamond concept of composition is building a complete holistic unit. With its radical closeness it is opening up unlimited, linear and tabular, repeatability and deployment" (Kaehr 2007, S. 43).

Im vorliegenden Aufsatz werde ich zeigen, dass es auch semiotische Diamanten gibt; eine Tatsache, welche die theoretische Semiotik einmal mehr in die Nähe der Polykontextualitätstheorie rückt. Da die Einführung semiotischer Diamanten jedoch eine semiotische Operation voraussetzt, welche bisher noch nicht definiert wurde (vgl. Toth 2007, S. 31 ff.), werden semiotische Diamanten hier Schritt für Schritt, ausgehend von den verschiedenen möglichen Zeichenmodellen, eingeführt.

2. Graphentheoretische Zeichenmodelle

Zeichenklassen werden normalerweise in der abstrakten Form (3.a 2.b 1.c) mit $a, b, c \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ und $a \leq b \leq d$ definiert:

1. $(I \rightarrow O \rightarrow M)$
Beispiel: Zeichenklassen, degenerativer Graph (Bense 1971, S. 37)

Dass diese Anordnung nicht die einzige ist, zeigen die folgenden Fälle:

2. $(M \rightarrow O \rightarrow I)$
Beispiel: Realitätsthematiken, generativer Graph (Bense 1971, S. 37)
3. $(I \rightarrow M \rightarrow O)$
Beispiel: thetischer Graph (Bense 1971, S. 37)
4. $(O \rightarrow M \rightarrow I)$
Beispiel: kommunikativer Graph (Bense 1971, S. 40 f.)
5. $(I \rightarrow M \rightarrow O)$
 $(M \rightarrow I \rightarrow O)$
Beispiel: kreativer Graph (Bense 1971, S. 102)
6. $(O \rightarrow I \rightarrow M)$
Beispiel: ? (bisher kein Fall bekannt)

3. Die 10 Zeichenklassen gemäss den 6 graphentheoretischen Zeichenmodellen

Im folgenden ordnen wir die 10 Zeichenklassen, die bekanntlich durch die Prinzipien der Triadizität und der semiotischen Inklusion beschränkt sind (vgl. Toth 2008a), gemäss den kombinatorisch möglichen graphentheoretischen Zeichenmodellen:

3.1. (I → O → M)

(3.1 2.1 1.1)	(3.1 2.3 1.3)
(3.1 2.1 1.2)	(3.2 2.2 1.2)
(3.1 2.1 1.3)	(3.2 2.2 1.3)
(3.1 2.2 1.2)	(3.2 2.3 1.3)
(3.1 2.2 1.3)	(3.3 2.3 1.3)

3.2. (M → O → I)

(1.1 2.1 3.1)	(1.3 2.3 3.1)
(1.2 2.1 3.1)	(1.2 2.2 3.2)
(1.3 2.1 3.1)	(1.3 2.2 3.2)
(1.2 2.2 3.1)	(1.3 2.3 3.2)
(1.3 2.2 3.1)	(1.3 2.3 3.3)

3.3. (M → I → O)

(1.1 3.1 2.1)	(1.3 3.1 2.3)
(1.2 3.1 2.1)	(1.2 3.2 2.2)
(1.3 3.1 2.1)	(1.3 3.2 2.2)
(1.2 3.1 2.2)	(1.3 3.2 2.3)
(1.3 3.1 2.2)	(1.3 3.3 2.3)

3.4. (O → M → I)

(2.1 1.1 3.1)	(2.3 1.3 3.1)
(2.1 1.2 3.1)	(2.2 1.2 3.2)
(2.1 1.3 3.1)	(2.2 1.3 3.2)
(2.2 1.2 3.1)	(2.3 1.3 3.2)
(2.2 1.3 3.1)	(2.3 1.3 3.3)

3.5. (O → I → M)

(2.1 3.1 1.1)	(2.3 3.1 1.3)
(2.1 3.1 1.2)	(2.2 3.2 1.2)
(2.1 3.1 1.3)	(2.2 3.2 1.3)
(2.2 3.1 1.2)	(2.3 3.2 1.3)
(2.2 3.1 1.3)	(2.3 3.3 1.3)

3.6. (I → M → O)

(3.1 1.1 2.1)	(3.1 1.3 2.3)
(3.1 1.2 2.1)	(3.2 1.2 2.2)
(3.1 1.3 2.1)	(3.2 1.3 2.2)
(3.1 1.2 2.2)	(3.2 1.3 2.3)
(3.1 1.3 2.2)	(3.3 1.3 2.3)

4. Transformationsoperationen zwischen den 6 Zeichenschemata

Es ist klar, dass die 6 Zeichenschemata durch Transformationen ineinander überführt werden können. Wir schauen sie uns hier genauer an.

4.1. (IOM) → (MOI)

Definition: $(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \equiv \text{INV}$
 $(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (3.1\ 1.2\ 1.3) \equiv \text{DUAL}$

Es gibt also zwei Möglichkeiten der Umkehrung: Wir bezeichnen reine Umkehrung der Reihenfolge der Subzeichen durch den Operator INV und Umkehrung sowohl der Reihenfolge der Subzeichen als auch der Primzeichen durch den Operator DUAL; dieser ist natürlich mit dem von Max Bense eingeführten Operator "×" der Dualisation identisch (vgl. Walther 1979, S. 106 ff.).

Im folgenden müssen wir zusätzlich die 15 möglichen Übergänge zwischen den 6 Zeichenschemata speziell definieren, und zwar am besten so, dass wir mit einem einzigen Operator auch INV und DUAL definieren können. Dies geschieht am besten mit einem Transpositions-Operator. Da eine vollständige Transposition eine Permutation ist, lassen sich auch die Operationen INV und DUAL durch einen einfachen Operator mit Indizes erfassen:

Definition: $T_{ik} \equiv$ Transposition von w_i und w_k , wobei $i = k = \{1, 2, 3\}$ gemäss den 3 Subzeichen pro Zeichenschema

Definition: $T_{1,3}(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \equiv \text{INV}$

Der Transpositionsoperator vertauscht hier also zuerst das erste mit dem dritten und hernach das zweite mit dem dritten Subzeichen; er arbeitet also sukzessiv.

Für die Dualisation muss der Transpositionsoperator jedoch auf den Primzeichen neu definiert werden, d.h. seine Indexmengen reichen von 1 bis 6. Zur Vermeidung von Verwechslung verwenden wir hier a, b, c, ..., f:

Definition: $T_{a,f; b,e; c,d}(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (3.1\ 1.2\ 1.3) \equiv \text{DUAL}$

4.2. (IOM) → (MIO)

Definition: $T_{1,3; 2,3}(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1)$

4.3. (IOM) → (OMI)

Definition: $T_{1,2;2,3}(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1)$

4.4. (IOM) → (OIM)

Definition: $T_{1,2}(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (2.1\ 3.1\ 1.3)$

4.5. (IOM) → (IMO)

Definition: $T_{2,3}(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (3.1\ 1.3\ 2.1)$

4.6. (MOI) → (MIO)

Definition: $T_{2,3}(1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \rightarrow (1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1)$

4.7. (MOI) → (OMI)

Definition: $T_{1,2}(1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \rightarrow (2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1)$

4.8. (MOI) → (OIM)

Definition: $T_{1,3;1,2}(1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \rightarrow (2.1\ 3.1\ 1.3)$

4.9. (MOI) → (IMO)

Definition: $T_{1,2;1,3}(1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \rightarrow (3.1\ 1.3\ 2.1)$

4.10. (MIO) → (OMI)

Definition: $T_{1,3;2,3}(1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1) \rightarrow (2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1)$

4.11. (MIO) → (OIM)

Definition: $T_{1,3}(1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1) \rightarrow (2.1\ 3.1\ 1.3)$

4.12. (MIO) → (IMO)

Definition: $T_{1,2}(1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1) \rightarrow (3.1\ 1.3\ 2.1)$

4.13. (OMI) → (OIM)

Definition: $T_{2,3}(2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1) \rightarrow (2.1\ 3.1\ 1.3)$

4.14. (OMI) → (IMO)

Definition: $T_{1,3}(2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1) \rightarrow (3.1\ 1.3\ 2.1)$

4.15. (OIM) → (IMO)

Definition: $T_{1,3;1,2}(2.1\ 3.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (3.1\ 1.3\ 2.1)$

5. Transpositionen und Dualisationen bei den 6 Zeichenschemata

Wir stellen nun alle möglichen Transpositionen und Dualisationen der Ausgangszeichenklasse (3.1 2.1 1.3) dar und bestimmen die Strukturtypen:

Zeichenklasse	Transpositionen	Dualisationen	Strukturtypen
	(3.1 2.1 1.3)	(3.1 1.2 1.3)	I
	(1.3 2.1 3.1)	(1.3 1.2 3.1)	II
	(1.3 3.1 2.1)	(1.2 1.3 3.1)	III
	(2.1 1.3 3.1)	(1.3 3.1 1.2)	IV
	(2.1 3.1 1.3)	(3.1 1.3 1.2)	V
	(3.1 1.3 2.1)	(1.2 3.1 1.3)	VI
	(1.3 3.1 2.1)	(1.2 1.3 3.1)	III
	(2.1 1.3 3.1)	(1.3 3.1 1.2)	IV
	(2.1 3.1 1.3)	(3.1 1.3 1.2)	V
	(3.1 1.3 2.1)	(1.2 3.1 1.3)	VI
	(2.1 1.3 3.1)	(1.3 3.1 1.2)	IV
	(2.1 3.1 1.3)	(3.1 1.3 1.2)	V
	(3.1 1.3 2.1)	(1.2 3.1 1.3)	VI
	(2.1 3.1 1.3)	(3.1 1.3 1.2)	V
	(3.1 1.3 2.1)	(1.2 3.1 1.3)	VI
	(2.1 3.1 1.3)	(3.1 1.3 1.2)	V
	(3.1 1.3 2.1)	(1.2 3.1 1.3)	VI
	(3.1 1.3 2.1)	(1.2 3.1 1.3)	VI

Wie man sieht, gibt es also nur 6 Strukturtypen und ihre Dualisate. Zu jeder Zeichenklasse (a.b c.d e.f) mit $a, b, c, d, e, f \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ haben wir also die folgenden 12 Strukturschemata (links Transpositionen, rechts deren Dualisationen) gefunden:

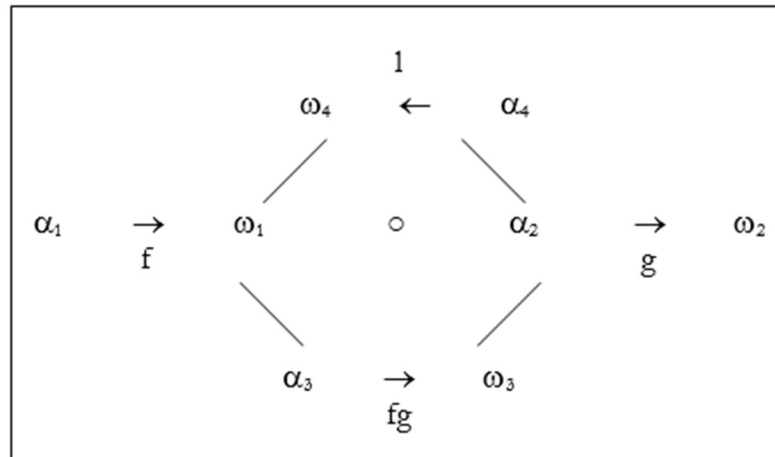
1. (a.b c.d e.f) × (f.e d.c b.a)
2. (a.b e.f c.d) × (d.c f.e b.a)
3. (c.d e.f a.b) × (b.a f.e d.c)
4. (c.d a.b e.f) × (f.e b.a d.c)
5. (e.f c.d a.b) × (b.a d.c f.e)
6. (e.f a.b c.d) × (d.c b.a f.e)

Wir können also nun für (a.b c.d e.f) jede der 10 Zeichenklassen einsetzen und erhalten mit den zugehörigen Transpositionen und Dualisationen erstmals den ganzen der im semiotischen

Zehnersystem eingeschlossenen Strukturreichtum, der von den Zeichenklassen bzw. den dualen Realitätsthematiken aus allein nicht erreichbar ist.

6. Das semiotische Diamanten-Modell

Das mathematische Diamantenmodell, das Kaehr (2007) eingeführt hatte, sieht wie folgt aus:

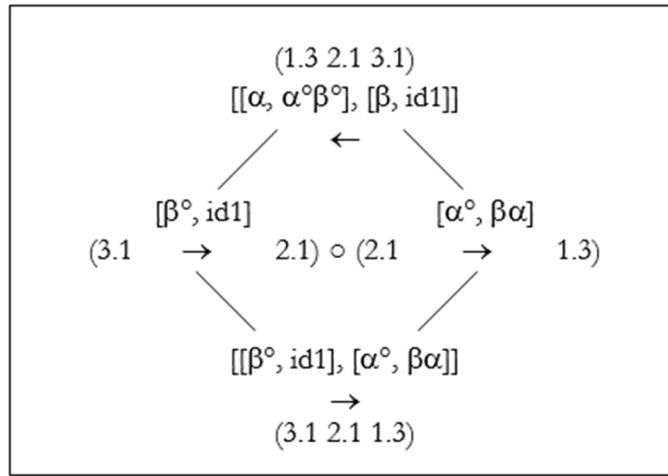


Das Besondere hier ist die Abbildung $l: \omega_4 \leftarrow \alpha_4$, die Kaehr als “saltisation” oder “jump operation” bestimmt: “Within Diamond theory, for the very first time, additional to category theory and in an interplay with it, the *gaps* and *jumps* involved are complementary to the connectedness of compositions. The counter-movements of compositions are generating jumps”. Der Übergang von $\alpha_4 \rightarrow \omega_4$ wird von Kaehr auch als “bridge”, der Morphismus der Abbildung als “Hetero-Morphismus” bezeichnet (2007a, S. 12). Logisch entspricht die Abbildung $\alpha_3 \rightarrow \omega_3$ der Akzeptanz und kybernetisch dem “System”, und $\omega_4 \leftarrow \alpha_4$ entspricht logisch der Rejektion und kybernetisch der “Umgebung” (Kaehr 2007, S. 54).

Wenn wir nun unsere Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.1 1.3) in der Form eines semiotischen Diamanten schreiben, erkennen wir, dass die semiotische Rejektion dieser Zeichenklasse mit ihrer Inversion (INV(Zkl)) übereinstimmt. (1.3 2.1 3.1) ist damit kybernetisch interpretiert die semiotische Umgebung des semiotischen Systems (3.1 2.1 1.3).²

² Dass mit dem semiotischen Diamanten-Modell erstmals seit Ditterich (1990, S. 54) operable und mit der Kybernetik kompatible Definitionen des semiotischen “Systems” und der semiotischen “Umgebung” erreicht sind, sei hier vorläufig bloss angedeutet.

6.1. Semiotischer Diamant für (3.1 2.1 1.3):

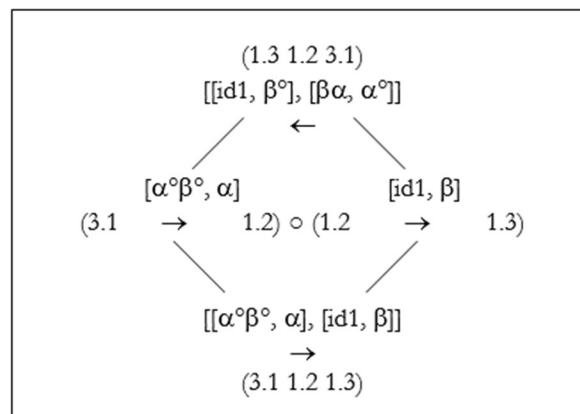


Die semiotische Rejektionsfunktion ist nun aber keineswegs auf den Strukturtyp (e.f c.d a.b) wie im obigen semiotischen Diamanten beschränkt. Semiotische Inversion (INV) ist allgemein durch folgende zwei Anweisungsschritte erreichbar:

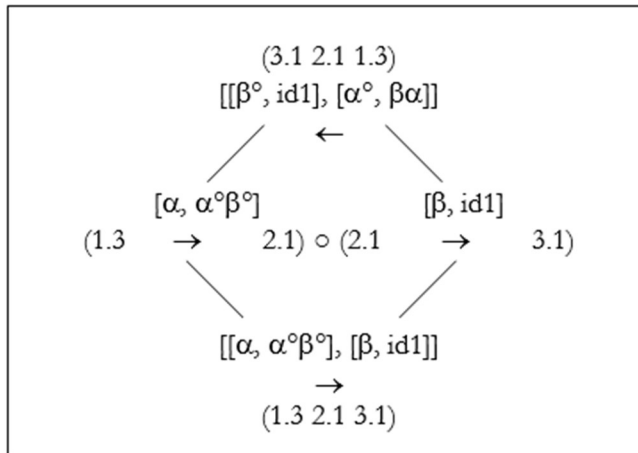
1. Kehre die Reihenfolge der konstituierenden Subzeichen einer Zeichenklasse (oder einer ihrer Transpositionen bzw. Dualisationen) um.
2. Vertausche alle semiotischen Morphismen mit ihren Inversen (wobei natürlich z.B. $\alpha^{\circ\circ} = \alpha$, $\beta^{\circ\circ} = \beta$ und per definitionem (vgl. Toth 1993, S. 21 ff.) $(\beta\alpha)^{\circ} = \alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ}$ und $(\alpha^{\circ}\beta^{\circ})^{\circ} = \beta\alpha$ gilt).

Mit anderen Worten bedeutet das, dass wir semiotische Diamanten für alle 12 Strukturtypen (und natürlich für sämtliche 10 Zeichenklassen und auch für die Genuine Kategorienklasse) angeben können. Wir beschränken uns im folgenden darauf, die semiotischen Diamanten für die 6 Typen von Transpositionen plus für die Dualisation der Ausgangs-Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.1 1.3) anzugeben.

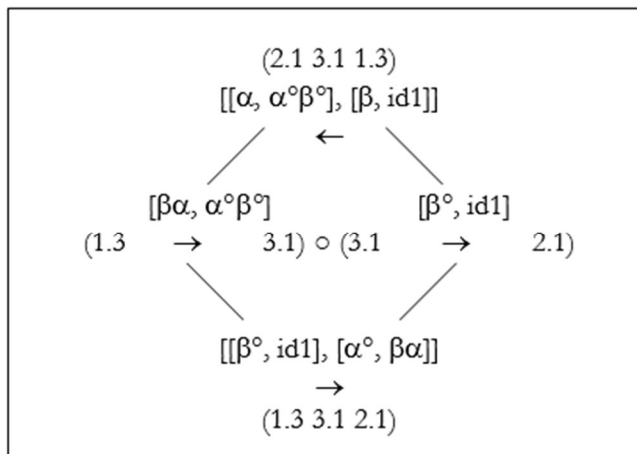
6.2. Semiotischer Diamant für (3.1 1.2 1.3):



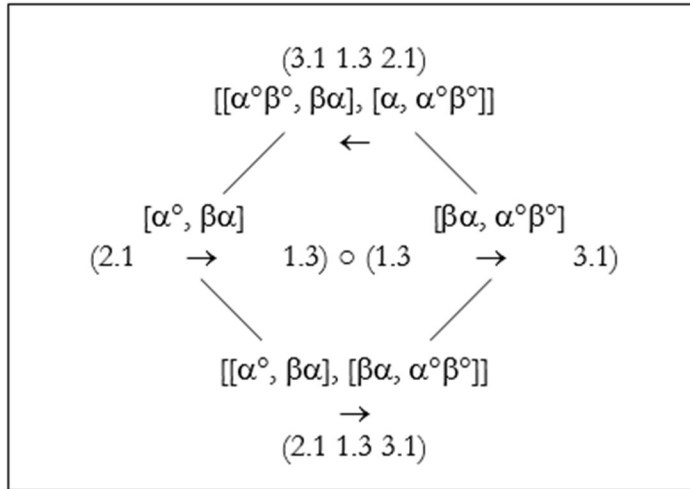
6.3. Semiotischer Diamant für (1.3 2.1 3.1):



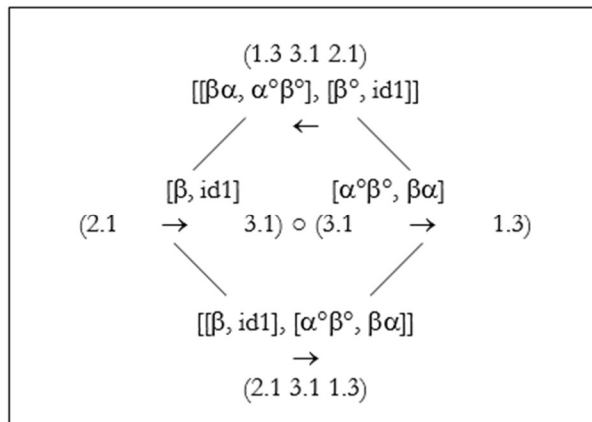
6.4. Semiotischer Diamant für (1.3 3.1 2.1):



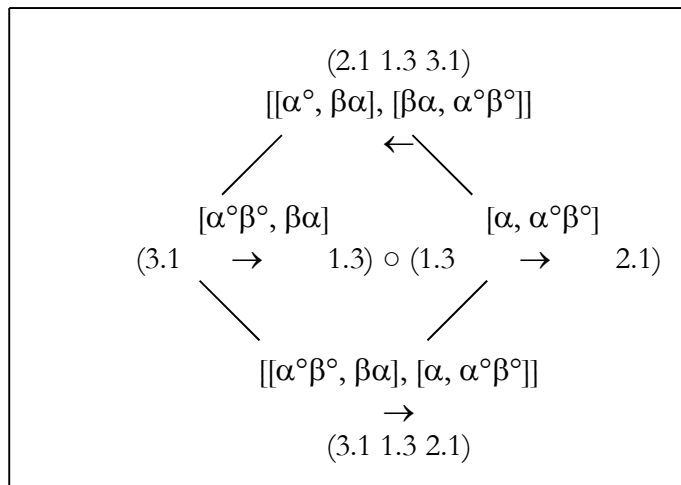
6.5. Semiotischer Diamant für (2.1 1.3 3.1):



6.6. Semiotischer Diamant für (2.1 3.1 1.3):

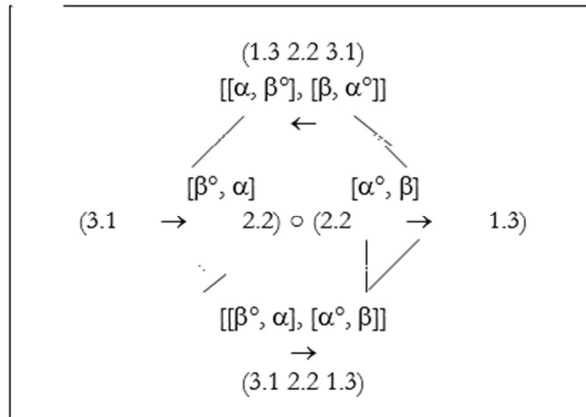


6.7. Semiotischer Diamant für (3.1 1.3 2.1):

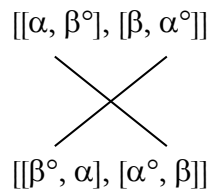


Nun schauen wir uns den semiotischen Diamanten für die dual-identische Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.3) an:

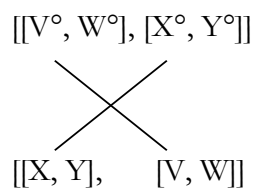
6.8. Semiotischer Diamant für (3.1 2.2 1.3):



Diese Zeichenklasse der “Eigen-Realität” (vgl. Bense 1992) weist also neben vielen, bereits von Bense verzeichneten strukturellen Besonderheiten auch den semiotischen Chiasmus auf, der ohne das semiotische Diamanten-Modell nicht erkennbar ist:

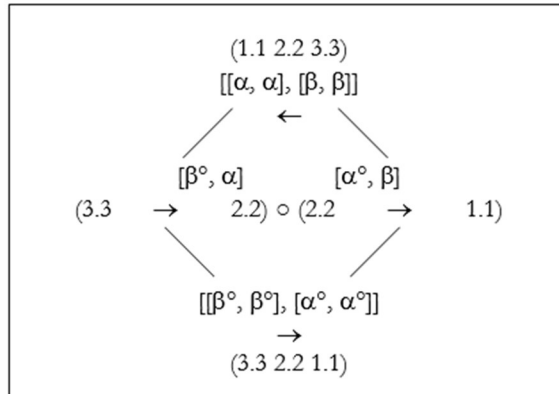


In den anderen Zeichenklassen ist der semiotische Chiasmus quasi durch die Notation der komponierten Morphismen “verdeckt”; das allgemeine kategorietheoretische Schema für semiotischen Chiasmus lautet:

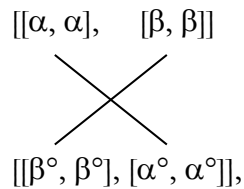


Eine weitere besondere semiotische Klasse ist die “Genuine Kategorienklasse”, auf deren strukturelle Besonderheiten Bense ebenfalls bereits hingewiesen (Bense 1992, S. 39 f., 43) und die er als “ergodische Semiose” bezeichnet hatte (Bense 1975, S. 93). Wenn wir uns ihren semiotischen Diamanten anschauen:

6.9. Semiotischer Diamant für (3.3 2.2 1.1):



so sieht hier der semiotische Chiasmus wie folgt aus:



wobei diese semiotische Klasse die einzige ist, in der die Morphismen und Hetero-Morphismen pro Unterkategorie kategoriell homogen sind; $[\alpha^\circ, \alpha^\circ]$ und $[\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ]$ spiegeln hier also die "Autoreproduktivität" der identitiven Subzeichen (1.1), (2.2) und (3.3) im Sinne der Genuinen Kategorienklasse "als normierter Führungsemiose aller Zeichenprozesse überhaupt" (Bense 1975, S. 89).

7. Semiotische Diamanten der Komposition

Man kann Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken mit Hilfe der kategoriethoretischen Semiotik auf zwei Arten analysieren: Entweder man weist sowohl den Objekten – d.h. den Subzeichen – als auch den Abbildungen, d.h. den Semiosen, semiotische Morphismen zu, oder man beschränkt sich auf Semiosen, wobei man in diesem Fall sowohl die triadischen wie die trichotomischen Abbildungen, d.h. die semiosischen Morphismen zwischen den semiotischen Haupt- und Stellenwerten berücksichtigt.

Für unsere Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.1 1.3) erhält man also im ersten Falle:

$$(3.1 \ 2.1 \ 1.3) \rightarrow [\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \beta \alpha]$$

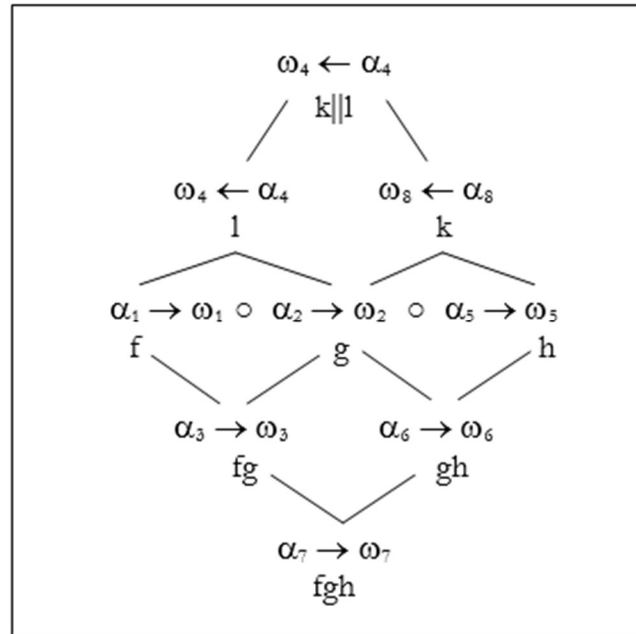
und im zweiten Falle:

$$(3.1 \ 2.1 \ 1.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, id_1], [\alpha^\circ, \beta \alpha]].$$

Nur die zweite Analyseverfahren bildet Zeichenklassen bzw. Realitätsthematiken eineindeutig auf semiotische Kategorien ab, denn $[\alpha^\circ \beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \beta \alpha]$ liesse sich z.B. auch als (3.2 1.1), (1.3) interpretieren.

Die zweite Methode trägt also der Beobachtung Walthers Rechnung, dass triadische Zeichenrelationen aus der verbandstheoretischen Vereinigung der beiden dyadischen Relationen $(M \Rightarrow O)$ und $(M \Rightarrow I)$ konstruiert werden können $((M \Rightarrow O) (O \Rightarrow I)) = (M \Rightarrow O \cdot O \Rightarrow I)$, vgl. Walther (1979, S. 79).

Diese zweite Analysemethode, die wir schon in den vorherigen Kapiteln sowie in früheren Arbeiten angewandt haben, entspricht nun umgekehrt exakt der Methode der Komposition semiotischer Diamanten. Das allgemeine mathematische Schema für die Komposition von Morphismen und Hetero-Morphismen in einem Diamanten lautet nach Kaehr (2007, S. 44):

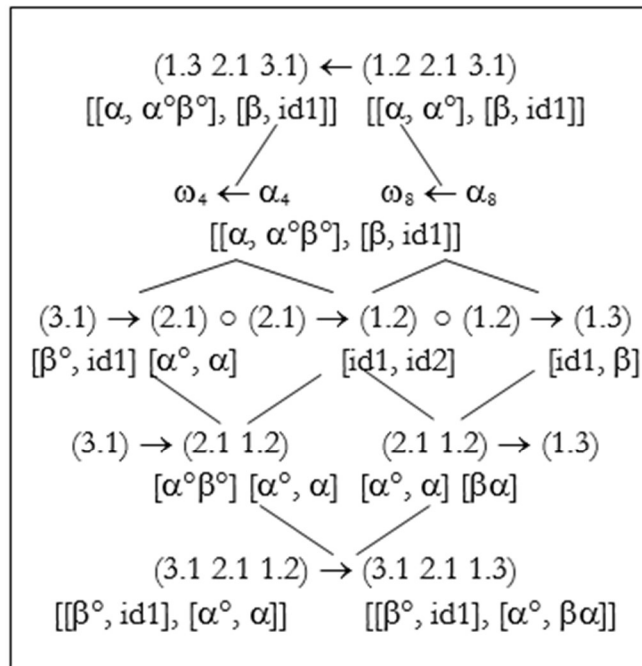


Mit Hilfe komponierter Diamanten können nun Zusammenhänge von Zeichenklassen (vgl. Toth 2008b) analysiert werden. Voraussetzung ist allerdings, dass je 2 Zeichenklassen bzw. Realitätsthematiken paarweise, d.h. in je 2 Subzeichen, zusammenhängen.³

Als Beispiel wählen wir unsere Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.1 1.3) und die Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.1 1.2); ihr verbandstheoretischer Durchschnitt ist (3.1 2.1):

³ Da gemäss dem Prinzip der Trichotomischen Triaden alle 10 Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken entweder in (3.1), in (2.2), in (1.3) oder in zwei von diesen drei Subzeichen miteinander zusammenhängen, muss nach Lösungen gesucht werden, um verbandstheoretische Durchschnitte von nur einem Subzeichen pro Paar von Zeichenklassen bzw. Realitätsthematiken mit Hilfe von semiotischen Diamanten-Kompositionen darzustellen.

7.1. Komponierter semiotischer Diamant für den Zeichenzusammenhang (3.1 2.1 1.2 – 3.1 2.1 1.3)



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Grundlagen einer semiotischen Kosmologie

Sieh nämlich Menschen wie in einer unterirdischen, höhlenartigen Wohnung, die einen gegen das Licht geöffneten Zugang längs der ganzen Höhle hat. In dieser seien sie von Kindheit an gefesselt an Hals und Schenkeln, so daß sie auf demselben Fleck bleiben und auch nur nach vorne hin sehen, den Kopf aber herumzudrehen der Fessel wegen nicht vermögend sind. Licht aber haben sie von einem Feuer, welches von oben und von ferne her hinter ihnen brennt. Zwischen dem Feuer und den Gefangenen geht obenher ein Weg, längs diesem sich eine Mauer aufgeführt wie die Schranken, welche die Gaukler vor den Zuschauern sich erbauen, über welche herüber sie ihre Kunststücke zeigen. - Ich sehe, sagte er. - Sieh nun längs dieser Mauer Menschen allerlei Geräte tragen, die über die Mauer herüberraigen, und Bildsäulen und andere steinerne und hölzerne Bilder und von allerlei Arbeit; einige, wie natürlich, reden dabei, andere schweigen. - Ein gar wunderliches Bild, sprach er, stellst du dar und wunderliche Gefangene. - Uns ganz ähnliche, entgegnete ich. Denn zuerst, meinst du wohl, daß dergleichen Menschen von sich selbst und voneinander je etwas anderes gesehen haben als die Schatten, welche das Feuer auf die ihnen gegenüberstehende Wand der Höhle wirft? - Wie sollten sie, sprach er, wenn sie gezwungen sind, zeitlebens den Kopf unbeweglich zu halten! - Und von dem Vorübergetragenen nicht eben dieses? - Was sonst? - Wenn sie nun miteinander reden könnten, glaubst du nicht, daß sie auch pflegen würden, dieses Vorhandene zu benennen, was sie sähen? - Notwendig. - Und wie, wenn ihr Kerker auch einen Widerhall hätte von drüben her, meinst du, wenn einer von den Vorübergehenden spräche, sie würden denken, etwas anderes rede als der eben vorübergehende Schatten? - Nein, beim Zeus, sagte er. - Auf keine Weise also können diese irgend etwas anderes für das Wahre halten als die Schatten jener Kunstwerke? - Ganz unmöglich.

Platon, Höhlengleichnis

1. Die Eingeschlossenheit in sich selbst

Nach Kern (2007) hat der Leib seit Platon eine "negative philosophische Wertung": "Der Philosoph ist darauf aus, sich von der Gemeinschaft des Leibes zu trennen. Der Leib ist ihm Grab der Seele. Erst die vom Leib abgelöste Seele kann ihr eigentliches Wesen, frei von den Entfremdungen des Leibes, entdecken". Dieser Gedanke taucht später etwa bei Novalis wieder auf in der Zuspitzung: "Der echte philosophische Akt ist Selbsttötung" und ist die Voraussetzung für: "Der Mensch lebt, wirckt nur in der Idee fort – durch die Erinnerung an sein Daseyn" (Novalis 1995, S. 438). Sowohl Platon als auch Novalis setzen also qualitative Erhaltung voraus. In Platons Gorgias 524b sagt Sokrates: "Der Tod ist [...] nichts anderes als [...] die Trennung von Leib und Seele", und fährt fort: "Offenbar ist alles in der Seele, wenn sie vom Leibe entkleidet ist, sowohl hinsichtlich dessen, was ihr von Natur eignet als auch hinsichtlich der Leiden" (Gorgias 524d). Es gibt also nach Platon keine Erlösung im Tode. Fortsetzer dieser platonischen Tradition sind die gnostischen Orphiker und die Identifikation des Leibes mit dem Bösen im Manichäismus.

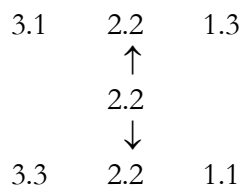
Platon, der eigentliche Begründer einer "Mathematik der Qualitäten" (Natorp 1903), hat ferner markante Spuren im Werk von Kierkegaard hinterlassen, der auf präexistentialistischer Basis das Leib-Seele-Problem in der Gestalt der "Angst" und der Depression ("Die Krankheit zum Tode") behandelte. So heisst es bei ihm mit Bezug auf die Hegelsche Dialektik: "Die Mediation ist zweideutig, denn sie bedeutet zugleich das Verhältnis zwischen den zweien und das Resultat des Verhältnisses, das, worin sie sich ineinander verhalten als die, die sich zueinander verhalten haben" (Kierkegaard, Angst, S. 15), was sich wie eine Vorwegnahme von Günthers Proemialrelation liest. "Es

ist deshalb ein Aberglaube, wenn man in der Logik meinen will, dass durch ein fortgesetztes quantitatives Bestimmen eine neue Qualität herauskomme” (Angst, S. 30). Von der Sünde, die Kierkegaards theologischen Hintergrund seiner “psychologischen” Analyse der Angst bildet, heisst es: “Die Sünde kommt also hinein als das Plötzliche, d.h. durch einen Sprung; aber dieser Sprung setzt zugleich die Qualität; doch indem die Qualität gesetzt ist, ist im selben Augenblick der Sprung in die Qualität hineinverflochten und von der Qualität vorausgesetzt und die Qualität vom Sprunge” (Angst, S. 32) – eine geniale Vorwegnahme der polykontexturalen Chiasmen- und letztlich der Diamantentheorie.

Wenn Kierkegaard ferner bemerkt, “dass die Sünde sich selbst voraussetzt” (Angst, S. 32), muss sie semiotisch gesehen eigenreal sein, d.h. unter die Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.3) fallen, die aus der Sünde geborene Angst hingegen, welche “die Wirklichkeit der Freiheit als Möglichkeit für die Möglichkeit ist” (Kierkegaard, Angst, S. 40), kann nur durch die Genuine Kategorienklasse (3.3 2.2 1.1) repräsentiert werden, mit der sie eben durch die “Wirklichkeit der Freiheit” im indexikalischen Objektbezug (2.2) zusammenhängt. Dass hier wirklich die Genuine Kategorienklasse vorliegt, wird bestätigt durch Kierkegaards weitere Feststellung, dass “das Nichts der Gegenstand der Angst ist”, denn dieses ist im Rahmen der klassischen Semiotik nicht mehr durch eine reguläre Zeichenklasse thematisierbar, und dadurch, dass “Angst” wie das “Zeichen” und die “Zahl” zu den iterierbaren Begriffen gehört, wie die Ausdrucksweise “Angst vor der Angst” im Gegensatz zum ungrammatischen Ausdruck “Furcht vor der Furcht” verbürgt. Kierkegaard sagt ferner ausdrücklich: “Das Nichts der Angst ist also hier ein Komplex von Ahnungen, die sich in sich selbst reflektieren” (Angst, S. 58) – das semiotische Pendant ist die dreifache Reflexivität der Genuinen Kategorienklasse (3.3 2.2 1.1).

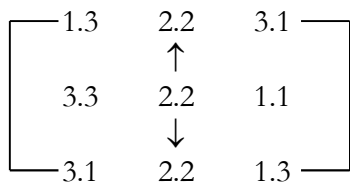
Nicht nur die Sünde ist für Kierkegaard eigenreal, sondern das “Selbst” des Menschen, denn dieses “ist erst im qualitativen Sprung gesetzt” (Angst, S. 73), denn “der qualitative Sprung ist ja die Wirklichkeit” (Angst, S. 102). Wenn wir ferner lesen: “Verhält sich dagegen das Verhältnis zu sich selbst, dann ist dieses Verhältnis das positive Dritte, und dies ist das Selbst” (Krankheit, S. 13), dann entpuppt sich also die Eigenrealität als semiotischer Ursprung des qualitativen Sprunges, also die Anbindungsstelle von Repräsentation und Wirklichkeit, und diese wird wiederum durch den indexikalischen Objektbezug (2.2) geleistet. Dieser ist es demnach, der auch die logische Proömbialrelation in der Semiotik verankert, denn wir lesen weiter: “Ein derart abgeleitetes, gesetztes Verhältnis ist das Selbst des Menschen, ein Verhältnis, das sich zu sich selbst verhält und, indem es sich zu sich selbst verhält, sich zu einem anderen verhält” (Krankheit, S. 13); vgl. weiter Toth (1995).

Damit können wir den semiotischen Zusammenhang zwischen dem “Selbst” des Menschen und seiner “Angst” aus Kierkegaards späten Schriften rekonstruieren, denn die für das Selbst stehende eigenreale Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.3) und die für die Angst (als Platzhalter für das Nichts) stehende Genuine Kategorienklasse hängen eben im indexikalischen, die Wirklichkeit repräsentierenden Objektbezug (2.2) wie folgt zusammen:

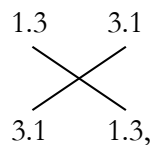


Nun gibt es als Gegenstück zum “Verhältnis” bei Kierkegaard aber das “Missverhältnis”, und dieses wird als “Verzweiflung” bestimmt: “Das Missverhältnis der Verzweiflung ist nicht ein einfaches Missverhältnis, sondern ein Missverhältnis in einem Verhältnis, das sich zu sich selbst verhält und von einem anderen gesetzt ist, so dass das Missverhältnis in jenem für sich seienden Verhältnis sich zugleich unendlich reflektiert im Verhältnis zu der Macht, die es setzte” (Krankheit, S. 14), genauer: “Verzweiflung ist das Missverhältnis in dem Verhältnis einer Synthese, das sich zu sich selbst verhält” (Krankheit, S. 15), denn “die Verzweiflung folgt nicht aus dem Missverhältnis, sondern aus dem Verhältnis, das sich zu sich selbst verhält. Und das Verhältnis zu sich selbst kann ein Mensch nicht loswerden, sowenig wie sein eigenes Selbst, was im übrigen ein und dasselbe ist, da ja das Selbst das Verhältnis zu sich selbst ist” (Krankheit, S. 17). Nach unseren vorangehenden Kapiteln sollte es klar sein, dass das Missverhältnis des Verhältnisses, das sich zu sich selbst verhält, nichts anderes ist als die hetero-morphismische Komposition der für das (einfache) Verhältnis stehenden eigenreale Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.3), also deren inverse Funktion (1.3 2.2 3.1). Im gesamten semiotischen System ist die eigenreale Zeichenklasse das einzige Verhältnis, d.h. die einzige Relation, die sich sowohl zu sich selbst als auch zu anderem verhält. Formaler Ausdruck dafür ist das von Walther dargestellte “determinantensymmetrische Dualitätssystem” (Walther 1982).

Damit können wir Kierkegaards dialektische Analyse vom “Selbst” im Sinne eines Verhältnisses, das sich zu sich selbst verhält, der “Angst” als Platzhalter des Nichts und der “Verzweiflung” im folgenden semiotischen Schema darstellen:



Die eigenreale Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.3) und ihr Spiegelbild (1.3 2.2 3.1) hängen dabei durch die beiden dualen Operationen (3.1 × 1.3) und (1.3 × 3.1) bzw. durch den folgenden semiotischen Chiasmus zusammen:



der in einer klassischen Logik keinen Platz hat und einen Teil des vereinfachten semiotischen Diamanten bildet.

Mit seinem Begriff der Verzweiflung schlägt nun Kierkegaard den Bogen zurück zu Platon: “Die Qual der Verzweiflung ist gerade, nicht sterben zu können (...). So ist dies Zum-Tode-krank-Sein das Nichtsterben-Können, doch nicht so, als gäbe es noch Hoffnung auf Leben, nein, die Hoffnungslosigkeit ist, dass selbst die letzte Hoffnung, der Tod, nicht vorhanden ist. Wenn der Tod die grösste Gefahr ist, hofft man auf das Leben; wenn man aber die noch entsetzlichere Gefahr kennenlernt, hofft man auf den Tod. Wenn dann die Gefahr so gross ist, dass der Tod die Hoffnung geworden ist, dann ist Verzweiflung die Hoffnungslosigkeit, nicht einmal sterben zu können” (Krankheit, S. 18). Dies ist somit die letzte Angst: die Unmöglichkeit, sterben zu können. In der Apokalypse 9, 6 heisst es: “In

jenen Tagen werden die Menschen den Tod suchen, aber nicht finden; sie werden sterben wollen, aber der Tod wird vor ihnen fliehen". Anders ausgedrückt, geht es hier also nicht nur um "die einfache Erfahrung, dass man seiend dem Sein nicht entrinnen kann" (Bense 1952, S. 98), sondern es stellt sich die Frage, **ob man nicht-seiend dem Sein bzw. dem Repräsentiert-Sein entrinnen kann**. Mindestens bei Kafka handelt es sich nach Bense "um eine Eschatologie der Hoffnungslosigkeit" (1952, S. 100).

Doch Kierkegaard fährt analytisch fort: "Die Gestalten der Verzweiflung müssen sich abstrakt herausfinden lassen, indem man über die Momente reflektiert, aus denen das Selbst als Synthese besteht. Das Selbst ist gebildet aus Unendlichkeit und Endlichkeit. Aber diese Synthese ist ein Verhältnis und ein Verhältnis, das, wenn auch abgeleitet, sich zu sich selbst verhält, welches Freiheit ist. Das Selbst ist Freiheit. Freiheit aber ist das Dialektische in den Bestimmungen Möglichkeit und Notwendigkeit" (Kierkegaard, Krankheit, S. 27 f.).

Wir hatten nun die Verzweiflung schon weiter oben als inverse Funktion der Eigenrealität, also durch die transponierte Zeichenklasse (1.3 2.2 3.1) bestimmt. In ihr wird "das Dialektische in den Bestimmungen Möglichkeit und Notwendigkeit" wieder durch die Dualität von (3.1 × 1.3) und (1.3 × 3.1) und damit durch einen semiotischen Chiasmus bestimmt. Tatsächlich haben wir hiermit auf semiotischer Ebene erfüllt, was Kierkegaard auf logischer Ebene forderte, nämlich herauszufinden, woraus "das Selbst als Synthese" besteht. Dieses Selbst tritt eben sowohl in der nicht-invertierten Form (3.1 2.2 1.3) als auch in der invertierten Form (1.3 2.2 3.1) auf. Doch wie kommt man aus der Verzweiflung heraus? Indem man "man selbst" wird, d.h., um Kierkegaard zu paraphrasieren, die Notwendigkeit in die Möglichkeit zurückstuft: "Aber man selbst werden heisst konkret werden. Aber konkret werden ist weder endlich werden noch unendlich werden, denn das, was konkret werden soll, ist ja eine Synthese. Die Entwicklung muss also darin bestehen, unendlich von sich selbst fortzukommen in einer Unendlichmachung des Selbst und unendlich zurückzukommen zu sich selbst in einer Endlichmachung" (Krankheit, S. 28).

Semiotisch gesehen drückt sich das unendliche Zurückkommen zu sich selbst in der stets gleichbleibenden Iteration der Eigenrealität aus:

(3.1 2.2 1.3) × (3.1 2.2 1.3) × (3.1 2.2 1.3) × ...,

wogegen sich das unendliche Fortkommen von sich selbst in der ebenfalls stets gleichbleibenden Iteration der inversen Funktion der Eigenrealität ausdrückt, denn sowohl die Funktion der Eigenrealität als auch ihre Inverse sind eigenreal:

(1.3 2.2 3.1) × (1.3 2.2 3.1) × (1.3 2.2 3.1) × ...

Wenn Kierkegaard nun nachschiebt, "dass das Selbst, je mehr es erkennt, desto mehr sich selbst erkennt" (Krankheit, S. 30), so hebt er damit semiotisch gesehen wiederum darauf ab, dass gemäss dem determinantensymmetrischen Dualitätssystem jede der 10 Zeichenklassen, ihrer Transpositionen und Realitätsthematiken in mindestens einem ihrer Subzeichen mit der eigenrealen Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.3) und natürlich ihrer Inversen (1.3 2.2 3.1) zusammenhängt. Mit Kierkegaard gilt somit: **Anderes wird erst erkannt, wenn sein Selbst erkannt wird, und sein Selbst wird erst erkannt, wenn Anderes erkannt wird**. Zusammen mit der kierkegaardschen Umkehrung von Benses

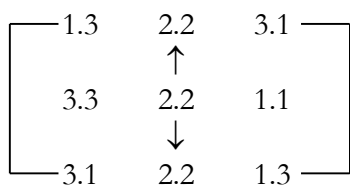
Eigenrealität ergibt sich hieraus also ein **auto- und hetero-reflexives Erkenntnisprinzip**, also eine, weil zyklische, polykontexturale Erkenntnisrelation.

Kategorial auf den bereits erwähnten Austausch von Möglichkeit und Notwendigkeit referierend sagt Kierkegaard: “Das Selbst ist $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$ δὴναμιν ebenso sehr möglich wie notwendig; denn es ist ja man selbst, aber man soll ja man selbst werden. Insofern es es selbst ist, ist es notwendig, und insofern es es selbst werden soll, ist es eine Möglichkeit” (Krankheit, S. 34), d.h. es liegt wiederum das duale Paar (3.1×1.3) und (1.3×3.1) bzw. der semiotische Chiasmus vor, womit sich allerdings noch keine Zeichenklasse bilden lässt und weshalb Kierkegaard ergänzt: “Es ist nämlich nicht so, wie die Philosophen erklären, dass die Notwendigkeit die Einheit von Möglichkeit und Wirklichkeit sei, nein, die Wirklichkeit ist die Einheit von Möglichkeit und Notwendigkeit” (Krankheit, S. 35), d.h. man braucht zur das Selbst repräsentierenden eigenrealen Zeichenklasse noch den indexikalischen Objektbezug (2.2), wobei sich wegen des dualen Paares anstatt einer einfachen Dualisation dann beide eigenrealen Zeichenklassen ergeben, nämlich $(3.1 \ 2.2 \ 1.3)$ und ihre Inverse $(1.3 \ 2.2 \ 3.1)$, welche letztere ja die hetero-morphismische Komposition semiotisch repräsentiert. Dass Kierkegaard auch von hetero-morphismischer Komposition bereits eine Ahnung hatte, scheint sich aus seiner folgenden Feststellung zu ergeben: “Um aber die Wahrheit zu erreichen, muss man durch jede Negativität hindurch; denn hier gilt es, was die Volkssage über das Aufheben eines gewissen Zaubers erzählt: Das Stück muss ganz und gar rückwärts durchgespielt werden, sonst wird der Zauber nicht behoben” (Krankheit, S. 42). Mit dem gleichzeitigen Vorwärts und Rückwärts scheint Kierkegaard hier Kaehrs “antidromische Zeitrelation” (Kaehr 2007, S. 1 ff.) vorweggenommen zu haben.

Doch wird müssen noch auf die semiotische Repräsentation der “Angst” durch die Genuine Kategorienklasse $(3.3 \ 2.2 \ 1.1)$ zurückkommen, denn bei dieser stellt sich als einziger Zeichen-Klasse im Schema der kleinen semiotischen Matrix das Problem irrealer Zeichenwelten, da sie nicht gemäß dem semiotischen “Inklusionsschema” gebaut ist: Wenn wir auf Eschers Zauberspiegel zurückkommen, den wir im Kapitel über den semiotischen Homöomorphismus zwischen Torus und Möbiusband besprochen hatten, stellt sich die Frage, wie man den “Zauberspiegel” semiotisch bestimmen soll, nämlich indem man entweder die Darstellung bestimmt oder als das, was darin dargestellt ist. Die reine Darstellung könnte man z.B. mit Hilfe der regulären Zeichenklasse $(3.2 \ 2.2 \ 1.2)$, also mit der Realitätsthematik des vollständigen Objektes repräsentieren, denn es ist eine objektive (2.2) und behauptungsfähige (3.2) Darstellung mit Hilfe von Farben und Formen (1.2). Nur wäre eine solche “Analyse” in Wirklichkeit eine Verdoppelung der Welt der Objekte durch Zeichenklassen (oder sogar eine Verdreifachung, rechnet man die Realitätsthematiken dazu) und also solche völlig ohne Belang zur Intention Eschers, einen Spiegel mit zwei Realitäten darzustellen, einer vor und einer hinter dem Spiegel. Wenn man also nicht die Darstellung, sondern das, was darin dargestellt ist, repräsentieren will, dann handelt es sich beim “Zauberspiegel” um ein irreales Objekt, das trotzdem mit der Wirklichkeit nexal verknüpft ist (2.2), nämlich als Spiegel, wenn auch als besonderer. In dieser Spiegelwelt sind aber alle dargestellten Aussagen nicht nur behauptungsfähig, sondern tautologisch, d.h. immer wahr, denn wir können sie nicht an unserer Wirklichkeit falsifizieren (3.3). Und wenn wir die Figuren anschauen, dann handelt es sich um bloße Qualitäten (1.1), die keineswegs als singulär im Sinne unserer Anschauung bestimmt werden können, denn es handelt sich hier um nichts weniger als um zyklische Metamorphosen zwischen Zeichen und Objekten, also um einen Kontexturübergang, den wir in unserer Realität niemals beobachten können. In diesem Sinne bemerkte Max Bense zu Kafkas Figur “Odradek”: “[Sie] stellt das Ganze dieses fremden Wesens noch in eine lose Beziehung zur menschlichen Welt, in die es aber eigentlich nicht gehört und weshalb es auch nicht innerhalb dieser Welt gedeutet werden kann, hier also keinen Sinn hat, sondern innerhalb

dieser Welt und zugleich jedoch auch ausserhalb von ihr ein unbestimmtes Dasein führt” (Bense 1952, S. 65). Es handelt sich beim Zauberspiegel wie bei Kafkas Welten also um “das Verhängnis einer nichtklassischen Seinshematik, in der die Differenz gegenüber den Modi des Seins maximal ist” (1952, S. 85). Der “Zauberspiegel” existiert also in keiner geschaffenen Welt und muss somit dem Nichts angehören, und wir lesen weiter bei Bense: “So werden also in Kafkas Epik Theologie und Theodizee suspendiert, indem ihre Seinshematik destruiert wird. Was an vermeintlichen Realien auftritt, Figuren, Geschehnisse, Dinge, sind keine Realien und daher keine Geschöpfe Gottes; es fehlt der zureichende Grund” (1952, S. 96), ein polykontexturaler Sachverhalt, den Günther noch zugespitzter formuliert hatte: „In diesen geistigen Räumen, die unter dem Verlegenheitsnamen 'Nichts' sich in tiefster philosophischer Dunkelheit ausbreiten, begegnen uns ungemessene Relationslandschaften“. Im Nichts ist „nichts zu suchen, solange wir uns nicht entschliessen, in das Nichts hineinzugehen und dort nach den Gesetzen der Negativität eine Welt zu bauen. Diese Welt hat Gott noch nicht geschaffen, und es gibt auch keinen Bauplan für sie, ehe ihn das Denken nicht in einer Negativsprache beschrieben hat“ (Günther 1976-80, Bd.3, S. 287 f.).

Damit ergibt sich also zur semiotischen Repräsentation dessen, was in Eschers “Zauberspiegel” dargestellt ist, die Genuine Kategorienklasse (3.3 2.2 1.1), die nach Bense als “Begrenzungssemiose” (Bense 1992, S. 68) fungiert – wie wir hier ergänzen wollen: als Begrenzungssemiose zwischen der vor dem Spiegel dargestellten “Wirklichkeit” und der hinter dem Spiegel emergierenden “Irrealität” als dem Bereich der Phantasie. In diesen Bereich der Phantasie, wie wir hier provisorisch sagen wollen, gehören, wie bereits früher festgestellt, auch Lewis Carrolls Alice-Welten, die er sicher nicht ohne Absicht “Through the Looking-Glass” genannt hatte und die noch treffender im Deutschen als Welt “hinter den Spiegeln” (Carroll 1983) bezeichnet wurden. Es handelt sich hier also um die in der gesamten Geistesgeschichte nirgendwo thematisierte Domäne der hetero-morphismischen Komposition, die erst kürzlich von Rudolf Kaehr in seiner Theorie der logisch-mathematischen Diamanten (Kaehr 2007, 2008) behandelt wurden. Der Eschersche Zauberspiegel kann daher semiotisch vollständig wie folgt repräsentiert werden:



und dies ist, wie erinnerlich, dieselbe semiotische Repräsentation wie diejenige des kierkegaardschen existentialistischen Tripels von “Selbst – Angst – Verzweiflung”. Daraus folgt, dass auf der Ebene der semiotischen Repräsentation die Domäne der Phantasie identisch ist mit der Domäne der Verzweiflung, und diese Domäne, die kategoriethoretisch durch hetero-morphismische Komposition und logisch durch Rejektionsoperatoren dargestellt wird, wird semiotisch durch die inverse Funktion von Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken repräsentiert. Kybernetisch korrespondiert damit das Verhältnis von System und Umgebung, d.h. das Wider- und Zusammenspiel von Kognition und Volition (vgl. Günther 1979, S. 215), ontologisch zwischen Innen- und Aussenwelt und semiotisch-systemtheoretisch zwischen zeicheninterner und zeichenexternen Umgebung, und man ist ob dieser vielfachen Korrespondenzen nicht erstaunt, bei Novalis zu lesen: “Der Sitz der Seele ist da, wo sich Innenwelt und Aussenwelt berühren” (1995, S. 431). Da wir oben das nach Kierkegaard die Angst gebärende “Nichts” im Sinne der Qualität mit der Genuinen Kategorienklasse (3.3 2.2 1.1), die Verzweiflung dagegen mit der inversen Eigenrealität (1.3 2.2 1.3) repräsentiert hatten, entsteht also

Verzweiflung aus Angst semiotisch gesprochen durch die Transformation von (3.3 2.2 1.1) → (1.3 2.2 3.1) und damit durch inverse Transformation der Modalitäten der Möglichkeit und der Notwendigkeit. Ferner muss die Seele im Sinne von Novalis als Berührungspunkt von Aussen- und Innenwelt dem Nichts und der Qualität und damit ebenfalls der der Angst repräsentierenden Genuinen Kategorienklasse korrespondieren.

Wir bekommen damit also das folgende vereinfachte Korrespondenzen-Schema:

Inverse --- Zkl (Rth)-	Rejektion	Verzweiflung/ Phantasie	Aussenwelt
(3.3 2.2 1.1) ---	Proposition/ Opposition	Nichts	Seele
Zkl (Rth)-	Akzeption	Selbst	Innenwelt

Für “Zkl” (Zeichenklasse) und “Rth” (Realitätsthematik) können dabei im Sinne unseres Kapitels über “Semiotische Diamanten” sämtliche 10 Zkln/Rthn und ihre je 5 Transpositionen eingesetzt werden, da sie alle mit der das “Selbst” im Sinne des “Verhältnisses, das sich zu sich selbst verhält” repräsentierenden eigenrealen Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.3) und der die “Verzweiflung” im Sinne des “Missverhältnisses” repräsentierenden inversen Eigenrealität (1.3 2.2 3.1) wegen des determinantensymmetrischen Dualitätssystems in mindestens einem Subzeichen zusammenhängen.

Die “Seele” schöpft also nach obigem Schema aus dem die Qualität vertretenden “Nichts”, das einerseits ethisch positiv bewertet als Phantasie und ethisch negativ bewertet als Verzweiflung erscheint: der qualitative kierkegaardsche “Sprung” ist eben einer ethischen Wertbelegung präexistent. Am bemerkenswertesten ist jedoch die Korrespondenz von Verzweiflung/Phantasie einerseits und Aussenwelt andererseits, d.h. die individuelle Domäne von Verzweiflung und Phantasie korrespondiert in ihrer Unkontrollierbarkeit als dem Bereich der Volition mit der ebenfalls unkontrollierbaren, weil vom Individuum primär unabhängigen Aussenwelt, deren Teil das Individuum jedoch ist. Nun ist aber vom Individuum aus gesehen diese Aussenwelt das ganze Universum, und wir werden an die mittelalterliche Dichotomie von Mikro- und Makrokosmos und die neuere mathematische Entdeckung der konstanten Selbstähnlichkeit bei beliebiger Vergrößerung fraktaler Funktionen erinnert, die wir in einem früheren Kapitel auf semiotische Symmetrien zurückgeführt hatten. Da es nun im ganzen semiotischen System nur zwei vollständig-symmetrische Zeichenklassen gibt, nämlich die Eigenrealität (3.1 2.2 1.3) und ihre inverse Funktion (1.3 2.2 3.1), schliesst sich der am Anfang geöffnete Kreis, und wir dürfen wegen der aufgezeigten kategoriethoretischen, logischen, semiotischen und philosophischen Korrespondenzen davon ausgehen, dass die platonische Vorstellung des Soma-Sema, der Eingeschlossenheit der Seele im Körper, durch die Vorstellung der Eingeschlossenheit des Individuums im Universum parallelisiert wird. Damit hat also das obige Schema nicht nur als Modell des Individuums, sondern auch als Modell des Universums Gültigkeit.

2. Die Eingeschlossenheit ins Universum

Wir hatten im ersten Teil die Frage aufgeworfen, ob man nicht-seiend dem Sein entrinnen könne, das in der Semiotik ja nur als Repräsentiert-Sein im nicht-transzendentalen, nicht-apriorischen und nicht-platonischen Sinne existiert (vgl. Bense 1981, S. 11, 259; Gfesser 1990, S. 134 f.), d.h. ob die von Bense (1952, S. 100) bei Kafka festgestellte "Eschatologie der Hoffnungslosigkeit" für das Individuum allgemein gilt. Dass es tatsächlich so ist, geht daraus hervor, dass "das Seiende als Zeichen auftritt und Zeichen in der rein semiotischen Dimension ihrer Bedeutungen den Verlust der Realität überleben" (Bense 1952, S. 80) bzw. dass das Zeichen, das bei Hegel als "anderes Sein", bei Kierkegaard als "zweites Sein" und bei Charles Morris als "Vermittler" bestimmt wurde, vom Standpunkt der Semiotik ein "unvollständiges Sein" ist, "dessen modaler Charakter als 'Mitrealität' bestimmt wurde" (Bense 1982, S. 140).

Nun überleben Zeichen zwar das Sein, aber zwischen der Welt der Zeichen und der Welt der Objekte wird ein Abgrund geschaufelt, so dass kein "Herein- und Hinausragen der einen Welt in die andere" möglich ist (Hausdorff 1976, S. 27), dies führt jedoch dazu, **dass die Erlösung durch den Tod ebenfalls unmöglich wird**. Die semiotische Repräsentation von Wahrnehmung, Erkenntnis und Kommunikation bildet also eine Käseglocke, in die man zum Zeitpunkt der Geburt hineingesetzt wird und die man auch sterbend nicht mehr verlassen kann. Die Semiotik ist somit eine Kafkasche Eschatologie der Hoffnungslosigkeit.

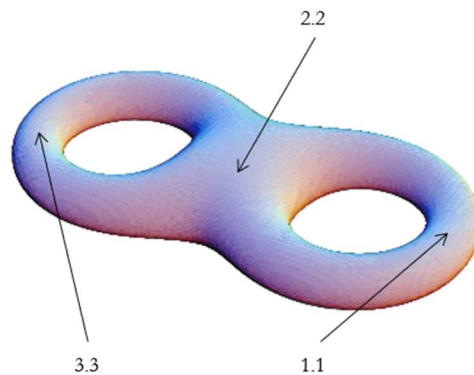
Ferner wird bei errichteter polykontexturaler Grenze zwischen Zeichen und Objekt der Bensesche "semiotische Erhaltungssatz" (Bense 1976, S. 60, 62; 1981, S. 259) trivial, denn das Zeichen als Vermittler lässt "als Ganzes keine vollständige Separation zwischen (materialer) Welt und (intelligiblem) Bewusstsein zu" (Gfesser 1990, S. 134 f.), da die durch die Dualisationsoperation jeder Zeichenklasse eineindeutig zugeordnete Realitätsthematik zusammen mit ihrer Zeichenklasse jeweils nur "die extremen Entitäten der identisch-einen Seinsthematik darstellen" (Bense 1976, S. 85) und somit die identisch-eine Repräsentation einer Qualität der Wirklichkeit bilden, welche damit also aus prinzipiellen Gründen unerreichbar ist, d.h. "Weltrepertoire und Zeichenrepertoire sind identisch" (Bayer 1994, S. 17).

Dies muss man sich vor Augen halten, wenn nun Bense in seinem letzten Buch die Eigenrealität (3.1 2.2 1.3 × 3.1 2.2 1.3 × ...) "als fundamentales, universales und reales Zeichenband" bestimmt "und somit auch als repräsentatives relationales Modell für einen endlosen, kontinuierlichen Zeichen-Kosmos" einführt, "der im Sinne des Möbiusschen Bandes darüber hinaus auch als 'einseitig' bezeichnet werden könnte. Was auch immer erkannt wird, gehört dem verarbeitenden Bewusstsein an und kann oder muss nach Ch. S. Peirce in dreistellig geordneten Zeichenrelationen repräsentierbar sein" (Bense 1992, S. 54). Bense schafft unter der Voraussetzung der prinzipiellen Unmöglichkeit der Wahrnehmung transzendenten Seins und der dadurch implizierten Eingeschlossenheit des Individuums in die strikt-immanente Welt des Repräsentiert-Seins nun ein semiotisches kosmologisches Modell, d.h. er überträgt die zunächst der individuellen Je-Meinigkeit der Perzeption und Apperzeption zuge dachte Eigenrealität (Bense 1992, S. 58), durch deren autosemiotische Funktion ja die ganze Welt der Qualitäten kraft des determinantensymmetrischen Dualitätssystems in den Schubladen der 10 Zeichenklassen repräsentiert werden muss (1992, S. 64), auf den Kosmos, d.h. auf die Form des Universums ("Shape of Space") und gibt als "Beispiel einer Abbildung kosmologischer Daten auf das fundamentale kosmologische Eigenrealitätsband" (Bense 1992, S. 59):

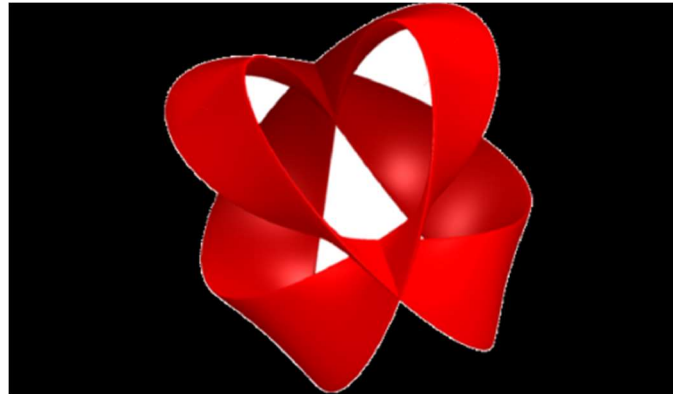
Materie:	3.1 2.2 1.3	\cup (3.1 2.1 1.1 \times 1.1 1.2 1.3)
Kraft:	3.1 2.2 1.3	\cup (3.1 2.2 1.2 \times 2.1 2.2 1.3)
Teilchen:	3.1 2.2 1.3	\cup (3.2 2.2 1.2 \times 2.1 2.2 2.3)
Realgehalt:	3.1 2.2 1.3	\cup (3.1 2.2 1.3 \times 3.1 2.2 1.3)
Kausalprinzip:	3.1 2.2 1.3	\cup (3.2 2.2 1.3 \times 3.1 2.2 2.3)

Aus unseren obigen Tabellen, in denen die Genuine Kategorienklasse (3.3 2.2 1.1) zwischen einer Zeichenklasse der allgemeinen Form (a.b c.d e.f) und ihrer Inversen (e.f c.d a.b) innerhalb eines semiotischen Diamanten vermittelt, geht jedoch klar hervor, dass das die Eigenrealität repräsentierende semiotische Möbius-Band (3.1 2.2 1.3 \times 3.1 2.2 1.3 \times ...) aus zwei Gründen nicht allein ausreicht, um als semiotisches Modell den "Shape of Space" zu repräsentieren; einmal deswegen nicht, weil die den Torus als Zentrum des semiotischen Diamanten repräsentierende Genuine Kategorienklasse (3.3 2.2 1.1 \times 1.1 2.2 3.3 \times 3.3 2.2 1.1 \times ...) von Bense zwar als von "schwächerer Eigenrealität" (Bense 1992, S. 40) bestimmt, aber sonst nicht kosmologisch gewürdigt wurde und zum andern deshalb nicht, weil ein einziges Möbius-Band zur Repräsentation eines semiotischen Diamanten, der sowohl Innen- wie Aussenwelt, Individuum wie Kosmos repräsentieren soll, nicht ausreicht. Da ferner der Torus im Gegensatz zum Möbius-Band eine orientierbare Fläche ist, benötigen wir wegen der bei "schwächerer Eigenrealität" mit ihrer Zeichenthematik nicht dual-identischen Realitätsthematik der Genuinen Kategorienklasse ein topologisches Modell aus einem Doppel-Torus und anstelle von einem Möbius-Band zwei Möbius-Leitern, um die topologische Chiralität durch die in der Inversion einer Zeichenklasse präsentierte invertierte kategoriale Abfolge der Subzeichen zu repräsentieren. Auf einen topologischen Zusammenhang zwischen einem semiotischen Möbius-Band und der Genuinen Kategorienklasse hatte übrigens bereits Karl Gfesser aufmerksam gemacht: "Auf dem Möbiusschen Zeichenband gehen Zeichen- und Objektthematik endlos ineinander über, und die Faltung hält einzelne Momente der Fundamentalsemiose fest, die, über den genuinen Kategorien verlaufend und vermittelt durch die Eigenrealität, Welt und Bewusstsein zusammenführt" (Gfesser 1990, S. 139).

Ein Doppel-Torus ist "a topological object formed by the connected sum of two tori. That is to say, from each of two tori the interior of a disk is removed, and the boundaries of the two disks are identified (glued together), forming a double torus (Munkres 2000). Im folgenden Modell sind die Subzeichen der Genuinen Kategorienklasse (3.3 2.2 1.1 \times 1.1 2.2 3.3) als Phasen eingezeichnet. In der Mitte treffen sich also bei chiral geschiedener Umdrehung die Zeichen- und die Realitätsthematik im indexikalischen Objektbezug (2.2):



Rundherum gelegt muss man sich nun zwei topologisch-chirale bzw. im semiotischen Verhältnis von Zeichenklasse zu ihrer Inversen stehende Möbius-Leitern, d.h. eine Möbius-Leiter und und ihr Spiegelbild vorstellen, ähnlich wie die folgenden Möbius-Bänder, die hier leider als Ersatz dienen müssen:

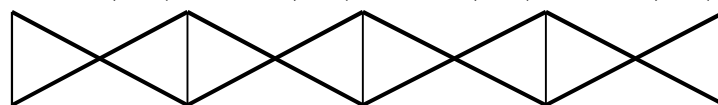


Der Doppel-Torus nun “provides a relativistic model for a closed 2D cosmos with topology of genus 2 and constant negative curvature (Kramer und Lorente 2002) und ist damit mit dem gegenwärtig vorherrschenden Modell der “topologischen Kosmologie” (Luminet/ Roukema 1999) kompatibel: “If the speed of light were infinite, inhabitants of the binary tetrahedral space S_3/T^* would see 24 images of every cosmological object; like atoms in a crystal the images repeat along a tiling of S_3 by 24 copies a fundamental octahedral cell. In the binary octahedral space S_3/O^* the images repeat along a tiling by 48 truncated cubes, and in the binary icosahedral space S_3/I^* , better known as the Poincaré dodecahedral space, the images repeat along a tiling by 120 octahedra” (Weeks 2004, S. 614).

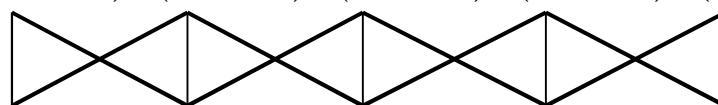
Es ist höchst interessant festzustellen, dass die 24 Bilder jedes kosmologischen Objektes erstens den 6 möglichen Transpositionen jeder Zeichenklasse in allen 4 semiotischen Quadranten entsprechen (siehe Kap. “Zu einer neuen semiotischen Realitätstheorie”) und zweitens ebenfalls mit dem Graphen des “semiotischen Sterns”, einer von der eigenrealen Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.3) generierten Sterndarstellung dieser Zeichenklasse und aller 24 ihr koordinierten Trans-Zeichenklassen in drei semiotischen Kontexturen (Quadranten), vgl. Toth 2007).

Der indexikalische Objektbezug (2.2), in welchem sich nicht nur die Zeichen- und Realitätsthematik der Genuinen Kategorienklasse, sondern auch die beiden zueinander inversen Möbius-Leitern und ihre Realitätsthematiken schneiden:

$(1.3 \ 2.2 \ 3.1) \times (1.3 \ 2.2 \ 3.1) \times (1.3 \ 2.2 \ 3.1) \times (1.3 \ 2.2 \ 3.1) \times (1.3 \ 2.2 \ 3.1) \times \dots$

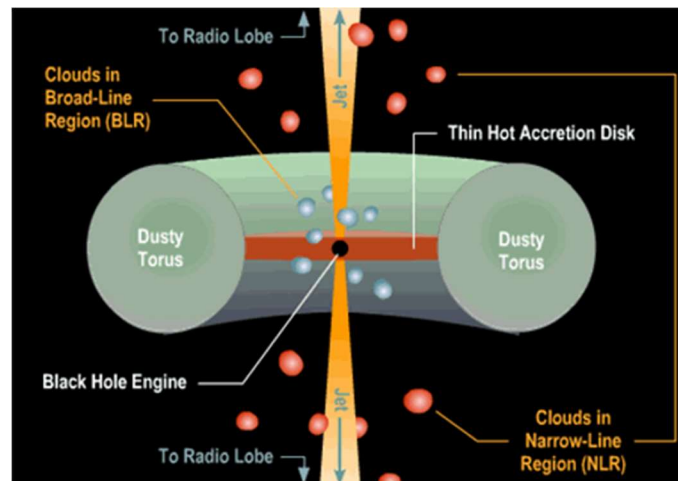


$(3.3 \ 2.2 \ 1.1) \times (1.1 \ 2.2 \ 3.3) \times (3.3 \ 2.2 \ 1.1) \times (1.1 \ 2.2 \ 3.3) \times (3.3 \ 2.2 \ 1.1) \times \dots$



$(3.1 \ 2.2 \ 1.3) \times (3.1 \ 2.2 \ 1.3) \times (3.1 \ 2.2 \ 1.3) \times (3.1 \ 2.2 \ 1.3) \times (3.1 \ 2.2 \ 1.3) \times \dots$

scheint semiotisch auch die physikalische Verbindung eines “Dusty Torus” zu einem Schwarzen Loch zu repräsentieren:



wobei das Schwarze Loch selbst kaum überraschenderweise sich in die oben gegebene Korrespondenzen-Liste der ebenfalls durch die Genuine Kategorienklasse (3.3 2.2 1.1) semiotisch repräsentierten Begriffe “Nichts” und “Seele” einreicht und daher innerhalb eines semiotischen Diamanten seinen Sitz im Zentrum des mittleren Teils hat, wo wir unabhängig von der physikalischen Interpretation ebenfalls einen Torus als topologisches Modell angesetzt hatten. “Das Schwarze Loch selbst ist von einer Akkretionsscheibe umgeben, die einen Art Malstrom darstellt, in dem Gezeitenkräfte unerbittlich die einfallende Materie zermalmt und dabei enorm aufheizt. Umgeben ist die ganze Kernregion von einer torusartigen Struktur aus Gas und Staub, das von der Akkretionsscheibe erwärmt und somit im Infrarotbereich sichtbar sein sollte. Die relative Lage dieses Torus zu unserer Sichtlinie bestimmt unsere Sicht auf das Schwarze Loch und somit letztlich unsere Klassifikation der aktiven Galaxie”

http://www.mpia.de/Public/menu_q2.php?Aktuelles/PR/2003/PR030627/PR_030627_de.html .

Aus den folgenden Angaben, die wir der Einfachheit und der Authentizität halber wörtlich wiedergeben, geht hervor, dass toroide Strukturen im Universum von bestimmten Attraktoren angezogen werden, und dass dabei die Trajektorien zu Möbius-Bändern zusammengedreht werden. Nun hatten wir Attraktoren im Zusammenhang mit der Untersuchung der Rolle semiotischer Symmetrien bei Fraktalen im Sinne der semiotischen Repräsentation von Selbstähnlichkeit bereits durch die eigenreale Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.3) bestimmt. Damit findet also nicht nur der Torus, sondern finden auch unsere Möbius-Leitern ihr physikalisches Pendant:

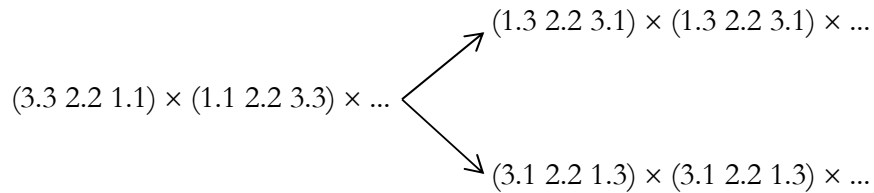
“The Lorenz attractors look rather like a mask with two eye-holes, but twisted so that the left- and right-hand sides bend in different directions. How can it lead to chaos? The answer is geometrical, and simple. Trajectories wind round the two eyeholes of the mask, where both eyeholes merge together. Whichever direction you have come from, you still have a choice. Moreover, points that start close together get stretched apart as they circulate round the attractor, so they 'lose contact', and can follow independent trajectories. This makes the sequence of lefts and rights unpredictable in the long term. This combination of factors, stretching points apart and 're-injecting' them back into small regions, is typical of all strange attractors.

Another typical feature is that they are fractals, that is, they have complete structure on any scale of magnification. It may appear that the Lorenz attractor is a smooth surface; if you work closely enough, you'll find that it has infinitely many layers like an extreme version of puff pastry. [...] The so-called Rossler attractor, for example, resembles a Mobius band and lives in three-dimensional space. Trajectories loop round and round the band. Because of the way the band folds up, the precise position across the width of the band varies chaotically. Thus the direction across the band contains the main part of the chaos; that round the band is much tamer. Imagine a paper hoop stretched out across the band. Any given trajectory jumps through the hoop, meeting the paper in a single point; then wanders round the attractor, then jumps through the hoop again at some other point. This process defines a mapping from the paper to itself; that is, a rule assigning to each point of the paper another point, its image. Here, the image of a given initial point is just its point of first return.

The paper hoop is a Poincare section, and the 'first return' rule is its Poincare mapping can be described as follows. Stretch the original sheet of paper out to make it long and thin; bend it into a U-shape, and replace it within its original outlines. We obtain a kind of stroboscopic view or cross-section of the dynamics of the full system by iterating or repeatedly applying the Poincare mapping. We lose some information - such as precisely what happens in between returns to the hoop - but we capture a great deal of the dynamics, including the distinction between order and chaos. [...] Any change in the qualitative nature of the attractor is called a bifurcation. More complicated bifurcations can create strange attractors from conventional ones. Thus bifurcations provide a route from order to chaos, and it is by studying such routes that most of our understanding of chaos has been obtained. For example, if a fluid is pumped along at faster and faster speeds, it makes a sudden transition from smooth flow to turbulent flow. At least in some specific cases this transition is accurately modelled by bifurcation from a torus to a strange attractor. Turbulence is topological (Stewart 1989).

Der Zusammenhang zwischen dem semiotischen Torus und den semiotischen Möbius-Leitern wird bekräftigt durch die physikalischen Ergebnisse von Ynnerman et al. (2002, S. 18): "Regular and stochastic behavior in single particle orbits in static magnetic reversals have wide application in laboratory and physical plasmas. In a simple magnetic reversal, the system has three degrees of freedom but only two global (exact) constants of the motion; the system is nonintegrable and the particle motion can, under certain conditions, exhibit chaotic behavior. Here, we consider the dynamics when a constant shear field is added. In this case, the form of the potential changes from quadratic to velocity dependent. We use numerically integrated trajectories to show that the effect of the shear field is to break the symmetry of the system so that the topology of the invariant tori of regular orbits is changed. In this case, invariant tori take the form of nested Moebius strips in the presence of the shear field. The route to chaos is via bifurcation (period doubling) of the Moebius strip tori".

Semiotisch gesehen sind die Symmetrien natürlich die beiden zueinander inversen eigenrealen Zeichenklassen (3.1 2.2 1.3 \times 3.1 2.2 1.3) und (1.3 2.2 3.1 \times 1.3 2.2 3.1), wobei die 3 Grade der Freiheit von innerhalb des Torus aus gesehen in der Entscheidung für die beiden genannten eigenrealen Zeichenklassen oder die Genuine Kategorienklasse (3.3 2.2 1.1 \times 1.1 2.2 3.3), also für "starke" oder "schwächere" Eigenrealität im Sinne Benses (1992, S. 40) bestehen, die ja gerade die drei semiotischen Repräsentationen eines semiotischen Diamanten ausmachen. Diese physikalische Freiheit fällt natürlich chaostheoretisch mit der Bifurkation und semiotisch mit dem Weg vom indexikalischen Objektbezug (2.2) zu den drei möglichen Pfaden zusammen:



In diesem Schema der **kosmologisch-semiotischen Freiheit** haben also sowohl das Universum als auch das Individuum im Bifurkations-Punkt (2.2) noch die **Wahl** zur kosmischen oder zur chaotischen Entwicklung. Nachdem die “**Kategorien-Falle**” (2.2) passiert ist, gibt es also, angelangt auf der inversen Möbius-Leiter $(1.3\ 2.2\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 2.2\ 1.3) \times \dots$, welche die Domänen der hetero-morphischen Komposition, der logischen Rejektion und der Phantasie/Verzweiflung repräsentiert, keine Rückkehr mehr, denn durch keine semiotische Operation kann der Transit zur nicht-invertierten Eigenrealität $(3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3 \times 3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3)$ wiederhergestellt werden. Das ist die “Reise ins Licht”, von der in Kap. 6 meines Buches “In Transit” (Toth 2008) die Rede war und die hier also eine ebenso existentialistische wie kosmologische Deutung gefunden hat. Mitterauer (2004) hat also, wie schon in “In Transit” von mir vermutet, nicht recht, wenn er als polykontxturale Ursache für Dissoziation die Unfähigkeit zur Rejektion ansetzt. Es handelt sich im genauen Gegenteil darum, dass bei Dissoziation nur noch rejiziert und also die Kontrapositionen von Proposition und Opposition nicht mehr **akzeptiert** werden können. Der durch philosophische ebenso wie physikalische, mathematische und logische Fakten gestützte semiotisch-topologische Grund für den “Trip into the Light” (R.W. Fassbinder) ist also mit dem Ende von Kafkas Erzählung “Der Landarzt” identisch: “Einmal dem Fehlläuten der Nachtglocke gefolgt – es ist niemals mehr gutzumachen” (Kafka 1985, S. 128). Der Kosmos ebenso wie das Individuum haben diese 3fache Wahl am Bifurkationspunkt, der im übrigen mit Panizzas “Dämon” identisch ist (Panizza 1895, S. 25), wo also Ego und Alter-Ego einander gegenüber treten, und diese Wahl ist ein Teil der Freiheit des Individuums ebenso wie des Kosmos. Die Freiheit der Wahl aber impliziert eine Entscheidung – das Folgen oder Nicht-Folgen der “Nachtglocke”. Diese Entscheidung ist jedoch genauso wenig wie das Abdriften kosmischer Strukturen ins Chaotische eine Krankheitserscheinung, sondern primär ein mathematischer, ein logischer und ein semiotischer Prozess und sekundär allenfalls, wie ebenfalls bereits in “In Transit” vermutet, für das Individuum ein soziologischer und für das Universum ein physikalischer Prozess.

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Zu einer neuen semiotischen Realitätentheorie

1. Nach der “klassischen” Semiotik, worunter wir die von Max Bense formalisierte Peircesche Semiotik verstehen wollen, gibt es 10 semiotische Realitäten, nämlich je eine durch Dualisation aus jeder der 10 Zeichenklassen gewonnene Realitätsthematik – ein Argument, das Bense gerne gegen die vermeintliche Monokontextualität dieser klassischen Semiotik verwendete (Bense 1980). Jede dieser 10 klassischen Realitätsthematiken präsentiert nun nach Bense eine entitätische oder strukturelle Realität, die aus der kategorialen Abfolge der Subzeichen der Realitätsthematiken abgelesen werden kann, also “die ontologisch orientierte essentielle Realitätsbedeutung” (Bense 1992, S. 67).

In Toth (2008a) hatte ich gezeigt, dass zusätzlich zu den 10 Zeichenklassen noch je 5 Transpositionen kommen – worunter sich die als “Inversionen” bezeichneten Klassen befinden, welche die semiotische Struktur der kategoriethoretischen Hetero-Morphismen repräsentieren (Toth 2008b). Nun kann aber jede dieser total $6 \times 10 = 60$ Zeichenklassen noch in 4 Kontexturen aufscheinen, die den 4 Quadranten einer komplexen semiotischen Ebene entsprechen (Toth 2007, S. 52 ff.). Damit ergeben sich also nicht nur 10, sondern total 240 Zeichenklassen, die ferner dualisiert werden können, also insgesamt auch 240 Realitätsthematiken und damit ebenfalls 240 strukturelle oder entitätische Realitäten, deren Haupttypen wir uns hier zuwenden wollen.

2. Geht man davon aus, dass eine Zeichenklasse die abstrakte Form (a.b c.d e.f) besitzt, so kann man das vollständige Schema der semiotischen Repräsentation (Zeichenklassen, Transpositionen und Dualisationen) wie folgt notieren:

(a.b c.d e.f) × (f.e d.c b.a)	(-a.b -c.d -e.f) × (f.-e d.-c b.-a)
(a.b e.f c.d) × (d.c f.e b.a)	(-a.b -e.f -c.d) × (d.-c f.-e b.-a)
(c.d a.b e.f) × (f.e b.a d.c)	(-c.d -a.b -e.f) × (f.-e b.-a d.-c)
(c.d e.f a.b) × (b.a f.e d.c)	(-c.d -e.f -a.b) × (b.-a f.-e d.-c)
(e.f a.b c.d) × (d.c b.a f.e)	(-e.f -a.b -c.d) × (d.-c b.-a f.-e)
(e.f c.d a.b) × (b.a d.c f.e)	(-e.f -c.d -a.b) × (b.-a d.-c f.-e)
(a.-b c.-d e.-f) × (-f.e -d.c -b.a)	(-a.-b -c.-d -e.-f) × (-f.-e -d.-c -b.-a)
(a.-b e.-f c.-d) × (-d.c -f.e -b.a)	(-a.-b -e.-f -c.-d) × (-d.-c -f.-e -b.-a)
(c.-d a.-b e.-f) × (-f.e -b.a -d.c)	(-c.-d -a.-b -e.-f) × (-f.-e -b.-a -d.-c)
(c.-d e.-f a.-b) × (-b.a -f.e -d.c)	(-c.-d -e.-f -a.-b) × (-b.-a -f.-e -d.-c)
(e.-f a.-b c.-d) × (-d.c -b.a -f.e)	(-e.-f -a.-b -c.-d) × (-d.-c -b.-a -f.-e)
(e.-f c.-d a.-b) × (-b.a -d.c -f.e)	(-e.-f -c.-d -a.-b) × (-b.-a -d.-c -f.-e)

3. Um zu den möglichen Typen struktureller Realitäten zu kommen, setzen wir nun, wie seit Peirce üblich, $a = 3$, $c = 2$ und $e = 1$, wir erfüllen also sowohl die Triadizitätsbedingung der Zeichenklassen als auch die Ordnung ihrer Subzeichen nach der “pragmatischen Maxime” (Buczynska-Garewicz 1976). Als Beispiel stehe die Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.1 1.3), d.h. wir vereinbaren $b = 1$, $d = 1$, $f = 3$:

(3.1 2.1 1.3) × (3.1 1.2 1.3)	(-3.1 -2.1 -1.3) × (3.-1 1.-2 1.-3)
(3.1 1.3 2.1) × (1.2 3.1 1.3)	(-3.1 -1.3 -2.1) × (1.-2 3.-1 1.-3)

$(2.1\ 3.1\ 1.3) \times (3.1\ 1.3\ 1.2)$	$(-2.1\ -3.1\ -1.3) \times (3.-1\ 1.-3\ 1.-2)$
$(2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 3.1\ 1.2)$	$(-2.1\ -1.3\ -3.1) \times (1.-3\ 3.-1\ 1.-2)$
$(1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1) \times (1.2\ 1.3\ 3.1)$	$(-1.3\ -3.1\ -2.1) \times (1.-2\ 1.-3\ 3.-1)$
$(1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 1.2\ 3.1)$	$(-1.3\ -2.1\ -3.1) \times (1.-3\ 1.-2\ 3.-1)$
$(3.-1\ 2.-1\ 1.-3) \times (-3.1\ -1.2\ -1.3)$	$(-3.-1\ -2.-1\ -1.-3) \times (-3.-1\ -1.-2\ -1.-3)$
$(3.-1\ 1.-3\ 2.-1) \times (-1.2\ -3.1\ -1.3)$	$(-3.-1\ -1.-3\ -2.-1) \times (-1.-2\ -3.-1\ -1.-3)$
$(2.-1\ 3.-1\ 1.-3) \times (-3.1\ -1.3\ -1.2)$	$(-2.-1\ -3.-1\ -1.-3) \times (-3.-1\ -1.-3\ -1.-2)$
$(2.-1\ 1.-3\ 3.-1) \times (-1.3\ -3.1\ -1.2)$	$(-2.-1\ -1.-3\ -3.-1) \times (-1.-3\ -3.-1\ -1.-2)$
$(1.-3\ 3.-1\ 2.-1) \times (-1.2\ -1.3\ -3.1)$	$(-1.-3\ -3.-1\ -2.-1) \times (-1.-2\ -1.-3\ -3.-1)$
$(1.-3\ 2.-1\ 3.-1) \times (-1.3\ -1.2\ -3.1)$	$(-1.-3\ -2.-1\ -3.-1) \times (-1.-3\ -1.-2\ -3.-1)$

Wir bekommen damit die folgenden 24 strukturellen Realitäten der Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.1 1.3):

$(3.1\ \underline{1.2}\ 1.3)$	$3^1 \leftarrow 1^{2<}$	$(3.-1\ \underline{1.-2}\ 1.-3)$	$3^{-1} \leftarrow 1^{-2<}$
$(\underline{1.2}\ 3.1\ \underline{1.3})$	$1^{1<} \rightarrow 3^1 \leftarrow 1^1$	$(\underline{1.-2}\ 3.-1\ \underline{1.-3})$	$1^{-1<} \rightarrow 3^{-1} \leftarrow 1^{-1}$
$(3.1\ \underline{1.3}\ 1.2)$	$3^1 \leftarrow 1^{2>}$	$(3.-1\ \underline{1.-3}\ 1.-2)$	$3^{-1} \leftarrow 1^{-2>}$
$(\underline{1.3}\ 3.1\ \underline{1.2})$	$1^{1>} \rightarrow 3^1 \leftarrow 1^1$	$(\underline{1.-3}\ 3.-1\ \underline{1.-2})$	$1^{-1>} \rightarrow 3^{-1} \leftarrow 1^{-1}$
$(\underline{1.2}\ \underline{1.3}\ 3.1)$	$1^{2<} \leftarrow 3^1$	$(\underline{1.-2}\ \underline{1.-3}\ 3.-1)$	$1^{-2<} \leftarrow 3^{-1}$
$(\underline{1.3}\ \underline{1.2}\ 3.1)$	$1^{2>} \leftarrow 3^1$	$(\underline{1.-3}\ \underline{1.-2}\ 3.-1)$	$1^{-2>} \leftarrow 3^{-1}$
$(-3.1\ \underline{-1.2}\ \underline{-1.3})$	$-3^1 \leftarrow -1^{2<}$	$(-3.-1\ \underline{-1.-2}\ \underline{-1.-3})$	$-3^{-1} \leftarrow -1^{-2<}$
$(\underline{-1.2}\ \underline{-3.1}\ \underline{-1.3})$	$-1^{1<} \rightarrow -3^1 \leftarrow -1^1$	$(\underline{-1.-2}\ \underline{-3.-1}\ \underline{-1.-3})$	$-1^{-1<} \rightarrow -3^{-1} \leftarrow -1^{-1}$
$(-3.1\ \underline{-1.3}\ \underline{-1.2})$	$-3^1 \leftarrow -1^{2>}$	$(-3.-1\ \underline{-1.-3}\ \underline{-1.-2})$	$-3^{-1} \leftarrow -1^{-2>}$
$(\underline{-1.3}\ \underline{-3.1}\ \underline{-1.2})$	$-1^{1>} \rightarrow -3^1 \leftarrow -1^1$	$(\underline{-1.-3}\ \underline{-3.-1}\ \underline{-1.-2})$	$-1^{-1>} \rightarrow -3^{-1} \leftarrow -1^{-1}$
$(\underline{-1.2}\ \underline{-1.3}\ \underline{-3.1})$	$-1^{2<} \leftarrow -3^1$	$(\underline{-1.-2}\ \underline{-1.-3}\ \underline{-3.-1})$	$-1^{-2<} \leftarrow -3^{-1}$
$(\underline{-1.3}\ \underline{-1.2}\ \underline{-3.1})$	$-1^{2>} \leftarrow -3^1$	$(\underline{-1.-3}\ \underline{-1.-2}\ \underline{-3.-1})$	$-1^{-2>} \leftarrow -3^{-1}$

Die strukturelle Realität des ‘‘Mittel-thematisierten Interpretanten’’ der Realitätsthematik (3.1 1.2 1.3) der Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.1 1.3) taucht also in einer polykontexturalen Semiotik in 24 Formen auf, die wir in einer formalen Notation ausgedrückt haben, deren Teile folgendes besagen: Die Pfeile bezeichnen die Thematisationsrichtung. Die ‘‘Basis’’ gibt den triadischen Wert der Realitätsthematik (und damit dual den trichotomischen Wert der Zeichenklasse) an, der ‘‘Exponent’’ die Frequenz des thematisierenden oder thematisierten Subzeichens. ‘‘<’’ oder ‘‘>’’ beziehen sich auf den trichotomischen Stellenwert eines Subzeichens und dienen also der Unterscheidung der Reihenfolge thematisierender Subzeichen. Das negative Vorzeichen vor einer Basis bezeichnet eine im triadischen, das negative Vorzeichen vor einem Exponenten eine im trichotomischen Stellenwert negative Kategorie (Toth 2007, S. 55 ff.). Die formale Notation der Thematisationstypen von Realitätsthematiken zur Kennzeichnung struktureller Realitäten ist damit eindeutig.

4. In einer triadischen Semiotik (für höhere Semiotiken vgl. Toth (2008, S. 214 ff.) gibt es also folgende 6 Grund-Typen struktureller Realitäten:

1. $(\pm I \leftarrow \pm M_1, \pm M_2)$

2. $(\pm I \leftarrow \pm M_2, \pm M_1)$
3. $(\pm M_1, \pm M_2 \leftarrow \pm I)$
4. $(\pm M_2, \pm M_1 \leftarrow \pm I)$
5. $(\pm M_1 \rightarrow \pm I \leftarrow \pm M_2)$
6. $(\pm M_2 \rightarrow \pm I \leftarrow \pm M_1)$

Im Gegensatz zum “Haupttyp” der klassischen Semiotik (Nr. 1), wo sowohl die Thematisationsrichtung als auch die Reihenfolge der thematisierenden Subzeichen singular ist, können in einer polykontexturalen Semiotik also sämtliche kombinatorischen Varianten auftreten, d.h. beide möglichen Ordnungen der thematisierenden Subzeichen und alle drei möglichen Ordnungen der Thematisationsrichtung – und dies sowohl im reellen als auch im komplexen Kategorien-Primzahlen-Bereich. Von besonderem Interesse sind die “Sandwich-Thematisierungen” Nrn. 5 und 6 (vgl. Toth 2008, S. 216), die innerhalb der triadischen Semiotik nur bei den 3 möglichen Thematisierungen der eigenrealen Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.3), sonst aber erst ab tetradischen Semiotiken vorkommt (Toth 2008, S. 217 ff.).

Mit anderen Worten: In einer polykontexturalen Semiotik spielen die **Stellenwerte** sowohl der thematisierenden als auch des thematisierten Subzeichens eine Rolle, sie markieren also die ontologischen Positionen dessen, was semiotisch thematisierend und thematisiert repräsentiert wird. Nachdem die Inverse (e.f c.d a.b) einer Zeichenklasse (a.b c.d e.f) nach Toth (2008b) in Übereinstimmung mit der hetero-morphismischen Komposition in semiotischen Diamanten zugleich für die “Umgebung” steht im Gegensatz zur morphismischen Komposition, welche für das “System” steht, ergibt sich hier also wie bereits in Toth (2008c) wieder ein Hinweis darauf, dass bereits **innerhalb** einer Zeichenrelation zwischen internem und externem Interpretanten im Sinne Benses (1971, S. 85), d.h. zwischen Beobachtetem und Beobachtendem im Sinne einer Kybernetik der 2. Ordnung unterschieden werden kann. Man bedenke auch, dass bei $(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \times (3.1\ 1.2\ 1.3)$ der externe Interpretant der Realitätsthematik dem Mittel der Zeichenklasse und die beiden Mittel der Realitätsthematik dem Interpretanten und dem Objektbezug der Zeichenklasse entsprechen, so dass also wegen

$$(1.2) \times (2.1)$$

$$(1.3) \times (3.1)$$

$$(2.3) \times (3.2)$$

durch Dualisation Mittel in Objekte und Interpretanten und Objekte im Interpretanten verwandelt werden können (Eineindeutigkeit herrscht nur bei der Genuinen Kategorienklasse $(3.3\ 2.2\ 1.1) \times (1.1\ 2.2\ 3.3)$, bei der die Abbildung von Zeichen- und Realitätsthematik bijektiv ist). Da ferner nach Toth (2008c) im Güntherschen Modell (Günther 1976, S. 336 ff.) das objektive Subjekt dem Mittelbezug, das Objekt dem Objektbezug und das subjektive Subjekt dem Interpretantenbezug entspricht, können in einer polykontexturalen Semiotik also, über die Möglichkeiten einer polykontexturalen Logik hinausgehend, alle drei logischen und semiotischen Glieder durch Dualisation ausgetauscht werden, und diese Tatsache kommt natürlich in den dualisierten Zeichenklassen, d.h. den Realitätsthematiken zum Ausdruck, welche ja die strukturelle Realitäten präsentieren. Da es nicht nur die Zeichenklasse und ihre Inverse zum semiotischen Ausdruck des kybernetischen Verhältnisses von System und Umgebung gibt, sondern 6 Transpositionen und ihre zugehörigen 6 Dualisationen, ergibt sich hiermit natürlich eine ausreichende formale Basis zur Konstruktion einer semiotischen Systemtheorie.

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Semiotische Tensoren und Eigenwerte

1. In Toth (2007a, S. 48 f.) habe ich im Anschluss an Kidwai (1997) Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken als semiotische Vektoren und zu ihrer Repräsentation semiotische Vektorräume in Form von 3x3-Matrizen eingeführt. So können etwa die Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.2) und ihre dual koordinierte Realitätsthematik (2.1 2.2 1.3) wie folgt notiert werden:

$$\text{Zkl (3.1 2.2 1.3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Rth (2.1 2.2 1.3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Bereits zuvor, in Toth (2001), wurde nachgewiesen, dass sich reelle und komplexe Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken wie etwa im folgenden Beispiel:

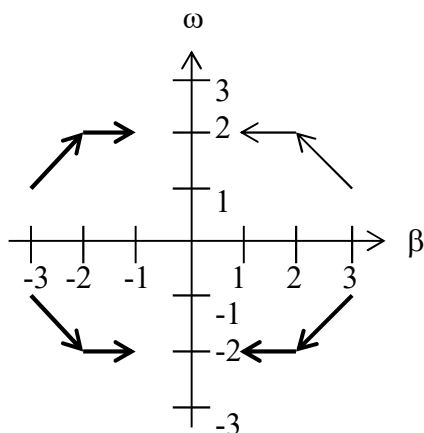
Zkln mit reellen Primzeichen: Zkln mit reellen und/oder komplexen Subzeichen:

(3.1 2.2 1.2) (-3.1 -2.2 -1.2), (3.-1 2.-2 1.-2), (-3.-1 -2.-2 -1.-2),
 (-3.1 2.-2 -1.-2), (-3.-1 -2.2 1.2), (3.1 -2.-2 -1.2), ...

Rth mit reellen Primzeichen: Rthn mit reellen und/oder komplexen Subzeichen:

(2.1 2.2 1.3) (-2.1 -2.2 -1.3), (2.-1 2.-2 1.-3), (-2.-1 -2.-2 -1.-3),
 (-2.1 2.-2 -1.-3), (-2.-1 -2.2 1.3), (2.1 -2.-2 -1.3), ...

mit Hilfe von linearen Transformationen aufeinander abbilden lassen; vgl. etwa die ersten 4 Zkln ((3.1 2.2 1.2), (-3.1 -2.2 -1.2), (3.-1 2.-2 1.-2), (-3.-1 -2.-2 -1.-2)) im folgenden Graph (komplexe Zkln fett markiert):



Durch die Transformationsmatrizen für Spiegelung, Drehung und Streckung:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ -x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad Ax = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -x_1 \\ -x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -x_2 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad Ax = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

lassen sich nun die einzelnen Subzeichen ineinander überführen und daher die Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken punktweise von Quadrant zu Quadrant aufeinander abbilden.

2. Da ein Tensor ein unter Koordinatentransformationen invariantes Objekt ist, das aus Vektoren und/oder linearen Abbildungen aufgebaut ist, können unter den genannten Voraussetzungen semiotische Tensoren eingeführt werden. Da Skalare als Tensoren 0. Stufe aufgefasst werden können, stellen die Primzeichen semiotische Tensoren 0. Stufe dar. Weil Spaltenvektoren als Tensoren 1. Stufe betrachtet werden können, ist es möglich, Subzeichen, Dyaden, Zeichenklassen, Realitätsthematiken und komplexere semiotische Gebilde als semiotische Tensoren 1. Stufe zu notieren. Da ferner quadratische Matrizen als Darstellungen von Tensoren 2. Stufe dienen, können, da sowohl Subzeichen wie Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken in Matrizen-Form dargestellt werden können, letztere als semiotische Tensoren 2. Stufe aufgefasst werden.

3. Weil Spiegelungs-, Drehungs- und Streckung-Transformationen Spezialfälle von Laplace-Transformationen sind, bekommen wir semiotische Laplace-Transformationen:

$$F(s) = \underline{L}\{f\}(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(t) dt, s \in \mathbf{C}$$

wobei wir für $s = i\omega$, d.h. mit reellem ω , die einseitige Fourier-Transformation erhalten:

$$F(i\omega) = \underline{F}\{f\}(\omega) = \underline{L}\{f\}(i\omega) = F(i\omega) = \int_0^\infty e^{-i\omega t} f(t) dt$$

Mit Hilfe semiotischer Laplace- bzw. Fourier-Transformationen lassen sich also (3.1 2.2 1.2), (-3.1 - 2.2 -1.2), (3.-1 2.-2 1.-2), (-3.-1 -2.-2 -1.-2), (3.-1 -2.-2, 1.2), (3.1 -2.2 1.-2), usw. aufeinander abbilden.

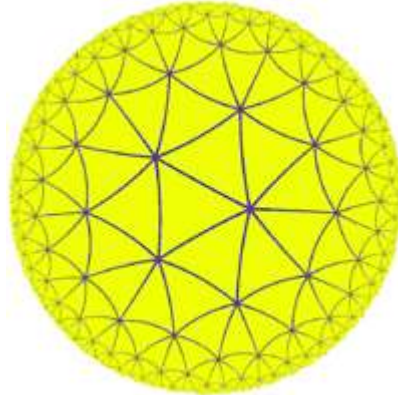
Krümmt man ferner die Ebenen der Quadranten des komplexen semiotischen Koordinatensystems (vgl. Toth 2007b, S. 57 ff.), so erhält man hyperbolische und elliptische (nicht-euklidische) semiotische Mannigfaltigkeiten und kann die linearen Transformationen der reellen und komplexen Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken mittels semiotischer Lorentz-Transformationen darstellen. Für eine lineare Transformation in zwei Dimensionen gilt allgemein:

$$\begin{pmatrix} ct' \\ x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ct \\ x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11}ct + \alpha_{12}x \\ \alpha_{21}ct + \alpha_{22}x \end{pmatrix}$$

Durch die bekannten hyperbolischen Umformungen erhält man hieraus die folgende Transformationsmatrix:

$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh \varphi & -\sinh \varphi \\ -\sinh \varphi & \cosh \varphi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -v/c \gamma \\ -v/c \gamma & \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

Hyperbolische semiotische Dreiecke sehen demnach wie folgt aus:



Da semiotische Relativität schon von Bense im Zusammenhang mit Ontizität und Semiotizität des Zeichens diskutiert wurde (vgl. Bense 1983, S. 170 ff.) und sich ganz natürlich aus der relationalen Konzeption des Zeichens ergibt, stellt eine semiotische Relativitätstheorie ein Desiderat dar.

4. Unter den Tensoroperationen heben wir das (äussere) Tensorprodukt hervor. Dieses wird in Matrizenform wie folgt definiert:

$$b \otimes a \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} [a_1 \ a_2 \ a_3] = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 b_1 & a_2 b_1 & a_3 b_1 \\ a_1 b_2 & a_2 b_2 & a_3 b_2 \\ a_1 b_3 & a_2 b_3 & a_3 b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Setzen wir nun für a_i die triadischen Primzeichen (1., 2., 3.) und für b_i die trichotomischen Primzeichen (.1, .2, .3) ein, so erhalten wir das folgende semiotische Tensorprodukt:

$$b \otimes a \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} .1 \\ .2 \\ .3 \end{pmatrix} [1. \ 2. \ 3.] = \begin{pmatrix} 1.1 & 2.1 & 3.1 \\ 1.2 & 2.2 & 3.2 \\ 1.3 & 2.3 & 3.3 \end{pmatrix}$$

und das sind genau die 9 Subzeichen der kleinen semiotischen Matrix zeilenweise trichotomisch und spaltenweise triadisch angeordnet. Da die übrigen Tensoroperationen sich im semiotischen Falle mit den entsprechenden Vektoroperationen decken, gelten natürlich die in Toth (2007a, S. 50 ff.) aufgestellten Körperoperationen, in Sonderheit das Gesetz, dass die Addition von semiotischen Vektoren stets 0 ergibt.

5. Wie üblich, verstehen wir unter einer Diagonalmatrix eine quadratische Matrix, bei der alle Elemente ausserhalb der Hauptdiagonale 0 sind. Die Eigenwerte einer Diagonalmatrix sind nun die Einträge auf der Hauptdiagonale mit den kanonischen Einheitsvektoren als Eigenvektoren. Ein Eigenwert λ genügt also der folgenden Matrixgleichung:

$$A x = \lambda x$$

Eigenvektoren sind ferner paarweise orthogonal zueinander. Schauen wir nun die Zeichenklassen an, so sind (3.1 2.1 1.2), (3.1 2.1 1.3), (3.1 2.3 1.3) und (3.2 2.3 1.3) keine Diagonalmatrizen. Die restlichen Zeichenklassen einschliesslich der "Genuinen Kategorienklasse" (3.3 2.2 1.1) weisen die folgenden Diagonalstrukturen auf:

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3.3 2.2 1.1):

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Es gibt also nur die folgenden 4 semiotischen Diagonaltypen:

[1 0 0]: (3.1 2.1 1.1)
 [0 1 0]: (3.1 2.2 1.2), (3.1 2.2 1.3), (3.2 2.2 1.2), (3.2 2.2 1.3)
 [0 0 1]: (3.3 2.3 1.3)
 [1 1 1]: (3.3 2.2 1.1)

Als semiotische Eigenwerte bzw. Eigenvektoren fungieren auf der Ebene der Zeichenklassen bzw. Realitätsthematiken also die Subzeichen (3.1, 2.2, 1.3), die, wenn man sich die obigen Matrizen und ihre Transponierten (3.1×1.3) anschaut, tatsächlich paarweise orthogonal zueinander sind. Paarweise Orthogonalität ihrer konstituierenden Subzeichen scheint daher eine weitere wichtige Eigenschaft für die von Max Bense (1992) bestimmte Eigenrealität der Zeichen zu sein, d.h. Eigenrealität setzt offenbar die Subzeichen der Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.3) als Eigenwerte bzw. Eigenvektoren voraus, weshalb man diese Zeichenklasse des "Zeichens selbst", der "Zahl" und des "ästhetischen Zustandes" auch als Zeichenklasse des "Eigenwertes" bezeichnen könnte.

Da aber mit dem Gesetz der Körpermultiplikation gilt:

$$(3.1) (3.1 2.1 1.1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (3.1), \text{ usw.,}$$

d.h. für jedes Subzeichen (a.b) mit $a, b \in \{1, 2, 3\}$: (a.b) (a.b) = 1, stellt auf der Ebene der Subzeichen jedes Subzeichen einen Eigenwert dar, nämlich den Eigenwert für sich selbst. Daher ist die Genuine Kategorienklasse die einzige "Zeichenklasse", die ihren eigenen Eigenwert repräsentiert.

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Statische und dynamische semiotische Morphismen

Nach Bense gelingt “eine klare und formalisierte Berücksichtigung der Bezüge innerhalb der triadischen Relation erst, wenn diese als zeicheninterne Abbildungen bzw. Morphismen verstanden und die relationstheoretischen Konzeptionen durch eine kategoriethoretische Darstellung [...] eingeführt werden” (1976, S. 126).

Ersetzt man nun die Subzeichen der kleinen semiotischen Matrix durch Morphismen, so erhält man:

	1	2	3
1	id1	α	$\beta\alpha$
2	α°	id2	β
3	$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$	β°	id3,

d.h. es gelten die folgenden relationstheoretisch-kategoriethoretischen Äquivalenzen:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 (1.1) \equiv \text{id1} & (2.1) \equiv \alpha^\circ & (3.1) \equiv \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \\
 (1.2) \equiv \alpha & (2.2) \equiv \text{id2} & (3.2) \equiv \beta^\circ \\
 (1.3) \equiv \beta\alpha & (2.3) \equiv \beta & (3.3) \equiv \text{id3}
 \end{array}$$

Dementsprechend lässt sich eine Zeichenklasse, beispielsweise (3.1 2.1 1.3), kategoriethoretisch wie folgt notieren:

$$(3.1 \ 2.1 \ 1.3) \equiv [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha]$$

Das Problem besteht nun aber darin, dass in dieser Schreibweise die konstituierenden Subzeichen als statische Objekte behandelt werden und die prozessualen (semiosischen und retrosemiosischen) Übergänge zwischen den Objekten nicht dargestellt werden. Was das bedeutet, wird klar, wenn man von zwei oder mehreren Zeichenklassen ausgeht, z.B. (3.1 2.1 1.3) und (3.2 2.2 1.3). Man kann diese dann rein statisch (links) oder statisch-prozessual darstellen (rechts):

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 (3.1 \ 2.1 \ 1.3) \equiv [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha] & [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha] \\
 & [\text{—}, \text{—}, \text{id1}] \\
 (3.2 \ 2.2 \ 1.3) \equiv [\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha] & [\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\alpha]
 \end{array}$$

Auf diese Weise werden aber die generativen Semiosen (3.1 > 3.2), (2.1 > 2.2) nicht analysiert.

Da das Zeichen gemäss Bense eine “triadisch gestufte Relation von Relationen” (1979, S. 67) ist und sich also aus einer monadischen, einer dyadischen und einer triadischen Relation zusammensetzt (vgl. Toth 1996), ergibt sich eine weitere Möglichkeit, Zeichenklassen kategoriethoretisch darzustellen:

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) = (3.1\ 2.1) + (2.1\ 1.3) + (1.3),$$

wobei hier sowohl die triadischen als auch die trichotomischen Morphismen bei den Subzeichen-Paaren zu berücksichtigen sind, d.h.

$$(3.1\ 2.1) \equiv [\beta^\circ, \text{id1}],$$

denn der einzelne Morphismus $[\beta^\circ]$ zur Kennzeichnung des triadischen Überganges von (3.1 \Rightarrow 2.1) würde zu einer kategorietheoretischen Polysemie führen, da mit $[\beta^\circ]$ die folgenden drei Übergänge gekennzeichnet werden können:

$$(3.1\Rightarrow 2.1)$$

$$(3.1\Rightarrow 2.2)$$

$$(3.1\Rightarrow 2.3).$$

Beschreibt man also Semiosen durch Paare von Morphismen anstatt durch einzelne Morphismen, werden sowohl die triadischen Haupt- als auch die trichotomischen Stellenwerte berücksichtigt. Damit werden auch generative, degenerative und identitive Morphismen differenzierbar. Die Einführung semiotischer Morphismen nicht nur für triadische Hauptwerte, sondern auch für trichotomische Stellenwerte spielt eine entscheidende Rolle, wenn man nicht von Zeichenklassen, sondern von Realitätsthematiken ausgeht, so etwa bei Transformationen innerhalb von Trichotomischen Triaden:

$$T: \begin{pmatrix} 1.1 & 1.2 & 1.3 \\ 1.1 & 1.2 & 1.3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b'1 = b'2 = b'3 = [\text{id1}, \text{id1}, \text{id1}]$$

$$\cap b'i = [\text{id1}, \text{id1}, \text{id1}]$$

oder

$$b'1 = b'2 = b'3 = [[\text{id1}, \text{id1}], [\text{id1}, \text{id2}], [\text{id1}, \text{id3}]]$$

$$\cap b'i = [\text{id1}]$$

Die obigen Zeichenklassen (3.1 2.1 1.3) und (3.2 2.2 1.3) können damit unter Berücksichtigung sowohl statischer als auch prozessualer Morphismen wie folgt notiert werden:

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) = [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha], [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha]]$$

$$(3.2\ 2.2\ 1.3) = [[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta], [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta]],$$

wobei sich die semiotischen Übergänge zwischen ihnen nun wie folgt darstellen lassen:

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) = [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], \quad [\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha], \quad [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha]]$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \beta^\circ, \quad \quad \alpha^\circ, \quad \quad \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$$

$$(3.2\ 2.2\ 1.3) = [[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], \quad [\alpha^\circ, \beta], \quad [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta]],$$

und zurückübersetzt in die numerisch-kategoriale Notation:

$[\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ] \equiv (3.2.2.1.3.1)$.

Wie man sieht, ist (3.2.2.1.3.1) keine Zeichenklasse des Peirce-Benseschen Zehnersystems. Berücksichtigt man also nicht nur die kategoriethoretischen Objekte einer Zeichenklasse, sondern auch ihre kategoriethoretischen Abbildungen, d.h. nicht nur die Subzeichen, sondern auch die Semiosen oder Zeichenfunktionen (vgl. Toth 1997, S. 28 ff.), und das heisst, nicht nur die triadischen Haupt-, sondern auch die trichotomischen Stellenwerte, so zeigt es sich, dass die Übergänge zwischen Zeichenklassen durch zeichenklassenähnliche triadisch-trichotomische Gebilde bewerkstelligt wird, die selbst nicht zum System der Zeichenklassen gehören. Diese sind somit eine semiotische Realität, die bisher völlig unberücksichtigt geblieben ist.

Auf diese Weise lassen sich also sämtliche semiotischen Operationen kategoriethoretisch formalisieren (vgl. Toth 1993, S. 135 ff.). Da sich das Peirce-Bensesche Zeichenmodell rein semiosisch als triadische Relation über drei dyadischen konkatenierten Relationen notieren lässt, nämlich der Bezeichnungsfunktion ($1 \Rightarrow 2$), der Bedeutungsfunktion ($2 \Rightarrow 3$) und der Gebrauchsfunktion ($3 \Rightarrow 1$) (Walther 1979, S. 113 ff.), genügt es, die kategoriethoretischen Äquivalenzen der kombinatorisch möglichen Dyaden darzustellen:

$((1.1), (1.1)) \equiv [\text{id1}, \text{id1}]$	$((1.1), (2.1)) \equiv [\alpha, \text{id1}]$	$((1.1), (3.1)) \equiv [\beta\alpha, \text{id1}]$
$((1.1), (1.2)) \equiv [\text{id1}, \alpha]$	$((1.1), (2.2)) \equiv [\alpha, \alpha]$	$((1.1), (3.2)) \equiv [\beta\alpha, \alpha]$
$((1.1), (1.3)) \equiv [\text{id1}, \beta\alpha]$	$((1.1), (2.3)) \equiv [\alpha, \beta\alpha]$	$((1.1), (3.3)) \equiv [\beta\alpha, \beta\alpha]$
$((1.2), (1.1)) \equiv [\text{id1}, \alpha^\circ]$	$((1.2), (2.1)) \equiv [\alpha, \alpha^\circ]$	$((1.2), (3.1)) \equiv [\beta\alpha, \alpha^\circ]$
$((1.2), (1.2)) \equiv [\text{id1}, \text{id2}]$	$((1.2), (2.2)) \equiv [\alpha, \text{id2}]$	$((1.2), (3.2)) \equiv [\beta\alpha, \text{id2}]$
$((1.2), (1.3)) \equiv [\text{id1}, \beta]$	$((1.2), (2.3)) \equiv [\alpha, \beta]$	$((1.2), (3.3)) \equiv [\beta\alpha, \beta]$
$((1.3), (1.1)) \equiv [\text{id1}, \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$	$((1.3), (2.1)) \equiv [\alpha, \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$	$((1.3), (3.1)) \equiv [\beta\alpha, \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
$((1.3), (1.2)) \equiv [\text{id1}, \beta^\circ]$	$((1.3), (2.2)) \equiv [\alpha, \beta^\circ]$	$((1.3), (3.2)) \equiv [\beta\alpha, \beta^\circ]$
$((1.3), (1.3)) \equiv [\text{id1}, \text{id3}]$	$((1.3), (2.3)) \equiv [\alpha, \text{id3}]$	$((1.3), (3.3)) \equiv [\beta\alpha, \text{id3}]$
$((2.1), (1.1)) \equiv [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$((2.1), (2.1)) \equiv [\text{id2}, \text{id1}]$	$((2.1), (3.1)) \equiv [\beta, \text{id1}]$
$((2.1), (1.2)) \equiv [\alpha^\circ, \alpha]$	$((2.1), (2.2)) \equiv [\text{id2}, \alpha]$	$((2.1), (3.2)) \equiv [\beta, \alpha]$
$((2.1), (1.3)) \equiv [\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha]$	$((2.1), (2.3)) \equiv [\text{id2}, \beta\alpha]$	$((2.1), (3.3)) \equiv [\beta, \beta\alpha]$
$((2.2), (1.1)) \equiv [\alpha^\circ, \alpha^\circ]$	$((2.2), (2.1)) \equiv [\text{id2}, \alpha^\circ]$	$((2.2), (3.1)) \equiv [\beta, \alpha^\circ]$
$((2.2), (1.2)) \equiv [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]$	$((2.2), (2.2)) \equiv [\text{id2}, \text{id2}]$	$((2.2), (3.2)) \equiv [\beta, \text{id2}]$
$((2.2), (1.3)) \equiv [\alpha^\circ, \beta]$	$((2.2), (2.3)) \equiv [\text{id2}, \beta]$	$((2.2), (3.3)) \equiv [\beta, \beta]$
$((2.3), (1.1)) \equiv [\alpha^\circ, \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$	$((2.3), (2.1)) \equiv [\text{id2}, \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$	$((2.3), (3.1)) \equiv [\beta, \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
$((2.3), (1.2)) \equiv [\alpha^\circ, \beta^\circ]$	$((2.3), (2.2)) \equiv [\text{id2}, \beta^\circ]$	$((2.3), (3.2)) \equiv [\beta, \beta^\circ]$
$((2.3), (1.3)) \equiv [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]$	$((2.3), (2.3)) \equiv [\text{id2}, \text{id3}]$	$((2.3), (3.3)) \equiv [\beta, \text{id3}]$
$((3.1), (1.1)) \equiv [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$((3.1), (2.1)) \equiv [\beta^\circ, \text{id1}]$	$((3.1), (3.1)) \equiv [\text{id3}, \text{id1}]$
$((3.1), (1.2)) \equiv [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha]$	$((3.1), (2.2)) \equiv [\beta^\circ, \alpha]$	$((3.1), (3.2)) \equiv [\text{id3}, \alpha]$
$((3.1), (1.3)) \equiv [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha]$	$((3.1), (2.3)) \equiv [\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha]$	$((3.1), (3.3)) \equiv [\text{id3}, \beta\alpha]$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
((3.2), (1.1)) \equiv [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] & ((3.2), (2.1)) \equiv [\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] & ((3.2), (3.1)) \equiv [\text{id3}, \alpha^\circ] \\
((3.2), (1.2)) \equiv [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}] & ((3.2), (2.2)) \equiv [\beta^\circ, \text{id2}] & ((3.2), (3.2)) \equiv [\text{id3}, \text{id2}] \\
((3.2), (1.3)) \equiv [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta] & ((3.2), (2.3)) \equiv [\beta^\circ, \beta] & ((3.2), (3.3)) \equiv [\text{id3}, \beta] \\
\\
((3.3), (1.1)) \equiv [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ] & ((3.3), (2.1)) \equiv [\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ] & ((3.3), (3.1)) \equiv [\text{id3}, \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ] \\
((3.3), (1.2)) \equiv [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ] & ((3.3), (2.2)) \equiv [\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ] & ((3.3), (3.2)) \equiv [\text{id3}, \beta^\circ] \\
((3.3), (1.3)) \equiv [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id3}] & ((3.3), (2.3)) \equiv [\beta^\circ, \text{id3}] & ((3.3), (3.3)) \equiv [\text{id3}, \text{id3}]
\end{array}$$

Zur Illustration gebe ich hier eine Trichotomische Triade (vgl. Toth 2008, S. 257), deren kategoriethoretische Äquivalenzen angegeben werden:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
542 \quad [\text{MI, MM, OI}] & \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{ccccccc} \mathbf{3.1} & \mathbf{3.2} & \mathbf{1.3} - \mathbf{1.1} & \mathbf{1.2} & \mathbf{1.3} - \mathbf{3.1} & \mathbf{3.2} & \mathbf{2.3} \end{array} \\
& \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{ccccccc} [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ & \beta^\circ & \beta\alpha - \text{id1} & \alpha & \beta\alpha - \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ & \beta^\circ & \beta] \end{array}
\end{array}$$

$$\text{T1: } \begin{bmatrix} 3.1 & 3.2 & 1.3 \\ 1.1 & 1.2 & 1.3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{T2: } \begin{bmatrix} 1.1 & 1.2 & 1.3 \\ 3.1 & 3.2 & 2.3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{T3: } \begin{bmatrix} 3.1 & 3.2 & 1.3 \\ 3.1 & 3.2 & 2.3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\text{T1} = \langle [\text{id3}, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta], [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha], <[\text{id1}, \alpha], [\text{id1}, \beta], [\text{id1}, \beta\alpha]> \rangle \\
\text{T2} = \langle [\text{id1}, \alpha], [\text{id1}, \beta\alpha], [\text{id1}, \beta\alpha], <[\text{id3}, \alpha], [\beta^\circ, \beta], [\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha]> \rangle \\
\text{T3} = \langle [\text{id3}, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta], [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha], <[\text{id3}, \alpha], [\beta^\circ, \beta], [\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha]> \rangle
\end{array}$$

Damit erhalten wir:

$$\begin{array}{l}
b'1 = [\alpha, \beta, \beta\alpha] \\
b'2 = [\alpha, \beta\alpha] \\
b'3 = [\alpha, \beta, \beta\alpha] \\
\cap b'i = [\alpha, \beta\alpha] \equiv (2.1, 1.3),
\end{array}$$

wogegen die statische kategoriethoretische Standard-Notation folgendes ergibt:

$$\begin{array}{l}
b'1 = [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id1}] \quad b'2 = [\beta\alpha, \beta\alpha, \alpha] \quad b'3 = [\text{id3}, \text{id3}, \alpha] \\
\cap b'i = \emptyset
\end{array}$$

Die kombinierte statisch-prozessuale kategoriethoretische Notation macht also eine "Feinstruktur" des Zusammenhangs der Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken innerhalb von Verbänden wie den Trichotomischen Triaden dadurch sichtbar, dass sie die trichotomischen Stellenwerte der dyadischen Subzeichen mitberücksichtigt und dadurch semiotische Polysemie ausschaltet.

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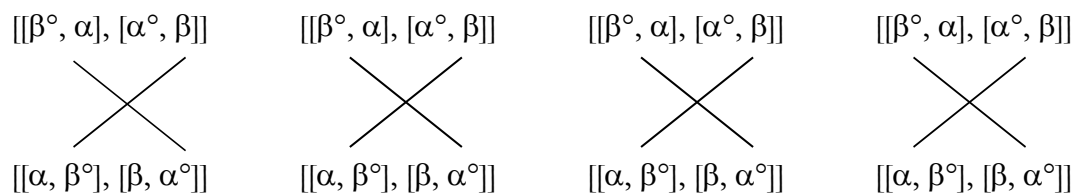
Der semiotische Homöomorphismus zwischen Torus und Möbius-Band

1. Das semiotische Zehnersystem, bestehend aus den 10 Zeichenklassen und ihren 10 durch Dualisierung aus ihnen konstruierten 10 Realitätsthematiken sowie die 10 aus den Zeichenklassen durch Anwendung des Operators INV gewonnen (invertierten) Transpositionen und ihre 10 Dualisationen, total also 40 Zeichenklassen, stellen das formale Basisinventar der theoretischen Semiotik dar. Unter den 10 Zeichenklassen befindet sich die von Max Bense als eigenreale bestimmte Klasse, die als einzige Zeichenklasse dual-invariant ist, und zwar sowohl als Zeichenklasse und als Transposition:

$$(3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3) \times (3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]] \times [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]]$$

$$(1.3\ 2.2\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 2.2\ 3.1) \equiv [[\alpha, \beta^\circ], [\beta, \alpha^\circ]] \times [[\alpha, \beta^\circ], [\beta, \alpha^\circ]]$$

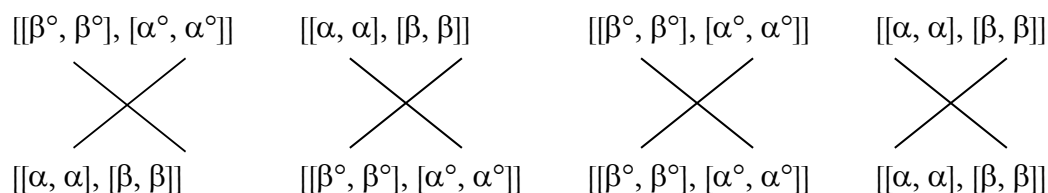
Dargestellt als semiotische Chiasmen:



2. Ausserhalb des Systems der Zeichenklassen, aber als Diskriminante der kleinen semiotischen Matrix nicht ausserhalb des formalen Basisinventars der theoretischen Semiotik, steht die Genuine Kategorienklasse (3.3 2.2 1.1 \times 1.1 2.2 3.3), deren Subzeichen bei der Dualisierung zwar nicht in ihrer Reihenfolge, aber in derjenigen ihrer konstituierenden Primzeichen identisch bleiben, weshalb Max Bense diese Klasse als ‘Eigenrealität schwächerer Repräsentation’ bestimmt hatte (1992, S. 40). Auch bei der Genuinen Kategorienklasse gilt diese Eigenschaft ebenfalls für ihre Transpositionen und alle Dualisationen:

$$(3.3\ 2.2\ 1.1) \times (1.1\ 2.2\ 3.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha^\circ]] \times [[\alpha, \alpha], [\beta, \beta]]$$

$$(1.1\ 2.2\ 3.3) \times (3.3\ 2.2\ 1.1) \equiv [[\alpha, \alpha], [\beta, \beta]] \times [[\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha^\circ]]$$



3. Max Bense hatte nun vorgeschlagen, ‘die semiotische Eigenrealität als fundamentales, universales und reales Zeichenband aufzufassen und somit auch als repräsentatives relationales Modell für einen endlosen, kontinuierlichen Zeichen-Kosmos einzuführen, der im Sinne des Möbiusschen Bandes darüber hinaus auch als ‘einseitig’ bezeichnet werden könnte’ (1992, S. 54).

Damit erhebt sich generell die Frage nach der Existenz “einseitiger Polyeder” in der theoretischen Semiotik. Da das Möbius-Band als Repräsentant der semiotischen Eigenrealität die topologische Eigenschaft hat, nicht-orientierbar zu sein, semiotisch ausgedrückt:

$$(3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3) \times (3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3) \times (3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3) \times (3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3) \times \dots, \text{ bzw.} \\ (1.3\ 2.2\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 2.2\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 2.2\ 3.1) \times (1.3\ 2.2\ 3.1) \times \dots,$$

während die Genuine-Kategorienklasse als Repräsentantin der schwächeren semiotischen Eigenrealität die topologische Eigenschaft hat, zwar ebenfalls einseitig-polyedrisch, dabei aber orientierbar zu sein:

$$(3.3\ 2.2\ 1.1) \times (1.1\ 2.2\ 3.3) \times (3.3\ 2.2\ 1.1) \times (1.1\ 2.2\ 3.3) \times \dots, \text{ bzw.} \\ (1.1\ 2.2\ 3.3) \times (3.3\ 2.2\ 1.1) \times (1.1\ 2.2\ 3.3) \times (3.3\ 2.2\ 1.1) \times \dots,$$

und da ferner Bense ausdrücklich auf den “Übergang von der Kategorienklasse zur Eigenrealität durch den einfachen Austausch zwischen einer Erstheit und einer Drittheit” hingewiesen hatte (1992, S. 37), stellt sich ausserdem die Frage nach dem semiotischen Modell einseitiger Polyeder in der Semiotik.

4. Während Möbius-Band, Kleinsche Flasche u.a. nicht-orientierbare topologische Modelle also nach Bense die eigenreale Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.3) illustrieren, bestimmen wir hiermit den Torus (“doughnut”) als orientierbares topologisches Modell für die “schwächer eigenreale” Kategorienklasse (3.3 2.2 1.1):



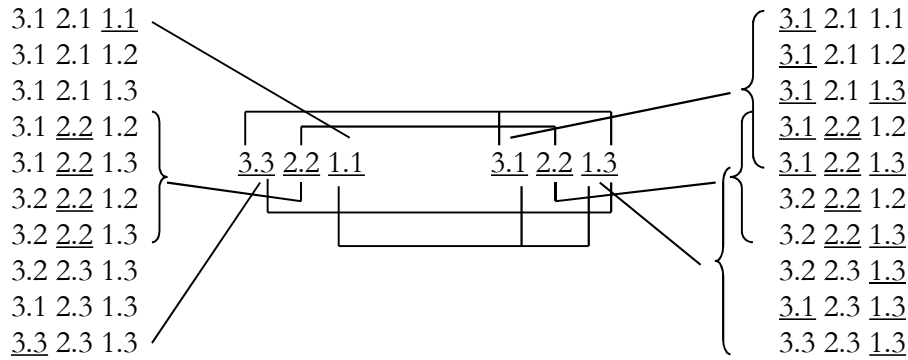
5. Da die eigenreale Zeichenklasse die Nebendiagonale (Determinante) der kleinen semiotischen Matrix bildet, erhält man die Genuine Kategorienklasse durch Drehung der Matrix um 90° im Uhrzeigersinn:

		1	2	3
1		1.1	1.2	1.3
2		2.1	2.2	2.3
3		3.1	3.2	3.3

 \Rightarrow

		T		
		3.1	2.1	1.1
		3.2	2.2	1.2
		3.3	2.3	1.3

Während die eigenreale Zeichenklasse mit jeder anderen Zeichenklasse durch mindestens ein Subzeichen zusammenhängt, hängt die schwächer-eigenreale Kategorienklasse nur mit 6 der 10 Zeichenklassen in höchstens einem Subzeichen zusammen:

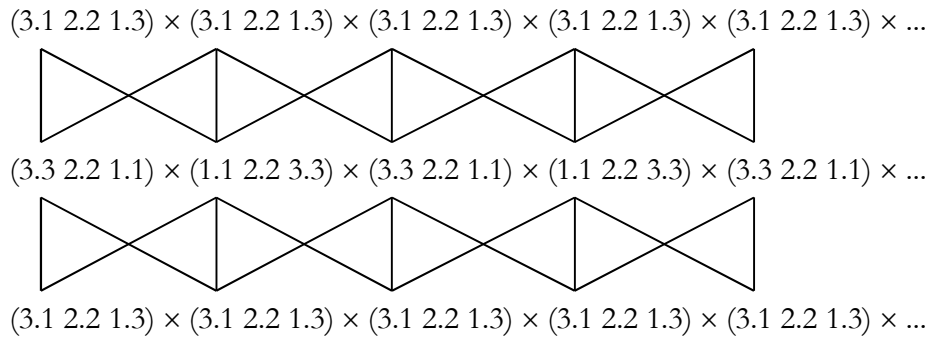


Da aber, wie von Bense (1992, S. 37) angedeutet, die beiden eigenrealen Zeichenklassen in dem folgenden Transpositionszusammenhang stehen:

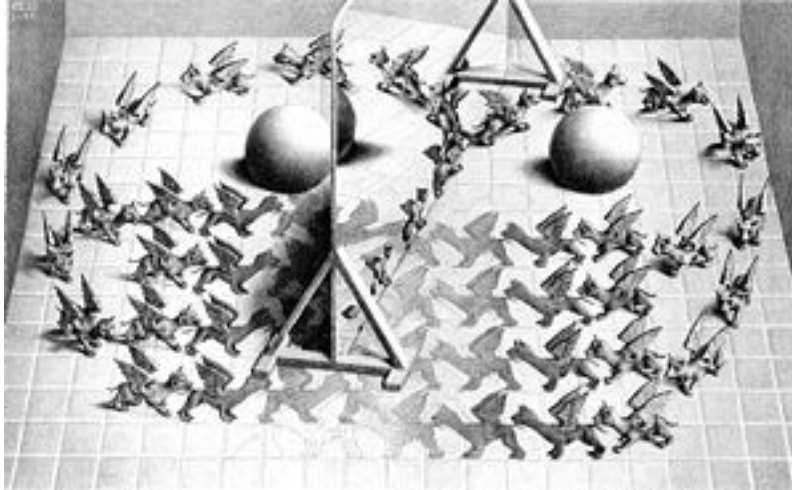
$$T_{2,6}(3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3) = (3.3\ 2.2\ 1.1) \text{ bzw.}$$

$$T_{2,6}(3.3\ 2.2\ 1.1) = (3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3),$$

ergibt sich der folgende interessante topologische Zusammenhang zwischen den beiden Klassen, der übrigens auch gegenüber der Ersetzung der Zeichenklassen durch ihre Transpositionen invariant ist:



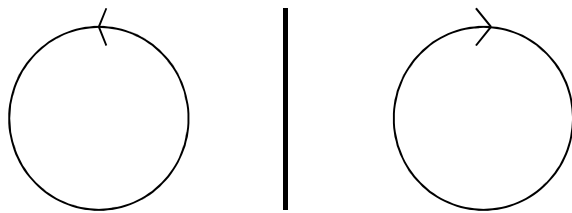
Hier wird also die Orthogonalität der beiden obigen transponierten Matrizen visualisiert. Nun weist mindestens eine der Graphiken M.C. Eschers, die ja auch Max Bense bei der Bestimmung des Möbius-Bandes als Modell für die Eigenrealität inspiriert hatten (1992, S. 56) exakt das orthogonale topologische Verhältnis auf, wie es sich oben für den Zusammenhang von Eigenrealität-schwächere Eigenrealität-Eigenrealität ergeben hatte:



M.C. Escher, "Zauberspiegel" (1946)

Escher selbst kommentierte seinen "Zauberspiegel" wie folgt: "Auf einem Fliesenboden steht vertikal ein spiegelnder Schirm, aus dem ein Fabeltier geboren wird. Stück für Stück tritt es hervor, bis ein vollständiges Tier nach rechts fortläuft. Sein Spiegelbild begibt sich nach links, erweist sich jedoch als ebenso real, denn hinter dem reflektierenden Schirm kommt es in der Wirklichkeit zum Vorschein. Zuerst laufend sie in einer Reihe hintereinander, dann paarweise, und schliesslich begegnen sich beide Ströme in Viererreihen. Gleichzeitig verlieren sie ihre Plastizität. Wie Teile eines Puzzles fügen sie sich zusammen, füllen gegenseitig die Zwischenräume aus und verbinden sich mit dem Fussboden, auf dem der Spiegel steht" (Escher 1989, S. 11)

Formal haben wir hier zwei Hetero-Zyklen mit gegenläufigem Umlaufsinn und dazwischen den reflektierenden Spiegel, also ein hierarchisch-heterarchisches polykontexturales Reflexionssystem, wie es in Kronthaler (1986, S. 158) dargestellt ist:



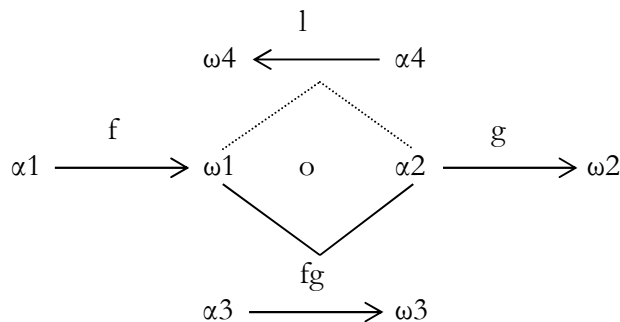
Im Sinne Benses fungiert dabei der Spiegel als "Fundamentalsemiose" bzw. "als normierte Führungsemiose aller Zeichenprozesse überhaupt" (1975, S. 89). Diese Funktion kann die die Fundamentalsemiose repräsentierende Genuine Kategorienklasse (3.3 2.2 1.1) aber nur dadurch wahrnehmen, dass sie transformationell mit der eigenreale Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.3) verbunden ist, denn nur mit der letzteren hängen ja sämtliche Zeichenklassen, wie oben dargestellt, in mindestens einem Subzeichen zusammen. Schwächere Eigenrealität benötigt also im Sinne der Führungsemiose immer der stärkeren (eigentlichen) Eigenrealität.

Man kann Eschers Zauberspiegel aber auch kybernetisch interpretieren, und zwar stehen die Realitäten hinter und vor dem Spiegel im Verhältnis von System und Umgebung, wobei die den Spiegel repräsentierende Genuine Kategorienklasse als "ergodische Semiose" fungiert (Bense 1975, S. 93). Auch hier müssen sowohl System als auch Umgebung zunächst durch die eigentliche Eigenrealität

(3.1 2.2 1.3) repräsentiert sein, um den Zusammenhang aller 10 Zeichenklassen repräsentieren zu können. Somit könnte man also sagen, die durch die Genuine Kategorienklasse (3.3 2.2 1.1) repräsentierte ergodische Semiose hebt die Eigenrealität (3.1 2.2 1.3) vor und hinter dem Spiegel auf. Prozessual, d.h. semiosisch interpretiert, durchläuft (3.3 2.2 1.1) alle als “Ensemblewerte” aufgefassten Subzeichen der kleinen Matrix, und dies kann sie nur als Determinante dieser kleinen Matrix und indem sie mit den den geringsten und den höchsten Semiotizitätswert repräsentierenden Subzeichen (3.3, 1.1) das ganze repräsentative semiotische Spektrum abdeckt, durch den Index (2.2) aber mit der eigentlichen Eigenrealität verknüpft ist und kraft dieser Verknüpfung und der Dualinvarianz ihrer Subzeichen als schwächere Eigenrealität fungiert. Im semiotischen “Phasenraum” trifft die Genuine Kategorienklasse damit jeden Subzeichen-Punkt, womit wir ein semiotisches Analogon zum Theorem von Ehrenfest gefunden haben.

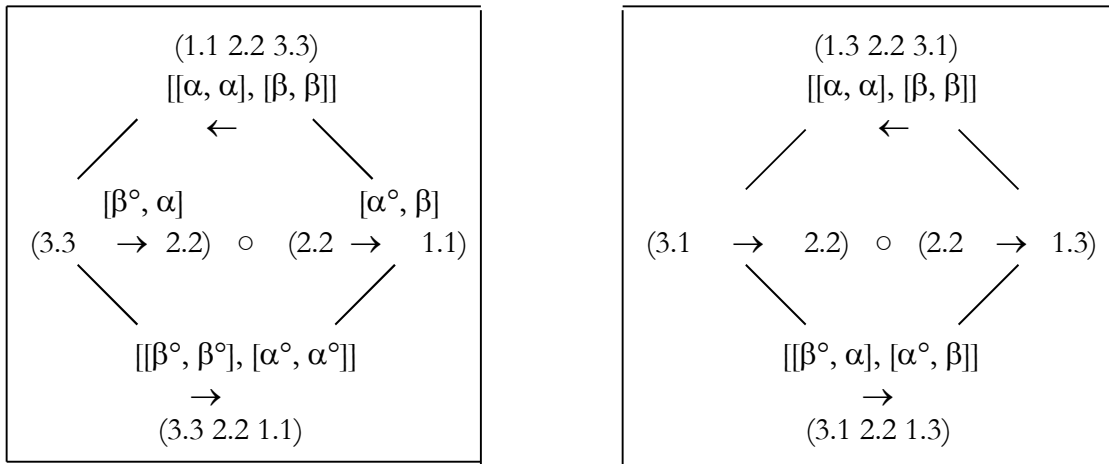
6. Eschers Zauberspiegel macht es unmöglich zu entscheiden, welche Realität – diejenige vor oder hinter dem Spiegel – die “wirkliche” Realität ist. Die Kugel rechts vom Spiegel wird zwar im Spiegel reflektiert, sie taucht aber hinter dem Spiegel wieder auf. Damit suggeriert Escher also einen Gang durch den Spiegel wie vor ihm Lewis Carroll in “Through the Looking-Glass” (1893). Die Welt hinter dem Spiegel ist eine Welt, in der die polykontexturale Grenze zwischen Zeichen und Objekt aufgehoben ist: “The pictures on the wall next the fire seemed to be all alive, and the very clock on the chimney-piece [...] had got the face of a little old main, and grinned at her” (Carroll 1982, S. 129). Ferner finden wir eine anti-parallele Zeitrichtung: Während sich Alice mit der Weissen Königin unterhält, schreit diese plötzlich auf, doch sie sticht sich erst hinterher mit ihrer Brosche, und erst am Ende blutet sie (Carroll 1982, S. 176).

Wir befinden uns also hinter dem Spiegel in einer Welt, die eine “anti-dromic time axis” hat, wie sie Rudolf Kaehr als typisch für eine auf dem polykontexturalen Diamanten-Modell basierende Welt bestimmt hat (2007, S. 1 ff.):



Wenn wir mit Toth (2008a, S. 36) den mittleren Teil des Diamanten, d.h. die “Arena” der noch nicht komponierten Morphismen und Hetero-Morphismen, dreidimensional als Torus interpretieren, dann repräsentiert dieser in Übereinstimmung mit dem oben Gesagten die Genuine Kategorienklasse (3.3 2.2 1.1) und damit den Spiegel in Eschers Bild und in Carrolls Roman. Die polykontextural-antidromische Welt hinter dem Spiegel wird dann durch die Arena der komponierten Hetero-Morphismen im oberen Teil des Diamanten und die monokontextural-lineare Welt vor dem Spiegel durch die Arena der komponierten Morphismen repräsentiert. Sowohl den oberen wie den unteren Teil des Diamanten müssen wir somit durch die eigenreale Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.3) repräsentieren, denn die komponierten Morphismen und Hetero-Morphismen sind wie die Zahlen und die Zeichen “aus sich selbst zusammengesetzt” (vgl. Bense 1992, S. 5).

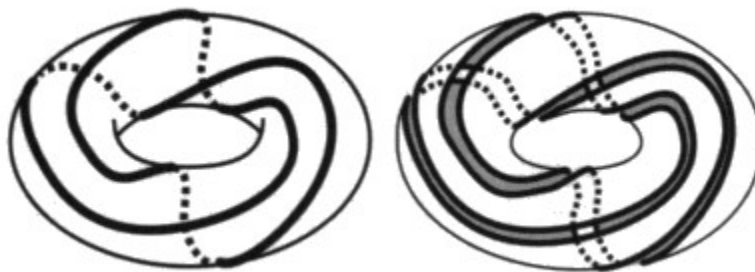
Nun hatten wir in einer früheren Arbeit (Toth 2008b) nachgewiesen, dass sich die Kompositionen einer Zeichenklasse und ihrer Transposition in Form eines semiotischen Diamanten darstellen lassen. Die Diamanten für die eigenreale Zeichenklasse und für die Genuine Kategorienklasse sind:

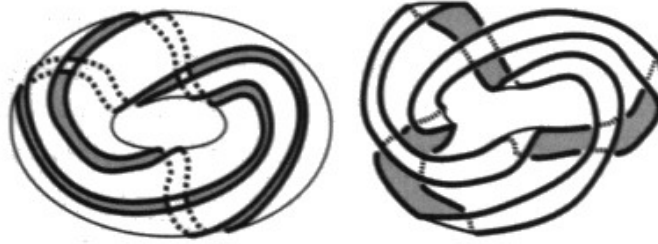


Daraus folgt also, dass der obere Teil des semiotischen Diamanten durch die transponierte eigenreale Zeichenklasse (1.3 2.2 3.1) repräsentiert werden muss. Wir können damit die semiotisch-logisch-kybernetisch-topologische Struktur des allgemeinen Diamanten-Modells wie folgt angeben:

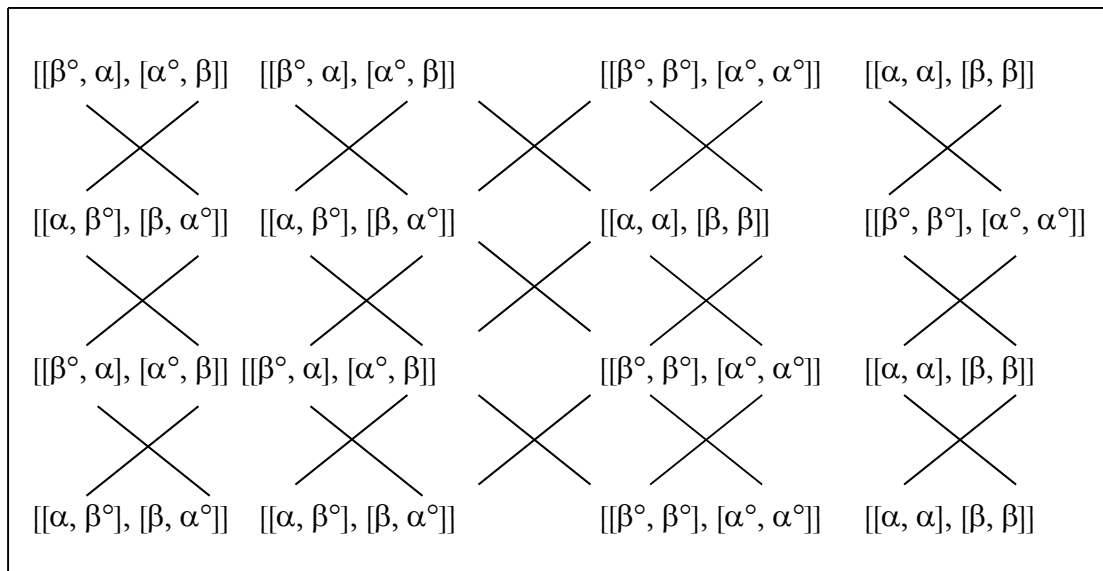
(1.3 2.2 3.1)	Rejektion	Umgebung/System	Möbius-Band
(3.3 2.2 1.1) × (1.1 2.2 3.3)	Proposition- Opposition	ergodische Semiose	Torus
(3.1 2.2 1.3)	Akzeptanz	System/Umgebung	Möbiusband

7. Nun ist aus der Topologie bekannt, dass Torus und Möbiusband zueinander homöomorph sind, wobei bei der Transformation eines Torus in ein Möbiusband oder eines ihm isomorphen Polyeders die Orientierbarkeit verloren geht bzw. bei der umgekehrten Transformation gewonnen wird (vgl. Vappereau o.J., Wagon 1991):

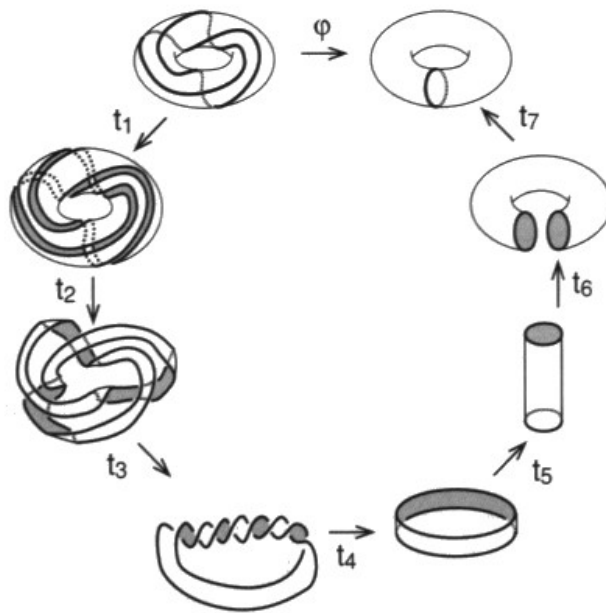




Da semiotische Diamanten isomorph zu semiotischen Chiasmen sind (Toth 2008c) – ebenso wie logische und mathematische Diamanten und Chiasmen –, können wir also die semiotischen Transformationen der den Torus repräsentierenden Genuinen Kategorienklasse (3.3 2.2 1.1) und der die Möbiusbänder repräsentierenden eigenrealen Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.3) sowie ihrer Transpositionen und Dualisationen mit der folgenden Chiasmen-Struktur repräsentieren:



Die zur semiotischen Struktur äquivalente topologisch-homöomorphe Struktur ist:



Dabei sieht man also, dass bei der homöomorphen Abbildung eines Torus auf ein Möbiusband, dieses Möbiusband ebenfalls homöomorph in ein gewöhnliches Band transformiert werden kann, d.h. in ein zweiseitiges Band, das ja im Einklang mit Bense (1992, S. 54 ff.) die übrigen 9 Zeichenklassen (sowie deren Transpositionen und alle Dualisationen) repräsentiert, da bei diesen die invers koordinierten Realitätsthematiken nicht identisch mit den Zeichenklassen und daher nicht eigenreal sind, vgl. z.B. (3.2.2.2 1.3 × 3.1 2.2 2.3). Diese gewöhnlichen Bänder oder Schleifen repräsentieren daher das mit der eigenrealen Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.3) in je mindestens einem Subzeichen zusammenhängende System der theoretischen Semiotik, das im semiotischen Diamant-Modell einmal monokontextural-linear und einmal polykontextural-antiparallel, d.h. durch ihre Transposition repräsentiert ist, wobei die beiden zueinander inversen Eigenrealitäten durch die ergodische Führungsemiose der Genuinen Kategorienklasse im Sinne schwächerer Eigenrealität im kategoriethoretischen Kernbereich des Diamanten im Sinne eines topologischen Zusammenhanges zusammengehalten und einander semiotisch vermittelt werden.

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Semiotische Transitionsklassen

1. In der herkömmlichen kategoriethoretischen Konzeption der Semiotik, wie sie zusammenfassend bei Leopold (1990) und Toth (1997, S. 21 ff.) dargelegt ist, werden sowohl Zeichenklassen (Realitätsthematiken) als auch die Transitionen zwischen ihnen folgendermassen durch Morphismen analysiert:

$$\text{Zkl (3.1 2.1 1.2)} \equiv [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \alpha]$$

$$\text{Zkl (3.1 2.3 1.3)} \equiv [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta, \beta\alpha]$$

$$\cap (\text{Zkl (3.1 2.1 1.2), (3.1 2.3 1.3)}) = (3.1) = [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

Dadurch entstehen aber zwei Probleme:

1. Die die Zkln konstituierenden Subzeichen werden als statische Objekte behandelt, d.h. die generativen und degenerativen Semiosen werden nicht berücksichtigt.
2. Ebenfalls statisch werden die Übergänge bzw. Zusammenhänge zwischen Zkln behandelt. Es wird nicht berücksichtigt, dass eine Zkl (3.a 2.b 1.c) sich aus den zwei Morphismen (3.2, a.b.) und (2.1 b.c.) zusammensetzt, wodurch die Betrachtung der semiotischen Prozesse zwischen den dyadischen Subzeichen und den triadischen Zkln erst ermöglicht wird.

In Toth (2008) wurde daher vorgeschlagen, die beiden obigen Zeichenklassen und deren Transitionen wie folgt zu analysieren:

$$\text{Zkl (3.1 2.1 1.2)} \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha]]$$

$$\text{Zkl (3.1 2.3 1.3)} \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]]$$

$$\cap (\text{Zkl (3.1 2.1 1.2), (3.1 2.3 1.3)}) = [\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2 2.1)$$

Während also bei einer statisch-kategoriethoretischen Analyse der beiden obigen Zeichenklassen das Subzeichen (3.1) als Konstante aufscheint, zeigt die dynamisch-kategoriethoretische Analyse, dass die Subzeichen (3.2) und (2.1), d.h. die degenerativen Semiosen ($3 \Rightarrow 2$) und ($2 \Rightarrow 1$) als Transitionsprozesse erscheinen.

Die dynamisch-kategoriethoretische Analyseverfahren ist von grosser Wichtigkeit, denn erst sie kann semiotische Polymorphie vermeiden, vgl. etwa das folgende Beispiel:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (3.1 \Rightarrow 2.1) \\ (3.1 \Rightarrow 2.2) \\ (3.1 \Rightarrow 2.3) \end{array} \right\} \equiv [\beta^\circ] \text{ (statisch) bzw. } [\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\beta^\circ, \text{id3}] \text{ (dynamisch)}$$

Beschreibt man also Semiosen durch Paare von Morphismen anstatt durch einzelne Morphismen, werden sowohl die triadischen Haupt- als auch die trichotomischen Stellenwerte berücksichtigt. Damit werden auch generative, degenerative und identitive Morphismen differenzierbar.

2. Als Transitionen zwischen Zeichenklassen bzw. Realitätsthematiken können nicht nur "Zeichenrumpfe" bzw. Dyaden wie im obigen Beispiel (3.2 2.1), sondern auch (irregulär, d.h. nicht

nach dem “Wohlordnungsschema” [3.a 2.b 1.c] mit $a \leq b \leq c$ gebildete) “Zeichenklassen” und “Realitätsthematiken” aufscheinen. Da wir bereits vor langer Zeit auf eine mögliche Anwendung solcher irregulär gebildeter Repräsentationsklassen hingewiesen hatten (Toth 1988), sind wir besonders an Repräsentationsklassen interessiert, welche die triadische Struktur von Zeichenklassen und, dualisiert, diejenige von Realitätsthematiken haben. Innerhalb einer nicht-polykontextural erweiterten Semiotik (vgl. Toth 2007, S. 82 ff.) sind folgende Transitionen möglich:

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.1) \rightarrow (3.1\ 2.1\ 1.2) \quad \equiv \quad [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2\ 1.1\ 2.1)$

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.1) \rightarrow (3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \quad \equiv \quad [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2\ 1.1\ 2.1)$

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.1) \rightarrow (3.1\ 2.2\ 1.2) \quad \equiv \quad [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2\ 2.1)$

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.1) \rightarrow (3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3) \quad \equiv \quad [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2\ 2.1)$

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.1) \rightarrow (3.1\ 2.3\ 1.3) \quad \equiv \quad [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2\ 2.1)$

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.1) \rightarrow (3.2\ 2.2\ 1.2) \quad \equiv \quad [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2\ 2.1)$

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.1) \rightarrow (3.2\ 2.2\ 1.3) \quad \equiv \quad [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2\ 2.1)$

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.1) \rightarrow (3.2\ 2.3\ 1.3) \quad \equiv \quad [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \beta], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2\ 2.1)$

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.1) \rightarrow (3.3\ 2.3\ 1.3) \quad \equiv \quad [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id1}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id3}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2\ 2.1)$

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.2) \rightarrow (3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \quad \equiv \quad [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2\ 1.1\ 2.1)$

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.2) \rightarrow (3.1\ 2.2\ 1.2) \quad \equiv \quad [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2\ 2.1)$

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.2) \rightarrow (3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3) \quad \equiv \quad [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2\ 2.1)$

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.2) \rightarrow (3.1\ 2.3\ 1.3) \quad \equiv \quad [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]]$$

$$(3.1\ 2.2\ 1.2) \rightarrow (3.2\ 2.2\ 1.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2\ 2.1)$

$$(3.1\ 2.2\ 1.2) \rightarrow (3.2\ 2.3\ 1.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \beta], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2\ 2.1)$

$$(3.1\ 2.2\ 1.2) \rightarrow (3.3\ 2.3\ 1.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id3}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2\ 2.1)$

$$(3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3) \rightarrow (3.1\ 2.3\ 1.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2\ 2.1)$

$$(3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3) \rightarrow (3.2\ 2.2\ 1.2) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2\ 2.1)$

$$(3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3) \rightarrow (3.2\ 2.2\ 1.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \beta] \equiv (3.2\ 2.1\ 2.3)$

$$(3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3) \rightarrow (3.2\ 2.3\ 1.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \beta], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2\ 2.1)$

$$(3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3) \rightarrow (3.3\ 2.3\ 1.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id3}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2\ 2.1)$

$$(3.1\ 2.3\ 1.3) \rightarrow (3.2\ 2.2\ 1.2) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2\ 2.1)$

$$(3.1\ 2.3\ 1.3) \rightarrow (3.2\ 2.2\ 1.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2\ 2.1)$

$$(3.1\ 2.3\ 1.3) \rightarrow (3.2\ 2.3\ 1.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \beta], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id3}] \equiv (3.2\ 2.1\ 3.3)$

$$(3.1\ 2.3\ 1.3) \rightarrow (3.3\ 2.3\ 1.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id3}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id3}] \equiv (3.2\ 2.1\ 3.3)$

$$(3.2\ 2.2\ 1.2) \rightarrow (3.2\ 2.2\ 1.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2\ 2.2\ 2.1)$

$$(3.2\ 2.2\ 1.2) \rightarrow (3.2\ 2.3\ 1.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \beta], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]]$$

Transitionsklasse: $[\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2\ 2.1)$

$$(3.2\ 2.2\ 1.2) \rightarrow (3.3\ 2.3\ 1.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id3}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Transitionsklasse: } [\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2 \ 2.1) \\ (3.2 \ 2.2 \ 1.3) \rightarrow (3.2 \ 2.3 \ 1.3) \quad \equiv \quad [[\beta^\circ, \text{id}2], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \beta], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id}3]] \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Transitionsklasse: } [\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2 \ 2.1) \\ (3.2 \ 2.2 \ 1.3) \rightarrow (3.3 \ 2.3 \ 1.3) \quad \equiv \quad [[\beta^\circ, \text{id}2], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id}3], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id}3]] \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Transitionsklasse: } [\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ] \equiv (3.2 \ 2.1) \\ (3.2 \ 2.3 \ 1.3) \rightarrow (3.3 \ 2.3 \ 1.3) \quad \equiv \quad [[\beta^\circ, \beta], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id}3]] \rightarrow [[\beta^\circ, \text{id}3], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id}3]] \end{array}$$

$$\text{Transitionsklasse: } [\beta^\circ, \alpha^\circ, \text{id}3] \equiv (3.2 \ 2.1 \ 3.3)$$

3. Es gibt also die folgenden Transitions-Repräsentationsschemata:

Dyaden: (3.2 2.1)

Triaden: (3.2 1.1 2.1), (3.2 2.1 2.1), (3.2 2.1 2.2), (3.2 2.1 2.3), (3.2 2.1 3.3), (3.2 2.2 2.1)

Es handelt sich bei diesen Repräsentationsklassen also um Übergangsrepräsentationen bzw. “Zeichen zwischen Zeichen”, welche die kategoriethoretischen bzw. kategorialen Entsprechungen der entsprechenden Funktionsverläufe von gefalteten Zeichenklassen in einem kartesischen Koordinatensystem sind. Der mathematisch-kybernetische Begriff der Faltung von zwei (oder mehreren) Funktionen gewinnt also durch die dynamisch-kategoriethoretische Paarschreibung von Dyaden und Triaden bei Transitionen ein semiotisches Analogon. Die obige Dyade und die sechs Triaden können somit als **semiotische Faltungsklassen** aufgefasst werden. Genauso, wie die Genuine Kategorienklasse (3.3 2.2 1.1), welche ja ebenfalls semiotisch nicht “wohlgeformt” ist, für semiotische Analysen berücksichtigt werden muss, da sie die Determinante der kleinen semiotischen Matrix bildet (vgl. Bense 1992, S. 43), sollten künftig Triaden wie die obigen nicht ausser Acht gelassen werden, da ihnen insofern semiotische Realität zukommt, als sie als Zeichen zwischen Zeichen durch das semiotische Zehnersystem der “wohlgeformten” Zeichenklassen selbst erzeugt werden bzw. bereits vorgegeben sind.

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Zum semiotischen und mathematischen Zusammenhang zwischen Informationstheorie und Semiotik

In that and there lay in that in their way it had lain in that way
it had lain in their way it had lain as they may it had lain as they
may may they as it lay may she as it lay may he as it lay as it lay
may he as it lay may she as it lay may she as it lay may she as it
lay may he as it lay may he yesterday as it lay may she today as
it lay may he today as it lay may she yesterday as it lay may she
yesterday as it lay and may it lay has it lain in this way has it lain
in their way in this way does it lay in this way does it lay in their
way does it lay in this way does it lay in their way.

Gertrude Stein, „Birth and Marriage“ (1924)

0. Vorbemerkung

Der Zweck des vorliegenden Aufsatzes ist es, wie schon der Titel sagt, weder einen historischen noch einen systematischen Überblick über das Verhältnis von Informationstheorie und Semiotik beizubringen. Hierfür verweise ich auf Meyer-Eppler (1969) und Frank (2003). Hier sollen lediglich mögliche Lösungen für einige zentrale semiotische und mathematische bisher ungelöste Probleme des Zusammenhangs von Informationstheorie und Semiotik aufgezeigt werden.

1. Informationstheorie

Nach dem „Taschenlexikon der Kybernetik“ sind „Zeichen und ihre optimale Codierung, quantitative Betrachtungen über Nachricht und Information, die Semiotik und die abstrakten Probleme der Kanäle, die Information übertragen“ Gegenstandsbereich der Informationstheorie.“ Sie sei „eine der reizvollsten und klarsten Theorien im Grenzgebiet zwischen Technik, Mathematik und Kybernetik“ (Lutz 1972, S. 151).

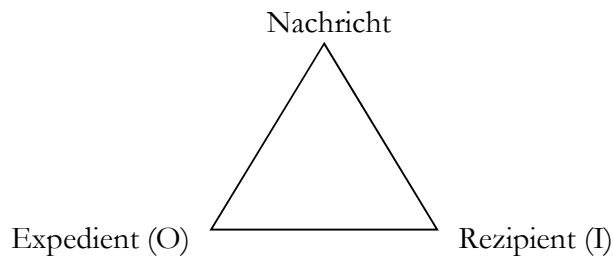
2. Semiotik

Gemäß Elisabeth Walthers Aufsatz „Ist die Semiotik überhaupt eine Wissenschaft“ stellt die Semiotik „sowohl eine Wissenschaft als auch eine Methodenlehre, die man als Kunst verstehen könnte, dar. Da es keine Wissenschaft ohne Zeichen geben kann, muß die Wissenschaft von den Zeichen – die Semiotik – darüber hinaus als Grundlage aller anderen Wissenschaften gelten, also die Grundlagenwissenschaft sein. Ich möchte mit einem Gedanken von Charles Peirce schließen, der den Rang einer Wissenschaft danach bewertet, in welchem Maße ihre Methoden eine Verallgemeinerung erlauben. Der semiotischen Methode erkannte er aus den vorher genannten Gründen den höchsten Rang mit der allgemeinsten Methode zu und nannte sie daher die Methode der Methoden“ (Walther 1991, S. 13).

3. Informationstheorie und Semiotik

Zum Zusammenhang zwischen Informationstheorie und Semiotik gibt es zwei Konzeptionen. Die eine, die auf Walther zurückgeht, stellt einen direkten Zusammenhang her zwischen den einzelnen Relationen der vollständigen Zeichenrelation und der von Bense (1975, S. 39 ff.) eingeführten funktionalen Konzeption der Zeichenrelation dar, indem der Mittelbezug (M) mit der "Formation", die Bezeichnungsfunktion ($M \Rightarrow O$) mit der "Information" und die Bedeutungsfunktion ($O \Rightarrow I$) mit der "Kommunikation" in Beziehung gesetzt werden (zur Diskussion dieser Konzeption vgl. Toth 1993, S. 28 ff.).

Die andere Konzeption stammt von Zellmer (1973, S. 65) und ersetzt die Bensesche Trias durch diejenige von Nachricht, Expedient und Rezipient, die jedoch nicht mit den Teilrelationen der vollständigen Zeichenrelation, sondern direkt mit den einzelnen Bezügen Mittel, Objektbezug und Interpretantenbezug korrespondieren:



4. Signal und Zeichen

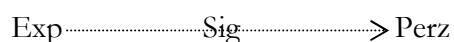
Während also bei Zellmer das Mittel als Nachricht aufgefaßt wird, wurde es von Bense in seiner "Einführung in die informationstheoretische Ästhetik" mit dem Kanal innerhalb des semiotischen Kommunikationsschemas zusammengebracht. Im folgenden Schema bezeichnet "Exp" den Expedienten, "KK" den Kommunikationskanal und "Perz" den Perzipienten:



Hierzu führte Bense aus: "Man kann dieses Schema so verallgemeinert denken, daß es jede Art kommunikativer Relation, von der Energieübertragung bis zur Kausalbeziehung (Ursache-Wirkung-Relation) und Wahrnehmungs- bzw. Erkenntnisbeziehung (Subjekt-Objekt-Relation), erfaßt. Als eigentlicher Träger bzw. Vermittler dieser äußeren Kommunikation, wie wir sie bezeichnen wollen, ist das Signal anzusehen, das, wiederum nach Meyer-Eppler, als physikalisches energetisches Substrat im Sinne einer Funktion von drei Orts- und einem Zeitparameter aufzufassen ist:

$$\text{Sig} = f(q_1, q_2, q_3, t)$$

Diese Signale vollziehen also primär die bezeichnete äußere Kommunikation (Bense 1998, S. 272):



So fungiert nach Bense eben "das Mittel der Repräsentation bekanntlich als Kanal bzw. als Medium der Übertragung" (1979, S. 99), "Quasi-Sender" und "Quasi-Empfänger" korrespondieren mit dem

semiotischen “Weltobjekt” bzw. mit der autoreproduktiven “Bewußtseinsfunktion” sowie mit dem semiotischen Objektbezug bzw. mit dem semiotischen Interpretantenbezug (Bense 1981a, S. 144 ff.). Wir haben damit also:

$$\text{Sig} = f(q_1, q_2, q_3, t) \equiv \{(a.b\ c.d\ 1.1, a.b\ c.d\ 1.2, a.b\ c.d\ 1.3)\} \text{ mit } a, b \in \{1., 2., 3.\}, c, d \in \{.1, .2, .3\} \text{ und } b \leq a, d \leq c,$$

und damit kommen alle 10 Zkln und Rthn als Signale in Frage. Wie in Toth (1993, S. 154 ff.) gezeigt, gibt es genau 33 kombinatorisch mögliche zeichenexterne Kommunikationsschemata.

Man kann aber anstatt vom Kanal als semiotischem Mittelbezug auch davon ausgehen, daß sowohl Expedient als auch Perzipient über ein Repertoire verfügen und die mengentheoretischen Relationen zwischen diesen Repertoires über den semiotischen Objektbezügen definieren. In diesem Fall wird der Mittelbezug als Funktion des Objektbezugs aufgefaßt. Nach Bense (1998, S. 277) gibt es die folgenden drei Möglichkeiten:

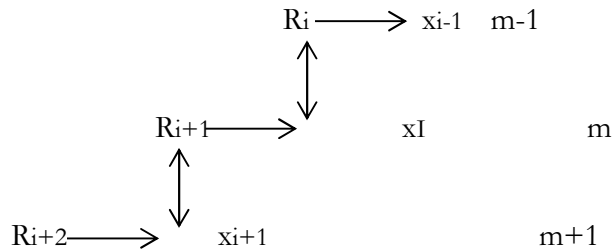
- (2.3) = RepExp \emptyset RepPerz
- (2.2) = RepExp \cup RepPerz
- (2.1) = RepExp \cap RepPerz

Eine stark verfeinerte mathematische Methode zur Bestimmung der semiotischen Objektbezüge über Mittelrepertoires hat Zellmer (1982) geliefert, indem er Zeichenrepertoires auf einer Grundmenge und auf Teilmengen dieser Grundmenge charakteristische Funktionen definierte. Der entscheidende mathematische Fortschritt der Zellmerschen Konzeption beruht aber darauf, daß er die Booleschen Operatoren \cap , \cup sowie die leere Menge \emptyset dadurch präzisiert, daß er matrizenartige Darstellungen einführte, aus denen die topologischen Distanzen bzw. Umgebungen der drei Objektbezüge direkt herauslesbar sind.

Beide Konzeptionen funktionieren aber nur dann (was Bense und Zellmer nicht sagen), wenn sowohl der Sender als Weltobjekt als auch der Empfänger als Bewußtseinsfunktion selbst wieder eine Funktion des Objektbezugs darstellen, der seinerseits eine Funktion des Mittelbezugs darstellt. Doch es geht noch weiter, denn gemäß Bense ist ja das vollständige Zeichen “eine triadische Relation von wiederum drei relationalen Gliedern, deren erstes, das ‘Mittel’ (M), monadisch (einstellig), deren zweites, der ‘Objektbezug’ (O), dyadisch (zweistellig) und deren drittes, der ‘Interpretantenbezug’ (I) triadisch (dreistellig) gebaut ist. So ist also das vollständige Zeichen als eine triadisch gestufte Relation von Relationen zu verstehen” (Bense 1979, S. 67). Bense (1979, S. 63) schematisierte diesen Sachverhalt wie folgt:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ZR (M, O, I)} &= \\ \text{ZR (M, M} \Rightarrow \text{O, M} \Rightarrow \text{IO} \Rightarrow \text{I)} &= \\ \text{ZR (mon. Rel., dyad. Rel., triad. Rel.)} &= \\ \text{ZR (.1., .2., .3.)} &= \\ \text{ZR 1.1 1.2 1.3} & \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 1.1 & 1.2 & 1.3 \\ 2.1 & 2.2 & 2.3 \\ 3.1 & 3.2 & 3.3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

Da jede Funktion eine Relation darstellt, haben wir es hier aber mit Relationen von Relationen zu tun, d.h. wir stehen vor dem Problem einer logischen Zirkularität, die wir im konkreten semiotischen Fall natürlich nicht mit einer Art von "Typensemiotik" ausräumen können. Eine mögliche Lösung besteht darin, eine solche Semiotik mit der von Günther eingeführten Proöomialrelation zu definieren, d.h. als eine heterarchisch-hierarchische und nicht bloß hierarchische Relation:



Die logische Proöomialrelation ist also eine vierstellige Relationen zwischen zwei Relatoren und zwei Relata: PR (Ri+1, Ri, xi, xi-1), allgemeiner: PR(PRm) = PRm+1 (Kaehr 1978, S. 6). Dementsprechend kann also eine semiotische Proöomialrelation wie folgt dargestellt werden:

$$ZR(ZR_m(ZR_{m+1})) = ZR_{m+2} \text{ (mit } m = 1 = M = \text{Erstheit)}$$

Das bedeutet dann aber, daß wir den Bereich der klassisch-aristotelischen Logik, welche ja auch die Basis der zwar triadischen, aber dennoch binären Peirceschen Semiotik darstellt, verlassen haben. Erkenntnistheoretisch folgt hieraus mit Günther: "1. Das Subjekt kann ein objektives Bild von sich selbst haben; 2. Es kann sich mittels anderer Bilder auf die physischen Dinge in seiner Umwelt beziehen; 3. Sein Bereich der Objektivität kann andere Subjekte – die Du's – als Pseudo-Objekte einschließen und sich ihrer als unabhängige Willenszentren, die relativ objektiv im Verhältnis zu seinen eigenen Willensakten sind, bewußt sein" (1999, S. 22).

In einer transklassischen Logik wird also unterschieden zwischen dem Subjekt, das ein Objekt beobachtet und dem Objekt, das, selbst nun als Subjekt betrachtet, sich selbst beobachten kann, wobei die beobachtete Umgebung des beobachteten Objekts und diejenige des das beobachtende Objekt beobachtenden Subjekts nach Günthers Worten "relativ objektiv", d.h. nicht notwendig identisch sein müssen. Das gilt selbstverständlich nur für Organismen, d.h. lebende Systeme, und nicht für tote Objekte, denn ein Stein etwa hat keine eigene Umgebung, weil diese, um wiederum Günthers Worte zu wiederholen, eben nicht "zu seinen eigenen Willensakten" gehört.

Für eine auf der Proöomialrelation definierte transklassische Semiotik ist also nicht mehr die First Order Cybernetics, also die klassische Kybernetik beobachteter Systeme zuständig, sondern die transklassische Second Order Cybernetics, d.h. die Kybernetik beobachtender Systeme bzw. die "Cybernetics of Cybernetics", wie sich von Foerster (2003, S. 283-286) ausgedrückt hatte. Bense selbst hatte als erster Semiotiker – noch vor dem erstmaligen Erscheinen des Papers von Foersters (1979), bereits "Zeichenumgebungen" eingeführt (Bense 1975, S. 97 ff., 110, 117) sowie ebenfalls bereits zwischen "zeichenexterner" und "zeicheninterner" Kommunikation unterschieden (Bense 1975, S. 100 ff.). Auch diese Konzeption, die, wie man leicht einsieht, mit derjenigen zwischen First-Order- und Second-Order-Cybernetics korrespondiert, zeigt also, daß eine polykontexturale Semiotik notwendig ist, um Information, Nachrichten, Signale, Kanäle und Repertoires ohne Zirkularität zu definieren. Benses eigene Konzeption setzt damit voraus, daß das Zeichen als Organismus aufgefaßt wird und daß daher zwischen der Umgebung des Zeichens selbst, als dessen (zeicheninterner)

Beobachter der Interpretant erscheint, und der Umgebung, aus der wir als (zeichenexterne) Interpreten das Zeichen beobachten, unterschieden werden muß.

5. Informationsästhetik

Als Begründer der Informationsästhetik, unter welcher auch die generative und die numerische Ästhetik subsumiert werden, gelten heute einhellig Max Bense und Abraham A. Moles (vgl. Henckmann und Lotter 1992, S. 105 f.). “Diese Disziplin der angewandten Kybernetik geht davon aus, daß Kunstwerke spezielle Nachrichten sind, die ästhetische Information enthalten und die vom Künstler im Rahmen eines ästhetischen Kommunikationsprozesses an den Betrachter übermittelt werden. Die Informationsästhetik [...] versucht, den Shannonschen Informationsbegriff, aber auch andere mathematisch orientierte Disziplinen, auf ästhetische Kommunikationsprozesse anzuwenden und bei der Betrachtung von Kunstwerken heranzuziehen” (Lutz 1972, S. 146 ff.).

Bekanntlich hatte Bense als Maß des “ästhetischen Zustandes” die Formel von Birkhoff (1928):

$$M = O/C$$

eingeführt, wobei “M” das “ästhetische Maß”, “O” “Zahl der charakteristischen Ordnungsrelationen” und “C” die “Zahl der determinierenden Konstruktionselemente (der ‘Gestalt’ des künstlerischen Gegenstandes)” bezeichnet (Bense 1981b, S. 17).

Da die Semiotik in Benses Werk im wesentlichen erst nach seinen informationstheoretischen Arbeiten entstand, tauchte erst relativ spät die Frage nach dem Zusammenhang zwischen der mathematischen Formel Birkhoffs und der semiotischen Zeichenklasse des “ästhetischen Zustandes” (3.1 2.2 1.3) auf, die von Bense später auch als “eigenreale” (bzw. “dual-invariante”) Zeichenklasse bestimmt wurde, welche nicht nur den ästhetischen Zustand, sondern auch das Zeichen selbst sowie die Zahl repräsentieren: “Ein charakteristisches Beispiel einer solchen genetischen, also zeichenextern fungierenden, Semiose bietet das Schema des semiotisch-metasemiotischen Zusammenhangs zwischen der zeichentheoretischen und der numerischen Konzeption des ‘ästhetischen Zustandes’ (äZ). Dabei wird die semiotische [...] Repräsentation des ‘ästhetischen Zustandes’ durch die realitätsthematisch identische Zeichenklasse Zkl (äZ): 3.1 2.2 1.3 und die metasemiotische (numerische) Repräsentation im einfachsten Falle durch den bekannten, ein ‘ästhetisches Maß’ (Ma[äZ]) bestimmenden Birkhoffschen Quotienten $Ma(\ddot{a}Z) = O/C$ [...] gegeben. Führt man nun \leftrightarrow als Zeichen für den wechselseitigen Übergang zwischen semiotischer und metasemiotischer Repräsentation ein, dann kann man schreiben (Bense 1981b, S. 17):

$$Zkl(\ddot{a}Z) \leftrightarrow Ma(\ddot{a}Z) \text{ bzw. } Zkl(\ddot{a}Z): 3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3 \leftrightarrow Ma(\ddot{a}Z) = O/C$$

Bense bleibt an diesem Punkt stehen. Die Fragen, die sich erheben, sind aber: 1. Wie läßt sich der durch das Zeichen “ \leftrightarrow ” bezeichnete Übergang mathematisch fassen?; 2. Welches sind die semiotischen Entsprechungen von O und von C?

Am einfachsten ist C zu bestimmen: Die Komplexität entspricht dem semiotischen Repertoire mit seinen beiden Interpretationsmöglichkeiten, also dem vollständigen Mittelbezug (1.1, 1.2, 1.3) oder der Bestimmung des Mittelbezugs als Funktion des Objektbezugs, wie in Kap. 4. dargestellt. Schwieriger ist es mit O. Obwohl nämlich Bense in Anlehnung an Birkhoff von “Ordnungsrelation”

spricht, gibt es hier drei Möglichkeiten: Man kann das Repertoire eines Zeichens als Trägermenge definieren und ihr entweder eine algebraische, eine ordnungstheoretische oder eine topologische Ordnung aufprägen, d.h. wenn X die Trägermenge darstellt:

algebraische Ordnung: $OAlg = \{X, +, \cdot\}$
 ordnungstheoretische Ordnung: $OOrd = \{X, \leq\}$
 topologische Ordnung: $OTop = \{X, \tau\}$, wobei τ eine Teilmenge der Potenzmenge von X ist.

Die algebraische Ordnung setzt eine körpertheoretische Semiotik voraus, wie sie in Toth (2007, S. 13 ff.) skizziert wurde. Eine ordnungstheoretische Ordnung kann entweder rein ordnungstheoretisch, verbandstheoretisch oder via Posets erfolgen (Toth 1996; Toth 2007, S. 16ff.; Toth 2007b). Eine topologische Ordnung kann entweder, wie oben angedeutet, auf einem topologischen oder einem metrischen Raum definiert werden, wobei jeder metrische Raum auch als topologischer Raum gedeutet werden kann, während das Umgekehrte nicht unbedingt gilt (Toth 2007, S. 19 ff., Toth 2007c). Die einfachsten Beispiele semiotischer topologischer Räume sind die Paare (S, σ) , wobei $S = \{.1., .2., .3.\}$, $\sigma_1 = \{\{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 3\}, \{1, 2, 3\}, \emptyset\}$ und $\sigma_2 = \{S, \emptyset\}$. σ_1 induziert also die diskrete, σ_2 die indiskrete Topologie auf S . Geht man hingegen von einer ordnungstheoretischen Ordnung aus, kann man für O sämtliche Zeichenklassen einsetzen, denn diese stellen ja, da sie nach dem Schema (3.a 2.b 1.c) mit $a, b, c \in \{.1., .2., .3.\}$ und $a \leq b \leq c$ gebaut sind, Halbordnungen, d.h. transitive, reflexive und antisymmetrische Relationen dar. Und da gemäß den von Walther eingeführten Trichotomischen Triaden (Walther 1982) die Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.3) als vermittelndes Glied zwischen den drei Dreierblöcken mit (3.1×1.3) , (2.2×2.2) und (1.3×3.1) fungiert, haben wir nun eine mathematisch-semiotische Interpretation des durch “ \leftrightarrow ” symbolisierten Überganges zwischen Informationsästhetik und Semiotik gefunden.

6. Materie, Energie und Information

Bekanntlich hat Charles Sanders Peirce im Rahmen seiner Synechismus-Konzeption einen Kontinuitätszusammenhang zwischen Materie und Geist behauptet, “so that matter would be nothing but mind that had such indurated habits as to cause it to act with a peculiarly high degree of mechanical regularity, or routine” (Peirce ap. Bayer 1994, S. 12).

Dann war es das Ziel von Warren Sturgis McCulloch, einem der Begründer der Kybernetik, “to bridge the gap between the level of neurons and the level of knowledge” (McCulloch 1965, S. xix).

Und schließlich war Gotthard Günther davon überzeugt, “that matter, energy and mind are elements of a transitive relation. In other words, there should be a conversion formula which holds between energy and mind, and which is a strict analogy to the Einstein operation $[E = mc^2, A.T.]$ ”. Er ergänzte aber sogleich: “From the view-point of our classic, two-valued logic (with its rigid dichotomy between subjectivity and objective events) the search for such a formula would seem hardly less than insanity” (Günther 1976: 257). An einer anderen Stelle präziserte Günther dann: “We refer to the very urgent problem of the relation between the flow of energy and the acquisition of information [...]. Thus information and energy are inextricably interwoven” (Günther 1979, S. 223).

Die Basisidee, welche sich hier von Peirce und McCulloch bis zu Günther eröffnet, ist im Grunde also nicht nur eine transitive, sondern eine zyklische Relation: Geist (mind) bzw. Information → Materie → Energie → Information → usw. Doch wie Günther bereits pointiert hatte, ist eine solche zyklische Relation auf der Basis einer zweiwertig-monokontexturalen Logik ausgeschlossen; man benötigt hierzu eine polykontexturale Logik, welche auf der in Kap. 4 kurz dargestellten Proömalrelation begründet ist und daher die klassische Dichotomie von Form und Materie durchkreuzen kann.

Hier liegt auch die Lösung der folgenden zwei nur scheinbar kontradiktorischen Aussagen: Während Frank schreibt: "Unstrittig ist, daß es in der Kybernetik nicht um Substanzhaftes (Masse und Energie), sondern um Informationelles geht. Für dieses gelten im Gegensatz zu jenem keine Erhaltungssätze" (1995, S. 62), äußerte Günther: "So wie sich der Gesamtbetrag an Materie, resp. Energie, in der Welt weder vermehren noch vermindern kann, ebenso kann die Gesamtinformation, die die Wirklichkeit enthält, sich weder vergrößern noch verringern" (1963, S. 169).

In einer monokontexturalen Welt gibt es nur Erhaltungssätze für Masse und Energie, in einer polykontexturalen Welt aber auch für Information. Und da Information, wie in Kap. 1. aufgezeigt, auf Zeichen beruht bzw. die Informationstheorie engstens verknüpft ist mit der Semiotik, muß es in einer polykontexturalen Semiotik, wie sie in Toth (2003) entworfen wurden, auch qualitative und nicht nur quantitative Erhaltungssätze geben. Um Beispiele für qualitative Erhaltungssätze zu finden, muß man jedoch, da unsere traditionelle Wissenschaft zweiwertig ist, in die Welt der Märchen, Sagen, Legenden und Mythen gehen, welche, wie sich Günther einmal ausgedrückt hatte, als "Obdachlosenasyile der von der monokontexturalen Wissenschaft ausgegrenzten Denkreise" fungieren müssen. So findet sich bei Gottfried Keller der Satz: "Was aus dem Geist kommt, geht nie verloren" (ap. Strich und Hoßfeld 1985, S. 76), und Witte bemerkt zur Überlieferung bei den afrikanischen Xosas: "Wenn die Toten den Lebenden erscheinen, kommen sie in ihrer früheren, körperlichen Gestalt, sogar in den Kleidern, die sie beim Tode trugen" (1929, S. 9), und zu den Toradja: "Die Toradja auf Celebes meinen, daß ein Mensch, dem ein Kopffäger das Haupt abgeschlagen, auch im Jenseits ohne Kopf herumläuft" (1929, S. 11). Interessant ist, daß sich qualitative Erhaltungssätze, obwohl sie von der monokontexturalen Wissenschaft gelehnt werden, in den Überlieferungen rund um den Erdball finden und somit von den jeweiligen für die entsprechenden Kulturen typischen Philosophien und Logiken unabhängig sind.

Für Günther war das Thema der qualitativen Erhaltung über die Kontexturgrenzen hinweg – gleichgültig, ob sie logisch durch Transjunktionen oder mathematisch und semiotisch durch Transoperatoren darstellbar ist, sogar das Leitmotiv der Geistesgeschichte schlechthin: "Diese beiden Grundmotive: Anerkennung des Bruchs zwischen Immanenz und Transzendenz und seine Verleugnung, ziehen sich wie zwei rote Leitfäden, oft in gegenseitiger Verknotung und dann wieder auseinandertretend, durch die gesamte Geistesgeschichte der Hochkulturen" (Günther [1], S. 37).

Es wird also eine der für die Zukunft anstehenden Arbeiten sein, das Verhältnis von Informationstheorie und Semiotik dadurch neu zu bestimmen, daß in Ergänzung zu einer polykontexturalen Semiotik eine polykontexturale Informationstheorie geschaffen werden muß. Da es bereits gute Vorarbeiten zu einer polykontexturalen Mathematik gibt (Kronthaler 1986, Mahler und Kaehr 1993), wird sich eine polykontexturale Informationstheorie als eine Disziplin der angewandten qualitativen Mathematik auf diese und einige weitere Vorarbeiten stützen können.

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Das semiotische Spiegelkabinett

1. Statische Zeichenzusammenhänge

Jede Zeichenklasse hängt mit ihrer zugehörigen Realitätsthematik in mindestens einem Subzeichen zusammen:

- 1 (3.1 2.1 1.1 × 1.1 1.2 1.3)
- 2 (3.1 2.1 1.2 × 2.1 1.2 1.3)
- 3 (3.1 2.1 1.3 × 3.1 1.2 1.3)
- 4 (3.1 2.2 1.2 × 2.1 2.2 1.3)
- 5 (3.1 2.2 1.3 × 3.1 2.2 1.3)
- 6 (3.1 2.3 1.3 × 3.1 3.2 1.3)
- 7 (3.2 2.2 1.2 × 2.1 2.2 2.3)
- 8 (3.2 2.2 1.3 × 3.1 2.2 2.3)
- 9 (3.2 2.3 1.3 × 3.1 3.2 2.3)
- 10 (3.3 2.3 1.3 × 3.1 3.2 3.3)

Wir können daher zwischen monadisch, dyadisch und triadisch zusammenhängenden Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken unterscheiden.

Die Zeichenklassen bzw. Realitätsthematiken hängen untereinander in 0, 1 oder 2 Subzeichen zusammen. In der folgenden "Bruchdarstellung" bezeichnet $x/y = z$, dass die Zeichenklasse x mit der Zeichenklasse y in z Subzeichen zusammenhängt:

$1/2 = 2; 1/3 = 2; 1/4 = 1; 1/5 = 1; 1/6 = 1; 1/7 = 0; 1/8 = 0; 1/9 = 0; 1/10 = 0$
 $2/3 = 2; 2/4 = 2; 2/5 = 1; 2/6 = 1; 2/7 = 1; 2/8 = 0; 2/9 = 0; 2/10 = 0$
 $3/4 = 1; 3/5 = 2; 3/6 = 2; 3/7 = 0; 3/8 = 1; 3/9 = 1; 3/10 = 1$
 $4/5 = 2; 4/6 = 1; 4/7 = 2; 4/8 = 1; 4/9 = 0; 4/10 = 0$
 $5/6 = 2; 5/7 = 1; 5/8 = 2; 5/9 = 1; 5/10 = 1$
 $6/7 = 0; 6/8 = 1; 6/9 = 2; 6/10 = 2$
 $7/8 = 2; 7/9 = 1; 7/10 = 0$
 $8/9 = 2; 8/10 = 1$
 $9/10 = 2$

Beispiele:

$(3.2 2.2 1.2) / (3.3 2.3 1.3) = \emptyset$
 $(3.2 2.2 1.3) / (3.3 2.3 1.3) = (1.3)$
 $(3.2 2.3 1.3) / (3.3 2.3 1.3) = (2.3 1.3).$

2. Dynamische Zeichenzusammenhänge

Zeichenklassen und ihre koordinierten Realitätsthematiken können auch über gleiche Subzeichen-Paare und daher semiotische Morphismen miteinander zusammenhängen. In diesem Falle müssen allerdings alle Transpositionen gesondert untersucht werden:

1	(3.1 2.1 1.1 × 1.1 1.2 1.3)	
2	(3.1 <u>2.1 1.2</u> × <u>2.1 1.2</u> 1.3)	(2.1 → 1.2)
3	(3.1 2.1 1.3 × 3.1 1.2 1.3)	
4	(3.1 2.2 1.2 × 2.1 2.2 1.3)	
5	(<u>3.1 2.2 1.3</u> × <u>3.1 2.2 1.3</u>)	(3.1 → 2.2) (2.2 → 1.3)
6	(3.1 2.3 1.3 × 3.1 3.2 1.3)	
7	(3.2 2.2 1.2 × 2.1 2.2 2.3)	
8	(3.2 2.2 1.3 × 3.1 2.2 2.3)	
9	(3.2 2.3 1.3 × 3.1 3.2 2.3)	
10	(3.3 2.3 1.3 × 3.1 3.2 3.3)	

1	(3.1 1.1 2.1 × 1.2 1.1 1.3)	
2	(3.1 <u>1.2 2.1</u> × <u>1.2 2.1</u> 1.3)	(1.2 → 2.1)
3	(<u>3.1 1.3 2.1</u> × 1.2 <u>3.1 1.3</u>)	(3.1 → 1.3)
4	(3.1 1.2 2.2 × 2.2 2.1 1.3)	
5	(<u>3.1 1.3 2.2</u> × 2.2 <u>3.1 1.3</u>)	(3.1 → 1.3)
6	(<u>3.1 1.3 2.3</u> × 3.2 <u>3.1 1.3</u>)	(3.1 → 1.3)
7	(3.2 1.2 2.2 × 2.2 2.1 2.3)	
8	(3.2 1.3 2.2 × 2.2 3.1 2.3)	
9	(3.2 1.3 2.3 × 3.2 3.1 2.3)	
10	(3.3 1.3 2.3 × 3.2 3.1 3.3)	

1	(2.1 3.1 1.1) × (1.1 1.3 1.2)	
2	(2.1 3.1 1.2) × (2.1 1.3 1.2)	
3	(2.1 <u>3.1 1.3</u>) × (<u>3.1 1.3</u> 1.2)	(3.1 → 1.3)
4	(2.2 3.1 1.2) × (2.1 1.3 2.2)	
5	(2.2 3.1 1.3) × (3.1 1.3 2.2)	
6	(2.3 <u>3.1 1.3</u>) × (<u>3.1 1.3</u> 3.2)	(3.1 → 1.3)
7	(2.2 3.2 1.2) × (2.1 2.3 2.2)	
8	(2.2 3.2 1.3) × (3.1 2.3 2.2)	
9	(<u>2.3 3.2 1.3</u>) × (3.1 <u>2.3 3.2</u>)	(2.3 → 3.2)
10	(2.3 3.3 1.3) × (3.1 3.3 3.2)	

1	(2.1 1.1 3.1) × (1.3 1.1 1.2)	
2	(<u>2.1 1.2 3.1</u>) × (1.3 <u>2.1 1.2</u>)	(2.1 → 1.2)
3	(2.1 <u>1.3 3.1</u>) × (<u>1.3 3.1</u> 1.2)	(1.3 → 3.1)
4	(2.2 1.2 3.1) × (1.3 2.1 2.2)	

- 5 (2.2 1.3 3.1) × (1.3 3.1 2.2) (1.3 → 3.1)
- 6 (2.3 1.3 3.1) × (1.3 3.1 3.2) (1.3 → 3.1)
- 7 (2.2 1.2 3.2) × (2.3 2.1 2.2)
- 8 (2.2 1.3 3.2) × (2.3 3.1 2.2)
- 9 (2.3 1.3 3.2) × (2.3 3.1 3.2)
- 10 (2.3 1.3 3.3) × (3.3 3.1 3.2)

- 1 (1.1 3.1 2.1) × (1.2 1.3 1.1)
- 2 (1.2 3.1 2.1) × (1.2 1.3 2.1)
- 3 (1.3 3.1 2.1) × (1.2 1.3 3.1) (1.3 → 3.1)
- 4 (1.2 3.1 2.2) × (2.2 1.3 2.1)
- 5 (1.3 3.1 2.2) × (2.2 1.3 3.1) (1.3 → 3.1)
- 6 (1.3 3.1 2.3) × (3.2 1.3 3.1) (1.3 → 3.1)
- 7 (1.2 3.2 2.2) × (2.2 2.3 2.1)
- 8 (1.3 3.2 2.2) × (2.2 2.3 3.1)
- 9 (1.3 3.2 2.3) × (3.2 2.3 3.1) (3.2 → 2.3)
- 10 (1.3 3.3 2.3) × (3.2 3.3 3.1)

- 1 (1.1 2.1 3.1) × (1.3 1.2 1.1)
- 2 (1.2 2.1 3.1) × (1.3 1.2 2.1) (1.2 → 2.1)
- 3 (1.3 2.1 3.1) × (1.3 1.2 3.1)
- 4 (1.2 2.2 3.1) × (1.3 2.2 2.1)
- 5 (1.3 2.2 3.1) × (1.3 2.2 3.1) (1.3 → 2.2) (2.2 → 3.1)
- 6 (1.3 2.3 3.1) × (1.3 3.2 3.1)
- 7 (1.2 2.2 3.2) × (2.3 2.2 2.1)
- 8 (1.3 2.2 3.2) × (2.3 2.2 3.1)
- 9 (1.3 2.3 3.2) × (2.3 3.2 3.1) (2.3 → 3.2)
- 10 (1.3 2.3 3.3) × (3.3 3.2 3.1)

Wie man erkennt, ist also der durch die semiotischen Morphismen ausgedrückte semiosische Zusammenhang von Zeichenklassen im Gegensatz zu dem durch die gemeinsamen Subzeichen ausgedrückten statischen Zusammenhang nicht trivial und dazu punkto Transpositionen variabel. Deshalb sollen hier alle Möglichkeiten der Kombinationen von Transpositionen und ihren Dualisaten (also einschliesslich der Zeichenklassen und ihrer Realitätsthematiken) untersucht werden. Gleich rekurrente Morphismen werden durch durchgezogene, invertiert rekurrente Morphismen durch unterbrochene Unterstreichung markiert.

1. Zkl (3.1 2.1 1.1)

1.1. Transpositionen vs. Transpositionen

<u>3.1 2.1 1.1</u>	<u>3.1 1.1 2.1</u>	<u>3.1 1.1 2.1</u>	<u>2.1 3.1 1.1</u>	<u>2.1 3.1 1.1</u>	<u>2.1 1.1 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.1 1.1</u>	<u>2.1 3.1 1.1</u>	<u>3.1 1.1 2.1</u>	<u>2.1 1.1 3.1</u>	<u>2.1 3.1 1.1</u>	<u>1.1 3.1 2.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.1 1.1</u>	<u>2.1 1.1 3.1</u>	<u>3.1 1.1 2.1</u>	<u>1.1 3.1 2.1</u>	<u>2.1 3.1 1.1</u>	<u>1.1 2.1 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.1 1.1</u>	<u>1.1 3.1 2.1</u>	<u>3.1 1.1 2.1</u>	<u>1.1 2.1 3.1</u>		
<u>3.1 2.1 1.1</u>	<u>1.1 2.1 3.1</u>				
<u>2.1 1.1 3.1</u>	<u>1.1 3.1 2.1</u>	<u>1.1 3.1 2.1</u>	<u>1.1 2.1 3.1</u>		
<u>2.1 1.1 3.1</u>	<u>1.1 2.1 3.1</u>				

1.2. Duale Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen

<u>1.1 1.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.2 1.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.2 1.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.1 1.3 1.2</u>	<u>1.1 1.3 1.2</u>	<u>1.3 1.1 1.2</u>
<u>1.1 1.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.1 1.3 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 1.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 1.1 1.2</u>	<u>1.1 1.3 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 1.1</u>
<u>1.1 1.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 1.1 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 1.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 1.1</u>	<u>1.1 1.3 1.2</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 1.1</u>
<u>1.1 1.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 1.1</u>	<u>1.2 1.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 1.1</u>		
<u>1.1 1.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 1.1</u>	<u>1.2 1.1 1.3</u>			
<u>1.3 1.1 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 1.1</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 1.1</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 1.1</u>		
<u>1.3 1.1 1.2</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 1.1</u>				

1.3. Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen

<u>3.1 2.1 1.1</u>	<u>1.2 1.1 1.3</u>	<u>3.1 1.1 2.1</u>	<u>1.1 1.3 1.2</u>	<u>2.1 3.1 1.1</u>	<u>1.3 1.1 1.2</u>
<u>3.1 2.1 1.1</u>	<u>1.1 1.3 1.2</u>	<u>3.1 1.1 2.1</u>	<u>1.3 1.1 1.2</u>	<u>2.1 3.1 1.1</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 1.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.1 1.1</u>	<u>1.3 1.1 1.2</u>	<u>3.1 1.1 2.1</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 1.1</u>	<u>2.1 3.1 1.1</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 1.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.1 1.1</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 1.1</u>	<u>3.1 1.1 2.1</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 1.1</u>		
<u>3.1 2.1 1.1</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 1.3</u>				
<u>2.1 1.1 3.1</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 1.1</u>	<u>1.1 3.1 2.1</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 1.1</u>		
<u>2.1 1.1 3.1</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 1.1</u>				

2. Zkl (3.1 2.1 1.2)

2.1. Transpositionen vs. Transpositionen

<u>3.1 2.1 1.2</u>	<u>3.1 1.2 2.1</u>	<u>3.1 1.2 2.1</u>	<u>2.1 3.1 1.2</u>	<u>2.1 3.1 1.2</u>	<u>2.1 1.2 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.1 1.2</u>	<u>2.1 3.1 1.2</u>	<u>3.1 1.2 2.1</u>	<u>2.1 1.2 3.1</u>	<u>2.1 3.1 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 3.1 2.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.1 1.2</u>	<u>2.1 1.2 3.1</u>	<u>3.1 1.2 2.1</u>	<u>1.2 3.1 2.1</u>	<u>2.1 3.1 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 2.1 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.1 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 3.1 2.1</u>	<u>3.1 1.2 2.1</u>	<u>1.2 2.1 3.1</u>		
<u>3.1 2.1 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 2.1 3.1</u>				
<u>2.1 1.2 3.1</u>	<u>1.2 3.1 2.1</u>	<u>1.2 3.1 2.1</u>	<u>1.2 2.1 3.1</u>		
<u>2.1 1.2 3.1</u>	<u>1.2 2.1 3.1</u>				

2.2. Duale Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen

<u>2.1 1.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.2 2.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.2 2.1 1.3</u>	<u>2.1 1.3 1.2</u>	<u>2.1 1.3 1.2</u>	<u>1.3 2.1 1.2</u>
<u>2.1 1.2 1.3</u>	<u>2.1 1.3 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 2.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.1 1.2</u>	<u>2.1 1.3 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 2.1</u>
<u>2.1 1.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.1 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 2.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 2.1</u>	<u>2.1 1.3 1.2</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 2.1</u>
<u>2.1 1.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 2.1</u>	<u>1.2 2.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 2.1</u>		
<u>2.1 1.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 2.1</u>				
<u>1.3 2.1 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 2.1</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 2.1</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 2.1</u>		
<u>1.3 2.1 1.2</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 2.1</u>				

2.3. Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen

<u>3.1 2.1 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 2.1 1.3</u>	<u>3.1 1.2 2.1</u>	<u>2.1 1.3 1.2</u>	<u>2.1 3.1 1.2</u>	<u>1.3 2.1 1.2</u>
<u>3.1 2.1 1.2</u>	<u>2.1 1.3 1.2</u>	<u>3.1 1.2 2.1</u>	<u>1.3 2.1 1.2</u>	<u>2.1 3.1 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 2.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.1 1.2</u>	<u>1.3 2.1 1.2</u>	<u>3.1 1.2 2.1</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 2.1</u>	<u>2.1 3.1 1.2</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 2.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.1 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 2.1</u>	<u>3.1 1.2 2.1</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 2.1</u>		
<u>3.1 2.1 1.2</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 2.1</u>				
<u>2.1 1.2 3.1</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 2.1</u>	<u>1.2 3.1 2.1</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 2.1</u>		
<u>2.1 1.2 3.1</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 2.1</u>				

3. Zkl (3.1 2.1 1.3)

3.1. Transpositionen vs. Transpositionen

<u>3.1 2.1 1.3</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.1</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.1</u>	<u>2.1 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>2.1 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>2.1 1.3 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.1 1.3</u>	<u>2.1 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.1</u>	<u>2.1 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>2.1 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 2.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.1 1.3</u>	<u>2.1 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.1</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 2.1</u>	<u>2.1 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.1 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 2.1</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.1</u>	<u>1.3 2.1 3.1</u>		
<u>3.1 2.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.1 3.1</u>				
<u>2.1 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 2.1</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 2.1</u>	<u>1.3 2.1 3.1</u>		
<u>2.1 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>1.3 2.1 3.1</u>				

3.2. Duale Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen

<u>3.1 1.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 1.2</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 1.2</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 1.2</u>
<u>3.1 1.2 1.3</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 1.2</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 1.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 1.2</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 1.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>1.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 3.1</u>		
<u>3.1 1.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 3.1</u>				
<u>1.3 3.1 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 3.1</u>		
<u>1.3 3.1 1.2</u>	<u>1.3 1.2 3.1</u>				

3.3. Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen

3.1 2.1 1.3	1.2 3.1 1.3	<u>3.1 1.3 2.1</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 1.2</u>	2.1 <u>3.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 1.2</u>
3.1 2.1 1.3	3.1 1.3 1.2	<u>3.1 1.3 2.1</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 1.2</u>	2.1 <u>3.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 3.1</u>
3.1 2.1 1.3	1.3 3.1 1.2	<u>3.1 1.3 2.1</u>	<u>1.2 1.3 3.1</u>	2.1 3.1 1.3	1.3 1.2 3.1
3.1 2.1 1.3	1.2 1.3 3.1	3.1 1.3 2.1	1.3 1.2 3.1		
3.1 2.1 1.3	1.3 1.2 3.1				
2.1 <u>1.3 3.1</u>	1.2 <u>1.3 3.1</u>	1.3 3.1 2.1	1.3 1.2 3.1		
2.1 1.3 3.1	1.3 1.2 3.1				

4. Zkl (3.1 2.2 1.2)

4.1. Transpositionen vs. Transpositionen

3.1 <u>2.2 1.2</u>	3.1 <u>1.2 2.2</u>	<u>3.1 1.2 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 1.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 1.2</u>	<u>2.2 1.2 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.2 1.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 1.2</u>	<u>3.1 1.2 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 1.2 3.1</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 3.1 2.2</u>
3.1 <u>2.2 1.2</u>	<u>2.2 1.2 3.1</u>	<u>3.1 1.2 2.2</u>	<u>1.2 3.1 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 2.2 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.2 1.2</u>	1.2 <u>3.1 2.2</u>	3.1 <u>1.2 2.2</u>	<u>1.2 2.2 3.1</u>		
<u>3.1 2.2 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 2.2 3.1</u>				
2.2 <u>1.2 3.1</u>	<u>1.2 3.1 2.2</u>	1.2 <u>3.1 2.2</u>	1.2 <u>2.2 3.1</u>		
<u>2.2 1.2 3.1</u>	<u>1.2 2.2 3.1</u>				

4.2. Duale Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen

<u>2.1 2.2 1.3</u>	<u>2.2 2.1 1.3</u>	<u>2.2 2.1 1.3</u>	<u>2.1 1.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.1 1.3 2.2</u>	<u>1.3 2.1 2.2</u>
2.1 <u>2.2 1.3</u>	2.1 <u>1.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 2.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.1 2.2</u>	2.1 <u>1.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 1.3 2.1</u>
<u>2.1 2.2 1.3</u>	1.3 <u>2.1 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 2.1 1.3</u>	<u>2.2 1.3 2.1</u>	2.1 <u>1.3 2.2</u>	<u>1.3 2.2 2.1</u>
2.1 <u>2.2 1.3</u>	<u>2.2 1.3 2.1</u>	<u>2.2 2.1 1.3</u>	1.3 <u>2.2 2.1</u>		
<u>2.1 2.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.2 2.1</u>				
<u>1.3 2.1 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 1.3 2.1</u>	<u>2.2 1.3 2.1</u>	<u>1.3 2.2 2.1</u>		
<u>1.3 2.1 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 1.3 2.1</u>				

4.3. Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen

3.1 2.2 1.2	2.2 2.1 1.3	3.1 1.2 2.2	2.1 1.3 2.2	2.2 3.1 1.2	1.3 2.1 2.2
3.1 2.2 1.2	2.1 1.3 2.2	3.1 1.2 2.2	1.3 2.1 2.2	2.2 3.1 1.2	2.2 1.3 2.1
3.1 2.2 1.2	1.3 2.1 2.2	3.1 1.2 2.2	2.2 1.3 2.1	2.2 3.1 1.2	1.3 2.2 2.1
3.1 2.2 1.2	2.2 1.3 2.1	3.1 1.2 2.2	1.3 2.2 2.1		
3.1 2.2 1.2	1.3 2.2 2.1				
2.2 1.2 3.1	2.2 1.3 2.1	1.2 3.1 2.2	1.3 2.2 2.1		
2.2 1.2 3.1	1.3 2.2 2.1				

5. Zkl (3.1 2.2 1.3)

5.1. Transpositionen vs. Transpositionen

<u>3.1 2.2 1.3</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.2</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>2.2 1.3 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.2 1.3</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 2.2</u>
<u>3.1 2.2 1.3</u>	<u>2.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.2</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.2 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 2.2</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.2</u>	<u>1.3 2.2 3.1</u>		
<u>3.1 2.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.2 3.1</u>				
<u>2.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 2.2</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 2.2</u>	<u>1.3 2.2 3.1</u>		
<u>2.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>1.3 2.2 3.1</u>				

5.2. Duale Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen

<u>3.1 2.2 1.3</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.2</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.2</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 2.2</u>
<u>3.1 2.2 1.3</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 2.2</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 1.3 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>2.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.2</u>	<u>1.3 2.2 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.2 1.3</u>	<u>2.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.2 3.1</u>		
<u>3.1 2.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.2 3.1</u>				
<u>1.3 3.1 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>2.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>1.3 2.2 3.1</u>		
<u>1.3 3.1 2.2</u>	<u>1.3 2.2 3.1</u>				

5.3. Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen

<u>3.1 2.2 1.3</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.2</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 2.2</u>
<u>3.1 2.2 1.3</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.2</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.2</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>2.2 1.3 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 2.2</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.2 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.2 1.3</u>	<u>2.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.2</u>	<u>1.3 2.2 3.1</u>		
<u>3.1 2.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.2 3.1</u>				
<u>2.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>2.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 2.2</u>	<u>1.3 2.2 3.1</u>		
<u>2.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>1.3 2.2 3.1</u>				

6. Zkl (3.1 2.3 1.3)

6.1. Transpositionen vs. Transpositionen

<u>3.1 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>2.3 1.3 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>2.3 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 2.3</u>
<u>3.1 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>2.3 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.3 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 2.3</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.3 3.1</u>		
<u>3.1 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.3 3.1</u>				
<u>2.3 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 2.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 2.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.3 3.1</u>		
<u>2.3 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>1.3 2.3 3.1</u>				

6.2. Duale Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen

<u>3.1 3.2 1.3</u>	<u>3.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>3.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 3.2</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 3.2</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 3.2</u>
<u>3.1 3.2 1.3</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 3.2</u>	<u>3.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 3.2</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 3.2</u>	<u>3.2 1.3 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 3.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 3.2</u>	<u>3.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>3.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 3.2</u>	<u>1.3 3.2 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 3.2 1.3</u>	<u>3.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>3.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.2 3.1</u>		
<u>3.1 3.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.2 3.1</u>				
<u>1.3 3.1 3.2</u>	<u>3.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>3.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>1.3 3.2 3.1</u>		
<u>1.3 3.1 3.2</u>	<u>1.3 3.2 3.1</u>				

6.3. Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen

<u>3.1 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>3.2 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 3.2</u>	<u>2.3 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 3.2</u>
<u>3.1 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 3.2</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 3.2</u>	<u>2.3 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>3.2 1.3 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 3.2</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>3.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>2.3 3.1 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.2 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>3.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>3.1 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.2 3.1</u>		
<u>3.1 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.2 3.1</u>				
<u>2.3 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>3.2 1.3 3.1</u>	<u>1.3 3.1 2.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.2 3.1</u>		
<u>1.3 3.1 3.2</u>	<u>1.3 3.2 3.1</u>				

7. Zkl (3.2 2.2 1.2)

7.1. Transpositionen vs. Transpositionen

<u>3.2 2.2 1.2</u>	<u>3.2 1.2 2.2</u>	<u>3.2 1.2 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.2 1.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.2 1.2</u>	<u>2.2 1.2 3.2</u>
<u>3.2 2.2 1.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.2 1.2</u>	<u>3.2 1.2 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 1.2 3.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.2 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 3.2 2.2</u>
<u>3.2 2.2 1.2</u>	<u>2.2 1.2 3.2</u>	<u>3.2 1.2 2.2</u>	<u>1.2 3.2 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.2 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 2.2 3.2</u>
<u>3.2 2.2 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 3.2 2.2</u>	<u>3.2 1.2 2.2</u>	<u>1.2 2.2 3.2</u>		
<u>3.2 2.2 1.2</u>	<u>1.2 2.2 3.2</u>				
<u>2.2 1.2 3.2</u>	<u>1.2 3.2 2.2</u>	<u>1.2 3.2 2.2</u>	<u>1.2 2.2 3.2</u>		
<u>2.2 1.2 3.2</u>	<u>1.2 2.2 3.2</u>				

7.2. Duale Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen

<u>2.1 2.2 2.3</u>	<u>2.2 2.1 2.3</u>	<u>2.2 2.1 2.3</u>	<u>2.1 2.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.1 2.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.3 2.1 2.2</u>
<u>2.1 2.2 2.3</u>	<u>2.1 2.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 2.1 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 2.1 2.2</u>	<u>2.1 2.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 2.3 2.1</u>
<u>2.1 2.2 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 2.1 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 2.1 2.3</u>	<u>2.2 2.3 2.1</u>	<u>2.1 2.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.3 2.2 2.1</u>
<u>2.1 2.2 2.3</u>	<u>2.2 2.3 2.1</u>	<u>2.2 2.1 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 2.2 2.1</u>		
<u>2.1 2.2 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 2.2 2.1</u>				
<u>2.3 2.1 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 2.3 2.1</u>	<u>2.2 2.3 2.1</u>	<u>2.3 2.2 2.1</u>		
<u>2.3 2.1 2.2</u>	<u>2.3 2.2 2.1</u>				

7.3. Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen

3.2 2.2 1.2	2.2 2.1 2.3	3.2 1.2 2.2	2.1 2.3 2.2	2.2 3.2 1.2	2.3 2.1 2.2
3.2 2.2 1.2	2.1 2.3 2.2	3.2 1.2 2.2	2.3 2.1 2.2	2.2 3.2 1.2	2.2 2.3 2.1
3.2 2.2 1.2	2.3 2.1 2.2	3.2 1.2 2.2	2.2 2.3 2.1	2.2 3.2 1.2	2.3 2.2 2.1
3.2 2.2 1.2	2.2 2.3 2.1	3.2 1.2 2.2	2.3 2.2 2.1		
3.2 2.2 1.2	2.3 2.2 2.1				
2.2 1.2 3.2	2.2 2.3 2.1	1.2 3.2 2.2	2.3 2.2 2.1		
2.2 1.2 3.2	2.3 2.2 2.1				

8. Zkl (3.2 2.2 1.3)

8.1. Transpositionen vs. Transpositionen

<u>3.2 2.2 1.3</u>	<u>3.2 1.3 2.2</u>	<u>3.2 1.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.2 1.3</u>	<u>2.2 3.2 1.3</u>	<u>2.2 1.3 3.2</u>
<u>3.2 2.2 1.3</u>	<u>2.2 3.2 1.3</u>	<u>3.2 1.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 1.3 3.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.2 2.2</u>
<u>3.2 2.2 1.3</u>	<u>2.2 1.3 3.2</u>	<u>3.2 1.3 2.2</u>	<u>1.3 3.2 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.2 3.2</u>
<u>3.2 2.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.2 2.2</u>	<u>3.2 1.3 2.2</u>	<u>1.3 2.2 3.2</u>		
<u>3.2 2.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.2 3.2</u>				
<u>2.2 1.3 3.2</u>	<u>1.3 3.2 2.2</u>	<u>1.3 3.2 2.2</u>	<u>1.3 2.2 3.2</u>		
<u>2.2 1.3 3.2</u>	<u>1.3 2.2 3.2</u>				

8.2. Duale Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen

<u>3.1 2.2 2.3</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 2.3</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 2.3</u>	<u>3.1 2.3 2.2</u>	<u>3.1 2.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.3 3.1 2.2</u>
<u>3.1 2.2 2.3</u>	<u>3.1 2.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.1 2.2</u>	<u>3.1 2.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 2.3 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.2 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.1 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 2.3</u>	<u>2.2 2.3 3.1</u>	<u>3.1 2.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.3 2.2 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 2.2 2.3</u>	<u>2.2 2.3 3.1</u>	<u>2.2 3.1 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 2.2 3.1</u>		
<u>3.1 2.2 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 2.2 3.1</u>				
<u>2.3 3.1 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 2.3 3.1</u>	<u>2.2 2.3 3.1</u>	<u>2.3 2.2 3.1</u>		
<u>2.3 3.1 2.2</u>	<u>2.3 2.2 3.1</u>				

8.3. Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen

3.2 2.2 1.3	2.2 3.1 2.3	3.2 1.3 2.2	3.1 2.3 2.2	2.2 3.2 1.3	2.3 3.1 2.2
3.2 2.2 1.3	3.1 2.3 2.2	3.2 1.3 2.2	2.3 3.1 2.2	2.2 3.2 1.3	2.2 2.3 3.1
3.2 2.2 1.3	2.3 3.1 2.2	3.2 1.3 2.2	2.2 2.3 3.1	2.2 3.2 1.3	2.3 2.2 3.1
3.2 2.2 1.3	2.2 2.3 3.1	3.2 1.3 2.2	2.3 2.2 3.1		
3.2 2.2 1.3	2.3 2.2 3.1				
2.2 1.3 3.2	2.2 2.3 3.1	1.3 3.2 2.2	2.3 2.2 3.1		
2.2 1.3 3.2	2.3 2.2 3.1				

9. Zkl (3.2 2.3 1.3)

9.1. Transpositionen vs. Transpositionen

<u>3.2 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>3.2 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>3.2 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.2 1.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.2 1.3</u>	<u>2.3 1.3 3.2</u>
<u>3.2 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.2 1.3</u>	<u>3.2 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 1.3 3.2</u>	<u>2.3 3.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.2 2.3</u>
<u>3.2 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>2.3 1.3 3.2</u>	<u>3.2 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.2 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.2 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.3 3.2</u>
<u>3.2 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.2 2.3</u>	<u>3.2 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.3 3.2</u>		
<u>3.2 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.3 3.2</u>				
<u>2.3 1.3 3.2</u>	<u>1.3 3.2 2.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.2 2.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.3 3.2</u>		
<u>2.3 1.3 3.2</u>	<u>1.3 2.3 3.2</u>				

9.2. Duale Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen

<u>3.1 3.2 2.3</u>	<u>3.2 3.1 2.3</u>	<u>3.2 3.1 2.3</u>	<u>3.1 2.3 3.2</u>	<u>3.1 2.3 3.2</u>	<u>2.3 3.1 3.2</u>
<u>3.1 3.2 2.3</u>	<u>3.1 2.3 3.2</u>	<u>3.2 3.1 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.1 3.2</u>	<u>3.1 2.3 3.2</u>	<u>3.2 2.3 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 3.2 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.1 3.2</u>	<u>3.2 3.1 2.3</u>	<u>3.2 2.3 3.1</u>	<u>3.1 2.3 3.2</u>	<u>2.3 3.2 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 3.2 2.3</u>	<u>3.2 2.3 3.1</u>	<u>3.2 3.1 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.2 3.1</u>		
<u>3.1 3.2 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.2 3.1</u>				
<u>2.3 3.1 3.2</u>	<u>3.2 2.3 3.1</u>	<u>3.2 2.3 3.1</u>	<u>2.3 3.2 3.1</u>		
<u>2.3 3.1 3.2</u>	<u>2.3 3.2 3.1</u>				

9.3. Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen

<u>3.2 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>3.2 3.1 2.3</u>	<u>3.2 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>3.1 2.3 3.2</u>	<u>2.3 3.2 1.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.1 3.2</u>
<u>3.2 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>3.1 2.3 3.2</u>	<u>3.2 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.1 3.2</u>	<u>2.3 3.2 1.3</u>	<u>3.2 2.3 3.1</u>
<u>3.2 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.1 3.2</u>	<u>3.2 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>3.2 2.3 3.1</u>	<u>2.3 3.2 1.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.2 3.1</u>
<u>3.2 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>3.2 2.3 3.1</u>	<u>3.2 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.2 3.1</u>		
<u>3.2 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.2 3.1</u>				
<u>2.3 1.3 3.2</u>	<u>3.2 2.3 3.1</u>	<u>1.3 3.2 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.2 3.1</u>		
<u>2.3 1.3 3.2</u>	<u>2.3 3.2 3.1</u>				

10. Zkl (3.3 2.3 1.3)

10.1. Transpositionen vs. Transpositionen

<u>3.3 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>3.3 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>3.3 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.3 1.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.3 1.3</u>	<u>2.3 1.3 3.3</u>
<u>3.3 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.3 1.3</u>	<u>3.3 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 1.3 3.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.3 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.3 2.3</u>
<u>3.3 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>2.3 1.3 3.3</u>	<u>3.3 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.3 2.3</u>	<u>2.3 3.3 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.3 3.3</u>
<u>3.3 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.3 2.3</u>	<u>3.3 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.3 3.3</u>		
<u>3.3 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.3 3.3</u>				
<u>2.3 1.3 3.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.3 2.3</u>	<u>1.3 3.3 2.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.3 3.3</u>		
<u>2.3 1.3 3.3</u>	<u>1.3 2.3 3.3</u>				

10.2. Duale Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen

<u>3.1 3.2 3.3</u>	<u>3.2 3.1 3.3</u>	<u>3.2 3.1 3.3</u>	<u>3.1 3.3 3.2</u>	<u>3.1 3.3 3.2</u>	<u>3.3 3.1 3.2</u>
<u>3.1 3.2 3.3</u>	<u>3.1 3.3 3.2</u>	<u>3.2 3.1 3.3</u>	<u>3.3 3.1 3.2</u>	<u>3.1 3.3 3.2</u>	<u>3.2 3.3 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 3.2 3.3</u>	<u>3.3 3.1 3.2</u>	<u>3.2 3.1 3.3</u>	<u>3.2 3.3 3.1</u>	<u>3.1 3.3 3.2</u>	<u>3.3 3.2 3.1</u>
<u>3.1 3.2 3.3</u>	<u>3.2 3.3 3.1</u>	<u>3.2 3.1 3.3</u>	<u>3.3 3.2 3.1</u>		
<u>3.1 3.2 3.3</u>	<u>3.3 3.2 3.1</u>				
<u>3.3 3.1 3.2</u>	<u>3.2 3.3 3.1</u>	<u>3.2 3.3 3.1</u>	<u>3.3 3.2 3.1</u>		
<u>3.3 3.1 3.2</u>	<u>3.3 3.2 3.1</u>				

10.3. Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen

<u>3.3 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>3.2 3.1 3.3</u>	<u>3.3 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>3.1 3.3 3.2</u>	<u>2.3 3.3 1.3</u>	<u>3.3 3.1 3.2</u>
<u>3.3 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>3.1 3.3 3.2</u>	<u>3.3 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>3.3 3.1 3.2</u>	<u>2.3 3.3 1.3</u>	<u>3.2 3.3 3.1</u>
<u>3.3 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>3.3 3.1 3.2</u>	<u>3.3 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>3.2 3.3 3.1</u>	<u>2.3 3.3 1.3</u>	<u>3.3 3.2 3.1</u>
<u>3.3 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>3.2 3.3 3.1</u>	<u>3.3 1.3 2.3</u>	<u>3.3 3.2 3.1</u>		
<u>3.3 2.3 1.3</u>	<u>3.3 3.2 3.1</u>				
<u>2.3 1.3 3.3</u>	<u>3.2 3.3 3.1</u>	<u>1.3 3.3 2.3</u>	<u>3.3 3.2 3.1</u>		
<u>2.3 1.3 3.3</u>	<u>3.3 3.2 3.1</u>				

11. KatKI (3.3 2.2 1.1)

11.1. Transpositionen vs. Transpositionen

<u>3.3 2.2 1.1</u>	<u>3.3 1.1 2.2</u>	<u>3.3 1.1 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.3 1.1</u>	<u>2.2 3.3 1.1</u>	<u>2.2 1.1 3.3</u>
<u>3.3 2.2 1.1</u>	<u>2.2 3.3 1.1</u>	<u>3.3 1.1 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 1.1 3.3</u>	<u>2.2 3.3 1.1</u>	<u>1.1 3.3 2.2</u>
<u>3.3 2.2 1.1</u>	<u>2.2 1.1 3.3</u>	<u>3.3 1.1 2.2</u>	<u>1.1 3.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.3 1.1</u>	<u>1.1 2.2 3.3</u>
<u>3.3 2.2 1.1</u>	<u>1.1 3.3 2.2</u>	<u>3.3 1.1 2.2</u>	<u>1.1 2.2 3.3</u>		
<u>3.3 2.2 1.1</u>	<u>1.1 2.2 3.3</u>				
<u>2.2 1.1 3.3</u>	<u>1.1 3.3 2.2</u>	<u>1.1 3.3 2.2</u>	<u>1.1 2.2 3.3</u>		
<u>2.2 1.1 3.3</u>	<u>1.1 2.2 3.3</u>				

11.2. Duale Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen

<u>1.1 2.2 3.3</u>	<u>2.2 1.1 3.3</u>	<u>2.2 1.1 3.3</u>	<u>1.1 3.3 2.2</u>	<u>1.1 3.3 2.2</u>	<u>3.3 1.1 2.2</u>
<u>1.1 2.2 3.3</u>	<u>1.1 3.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 1.1 3.3</u>	<u>3.3 1.1 2.2</u>	<u>1.1 3.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.3 1.1</u>
<u>1.1 2.2 3.3</u>	<u>3.3 1.1 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 1.1 3.3</u>	<u>2.2 3.3 1.1</u>	<u>1.1 3.3 2.2</u>	<u>3.3 2.2 1.1</u>
<u>1.1 2.2 3.3</u>	<u>2.2 3.3 1.1</u>	<u>2.2 1.1 3.3</u>	<u>3.3 2.2 1.1</u>		
<u>1.1 2.2 3.3</u>	<u>3.3 2.2 1.1</u>				
<u>3.3 1.1 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.3 1.1</u>	<u>2.2 3.3 1.1</u>	<u>3.3 2.2 1.1</u>		
<u>3.3 1.1 2.2</u>	<u>3.3 2.2 1.1</u>				

11.3. Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen

<u>3.3 2.2 1.1</u>	<u>2.2 1.1 3.3</u>	<u>3.3 1.1 2.2</u>	<u>1.1 3.3 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.3 1.1</u>	<u>3.3 1.1 2.2</u>
<u>3.3 2.2 1.1</u>	<u>1.1 3.3 2.2</u>	<u>3.3 1.1 2.2</u>	<u>3.3 1.1 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.3 1.1</u>	<u>2.2 3.3 1.1</u>
<u>3.3 2.2 1.1</u>	<u>3.3 1.1 2.2</u>	<u>3.3 1.1 2.2</u>	<u>2.2 3.3 1.1</u>	<u>2.2 3.3 1.1</u>	<u>3.3 2.2 1.1</u>
<u>3.3 2.2 1.1</u>	<u>2.2 3.3 1.1</u>	<u>3.3 1.1 2.2</u>	<u>3.3 2.2 1.1</u>		
<u>3.3 2.2 1.1</u>	<u>3.3 2.2 1.1</u>				
<u>2.2 1.1 3.3</u>	<u>2.2 3.3 1.1</u>	<u>1.1 3.3 2.2</u>	<u>3.3 2.2 1.1</u>		
<u>2.2 1.1 3.3</u>	<u>3.3 2.2 1.1</u>				

Wie man erkennt, folgen alle Kombinationen von Transpositionen (Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken) dem folgenden Schema:

..... rechts	— links	..... rechts	
..... links	..... triadisch-invers	..... triadisch-invers	
— rechts	..... links	— links	
— links	— rechts		
..... triadisch-invers			
— rechts			
..... links			
— rechts			
..... links			

Das Muster der Kombinationen von dualen Transpositionen untereinander ist dabei das gleiche, nur dass die Positionen der semiotischen Morphismen spiegelverkehrt, d.h. invers sind:

..... links	— rechts	..... links	
..... rechts	..... triadisch-invers	..... triadisch-invers	
— links	..... rechts	— rechts	
— rechts	— links		
..... triadisch-invers			
— links			
..... rechts			
— links			
..... rechts			

Bei den Kombinationen von Transpositionen und dualen Transpositionen dagegen gibt es kein einheitliches Muster. Wegen ihrer zahlreichen Symmetrien lohnt es sich aber auch hier, die Patterns der eigenrealen Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.3) und der Genuinen Kategorienklasse (3.3 2.2 1.1) zu betrachten.

Die eigenreale Zeichenklasse zeigt folgendes Schema:

<p>..... links rechts — links — rechts triadisch-invers</p>	<p>— triadisch links triadisch-invers — rechts</p>	<p>..... triadisch-invers rechts — links</p>
<p>— triadisch links</p>	<p>..... rechts</p>	

Die Genuine Kategorienklasse das folgende:

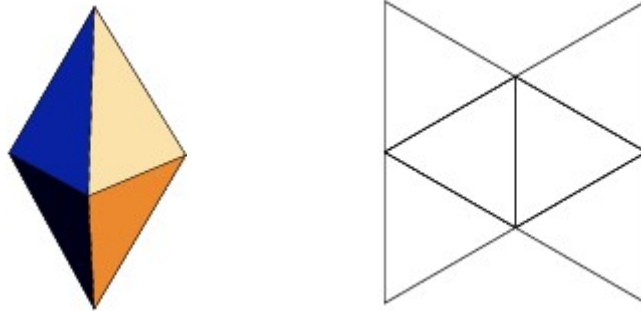
<p>— rechts — links rechts links — triadisch</p>	<p>..... links — triadisch — links rechts</p>	<p>— links — triadisch links</p>
<p>..... rechts — links</p>	<p>— rechts</p>	

Die beiden Patterns sind also komplett verschieden voneinander.

3. Das semiotische Spiegelkabinett

Die gegenwärtige kosmologische Forschung geht auf der Basis der “kosmischen Topologie” von einem tetraedrischen Modell des Universums aus: “Represent T as a set G of quaternions acting by conjugation. Now let the same set G act on S^3 by multiplication. There is our group Γ of fixed-point free symmetries of the 3-sphere. The only catch is that each of the original symmetries of S^2 is realized by two different quaternions \mathbf{q} and $-\mathbf{q}$ so the group G has twice as many elements as the original group. In the present example with the original group being the tetrahedral group T the final group Γ is the binary tetrahedral group T^* of order 24” (Weeks 2004, S. 615). “If the speed of light were infinite inhabitants of the binary tetrahedral space S^3/T^* would see 24 images of every cosmological object” (2004, S. 614).

Die genannten geometrischen Bedingungen werden erfüllt von einer tetraedrischen Dipyramide, das hier links als räumlicher Johnson-Körper und rechts als aufgefaltetes zweidimensionales Modell gezeigt wird:



Besonders im aufgefalteten Modell rechts wird deutlich, dass hier 6 Dreiecke zusammentreffen, die dreidimensional eine tetraedrische Dipyramide darstellen. Das Modell rechts kann also o.B.d.A. zur Repräsentation einer Zeichenklasse bzw. einer Realitätsthematik mit ihren je 6 Transpositionen dienen.

Schauen wir uns nun das Verhältnis von kosmologischen Objekten und ihren “Geistern” an: “The unique image of the object which lies inside the fundamental cell and thus coincides with the original object is called ‘real’” (Lachièze-Rey 2003, S. 76). “This ‘real part’ of the universal covering the basic cell is generally chosen to coincide with the fundamental polyhedron centered on the observer” (2003, S. 93). Mit anderen Worten: Realität wird kosmologisch als Nähe zum Beobachter definiert. Da der Beobachter aber seinen Standpunkt ändern kann, ist also jeweils das ihm nächste Objekt real, womit alle anderen von ihm beobachteten oder beobachtbaren Objekten zu Geisterbildern dieses Objekts werden, total also 24, und diese Zahl stimmt genau mit den 4 mal 6 Transpositionen einer Zeichenklasse bzw. Realitätsthematik in allen 4 semiotischen Kontexturen überein (vgl. Toth 2007, S. 82 ff.), wobei die durch Transpositionen “deformierten” Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken offenbar sogar mit den durch die Wirkungen der Dichteverteilungen deformierten kosmologischen Objekten korrespondieren: “Because the Universe is not exactly homogeneous, the null geodesics are not exactly those of the spatially homogeneous spacetime. They are deformed by the density inhomogenities leading to the various consequences of gravitational lensing: deformation, amplification, multiplications of images ... A ghost so amplified or distorted may become hard to recognize” (2003, S. 96).

Nun hatten wir oben festgestellt, dass Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken folgendermassen miteinander zusammenhängen können:

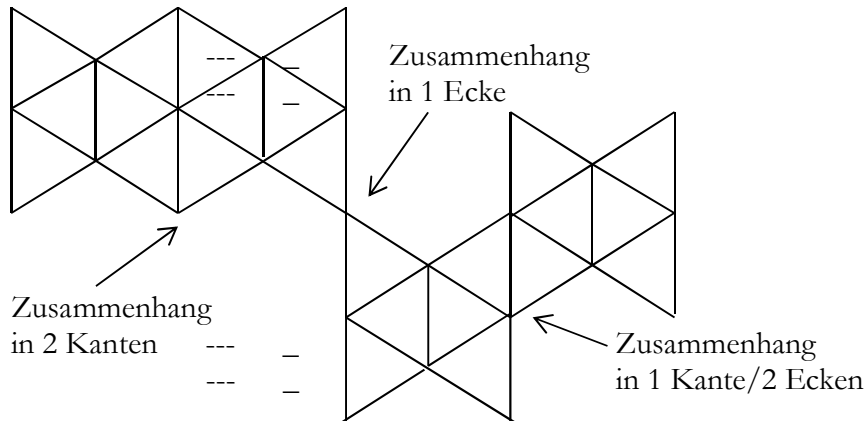
statisch: durch 0, 1 oder 2 Subzeichen

dynamisch: dyadisch (Links- oder Rechtsposition), triadisch-invers oder triadisch-dualinvers

Wir hatten aber ferner auch auf das Gesetz des determinantensymmetrischen Dualitätssystems hingewiesen, wonach alle 10 Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken nur durch die eigenreale Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.3) in mindestens 1 Subzeichen miteinander zusammenhängen.

Während also ein statischer Zusammenhang auch bloss über eine Ecke der aufgefalteten Dipyramide möglich ist, setzen sowohl die statisch-dyadischen als auch die dynamisch-dyadischen Zusammenhänge Kanten der Dipyramide voraus. Triadische Zusammenhänge sind daher nur **innerhalb** einer

Dipyramide möglich. Entsprechend der 6 möglichen Transpositionen bzw. der dynamischen Links- und Rechtspositionen werden ausserdem die Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken der topologischen Chiralität der Dipyramide gerecht. Ein erstes sehr grobes Modell des Zusammenhangs von Zeichenklassen gibt die folgende Darstellung:



Wo immer also der Beobachter in diesem Verband semiotisch-topologischer Dipyramiden steht, nur das durch die ihm nächstliegende Zeichenklasse bzw. Realitätsthematik repräsentierte Objekt ist ihm "real", und er sieht also von jedem Objekt gemäss der topologischen Struktur und Orientierung des semiotischen Dipyramiden-Verbandes jeweils auch die 24 Geister dieses Objektes, die er wegen der Identifikation von Realität und Nähe folglich als irrealer Objekte apperzipieren muss. Da wir alles, was wir wahrnehmen und kommunizieren, in Zeichen wahrnehmen und kommunizieren, befinden wir uns also in einem semiotischen Spiegelkabinett, das merkwürdigerweise mit dem gegenwärtig verbreitetsten Modell des Universums topologisch identisch ist. Es macht also den Anschein, als seien die topologische Struktur des (semiotischen) Gehirns und die topologische Struktur des (physikalischen) Kosmos einander isomorph.

4. Die semiotischen Geister

Semiotische Realität präsentiert sich als strukturelle Realität in den zu den entsprechenden Zeichenklassen dualen Realitätsthematiken. Da jede Realitätsthematik wie ihre zugehörige Zeichenklasse 6 Transpositionen besitzt, von denen 5 vom Standpunkt der semiotischen Realität des Betrachters also in topologischer Übereinstimmung mit den kosmologischen Geistern als semiotische Geister bestimmt werden können, können diese semiotischen Geister nach dem Typus ihrer strukturellen Realitäten, d.h. nach der Art ihrer Thematisierungen klassifiziert werden.

Um die allgemeinen Thematisierungstypen zu erhalten, gehen wir aus von der Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.1 1.3). Ihre Realitätsthematik (3.1 1.2 1.3) thematisiert die strukturelle Realität eines Mittelthematizierten Interpretanten (3.1 1.2 1.3). Nun kann nach Günther (1976, S. 336 ff.) das semiotische Mittel mit dem logischen objektiven Subjekt (oS), das semiotische Objekt mit dem logischen Objekt (O) und der semiotische Interpretant mit dem logischen subjektiven Subjekt (sS) identifiziert werden (vgl. Toth 2008b, S. 64 ff.). Ferner können kybernetisch O und oS mit dem "System" und sS mit der "Umgebung" identifiziert und dadurch der "Beobachter" semiotisch bestimmt werden (vgl. Günther 1979, S. 215 ff.). Wir bekommen somit:

Zeichenklasse: (3.1 2.1 1.3)

Realitätsthematik: (3.1 1.2 1.3)

Strukturelle Realität: (3.1 1.2 1.3)

semiotisch: Mittel-thematisierter Interpretant

logisch: oS-thematisiertes sS

kybernetisch: Objekt-Umgebung / Umgebung-Objekt-thematisiertes Subjekt

Nun schauen wir uns das Verhalten dieser strukturellen Realität bei den Transpositionen an. Wir klassifizieren die Thematisate nach Adjazenz und semiosischer Richtung:

3.1 2.1 1.3 × 3.1 1.2 1.3 adjazent generativ links

sS O oS sS oS1 oS2

sS → oS2

O → oS1

oS → sS

2.1 3.1 1.3 × 3.1 1.3 1.2 adjazent degenerativ links

O sS oS sS oS1 oS2

O → oS2

sS → oS1

oS → sS

1.3 3.1 2.1 × 1.2 1.3 3.1 adjazent generativ rechts

oS sS O oS1 oS2 sS

oS → sS

sS → oS2

O → oS1

1.3 2.1 3.1 × 1.3 1.2 3.1 adjazent degenerativ rechts

oS O sS oS1 oS2 sS

oS → sS

O → oS2

sS → oS1

3.1 1.3 2.1 × 1.2 3.1 1.3 nicht-adjazent generativ Mitte

sS oS O oS1 sS oS2

sS → oS2

oS → sS

O → oS1

2.1 1.3 3.1 × 1.3 3.11.2 nicht-adjazent degenerativ Mitte

O oS sS ---oS1 sS oS2

O → oS2

oS → sS

sS → oS1

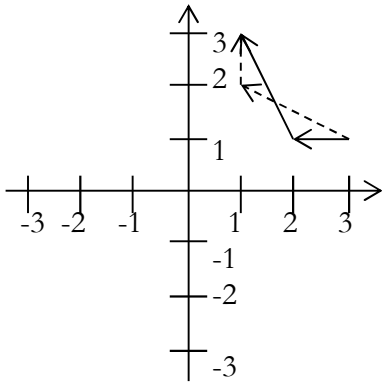
Es gibt also folgende semiotisch-logischen Thematisierungstypen, die für sämtliche Realitätsthematiken gelten:

M → I	oS → sS
O → M1, M2	O → oS1, oS2
I → M1, M2	sS → oS1, oS2

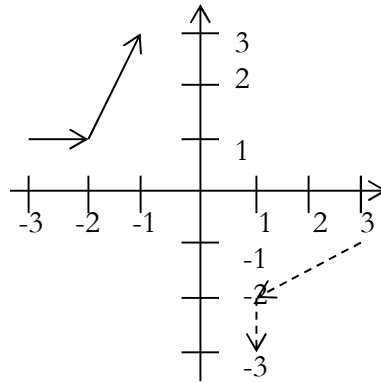
Da das kybernetische System aus dem semiotischen M und O bzw. aus dem logischen oS und O besteht, ist also im obigen Schema nur das semiotische und logische Objekt insofern konstant, als es nicht rechts von den Pfeilen auftreten kann und lediglich mit dem objektiven Subjekt in einer Austauschrelation steht. Anders gesagt: Objekt und subjektives Subjekt werden bei Transpositionen nie ausgetauscht, d.h. die kybernetische Differenz von System und Umgebung wird stets gewahrt. Indessen kann aber das mit dem (objektiven) Objekt in Austauschrelation stehende objektive Subjekt selbst wiederum in Austauschrelation mit dem subjektiven Subjekt stehen. Diese indirekte zyklische Relation zwischen M, O und I bzw. oS, O und sS, auf semiotischer Ebene garantiert durch jeweils **zwei** objektive Subjekte, aber nur **ein** Objekt und **ein** subjektives Subjekt, macht es auf kybernetischer Ebene somit möglich, dass der zur Umgebung gehörende Beobachter innerhalb der semiotischen Dipyramide jede Position der 6 Zeichenklassen bzw. Realitätsthematiken einnehmen kann, wodurch sich also ebenfalls ein zyklischer Austausch zwischen semiotischen Objekten und semiotischen Geistern ergibt. In anderen Worten: Was ein semiotischer Geist und daher per definitionem "irreal" ist und was ein semiotisches Objekt und daher per definitionem "real" ist, entscheidet lediglich die Position des Beobachters - und diese kann sämtliche möglichen 6 Standorte einnehmen und ist daher maximal variabel.

Semiotisch betrachtet wird jedoch das Verhältnis von Beobachter und System bzw. von semiotischen Objekten und semiotischen Geistern insofern noch kompliziert, als sowohl jede Zeichenklasse als auch jede Realitätsthematik 6 Transpositionen, zusammen also 12, besitzt, die sämtlich in allen 4 semiotischen Kontexturen auftreten können. Total ergeben sich dadurch also 24 semiotische Repräsentationsmöglichkeiten sowohl für jede Zeichenklasse als auch für jede Realitätsthematik. Da "Realität" hier in Übereinstimmung mit der Kosmologie als "Nähe" definiert wurde, ergibt sich für die Bestimmung von "Irrealität" eine ganze Skala von Werten, die durch die semiotischen Parameter in den Grenzen der Transpositionen und der jeweiligen semiotischen Kontexturen eindeutig bestimmt sind. Wir stellen daher im folgenden alle 48 Erscheinungsformen der Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.1 1.3) als semiotische Funktions-Graphen dar, wobei wir jeweils Zeichenklasse und Realitätsthematik im selben Graphen eintragen.

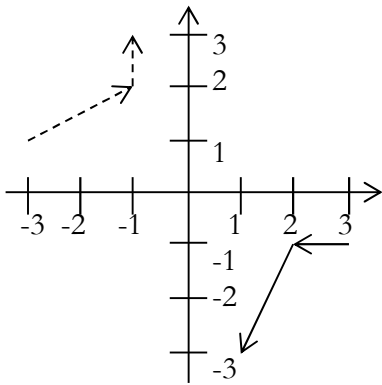
3.1 2.1 1.3 × 3.1 1.2 1.3



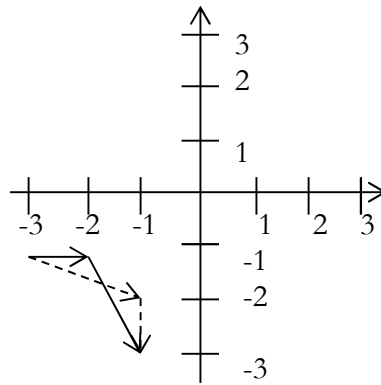
-3.1 -2.1 -1.3 × 3.-1 1.-2 1.-3



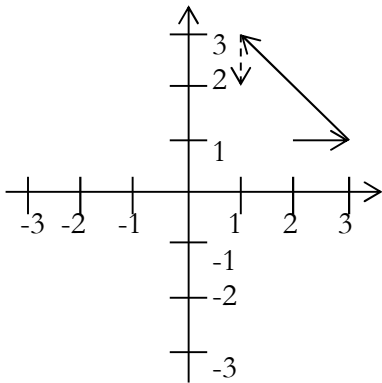
3.-1 2.-1 1.-3 × -3.1 -1.2 -1.3



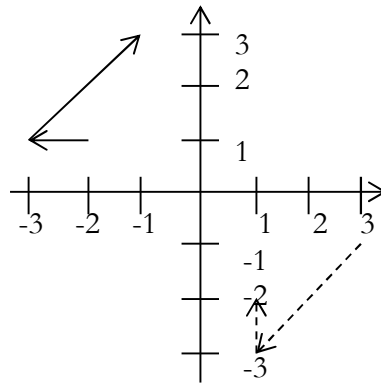
-3.-1 -2.-1 -1.-3 × -3.-1 -1.-2 -1.-3



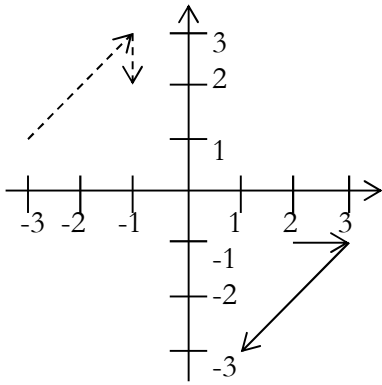
2.1 3.1 1.3 × 3.1 1.3 1.2



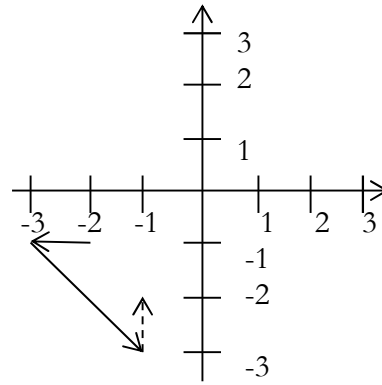
-2.1 -3.1 -1.3 × 3.-1 1.-3 1.-2



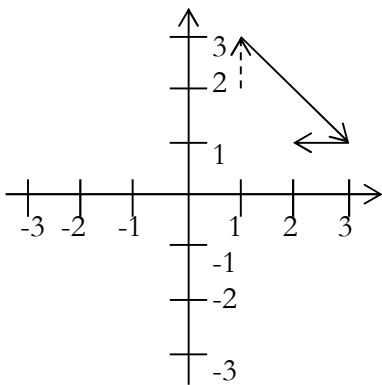
$$2.-1 \ 3.-1 \ 1.-3 \times -3.1 \ \underline{-1.3 \ -1.2}$$



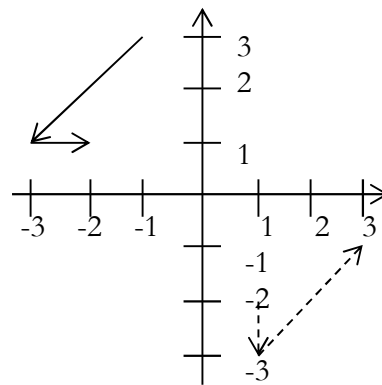
$$-2.-1 \ -3.-1 \ -1.-3 \times -3.-1 \ \underline{-1.-3 \ -1.-2}$$



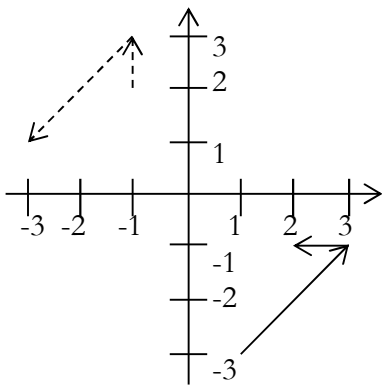
$$1.3 \ 3.1 \ 2.1 \times \underline{1.2 \ 1.3 \ 3.1}$$



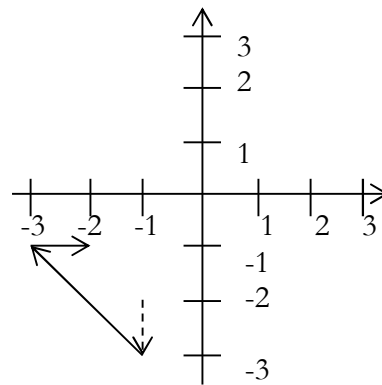
$$-1.3 \ -3.1 \ -2.1 \times \underline{1.-2 \ 1.-3 \ 3.-1}$$



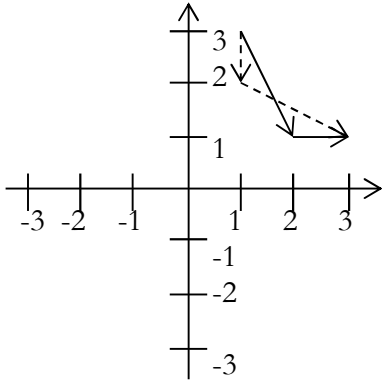
$$1.-3 \ 3.-1 \ 2.-1 \times \underline{-1.2 \ -1.3 \ -3.1}$$



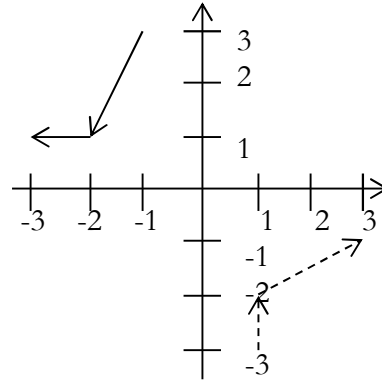
$$-1.-3 \ -3.-1 \ -2.-1 \times \underline{-1.-2 \ -1.-3 \ -3.-1}$$



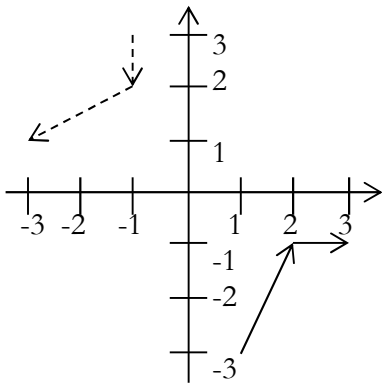
$$1.3 \ 2.1 \ 3.1 \times \underline{1.3} \ 1.2 \ 3.1$$



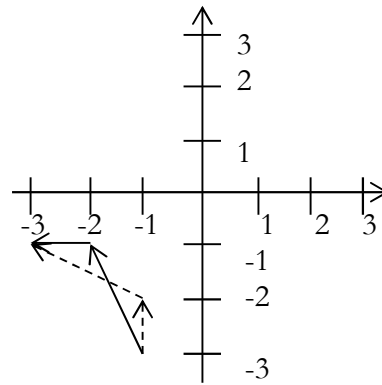
$$-1.3 \ -2.1 \ -3.1 \times \underline{1.-3} \ 1.-2 \ 3.-1$$



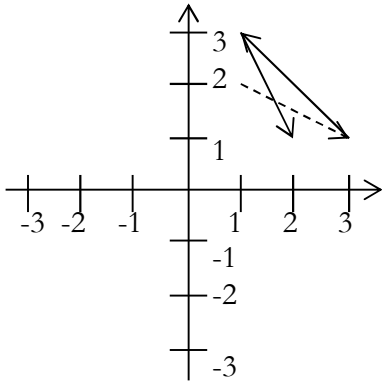
$$1.-3 \ 2.-1 \ 3.-1 \times \underline{-1.3} \ -1.2 \ -3.1$$



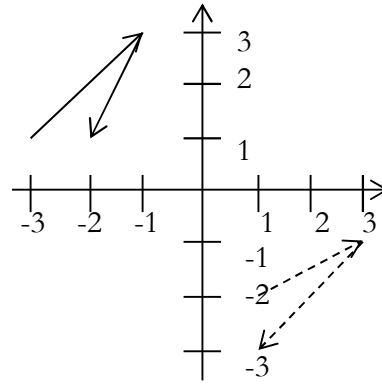
$$-1.-3 \ -2.-1 \ -3.-1 \times \underline{-1.-3} \ -1.-2 \ -3.-1$$



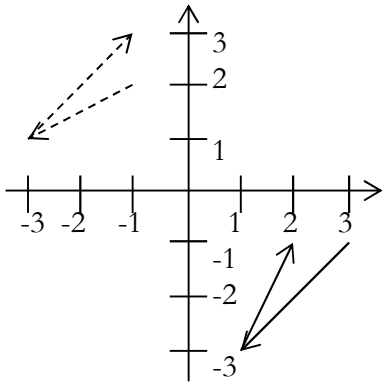
$$3.1 \ 1.3 \ 2.1 \times \underline{1.2} \ 3.1 \ 1.3$$



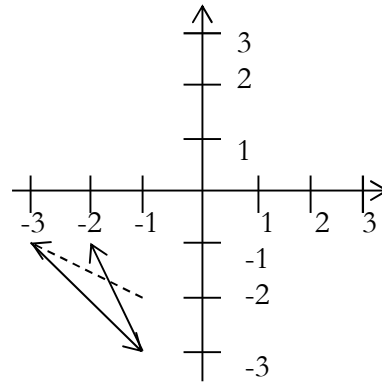
$$-3.1 \ -1.3 \ -2.1 \times \underline{1.-2} \ 3.-1 \ 1.-3$$



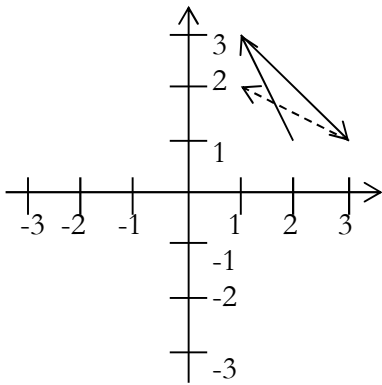
$$3.-1 \quad 1.-3 \quad 2.-1 \times \underline{1.2} \quad -3.1 \quad -1.3$$



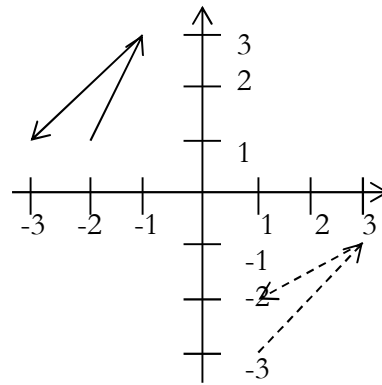
$$-3.-1 \quad -1.-3 \quad -2.-1 \times \underline{-1.-2} \quad -3.-1 \quad -1.-3$$



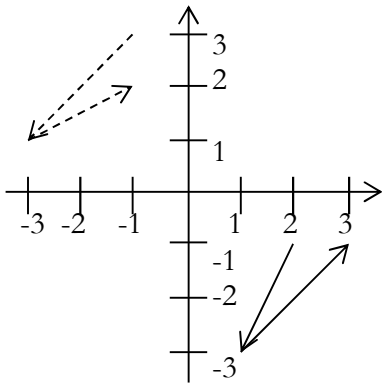
$$2.1 \quad 1.3 \quad 3.1 \times \underline{1.3} \quad 3.1 \quad \underline{1.2}$$



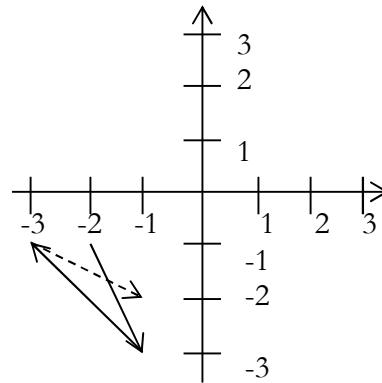
$$-2.1 \quad -1.3 \quad -3.1 \times \underline{1.-3} \quad 3.-1 \quad \underline{1.-2}$$



$$2.-1 \quad 1.-3 \quad 3.-1 \times \underline{-1.3} \quad -3.1 \quad -1.2$$



$$-2.-1 \quad -1.-3 \quad -3.-1 \times \underline{-1.-3} \quad -3.-1 \quad -1.-2$$

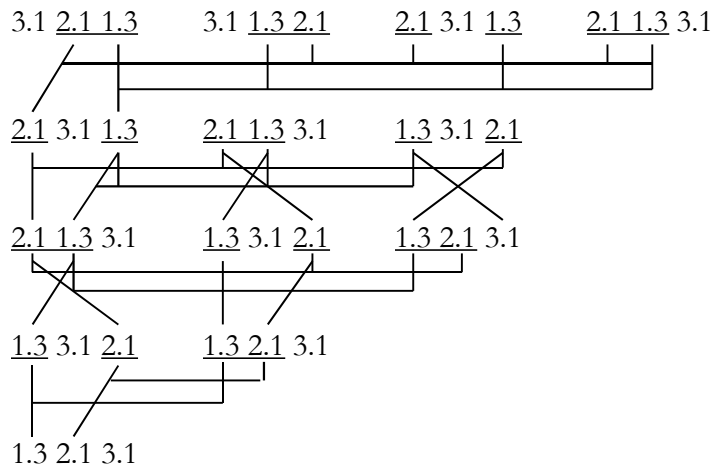


5. Die semiotische Geisterbahn

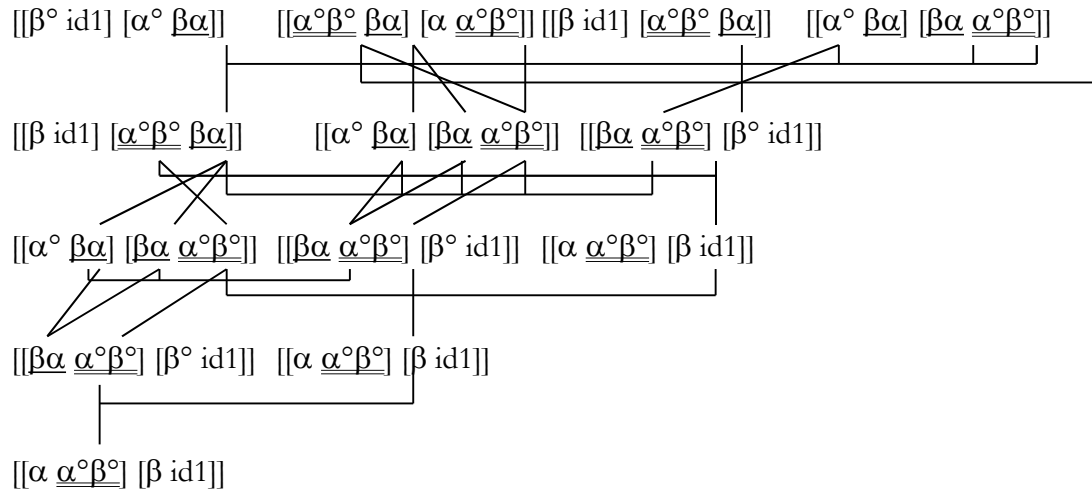
Nach dem Gesetz der Trichotomischen Triaden (vgl. Walther 1982) sind alle Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken durch mindestens ein Subzeichen mit der eigenrealen dual-identischen Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.2 1.3) verbunden. Wie wir in Kap. 1 gesehen haben, gibt es jedoch kein solches Gesetz des minimalen Zusammenhanges bei dynamischen Zusammenhängen, denn unter den Kombinationen von Transpositionen und dualen Transpositionen finden sich zahlreiche Fälle, wo es keine dyadischen Zusammenhänge gibt. An solchen Stellen ist also innerhalb eines semiotischen Netzwerkes die semiotische Information unterbrochen. Um das semiotische System, das wegen seiner Symmetrien zahlreiche Feedbacks besitzt (vgl. Toth 2008a), nicht zusammenbrechen bzw. in einer semiotischen Katastrophe enden zu lassen, muss jeweils auf eine duale oder nicht-duale Transposition ausgewichen werden. Diese Möglichkeit steht allerdings auch dann immer offen, wenn die semiotische Information an keiner Stelle abgebrochen ist. Wir stellen somit im folgenden einige ausgewählte Fahrten durch das semiotische Spiegelkabinett dar, wobei sich der Begriff "Fahrt" durch die eine Bewegung implizierenden Semiosen bei dynamischen Zeichenzusammenhängen legitimiert. Da eine Fahrt durch das semiotische Spiegelkabinett somit zahlreiche Begegnungen mit den oben vorgestellten semiotischen Geistern impliziert, spreche ich bei den folgenden Netzwerken in Anlehnung an eigene frühere Arbeiten von semiotischen Geisterbahnen (vgl. Toth 1998, 2000).

Die folgenden kleinen semiotischen Netzwerke zeigen die dyadisch-dynamischen Zusammenhänge anhand der Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.1 1.3) gesondert zwischen Transpositionen allein, dualen Transpositionen allein und zwischen Transpositionen und dualen Transpositionen gemischt:

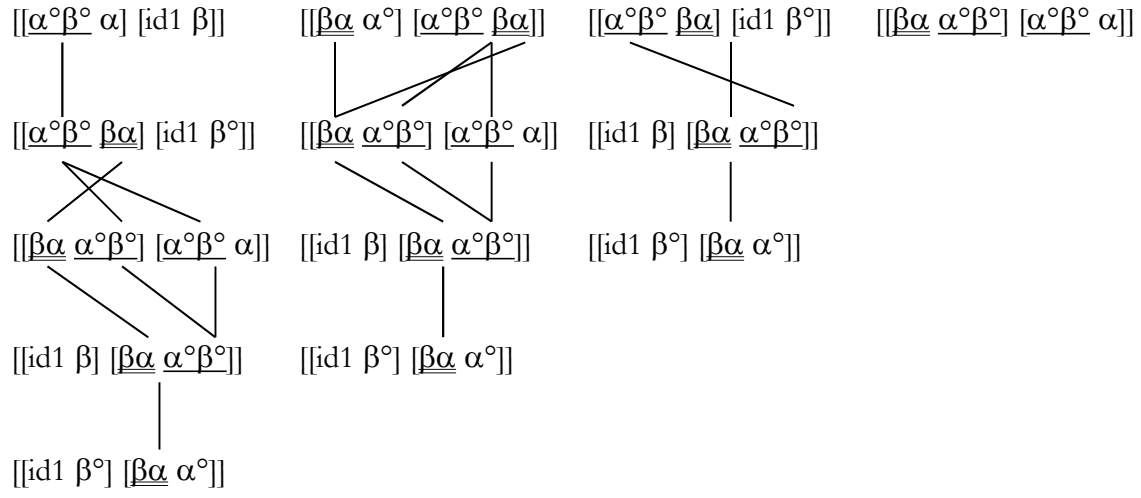
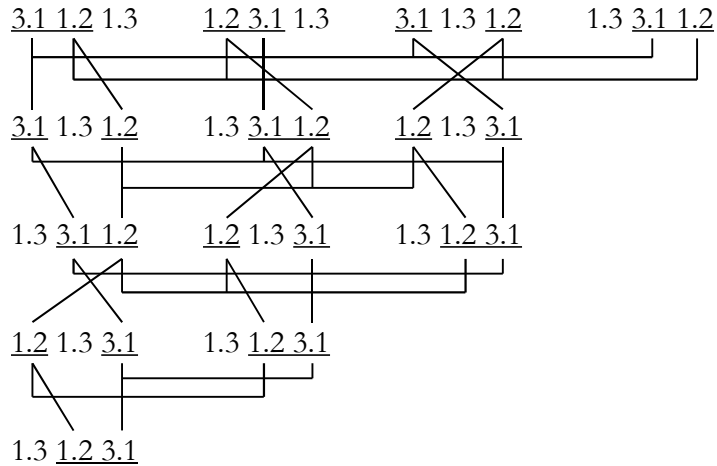
1. Transpositionen vs. Transpositionen:



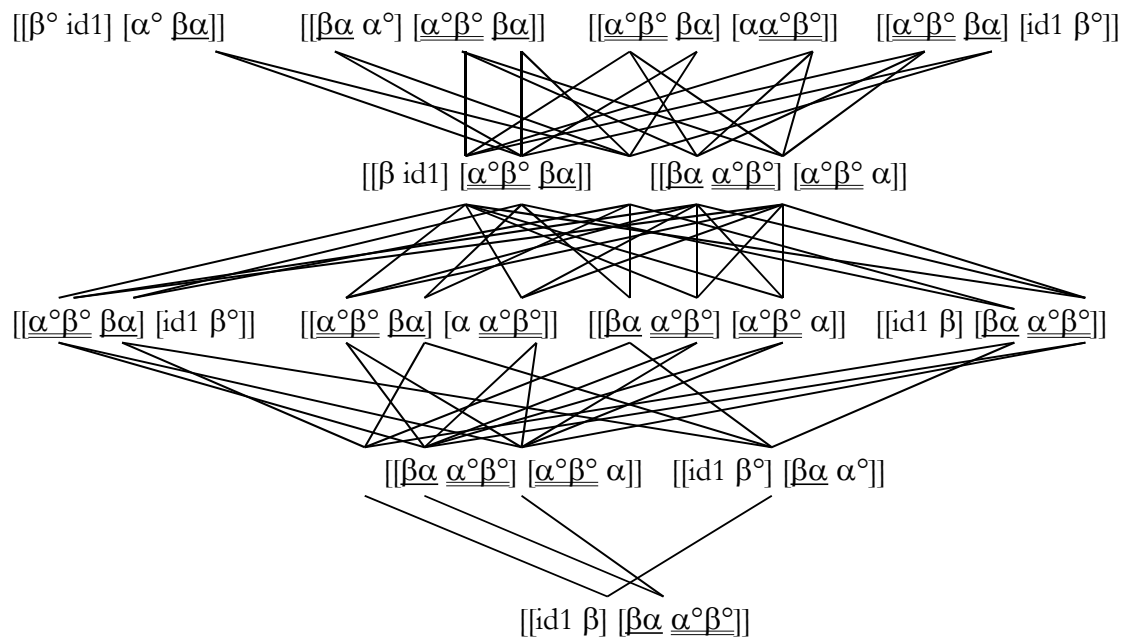
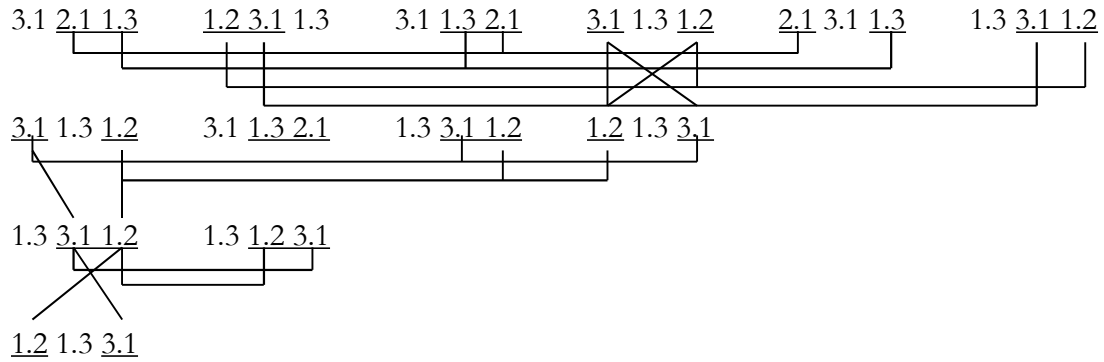
Da die beste Darstellungsweise dynamisch-dyadischer Semiosen durch semiotische Morphismen geschieht, kann man das obige Netzwerk auch wie folgt darstellen:



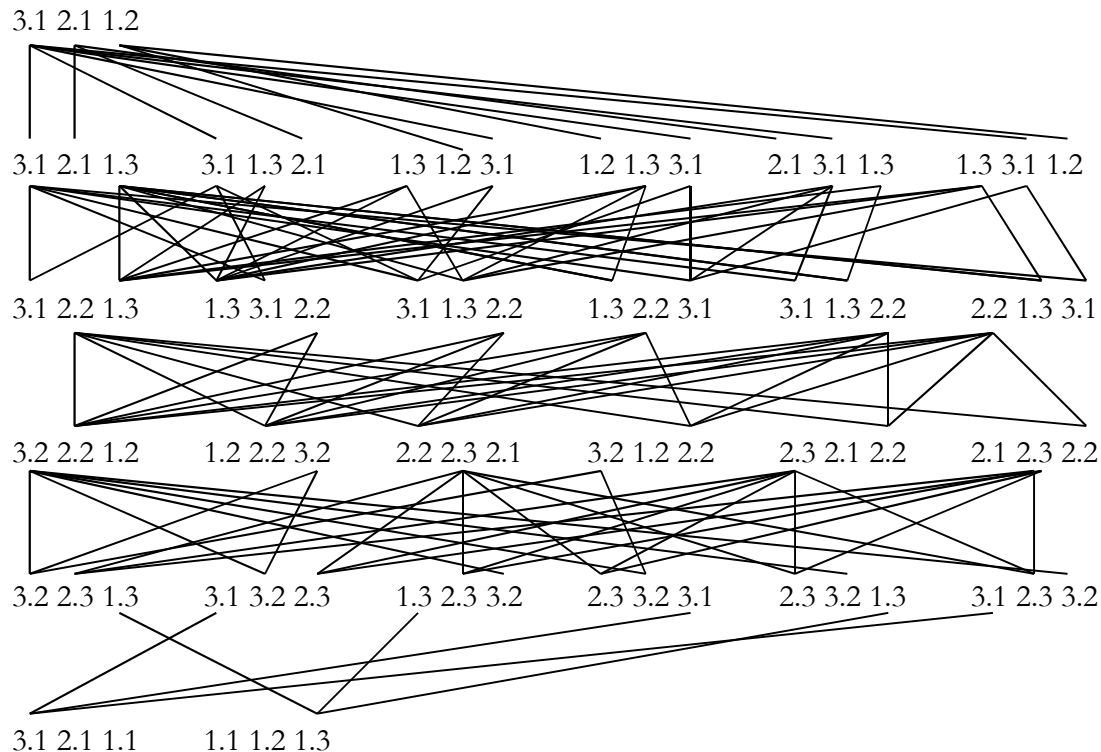
2. Duale Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen



3. Transpositionen vs. duale Transpositionen



Im folgenden Netzwerk, das einige der semiotischen Pfade auf dem Weg von (3.1 2.1 1.2) nach (3.1 2.1 1.1) über (3.1 2.1 1.3), (3.1 2.2 1.3), (3.2 2.2 1.2) und (3.2 2.3 1.3) zeigt, sind die horizontalen Geleise aus Gründen der Übersichtlichkeit weggelassen:



In einer semiotischen Geisterbahn ist es also sehr einfach, auf ein falsches Geleise zu kommen. Allerdings bieten sich meistens Wege zur Rückkehr, nur sind die semiotischen Geister trügerisch. Wie in einem Eisenbahnnetz gibt es parallele Spuren, Weichen, Stumpengeleise, Abzweigungen; selbst Kreisfahrten sind möglich. Dabei ist es wichtig zu betonen, dass prinzipiell keiner der Pfade durch diese Netzwerke Priorität gegenüber anderen beanspruchen kann, denn was semiotisches Objekt ist und was die semiotischen Geister sind, entscheidet ja der sich stets verändernde momentane Standpunkt des Beobachters, also des Fahrgastes in der Gondel der Geisterbahn.

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Gedachtes Ich und denkendes Ich

1. Wie schon öfters bemerkt, ist die dreibändige Ausgabe der Werke des Kybernetikers und Philosophen Gotthard Günther nicht nur deshalb eine Fundgrube von Anregungen, weil es “gute Gründe (gibt) für die Annahme, dass Gotthard Günther zu den Denkern des (20.) Jahrhunderts gehört, deren Namen auch im nächsten noch zählen werden” (Klaus Oehler, auf dem Rückendeckel von Günther 1976), sondern einfach deswegen, weil sie fast niemand gelesen hat. Wie Max Bense in seinem “Nachwort” zur Güntherschen Werkausgabe (Bd. 3, 1980, S. 302) richtig bemerkt hatte, gehört aber “das Totschweigen (...) nicht zum ‘Prinzip Forschung’”.

2. In Bd. 2 (1979, S. 83) von Günthers “Beiträgen zur Grundlegung einer operationsfähigen Dialektik” lesen wir, wie erstaunlich nahe Fichte, also lange vor Peirce, der Idee einer dreiwertigen Logik gekommen ist. Nach dem folgenden Zitat werden wir zeigen, wie nahe sowohl Fichte wie Günther hier sogar dem Konzept einer dreiwertigen Semiotik gekommen waren: “Fichtes Frage ist nun: Kann ein System entworfen werden, das uns erlaubt, das gedachte Ich vom denkenden Ich zu unterscheiden? Er bejaht das, indem er darauf hinweist, dass es offenkundig noch einen weiteren Reflexionsprozess gibt, nämlich den, der uns erlaubt, sein Bild x von dem Gegenbilde y zu unterscheiden. Es ist eine ‘Tatsache des Bewusstseins’, dass dieser Prozess existiert und dass er weder durch das Aristotelische System der formalen Logik noch durch die Kantische Version der transzendentalen Logik beschreibbar sein kann, weil er eben nur durch den Gegensatz von x und y entsteht. Diese weitere Reflexionsdimension z ist der logische Ort des denkenden Bewusstseins. Die Wissenschaftslehre zielt also auf eine Logik ab, die auf dem Schema aufgebaut ist:

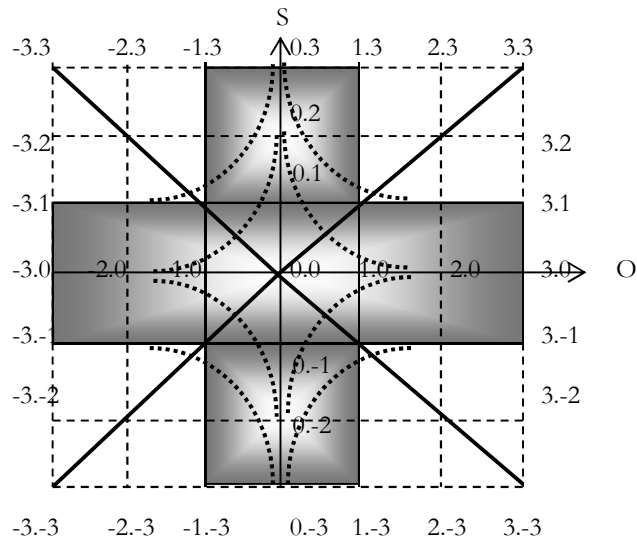
x = gedachtes Objekt (Welt)

y = gedachtes Subjekt (Bewusstsein)

z = denkendes Subjekt als $x \neq y$.

3. In Toth (2008, Bd. 1, S. 127-144) hatte ich gezeigt, dass man Benses Idee, das Zeichen sei eine Funktion zwischen Welt und Bewusstsein (Bense 1975, S. 16) auf alle 4 Quadranten des in Toth (2007, S. 52 ff.) eingeführten semiotischen Koordinatensystems anwenden kann. Ferner kann man die 4 Hyperbeläste der triadischen Zeichenfunktion entweder an die Abszisse, die Ordinate oder gleichzeitig an beide Koordinatenachsen annähern. Damit erhält man also für jeden Quadranten 3 Zeichenfunktionen, die in je unterschiedlicher Weise eine Subjekt-, Objekt- oder sowohl eine Subjekt- und Objekttranszendenz des Zeichens ausdrücken. Mit ihrer Hilfe wird man also Günthers Unterscheidung zwischen Transzendenz, Introszendenz und Ultraszendenz (Günther 1976, S. 80) auf ihre semiotische Basis zurückführen können.

Wenn man sich nun das semiotisch-kontexturale Koordinatensystem anschaut:



dann enthalten die eingezeichneten zwei (bzw. vier, nämlich je semiotische Kontextur eine) Diagonalen genau diejenigen Orte z , die nach Fichte das denkende Subjekt als Funktion von x , bei Fichte ebenso wie im semiotischen Koordinatensystem das gedachte Objekt bzw. die Welt, und von y , bei Fichte ebenso wie im semiotischen Koordinatensystem das gedachte Subjekt bzw. das Bewusstsein NICHT repräsentiert. Mit anderen Worten, das denkende Subjekt im Fichteschen Sinne ist die Menge aller Punkte des semiotischen Koordinatensystems, abzüglich derjenigen Punkte, die auf der Haupt- und der Nebendiagonalen liegen, die durch je zwei semiotische Kontexturen führen. Wir können jedoch noch einen wichtigen Schritt weitergehen, denn die Diagonalen repräsentieren ja alle möglichen parametrischen Formen der Genuinen Kategorienklasse

$$(\pm 3.\pm 3 \pm 2.\pm 2 \pm 1.\pm 1 \times \pm 1.\pm 1 \pm 2.\pm 2 \pm 3.\pm 3),$$

die nach Bense (1992, S. 23) möglicherweise ein Modell für die Turingmaschine im Sinne von "automatischer Berechenbarkeit" darstellt. Diese Annahme scheint korrekt zu sein, denn hier handelt es sich nicht um Punkte einer Funktion des denkenden Subjektes, sondern des "denkenden Objekts" im Sinne der von der Technik ans Objekt entäußerten Subjektivität (vgl. Günther 1980, S. 260 ff.) und also letztlich nicht mehr um den Bereich der Kognition, sondern um denjenigen der Volition.

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Semiotische Informationsraffung I

1. In einem der vielen übersehenen Passagen der dreibändigen Werkedition der Güntherschen Arbeiten zur polykontexturalen Logik findet sich die folgende bemerkenswerte Äußerung: “Verstehen bedeutet, dass aus einem quantitativ nicht mehr zu bewältigenden Reichtum von Information Struktureigenschaften ausgesondert werden, die für einen gegebenen Fall allein relevant sind. Eine solche Struktur vertritt dann das gesamte Informationsmaterial, das sich ihren Bedingungen fügt” (Günther 1976, S. 167). Man erinnert sich einerseits an Kafkas Satz, dass jemand, dessen Bewusstsein fähig wäre, beim Öffnen seiner Haustür alle auf ihn einstürzenden Eindrücke zu verarbeiten, augenblicklich tot zusammenfallen müsste. Andererseits erinnert man sich an Günthers nicht in seine Werkausgabe aufgenommenen Aufsatz “Bewusstsein als Informationsraffer” (Günther 1969).

2. Eine Theorie von Informationsraffern ist immer eine reduktive Theorie. Im Zusammenhang mit der polykontexturalen Logik können wir gegenwärtig mindestens drei solcher Reduktionstheorien unterscheiden:

2.1. Die polykontexturale Logik selbst. Das Konzept der qualitativen Zahl wurde vor allem deshalb eingeführt, um mit astronomischen Zahlen überhaupt operieren zu können (vgl. Günther 1980, S. 136 ff.), denn eine durchschnittliche Theorie des objektiven Geistes benötigt nach Günther (1980, S. 158) eine 65-wertige Logik! Nun ist es aber so, dass wir in der Hermeneutik “philosophischer Tiefe (begegnen), aber ohne Ansprüche auf Präzision. In den analytisch-mathematisierenden Disziplinen muss ein Verlust dieser Tiefe in Kauf genommen werden, aber der Denker wird dafür durch einen erheblichen Zuwachs an Präzision belohnt” (1980, S. 163). Nur ist es so, dass die Basiseinheit der polykontexturalen Logik, das Kenogramm, auf der Basis der Ablehnung der drei Fundamentalgesetze der Logik, des Identitätssatzes, des Drittsatzes und des Satzes der absoluten Zweiwertigkeit, gegründet ist, denn “the relation between place and mapping values corresponds to the distinction between form and matter” (Günther 1979, S. 303), und “jede Materialgebundenheit muss einen Formalismus logisch schwächen” (1976, S. 213), so dass also mit der Aufgabe der logischen Werte in Kenogrammen zugleich die Kontexturgrenzen zwischen Zeichen und Objekt aufgehoben werden. Damit fallen aber streng genommen nicht nur die semantische und die pragmatische Dimension des Zeichens dahin, sondern sogar deren syntaktische Seite, die ja gerade durch das Festhalten der klassischen Logik an der Form-Inhalt-Unterscheidung im Rahmen der Zweiwertigkeit garantiert wird. Es folgt also, dass die polykontexturale Logik und die mit ihr engstens verknüpfte polykontexturale Ontologie mit der Aufhebung der klassischen Gesetze des Denkens den Zeichenbegriff und mit ihm jede Materialität des Zeichenträgers und die an ihn assoziierten Bedeutungen und Sinne eliminieren. Der Günthersche Gewinn an Präzision durch Einführung einer Mathematik der Qualitäten führt also nicht nur zum Verlust hermeneutischer Tiefe, sondern zum völligen Verlust jeglicher Begriffe, die mit Verstehen assoziiert sind. Da der Begriff der Information von Bense (1962) zurecht auf den Begriff des Zeichens zurückgeführt worden war, stellt also die polykontexturale Logik keinen Informationsraffer, sondern einen Informationseliminierer dar.

2.2. Die klassische Logik. Vom Standpunkt der soeben geschilderten Polykontexturalitätstheorie nimmt sie eine Mittelstellung zwischen dieser und der in 2.3. zu schildernden Semiotik ein. Vom Standpunkt der Semiotik aus ist sie deshalb eine reduktive Theorie, weil sie zwar auf einem Zeichenbegriff basiert (Hermes 1938 spricht ausdrücklich von der Semiotik als einer “Theorie der

Zeichengestalten”), diesen aber unter Verlust der Dimensionen der Bedeutung und des Sinnes auf die syntaktische Dimension reduziert. Vom Standpunkt der polykontexturalen Logik steht ist sie hingegen auf der einen Seite ausserhalb der Polykontexturalitätstheorie, da sie die Kenogramme mit Werten belegt und damit monokontexturalisiert. Auf der anderen Seite ist sie aber gleichzeitig ein Teil der Polykontexturalitätstheorie, da jede der disseminierten polykontexturalen Verbundkontexturen selber zweiwertig sind. Wieviel die klassische Logik mit “Verstehen” zu tun hat, zeigt sich am besten in der letztlich auf ihr und der Booleschen Algebra gründenden Informationstheorie, wo semantische und pragmatische Information ganz einfach auf syntaktische reduziert wird (vgl. Kronthaler (1969), wo also im Grunde dasselbe Prinzip angewandt wird wie in der etwa zur gleichen Zeit entstandenen Generativen Grammatik (vgl. Toth 1993). Kurz gesagt: Was wir verstehen, ist Information, und wenn Information auf Zeichen basiert, folgt, dass wir alle drei Dimensionen des Zeichenbegriffs benötigen, solange wir unter Information das verstehen, was landläufig darunter verstanden wird, nämlich nicht die Umkehrung des thermodynamischen Hauptsatzes, der die chaotische Verteilung von Gasmolekülen im Vacuum voraussagt. Auch die klassische Logik sollte man also nicht als Informationsraffer, sondern als zu weiten Teilen als Informationszerstörer bezeichnen.

2.3. Dass die Semiotik selber polykontextural sei, wurde explizit z.B. von Bense (1980) und Bayer (1994) behauptet. Vorsichtiger war Maser (1973, S. 29 ff.), der sie in einer Grauzone zwischen klassischen und transklassischen Wissenschaften ansiedelte. Tatsache ist, dass die drei Gesetze des Denkens in keiner der bisher entwickelten Semiotiken aufgehoben sind, dass aber alle Semiotiken trotzdem sowohl heterarchisch wie hierarchisch organisiert sind und Stufensysteme von Realitäten besitzen. Ferner macht die Einführung von Kontexturen in der Semiotik Sinn (vgl. z.B. Toth 2007a, S. 66 ff., S. 82 ff.; Toth 2008a, S. 151 ff., S. 155 ff.; Toth 2008b, c). Schliesslich ist es möglich, polykontexturale Zeichenrelationen zu konstruieren, bei denen die Kontexturengrenze zwischen Zeichen und Objekt aufgehoben ist (Toth 2003, 2007a, 2008d, e). Deshalb ist es zwar sicherlich richtig, dass die Semiotik mit keinem ihrer Zeichenbegriffe jemals die abstrakte Tiefe der Kenogramme erreichen kann, aber es ist auch klar, dass es auf kenogrammatischer Ebene keinen vernünftigen Zeichenbegriff mehr gibt, der etwas mit der grundlegenden Idee des Zeichens als einer Substitution eines Objektes zu tun hat, denn diese Idee beruht auf der mathematischen Nachfolgerelation und ist als Hauptbestandteil der Peano-Arithmetik natürlich monokontextural. Die letztere Tatsache ermöglicht es aber umgekehrt, die Semiotik als Teil der quantitativen Mathematik zu begründen (vgl. Toth 2007b). Da die Semiotik jedoch trotz der weiterbestehenden Hauptsätze des Denkens starke polykontexturale Strukturen aufweist, sind auch grosse Teile der qualitativen Mathematik auf die Semiotik anwendbar. Nun ist es zwar richtig, dass auch die Semiotik reduktiv ist – wie übrigens praktisch alle klassifikatorischen Wissenschaften, die (quantitative) Mathematik und die auf ihr gründende Physik nicht ausgeschlossen –, aber die Semiotik rechnet mit Sinn und Bedeutung, d.h. sie eliminiert sie nicht völlig, wie es die Polykontexturalitätstheorie tut und reduziert sie auch nicht auf die Syntax, wie dies die klassische Logik macht, aber freilich “quetscht” sie die theoretisch unendliche Menge der Qualitäten dieser Welt in die Prokrustesbetten von Mengen von Zeichenklassen, abhängig von der logischen Wertigkeit der zugrunde liegenden Zeichenrelation. Insofern ist die Semiotik also als einzige der drei hier miteinander in diesem Hinblick verglichenen Wissenschaften ein echtes Informationsraffer-System. Wie aus dem oben Gesagten hervorgegangen sein sollte, wäre es unsinnig, von der Semiotik mehr erwarten zu wollen: Wenn man sie zwänge, mehr Qualitäten zu erhalten, als sie in das Prokrustesbett ihrer Zeichenklassen pressen kann, würde sie aufhören, eine Semiotik zu sein, weil man zur unwissenschaftlichen Beschreibung der Qualitäten ja keine Semiotik braucht. Kein Weinverkoster musste je Semiotik studieren, um bis zu hunderte von Weinsorten blind bestimmen zu können, und kein Kind, das aberhunderte von Murmeln unterscheiden kann, braucht hierfür die Kenntnis von Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken. In diesem Sinne rafft also die Semiotik in ihren

Zeichenklassen die in ihren Objekten enthaltenen Informationen zu Äquivalenzklassen zusammen, die sowohl die syntaktische, die semantische als auch die pragmatische Dimension der Zeichen besitzen, auf denen diese Informationen basiert sind. Semiotisches Verstehen rafft also durch fundamentalkategoriale Reduktion den in seiner qualitativen Verschiedenheit quantitativ nicht mehr zu bewältigenden Reichtum von Information anhand von semiotischen Struktureigenschaften zusammen, die selber nicht-reduktiv sind, insofern Bedeutung und Sinn als qualitative Eigenschaften nicht der reinen Quantität geopfert werden. Und, um mit Günther zu sprechen: Eine solche Struktur vertritt dann wirklich das gesamte Informationsmaterial, das sich ihren Bedingungen fügt, denn diese Bedingungen sind die modelltheoretischen Anforderung an reale Objekte dieser Welt, durch Zeichen insofern substituiert werden zu können, als sie in diskreten Zeichenklassen, welche die Strukturmerkmale semiotisch äquivalenter Objekte vereinigen, repräsentiert werden können.

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Semiotische Informationsraffung II

1. In “Semiotische Informationsraffung I” hatten wir gezeigt, dass weder die klassische noch die polykontexturale Logik *sensu proprio* als Informationsraffer bezeichnet werden können, da sie nämlich Information nicht nur rafften, sondern vor allem eliminieren. In der klassischen zweiwertigen Logik wird der triadische Zeichenbegriff, davon abgesehen, dass dieser nach Peirce einer ternären Logik bedürfte (vgl. Görhely 1975), um zwei von drei semiotischen Werten, nämlich die Designationen für Semantik und Pragmatik (Morris 1988), auf einen einzigen semiotischen Wert, nämlich die Designation für Syntaktik bzw. Syntax, reduziert (vgl. auch Toth 1993, S. 29 ff.). Da die zweiwertige Logik mit ihrem semiotisch einwertigen Zeichenbegriff die Basis der gesamten (quantitativen) Mathematik und also auch der Informationstheorie darstellt, wird daher in letzterer unter “Information” etwas ganz anderes verstanden als die übliche Bedeutung dieses Begriffes, nämlich die unwahrscheinliche Verteilung von Zeichen in einem Zeichenraum – also die Umkehrung des 2. Hauptsatzes der Thermodynamik, wo unter Entropie die wahrscheinliche, nämlich chaotische, Verteilung von Gasmolekülen im Vacuum verstanden wird. Mathematische Information ist daher negative Entropie oder “Negentropie” (Bense 1969, S. 43 ff.), aber sie basiert nicht auf Zeichen, sondern auf “Signalen”, denn diese sind bei Bense im Anschluss an Meyer-Eppler (1969) definiert als pure Zeichenträger in Funktion eines vierdimensionalen Raumes mit drei Ortskoordinaten und geometrisierter Zeit (Bense 1969, S. 42). Zeichenträger stellen aber nur den Mittelbezug der vollständigen triadischen Zeichenrelation dar, und die von Bense hypostasierte Transformation

$$\text{Sig} = f(x, y, z, t) \rightarrow Z = f(M, O, I),$$

die er allein dadurch zu begründen suchte, dass “die Selektion innovationserzeugend” sei (1969, S. 42), ist unmöglich, da unter “Innovation” hier wiederum nur die unwahrscheinliche, d.h. negentropische Distribution von repertoiriellen Elementen verstanden wird. Ferner verwendet die Informationstheorie einen falschen Signal-Begriff, denn ein Signal ist nach landläufiger Auffassung ein Zeichen mit Appellfunktion (Bühler), und als solches kausal oder final mit dem von ihm designierten Objekt verknüpft. Z.B. involviert also der Warnpfeif des Murmeltiers als Pfeif ein Mittel; indem er vor einer Gefahr warnt, einen Objektbezug; und insofern er sich an andere Murmeltiere richtet, einen Interpretantenbezug. Mit anderen Worten: Ein Signal ist eine triadische Zeichenrelation und nicht nur eine bedeutungs- und sinnlose Monade mit nicht-designiertem Objekt und Interpretanten. Es bleibt also nur die Folgerung, dass es die Information nicht mit Signalen, sondern mit Zeichen zu tun hat. Dies steht übrigens bereits in nicht mehr zu überbietender Klarheit bei Maser: “Kommunikation ist die Übermittlung einer Information. Information ist die Neuigkeit einer Nachricht. Eine Nachricht ist eine Anordnung von Zeichen” (1973, S. 14). Man beachte, dass hier die Bestimmung der Information als die Neuigkeit einer Nachricht insofern nicht der Definition des Zeichens als einer triadischen Relation widerspricht, als die Neuigkeit als stochastische Verteilung repertoirieller Elemente ja den Mittelbezug des Zeichens betrifft, und dieser ist als monadische Relation Teil der verschachtelten triadischen Zeichenrelation.

2. In “Semiotische Informationsraffung I” wurde ebenfalls gezeigt, dass die repräsentative Substitution von Objekten (Ereignissen, Vorgängen, usw.) der realen Welt entweder als Wahrnehmung oder als Kreation die Abbildung der hierdurch entstehenden Zeichen in semiotische Äquivalenzklassen, genannt Zeichenklassen, nach sich zieht. Obwohl der Begriff der semiotischen Äquivalenzklasse bei Bense nicht auftaucht, muss er ihm vorgeschwebt haben, wenn er schreibt, “dass

jede Zeichenklasse bzw. Realitätsthematik **vielfach** bestimmend (poly-repräsentativ) ist, so dass, wenn eine bestimmte triadische Zeichenrelation (bzw. Zeichenklasse oder Realitätsthematik) eines gewissen vorgegebenen Sachverhaltes (z.B. des ‘Verkehrszeichens’) feststeht, auf die entsprechend äquivalente Zeichenrelation eines entsprechend **affinen** Sachverhaltes (z.B. der ‘Regel’) geschlossen werden darf” (Bense 1983, S. 45). Dies bedeutet aber, dass ein Objekt der realen Welt zwar durch die Semiose als Zeichen und dessen anschließende Einordnung in eine semiotische Äquivalenzklasse “verdünnt” wird, insofern von den theoretisch unendlich vielen Qualitäten der Welt eben nur jene übrigbleiben, die ins Prokrustesbett der zehn Zeichenklassen über der triadisch-trichotomischen Zeichenrelation hineinpassen, dass diese Zeichen als Elemente dieser semiotischen Äquivalenzklassen aber qua Polyrepräsentativität bzw. **Polyaffinität** INNERHALB sowie qua **Polyassoziativität** ZWISCHEN ihren dualen Realitätsthematiken es jederzeit erlauben, diese Informationsraffung wenigstens teilweise wieder rückgängig zu machen bzw. zu entfalten. So wies bereits Bense (1992, *passim*) darauf hin, dass die Realitätsthematik des vollständigen Objektes den gleichen Repräsentationswert hat wie die eigenreale Zeichenklasse der Zahl, des Zeichens selbst und des ästhetischen Zustandes sowie wie die Klasse der genuinen Kategorien, als dessen Modell Bense die Turingmaschine bestimmte (1992, S. 23). Eine sinnvolle Informationstheorie, d.h. eine Informationstheorie, in welcher der Begriff Information in Übereinstimmung mit der umgangssprachlichen Verwendung dieses Begriffes steht, darf daher nicht mit semiotischen Monaden, sondern muss mit vollständigen triadischen Zeichenrelationen operieren, deren zugehörige Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken als semiotische Äquivalenzklassen zwar eine reduktive Einfaltung qua qualitativer Reduktion der Objektwelt in Zeichen und also als semiotische Informationsraffer bedingen, die aber gleichzeitig durch Polyaffinität innerhalb und durch Polyassoziativität zwischen diesen Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken eine rekonstitutive Entfaltung der zuvor gerafften semiotischen Information ermöglichen. Das Modell, das einer hiermit sehr knapp skizzierten zukünftigen semiotischen Informationstheorie vorschwebt, ist also den aus der mathematischen Kategorientheorie bekannten “**Vergissfunktoren**” verwandt. Nur werden ihnen innerhalb der semiotischen Informationstheorie (polyaffin und polyassoziativ wirkende) semiotische “**Erinnerungsfunktoren**” zur Seite gestellt. Ein erstes formales Modell einer semiotischen Informationstheorie, der eine semiotische Schaltalgebra und Automatentheorie sowie eine semiotische Transformationstheorie zur Seite gestellt wurden, allerdings noch ohne die zu den semiotischen Vergissfunktoren komplementären Erinnerungsfunktoren, wurde in Toth (2007) vorgelegt.

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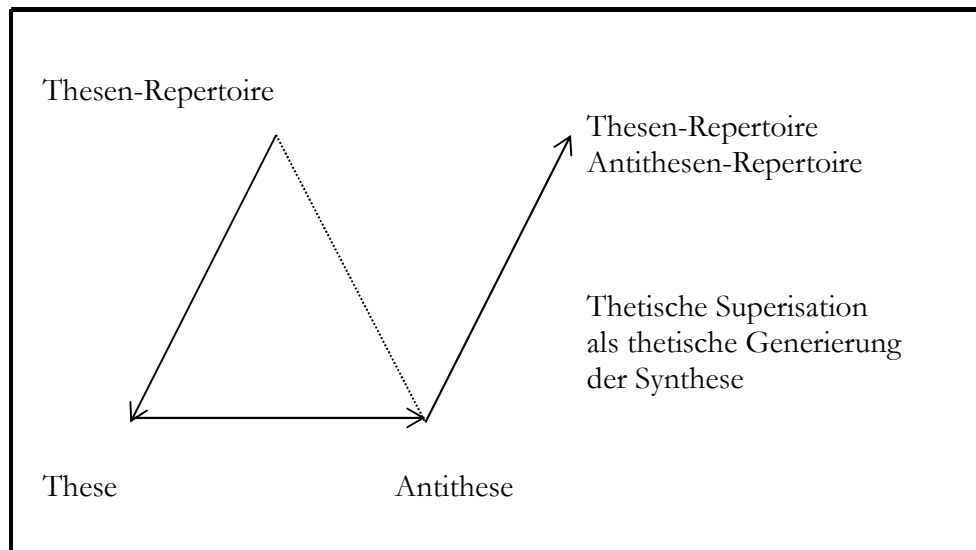
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Grundlagen einer dialektischen Semiotik

Dass sich der dialektische Dreischritt von These, Antithese und Synthese mit der triadischen Konzeption der Semiotik zusammenbringen liesse, liegt zwar auf der Hand, allerdings nur bei oberflächlicher Betrachtung, denn die zentrale Absicht der Dialektik liegt darin, den logischen Gegensatz von Position und Negation aufzuheben und setzt damit einen dritten logischen Wert voraus, womit also das zweiwertige Schema der klassischen aristotelischen Logik gesprengt wird, das trotz der Bemühungen von Peirce um eine der triadischen Semiotik entsprechende ternäre Logik (Görhely 1975) auch der triadischen Semiotik zugrunde liegt (Toth 2001).

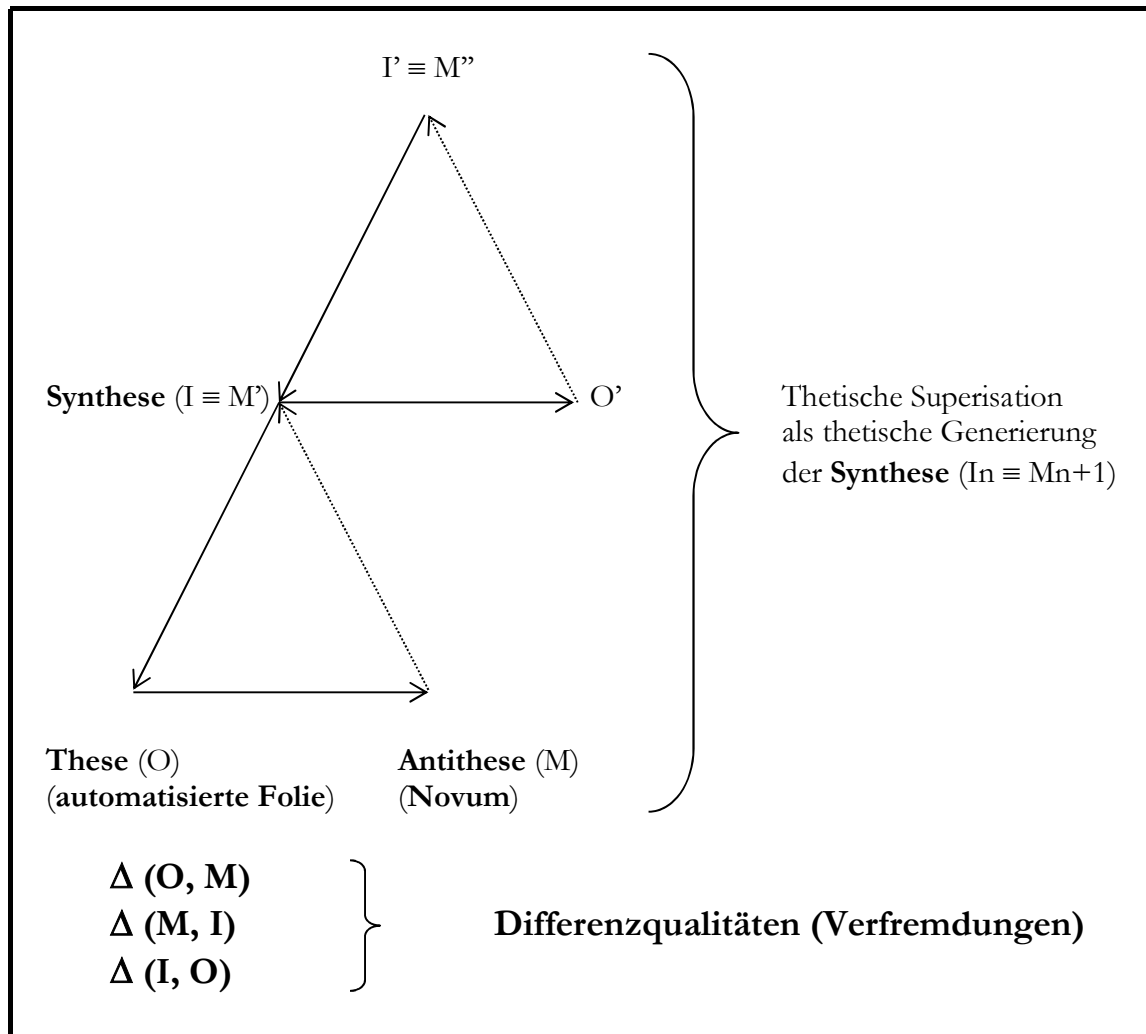
Bense stellte daher fest: “Bei der semiotischen Rekonstruktion des sogenannten dialektischen Dreischritt-Schemas (These, Antithese, Synthese) muss davon ausgegangen werden, dass es schon als solches und in der metaphysisch-semantischen Form, die ihm Hegel gegeben hat, deutlicher die Funktionsweise als Repräsentationsschema hervortreten lässt, und nicht als Schlusschema, dessen stringente logische Formulierung nie vollständig gelang. Man erkennt dann leicht, dass es sich bei einem dialektischen Dreischritt nicht um ein logisches Folgerungsschema, sondern um ein semiotisches Darstellungsschema handelt. Das bedeutet, dass die dialektischen Schritte, im Gegensatz zu logischen, ein definites Repertoire thetischer Möglichkeiten voraussetzen, aus dem die relevante These selektiert wird. Deren Antithese ist das Thesenkomplement zur selektierten These im ursprünglichen Thesenrepertoire und stellt sich synthetisch als Thesenkontext des Restrepertoires dar, der jetzt selbst als superthetisches Element höherer Repräsentationsstufe in einem Repertoire kontextlicher Möglichkeiten thetisch selektionsfähig ist” (1975, S. 28).

Für Bense ergibt sich damit das folgende Schema (1975, S. 28):



Die dialektische Synthese ist jedoch klarerweise das Zeichen selbst, denn es enthält sich als triadische Relation kraft des triadischen Interpretantenbezugs selbst. Dieser ist ja gerade die Kategorie der Autoreproduktion des Zeichens (Buczynska-Garewicz 1976). In dem von Bense proponierten Superisationsschema ist also I der Konnektionspunkt der superisativen Kategorienidentifikation mit

einem M der nächst höheren semiotischen Stufe, die wir im Anschluss an Bense (1971, S. 54) mit M' bezeichnen und dessen Konnektionspunkt (I ≡ M') wir auch als superisative Zeichenwurzel benennen können. Daraus folgt, dass innerhalb des dialektischen Dreischritts das dem Zeichen erkenntnistheoretisch vorgeordnete, vorgegebene Objekt die These und damit das Zeichen im Sinne des Mittelbezugs oder Zeichenträgers die Antithese darstellt. Wir erhalten damit das folgende semiotische Kaskadenschema:



Ebenfalls in dieses Schema eingetragen haben wir die von Link in die dialektische Literaturwissenschaft eingeführten Begriffe Verfremdung, automatisierte Folie, Novum und Differenzqualität. Dies "zwei Bestandteile jeder Verfremdungsstruktur wollen wir als **automatisierte Folie** und **Novum** bezeichnen. Der Betrachter vergleicht beide und stellt den Unterschied zwischen automatisierter Folie und Novum fest. Diesen Unterschied nennen wir **Differenzqualität** (...). Die Struktur der Verfremdung lässt sich auch mit Hilfe der dialektischen Terminologie beschreiben: die automatisierte Folie wäre dann die **These**, das Novum bildete die **Antithese**, während das Zeichen insgesamt eine **Synthese** darstellen würde" (1979, S. 98). Da Link, der französischen Semiologie

folgend, von einem dyadischen Zeichenmodell ausgeht, das letztlich auf das Saussuresche Zeichen zurückgeht, gibt es für ihn streng genommen nur die eine folgende Differenzqualität:

$\Delta(M, O)$ bzw. $\Delta(O, M)$

Wenn man aber vom Peirceschen triadischen Zeichenmodell ausgeht, ergeben sich die beiden folgenden weiteren Differenzqualitäten:

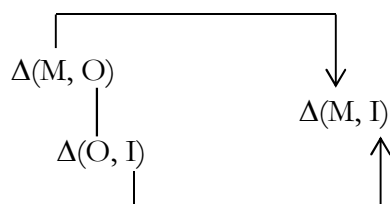
$\Delta(O, I)$ bzw. $\Delta(I, O)$

$\Delta(M, I)$ bzw. $\Delta(I, M)$.

Nun wurde und wird gerade in der strukturalistischen Linguistik und der auf ihr basierenden strukturalistischen Literaturwissenschaft sowie Textlinguistik immer wieder vergessen, dass bereits Bense (1975, S. 106 ff., bes. S. 112) mit seinem "vollständigen triadisch-trichotomischen Zeichenkreis" ein (allerdings nicht vollständiges) dialektisch-semiotisches Analysemodell vorgeschlagen hatte, das mit der strukturalen Linguistik, Literaturwissenschaft und Textlinguistik insofern kompatibel ist, als es die auf Phonemen und Sememen gegründeten Analysemodelle als dyadische Teilmodelle im Rahmen des vollständigen triadischen Modells enthält.

Anstatt von Phonemen spricht Bense von "Nomemen", worunter abstraktere Elementareinheiten zu verstehen sind, aus denen die Signifikantenseite der dyadischen Zeichen zusammengesetzt ist und wozu also auch "Grapheme", "Formeme", "Chromeme" usw. gehören können. Den Begriff des Semems als der kleinsten abstrakten Elementareinheit der Signifikatsseite der dyadischen Zeichen behält Bense bei. Allerdings ergibt sich aufgrund seines triadischen Zeichenmodells als weitere Elementareinheit das "Praxem", worunter die kleinste Einheit des Zusammenhangs zwischen Signifikanten- und Signifikatsseite des dyadischen Zeichens zu verstehen ist. Was Bense hier also mehr oder minder implizit voraussetzt, ist, dass ein dyadisches Zeichenmodell, das nur aus Signifikanten- und Signifikatsseite besteht, ohne den Zusammenhang beider zu etablieren bzw. ohne die positive Signifikatsseite und die negative Signifikantenseite dialektisch aufzuheben, defizitär ist.

Es gibt nun ein einfaches Mittel, um triadische und dyadische Zeichenmodelle bzw. struktural-binäre Elementareinheiten und triadisch-trichotomische Subzeichen miteinander kompatibel zu machen, und zwar handelt es sich um die unmittelbar einsichtige Annahme, dass innerhalb des dialektischen Dreischritts

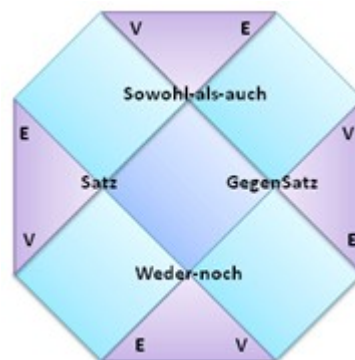


der Objektbezug zwischen den nun drei möglichen dyadischen Teilrelationen einer triadischen Relation vermittelt. Anders ausgedrückt: Der Objektbezug vermittelt also nicht nur zwischen Signifikant und Signifikat, sondern etabliert auch deren Zusammenhang als Drittes. Man vergleiche hiermit die folgende Äusserung des Saussures: "Obgleich Bezeichnetes und Bezeichnung, jedes für sich genommen, lediglich differentiell und negativ sind, ist ihre Verbindung ein positives Faktum" (1967, S. 144). Damit wird also jedes dyadische Zeichenmodell in ein triadisches transformierbar. Und

nur unter dieser Bedingung ist die strukturalistische Deutung des triadisch-trichotomischen Zeichenkreises durch Bense überhaupt legitimiert.

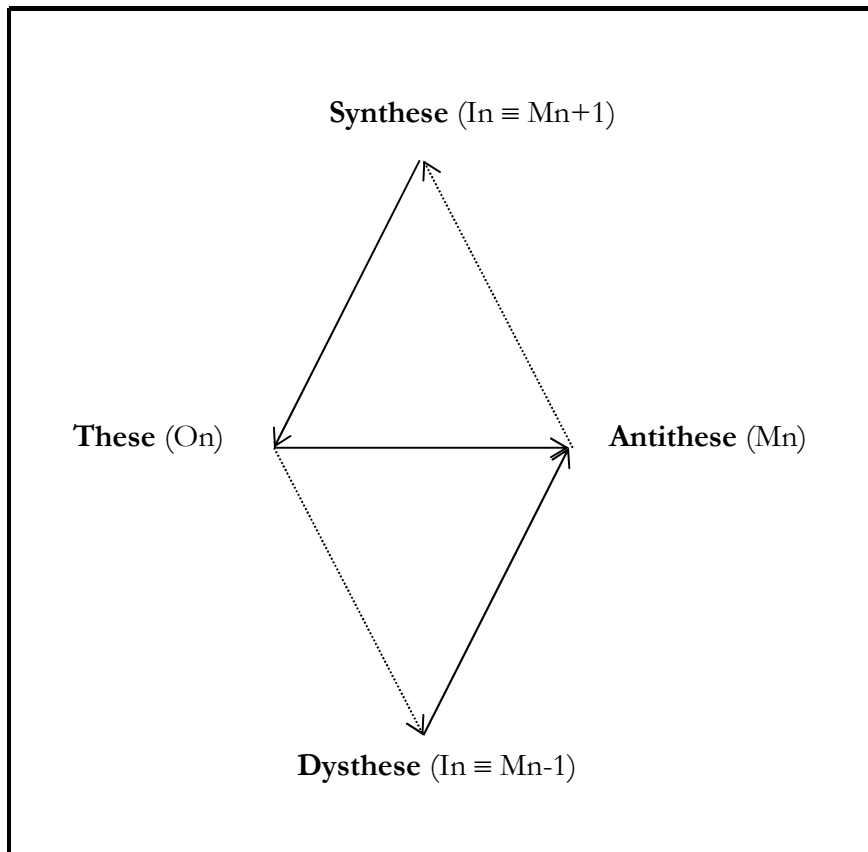
Verfremdungen sind damit entweder als nomemische (phonemische, graphemische), sememische oder praxemische und das heisst im logischen Sinne als syntaktische, semantische oder pragmatische Differenzqualitäten darstellbar. Neben den mehreren Dutzend von Link (1979, S. 98-194) beigebrachten Beispielen für einfache und komplexe, den Signifikanten oder das Signifikat alleine oder beide zusammen betreffende Verfremdungen kommt also noch eine beträchtliche Menge von Verfremdungen dazu, die den Signifikanten und den ganzen Zeichenzusammenhang allein, das Signifikat und den ganzen Zeichenzusammenhang allein oder sogar sowohl den Signifikanten, das Signifikat und den ganzen Zeichenzusammenhang betreffen. Zahlreiche Beispiele, dem hierfür geradezu prädestinierten Werk Karl Valentins entnommen, finden sich in Toth (1997, S. 78-118).

Ferner muss man sich bewusst sein, dass selbst das positive dialektische Dreischrittschema These, Antithese, Synthese ohne ihr negatives Äquivalent, bestehend aus These, Antithese, Dysthese, unvollständig ist. Beide dialektischen Dreischrittmodelle zusammen führen zu dem folgenden, von Rudolf Kaehr entdeckten Diamantenmodell:



<http://www.nlpedia.de/wiki/Diamond-Technik>

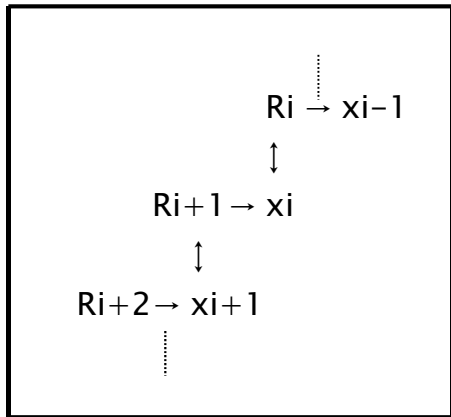
In diesem Modell korrespondiert also der logisch als "sowohl-als-auch" aufgefassten Synthese die logisch als "weder-noch" aufgefasste Dysthese. Semiotisch gesehen haben wir also das folgende abstrakte Zeichenmodell vor uns:



Erst mit dieser Vereinigung von positivem und negativem dialektischem Dreischritt werden also sowohl auf- als auch absteigende semiotisch-superisative Kaskaden konstruierbar. Es dürfte klar sein, dass die den aufsteigenden semiosischen Kaskaden entsprechenden absteigenden Kaskaden retrosemiosisch sind (man beachte die Pfeile in dem obigen Bild). Obwohl nun Bense zwar keine negativen dialektischen Dreischritte benutzt hat, spricht er in mehreren Arbeiten explizit vom “pragmatischen Übergang von der virtuellen zur effektiven triadischen Zeichenrelation” (1975, S. 94) und von den “zeichenerzeugenden Umgebungssystemen und ihren pragmatischen Retrosemiosen” (1975, S. 97), womit er also auf die doppelte (positive und negative) Gestalt der Praxeme

als synthetische ($In \equiv Mn+1$) und
als dysthetische ($In \equiv Mn-1$) Entitäten

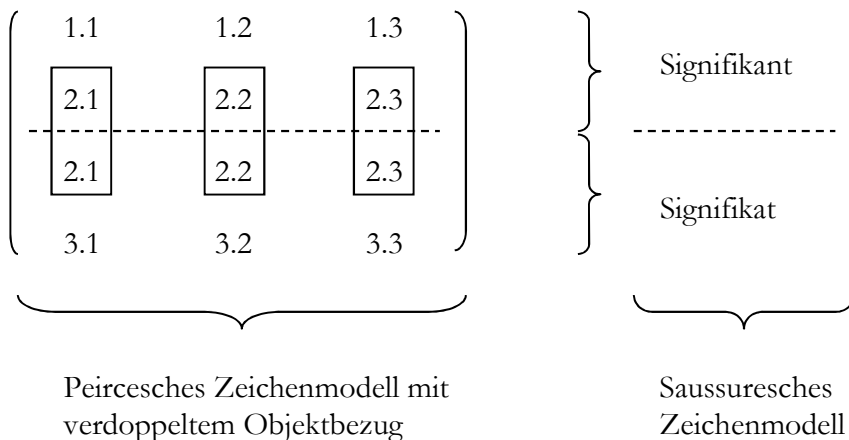
abhebt. Wäre Bense also noch einen Schritt weitergegangen, so wäre ihm als nächstes aufgefallen, dass der synthetische obere und der dysthetische untere Konnektionspunkt des betreffenden semiotischen Diamanten genau der Basiseinheit der von Kaehr (1978, S. 6) formalisierten Güntherschen Proemialrelation entspricht:



Zur Umwandlung dyadischer in dialektisch-triadische Zeichenmodelle gehen wir also von der bekannten triadisch-trichotomischen Benseschen Zeichenmatrix aus:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1.1 & 1.2 & 1.3 \\ 2.1 & 2.2 & 2.3 \\ 3.1 & 3.2 & 3.3 \end{pmatrix}$$

und notieren sie unter Berücksichtigung der Vermittlungsfunktion des Objektbezugs in Form der folgenden triadisch-trichotomischen Zeichenmatrix mit dyadischen Teilmatrizen:



Die gestrichelte horizontale Linie entspricht als genau dem Saussureschen Blatt Papier in dem folgenden bekannten Zitat: “Die Sprache ist ferner vergleichbar mit einem Blatt Papier: das Denken ist die Vorderseite und der Laut die Rückseite; man kann die Vorderseite nicht zerschneiden, ohne zugleich die Rückseite zu zerschneiden; ebenso könnte man in der Sprache weder den Laut vom Gedanken noch den Gedanken vom Laut trennen; oder es gelänge wenigstens nur durch eine Abstraktion, die dazu führte, entweder reine Psychologie oder reine Phonetik zu treiben” (1967, S. 134).

Damit erhalten wir genau 81 binäre Kombinationen (und nicht nur 54 wie bei Bense 1975, S. 102 ff.), die wir in die folgenden 6 Gruppen einteilen können:

1. 18 Nomeme

(1.1) (2.1)	(1.2) (2.1)	(1.3) (2.1)	}	semiosisch (dial. positiv)
(1.1) (2.2)	(1.2) (2.2)	(1.3) (2.2)		
(1.1) (2.3)	(1.2) (2.3)	(1.3) (2.3)		
(2.1) (1.1)	(2.2) (1.1)	(2.3) (1.1)	}	retrosemiotisch (dial. negativ)
(2.1) (1.2)	(2.2) (1.2)	(2.3) (1.2)		
(2.1) (1.3)	(2.2) (1.3)	(2.3) (1.3)		

2. 18 Sememe

(2.1) (3.1)	(2.2) (3.1)	(2.3) (3.1)	}	semiosisch (dial. positiv)
(2.1) (3.2)	(2.2) (3.2)	(2.3) (3.2)		
(2.1) (3.3)	(2.2) (3.3)	(2.3) (3.3)		
(3.1) (2.1)	(3.2) (2.1)	(3.3) (2.1)	}	retrosemiotisch (dial. negativ)
(3.1) (2.2)	(3.2) (2.2)	(3.3) (2.2)		
(3.1) (2.3)	(3.2) (2.3)	(3.3) (2.3)		

3. 18 Praxeme

(1.1) (3.1)	(1.2) (3.1)	(1.3) (3.1)	}	semiosisch (dial. positiv)
(1.1) (3.2)	(1.2) (3.2)	(1.3) (3.2)		
(1.1) (3.3)	(1.2) (3.3)	(1.3) (3.3)		
(3.1) (1.1)	(3.2) (1.1)	(3.3) (1.1)	}	retrosemiotisch (dial. negativ)
(3.1) (1.2)	(3.2) (1.2)	(3.3) (1.2)		
(3.1) (1.3)	(3.2) (1.3)	(3.3) (1.3)		

4. 27 Autonome

(1.1) (1.1)	(1.2) (1.1)	(1.3) (1.1)
(1.1) (1.2)	(1.2) (1.2)	(1.3) (1.2)
(1.1) (1.3)	(1.2) (1.3)	(1.3) (1.3)
(2.1) (2.1)	(2.2) (2.1)	(2.3) (2.1)
(2.1) (2.2)	(2.2) (2.2)	(2.3) (2.2)
(2.1) (2.3)	(2.2) (2.3)	(2.3) (2.3)
(3.1) (3.1)	(3.2) (3.1)	(3.3) (3.1)
(3.1) (3.2)	(3.2) (3.2)	(3.3) (3.2)
(3.1) (3.3)	(3.2) (3.3)	(3.3) (3.3)

Diese 27 Paare von dyadischen Subzeichen bezeichnen wir als "Autonome", da es sich hier um all jene kombinatorisch möglichen Fälle handelt, wo eine Trennung von Signifikant und Signifikat bzw. umgekehrt vorliegt, also jene von Saussure erwähnte "Abstraktion, die dazu führte, entweder reine Psychologie oder reine Phonetik zu treiben" (1967, S. 134). Während also die erste Gruppe der Dyadenpaare (1.a 1.b) der Phonetik und die dritte Gruppe (3.a 3.b) der Psychologie entsprechen, entspricht die zweite Gruppe (2.a 2.b) der Ontologie, also dem Realitätsbezug der Zeichen, der dialektisch sowohl von der Phonetik als auch von der Psychologie bzw. umgekehrt erreichbar ist (vgl. hierzu z.B. Toth 1997, S. 96 ff. und Fanselow 1981, 1985).

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Repräsentativität und Reflexivität

In seiner Besprechung der drei Bände von Gotthard Günthers “Beiträgen zur Grundlegung einer operationsfähigen Dialektik” hatte Max Bense u.a. kritisiert, “dass Günther im Rahmen seiner Peirce-Kritik die ontologische Rolle der Fundamentalkategorien übersehen hat, die, wie heute bekannt ist, eine zehnfach ausdifferenzierbare Realitätsthematik ermöglichen, deren Inhalt nicht dyadisch, sondern triadisch postuliert werden muss” (Bense 1980). In Benses Nachfolge hatte sich dann Udo Bayer dem bis anhin unverständlicher Weise fast ganz ausser Acht gelassenen Thema “Semiotik und Ontologie” gewidmet und darin u.a. folgendes festgestellt: “Eine Analogie zu Günthers Reflexionstheorie fällt ins Auge: er unterscheidet zwischen der zweiwertigen Reflexion, in der das Seiende als Bewusstseinsfremdes erlebt wird, und der Reflexion des Bewusstseins auf sich selbst als Gegensatz zu diesem Sein. Setzen wir nun statt ‘Reflexion’ ‘Repräsentation’, so gewinnen wir die Unterscheidung zwischen der Repräsentation eines anderen und der Repräsentation der Repräsentation selbst in der semiotischen Reflexion, also der Reflexion auf das Zeichen selbst” (Bayer 1994, S. 24).

Wenn wir uns das semiotische Zehnersystem anschauen

(3.1 2.1 1.1) × (1.1 1.2 1.3)	}	Repräsentation eines anderen
(3.1 2.1 1.2) × (2.1 1.2 1.3)		
(3.1 2.1 1.3) × (3.1 1.2 1.3)		
(3.1 2.2 1.2) × (2.1 2.2 1.3)		
(3.1 2.3 1.3) × (3.1 3.2 1.3)		
(3.2 2.2 1.2) × (2.1 2.2 2.3)		
(3.2 2.2 1.3) × (3.1 2.2 2.3)		
(3.2 2.3 1.3) × (3.1 3.2 2.3)		
(3.3 2.3 1.3) × (3.1 3.2 3.3)		
(3.1 2.2 1.3) × (3.1 2.2 1.3)		Repräsentation der Repräsentation selbst,

so thematisieren also die Realitätsthematiken der ersten neun Zeichenklassen Bayers “Repräsentation eines anderen” und die zehnte oben aufgeführte Zeichenklasse die “Repräsentation der Repräsentation selbst”. Formal drückt sich dieser repräsentationelle Unterschied also dadurch aus, dass in der ersten Gruppe die Zeichen- und Realitätsthematiken im Gegensatz zur zweiten Gruppe nicht identisch sind.

Wenn wir nun aber einen Blick auf die Günthersche mehrwertige Ontologie werfen, finden wir, dass er nicht von einer bi-, sondern von einer tripartiten Identitätskonzeption ausgeht:

Seinsidentität
 Reflexionsidentität
 Transzendentalidentität (Günther 1963, S. 38)

Und dieser Identitätskonzeption korrespondiert das folgende transklassische logische Schema:

systemtheoretische	}	Irreflexivität Einfache Reflexivität Doppelte Reflexivität (Günther 1963, S. 77)
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Diesem systemtheoretischen Schema korrespondiert aber auch die folgende tripartite Konzeption technischer Realität:

archimedisch-klassische Maschine
 pascalsche-nichtklassische Maschine
 kybernetisch-transklassische Maschine

Diese triadische Konzeption technischer Realität findet sich allerdings in dieser Form weder bei Günther noch bei Bense. Bense selbst hatte, wohl noch vor Günther, bereits 1954 zwischen “archimedischer” und “pascalscher” Maschine unterschieden (Bense 1954; vgl. auch Heike in Meyer-Eppler 1969, S. v). Diese Unterscheidung betrifft die Energie- und Arbeitsleistung einer Maschine auf der einen und die Informations- und Kommunikationserzeugung auf der andern Seite. Aber auch die pascalsche “nichtklassische” Maschine bleibt monokontextural. Hingegen ist das “mechanical brain”, von dem Günther (1963, S. 179 ff.) spricht, klar polykontextural (Günther 1976, S. 85; vgl. auch Toth 2008, S. 193 ff.). Semiotisch stellt sich also spätestens hier das Problem der Repräsentation dessen, was Bense bereits 1949 “technische Existenz” genannt hatte und was wir hier technische Realität nannten. Aus maschinentheoretischer Sicht sind die neun differenzierbaren Formen irreflexiver Seinsidentität ausreichend, um den Typus der archimedisch-klassischen Maschine zu repräsentieren. Da das semiotische Zehnersystem nur eine eigenreale Zeichenklasse enthält, genügt diese, um den Typus der pascalschen-nichtklassischen Maschine zu repräsentieren, denn es handelt sich hier, um mit Günther (1976, S. 85) zu sprechen, um blosse “reflektierte Seinsordnung”. Nun hatte aber bereits Bense (1992, passim) vermutet, dass die zwar dem Konstruktionsprinzip von Zeichenklassen widersprechende, aber trotzdem als Hauptdiagonale der semiotischen Matrix existierende genuine Kategorienklasse

(3.3 2.2 1.1) × (1.1 2.2 3.3)

als Repräsentationsschema “technischer Realität” aufgefasst werden kann. Bayer vermutet sogar, dass diese “fundamentalkategoriale Darstellung der Technik noch Günthers reflexionstheoretische Überlegungen (umgreift), die einen metaphysischen Rang der Technik begründen sollen. Eine Weiterführung der Gedanken von Günther erlaubt, nicht nur in der Reflexion, sondern auch in der Repräsentation Realprozesse zu sehen, die analog auf Maschinen übertragbar sind” (1994, S. 28 f.).

Nach dieser Konzeption bekämen wir also folgende Schemata:

**Seinsidentität
irreflexive Ordnung
Reflexion-in-anderes**

(3.1 2.1 1.1) × (1.1 1.2 1.3)
(3.1 2.1 1.2) × (2.1 1.2 1.3)
(3.1 2.1 1.3) × (3.1 1.2 1.3)
(3.1 2.2 1.2) × (2.1 2.2 1.3)
(3.1 2.3 1.3) × (3.1 3.2 1.3)
(3.2 2.2 1.2) × (2.1 2.2 2.3)
(3.2 2.2 1.3) × (3.1 2.2 2.3)
(3.2 2.3 1.3) × (3.1 3.2 2.3)
(3.3 2.3 1.3) × (3.1 3.2 3.3)

**Reflexionsidentität
reflektierte Seinsordnung
Reflexion-in-sich**

(3.1 2.2 1.3) × (3.1 2.2 1.3)

**Transzendentalidentität
reflektierte Bewusstseinsordnung
Reflexion-in-sich der Reflexion-in-sich-und-anderes**

(3.3 2.2 1.1) × (1.1 2.2 3.3)

Formal zeigt sich der Typus der sowohl verdoppelten als auch doppelt verschiedenen Reflexion der Kategorienrealität dadurch, dass hier "Eigenrealität schwächerer Repräsentation" (Bense 1992, S. 40) vorliegt, und zwar insofern als hier Dualität durch Spiegelung ersetzt ist.

Semiotisch gesehen, haben wir dann also nicht nur zwei, sondern drei Typen von Repräsentativität:

1. Repräsentation-in-anderes
2. Repräsentation-in-sich
3. Repräsentation-in-sich der Repräsentation-in-sich-und-anderes,

die tatsächlich den drei Typen von Reflexivität entsprechen, die Günther im Rahmen seiner polykontexturalen Ontologie unterscheidet.

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Eine Betrachtung zu semiotischen Identitäten

1. In Toth (2008a) wurde gezeigt, dass es genau drei gruppentheoretische Operationen gibt, σ_1 , σ_2 und σ_3 , mit deren Hilfe die 10 Zeichenklassen wiederum in 10 Zeichenklassen transformiert werden können. Diese drei symplerotischen Operationen sind wie folgt definiert:

- σ_1 : $1 \leftrightarrow 2, 3 = \text{const.}$
 σ_2 : $1 \leftrightarrow 3, 2 = \text{const.}$
 σ_3 : $2 \leftrightarrow 3, 1 = \text{const.}$

Weitere mögliche semiotische Gruppen sind nicht abelsch. In Toth (2008b) wurde ferner gezeigt, dass σ_1 zur Menge der transzendentalidentischen, σ_2 zur Menge der reflexionsidentischen und σ_3 zur Menge der seinsidentischen Zeichenklassen führt:

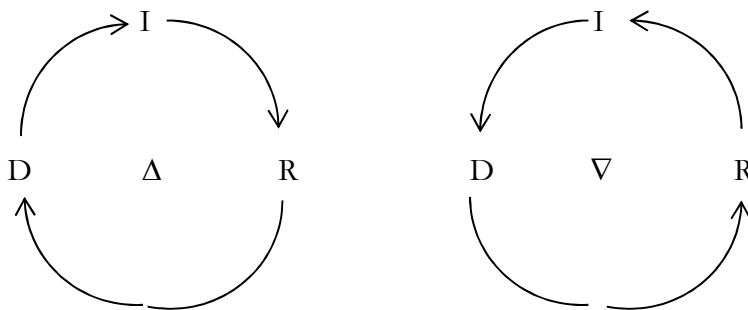
Zkln	3 = const Transzendental- identität	2 = const Reflexions- identität	1 = const Seins- identität
(3.1 2.1 1.1)	(3.2 1.2 2.2)	(1.3 2.3 3.3)	(2.1 3.1 1.1)
(3.1 2.1 1.2)	(3.2 1.2 2.1)	(1.3 2.3 3.2)	(2.1 3.1 1.3)
(3.1 2.1 1.3)	(3.2 1.2 2.3)	(1.3 2.3 3.1)	(2.1 3.1 1.2)
(3.1 2.2 1.2)	(3.2 1.1 2.1)	(1.3 2.2 3.2)	(2.1 3.3 1.3)
(3.1 2.2 1.3)	(3.2 1.1 2.3)	(1.3 2.2 3.1)	(2.1 3.3 1.2)
(3.1 2.3 1.3)	(3.2 1.3 2.3)	(1.3 2.1 3.1)	(2.1 3.2 1.2)
(3.2 2.2 1.2)	(3.1 1.1 2.1)	(1.2 2.2 3.2)	(2.3 3.3 1.3)
(3.2 2.2 1.3)	(3.1 1.1 2.3)	(1.2 2.2 3.1)	(2.3 3.3 1.2)
(3.2 2.3 1.3)	(3.1 1.3 2.3)	(1.2 2.1 3.1)	(2.3 3.2 1.2)
(3.3 2.3 1.3)	(3.3 1.3 2.3)	(1.1 2.1 3.1)	(2.2 3.2 1.2)
(3.3 2.2 1.1)	(3.3 1.1 2.2)	(1.1 2.2 3.3)	(2.2 3.3 1.1)

2. Was wir im folgenden zeigen wollen, ist mathematisch trivial, für die Semiotik jedoch bietet sich hier nach meinem "Beweis" der Monokontextualität der Semiotik (Toth 2001) ein Beweis der Polykontextualität der Semiotik. Man kann nämlich zeigen, dass die iterierte Anwendung symplerotischer Operationen in keinem Falle etwas Neues bringt, sondern immer zur Menge der nicht-symplerotischen Zeichenklassen zurückführt, also

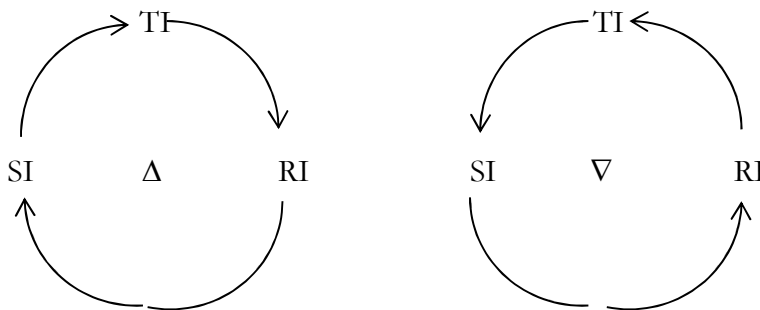
1. $\sigma_x \sigma_y (a.b c.d e.f) = (3.a 2.b 1.c)$, mit $x, y \in \{1, 2, 3\}$
2. $\sigma_x \sigma_y \sigma_z \dots (a.b c.d e.f) = (3.a 2.b 1.c)$ mit $x, y, z \in \{1, 2, 3\}$

D.h. es kommt 1. nicht darauf an, welche der symplerotischen Operationen miteinander kombiniert werden, und 2. es ist ohne Belang, wie viele symplerotische Operationen (gleiche oder verschiedene) hintereinander angewandt werden.

Daraus folgt, dass $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$ keine Stufenfunktoren sind, also nicht zu zweiwertigen logischen Hierarchien mit strikten Über- oder Unterordnungsverhältnissen führen, sondern ein zyklisches Ordnungsverhältnis von Irreflexivität (Seinsidentität) und Reflexivität (Reflexions- und Transzendentalidentität) zeigen, so dass sich also die folgenden hegelschen Kreise, die Günther (1963, S. 57) für dreiwertige logische Funktionen gegeben hatte



wie folgt auf dreiwertige, d.h. triadische semiotische Funktionen übertragen lassen (SI = Seinsidentität, RI = Reflexionsidentität, TI = Transzendentalidentität):



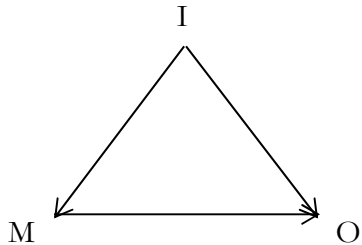
Die logischen wie die semiotischen Funktionen sind also heterarchisch und damit polykontextural.

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Semiotische Fundierungsrelationen

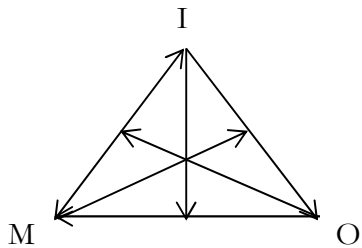
1. Im abstrakten Peirceschen Zeichenmodell



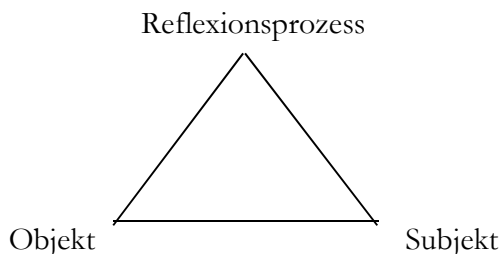
sind die dyadischen Partialrelationen

1. $(M \Rightarrow O)$
2. $(O \Rightarrow I)$
3. $(I \Rightarrow M)$

als semiotische Funktionen definiert, und zwar als Bezeichnungsfunktion $(M \Rightarrow O)$, als Bedeutungsfunktion $(O \Rightarrow I)$ und als Gebrauchsfunktion $(I \Rightarrow M)$, vgl. z.B. Walther (1979, S. 113 ff.). Nicht definiert sind dagegen die folgenden drei Relationen zwischen Ecken und Kanten eines semiotischen Graphen:



2. Günther (1963, S. 52) hatte folgendes “kybernetisches Grundschema” auf der Basis einer dreiwertigen Logik vorgeschlagen:

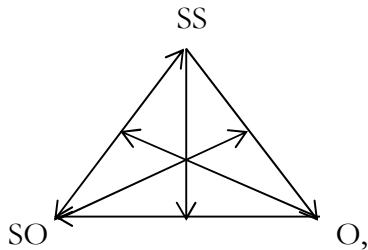


Ferner macht Günther klar, dass folgende Korrespondenzen gelten (1963, S. 38 f.):

$$(\text{Subjekt} \Rightarrow \text{Objekt}) \quad \equiv \quad \text{Transzendentalidentität}$$

(Subjekt \Rightarrow Reflexionsprozess) \equiv Reflexionsidentität
 (Objekt \Rightarrow Reflexionsprozess) \equiv Seinsidentität

In dem 1966 erschienenen Aufsatz “Formal Logic, Totality, and the Super-Additive Principle” ergänzt und modifiziert Günther sein kybernetisches Grundschema wie folgt (1976, S. 337):



wobei die drei Relationen zwischen den Ecken und Kanten des Graphen als “founding relations” bezeichnet werden (1976, S. 339).

In Toth (2008a, S. 64 f.) hatte ich gezeigt, dass folgende logisch-semiotische Korrespondenzen bestehen:

SO (objektives Subjekt) \equiv Mittelbezug
 O ([objektives] Objekt) \equiv Objektbezug
 SS (subjektives Subjekt) \equiv Interpretantenbezug

Zusammen mit dem Schema aus Günther (1963, S. 52) bekommen wir

Subjekt \equiv SO (objektives Subjekt) \equiv Mittelbezug
 Objekt \equiv O ([objektives] Objekt) \equiv Objektbezug
 Reflexionsprozess \equiv SS (subjektives Subjekt) \equiv Interpretantenbezug

Daraus folgt also für die drei logischen Identitäten das folgende semiotische Korrespondenzschema

(M \Rightarrow O) \equiv Transzendentalidentität
 (O \Rightarrow I) \equiv Seinsidentität
 (M \Rightarrow I) \equiv Reflexionsidentität

Nun wurde jedoch in Toth (2008b) gezeigt, dass Transzendentalidentität durch den gruppentheoretischen Austausch der semiotischen Werte

1 \leftrightarrow 2,

Seinsidentität durch den gruppentheoretischen Austausch der semiotischen Werte

2 \leftrightarrow 3

und Reflexionsidentität durch den gruppentheoretischen Austausch der semiotischen Werte

1 ↔ 3

semiotisch repräsentiert wird. D.h. also, wir bekommen als weiteres Korrespondenzschema das folgende, in welchem die drei logischen Identitäten drei konstanten semiotischen Werten (bzw. gruppentheoretischen Einselementen) zugeordnet werden

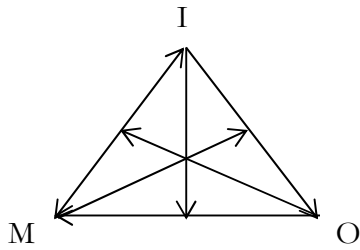
Seinsidentität ≡ 1 = const.
 Reflexionsidentität ≡ 2 = const.
 Transzendentalidentität ≡ 3 = const

Wie in Toth (2008c) gezeigt wurde, entsprechen diese Wertvertauschungen genau der Anwendung der drei möglichen abelschen gruppentheoretischen Operationen σ_1 , σ_2 und σ_3 auf die 10 Zeichenklassen. Diese drei symplektischen Operationen erzeugen also aus den 10 Zeichenklassen eine erste Gruppe von transzendentalidentischen, eine zweite Gruppe von reflexionsidentischen und eine dritte Gruppe von seinsidentischen Zeichenklassen:

Zkln	3 = const Transzendental- identität	2 = const Reflexions- identität	1 = const Seins- identität
(3.1 2.1 1.1)	(3.2 1.2 2.2)	(1.3 2.3 3.3)	(2.1 3.1 1.1)
(3.1 2.1 1.2)	(3.2 1.2 2.1)	(1.3 2.3 3.2)	(2.1 3.1 1.3)
(3.1 2.1 1.3)	(3.2 1.2 2.3)	(1.3 2.3 3.1)	(2.1 3.1 1.2)
(3.1 2.2 1.2)	(3.2 1.1 2.1)	(1.3 2.2 3.2)	(2.1 3.3 1.3)
(3.1 2.2 1.3)	(3.2 1.1 2.3)	(1.3 2.2 3.1)	(2.1 3.3 1.2)
(3.1 2.3 1.3)	(3.2 1.3 2.3)	(1.3 2.1 3.1)	(2.1 3.2 1.2)
(3.2 2.2 1.2)	(3.1 1.1 2.1)	(1.2 2.2 3.2)	(2.3 3.3 1.3)
(3.2 2.2 1.3)	(3.1 1.1 2.3)	(1.2 2.2 3.1)	(2.3 3.3 1.2)
(3.2 2.3 1.3)	(3.1 1.3 2.3)	(1.2 2.1 3.1)	(2.3 3.2 1.2)
(3.3 2.3 1.3)	(3.3 1.3 2.3)	(1.1 2.1 3.1)	(2.2 3.2 1.2)
(3.3 2.2 1.1)	(3.3 1.1 2.2)	(1.1 2.2 3.3)	(2.2 3.3 1.1)

Wir sind daher berechtigt, die drei logisch-semiotischen Identitäten mit den Ecken des kybernetischen Grundschemas bzw. des triadischen Zeichengraphen zu identifizieren.

3. Nach dieser etwas längeren Vorarbeit ist es nun möglich, nicht nur solche semiotische Relationen zu berechnen, die den Kanten des semiotischen Graphen entsprechen, sondern auch solche zwischen Ecken und Kanten, also die Güntherschen Fundierungsrelationen.



Wie aus dem obigen Graphen ersichtlich ist, unterscheidet Günther (1976, S. 337) zwischen folgenden vier Fundierungsrelationen

4. $(M \Rightarrow (I \Rightarrow O))$
5. $(O \Rightarrow (M \Rightarrow I)), (O \Rightarrow (I \Rightarrow M))$
6. $(I \Rightarrow (O \Rightarrow M))$

Beachte, dass Günther die Relation zwischen SS und SO als Austauschrelation auffasst, während er die Relationen zwischen O und SO sowie SS und O als Ordnungsrelationen versteht. Semiotisch bedeutet das, dass wir also von der inversen Bezeichnungsfunktion $(O \Rightarrow M)$ und der inversen Bedeutungsfunktion $(I \Rightarrow O)$ sowie neben der regulären Gebrauchsfunktion $(I \Rightarrow M)$ zusätzlich von der inversen Gebrauchsfunktion $(M \Rightarrow I)$ ausgehen müssen.

Wir bekommen also als Mengen von Zeichenklassen für die Ecken M, O und I

$$ZKLM = \{(2.1\ 3.1\ 1.1), (2.1\ 3.1\ 1.3), (2.1\ 3.1\ 1.2), (2.1\ 3.3\ 1.3), (2.1\ 3.3\ 1.2), (2.1\ 3.2\ 1.2), (2.3\ 3.3\ 1.3), (2.3\ 3.3\ 1.2), (2.3\ 3.2\ 1.2), (2.2\ 3.2\ 1.2), (2.2\ 3.3\ 1.1)\},$$

$$ZKLO = \{(1.3\ 2.3\ 3.3), (1.3\ 2.3\ 3.2), (1.3\ 2.3\ 3.1), (1.3\ 2.2\ 3.2), (1.3\ 2.2\ 3.1), (1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1), (1.2\ 2.2\ 3.2), (1.2\ 2.2\ 3.1), (1.2\ 2.1\ 3.1), (1.1\ 2.1\ 3.1), (1.1\ 2.2\ 3.3)\},$$

$$ZKLI = \{(3.2\ 1.2\ 2.2), (3.2\ 1.2\ 2.1), (3.2\ 1.2\ 2.3), (3.2\ 1.1\ 2.1), (3.2\ 1.1\ 2.3), (3.2\ 1.3\ 2.3), (3.1\ 1.1\ 2.1), (3.1\ 1.1\ 2.3), (3.1\ 1.3\ 2.3), (3.3\ 1.3\ 2.3), (3.3\ 1.1\ 2.2)\}.$$

Damit können nun also alle 4 Fundierungsrelationen in ihrer je 10fachen bzw., unter Berücksichtigung der Kategorienrealität, 11fachen Ausprägung berechnet werden. Wir geben je ein Beispiel in numerischer und kategorieller Notation:

Beispiel für $(M \Rightarrow (I \Rightarrow O))$:

$$(2.1\ 3.1\ 1.1) \Rightarrow ((3.2\ 1.2\ 2.2) \Rightarrow (1.3\ 2.3\ 3.3)) \equiv \\ [[\beta, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id1}]] \Rightarrow [[[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha, \text{id2}]] \Rightarrow [[\alpha, \text{id3}], [\beta, \text{id3}]]]$$

Beispiel für $(O \Rightarrow (M \Rightarrow I))$:

$$(1.3\ 2.3\ 3.3) \Rightarrow ((2.1\ 3.1\ 1.1) \Rightarrow (3.2\ 1.2\ 2.2)) \equiv \\ [[\alpha, \text{id3}], [\beta, \text{id3}]] \Rightarrow [[[[\beta, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id1}]] \Rightarrow [[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha, \text{id2}]]]$$

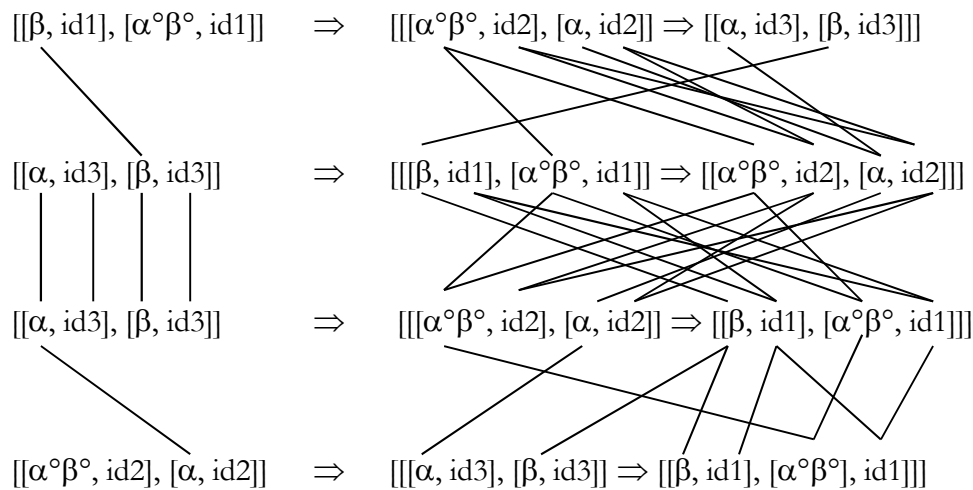
Beispiel für $(O \Rightarrow (I \Rightarrow M))$:

$$(1.3 \ 2.3 \ 3.3) \Rightarrow ((3.2 \ 1.2 \ 2.2) \Rightarrow (2.1 \ 3.1 \ 1.1)) \equiv \\ [[\alpha, \text{id3}], [\beta, \text{id3}]] \Rightarrow [[[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha, \text{id2}]] \Rightarrow [[\beta, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id1}]]]$$

Beispiel für $(I \Rightarrow (O \Rightarrow M))$:

$$(3.2 \ 1.2 \ 2.2) \Rightarrow ((1.3 \ 2.3 \ 3.3) \Rightarrow (2.1 \ 3.1 \ 1.1)) \equiv \\ [[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha, \text{id2}]] \Rightarrow [[[\alpha, \text{id3}], [\beta, \text{id3}]] \Rightarrow [[\beta, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \text{id1}]]]$$

Da wir hier bewusst von den symplerotischen Transformationen der Zeichenklasse (3.1 2.1 1.1) ausgegangen sind, können wir abschliessend sogar noch die semiotischen Verbindungen zwischen diesen vier Fundierungsrelationen bestimmen:



Mit Hilfe der mathematischen Semiotik lassen sich hier also tiefste fundamentalkategoriale Strukturen aufdecken, die der Logik nicht oder nicht in dieser Komplexität und Tiefe zugänglich sind.

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Rekursion und Selbstorganisation

1. In seinem Buch “Die Eigenrealität der Zeichen” führte Max Bense den Begriff der Rekursion in die Semiotik ein (Bense 1992, S. 32). Obwohl er hierfür zwei Definitionen zitierte: “Eine Situation, in der eine Definition (...) auf dieselbe Definition als Bestandteil zurückgreift, heisst rekursiv” und “Eine Definition ist rekursiv, wenn das zu Definierende teilweise durch sich selbst definiert wird” (cit. ap. Bense 1992, S. 32), übernahm er kritiklos Bogarins Bestimmung der “dualidentischen” Zeichenklasse $(3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3) \times (3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3)$ im Sinne einer rekursiven semiotischen Funktion. Diese Funktion ist aber selber nicht rekursiv, sondern “selbst-identisch”, und nur andere Zeichenklassen lassen sich durch sie rekursiv definieren. Die Rekursivität der “dualidentischen” Zeichenklasse ist also dafür verantwortlich, dass das System der 10 Peirceschen Zeichenklassen als “determinantensymmetrisches Dualsystem” (Walther 1982) in mindestens 1 (und höchstens 2) Subzeichen mit der “eigenrealen” Zeichenklasse zusammenhängt.

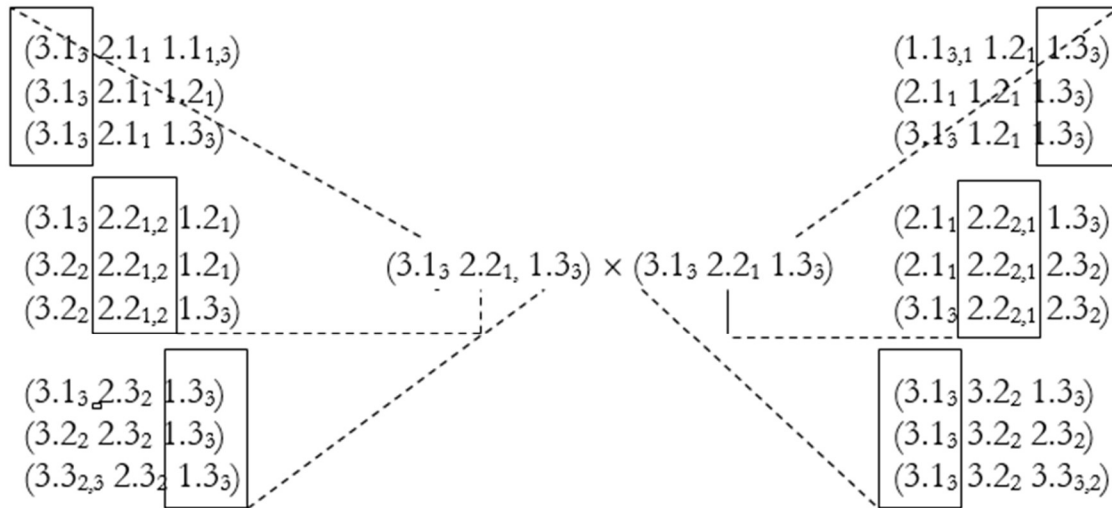
2. Gemäss Bense bedeutet ja Eigenrealität “dass die Thematisierung der Zeichenklasse und die inverse Realitätsthematik voll-identisch sind” (1992, S. 24). Wegen dieser (angeblichen) Vollidentität wird aber eine Rekursivität gerade verhindert, denn dadurch dass Definiens und Definiendum nicht nur teilweise aufeinander Bezug nehmen, sondern angeblich voll identisch sind, kann auch semiotisch nichts Neues hieraus entstehen, wenigstens nicht in monokontextuellen semiotischen Systemen, die ja in der einen eigenen Kontextur gefangen sind. In Bense (1986, S. 124) behauptet aber Bense gerade, dass Selbstorganisation auf semiotischer Selbstreferenz beruhe, die in der Identität von Zeichen- und Relationrelation begründet sei.

3. In Toth (2009) hatte ich gezeigt, dass aus der “eigenrealen” Zeichenklasse durch Bifurkation 1 Paar von eigenrealen Zeichenklassen entsteht, deren Glieder in zwei verschiedenen Kontexturen liegen:

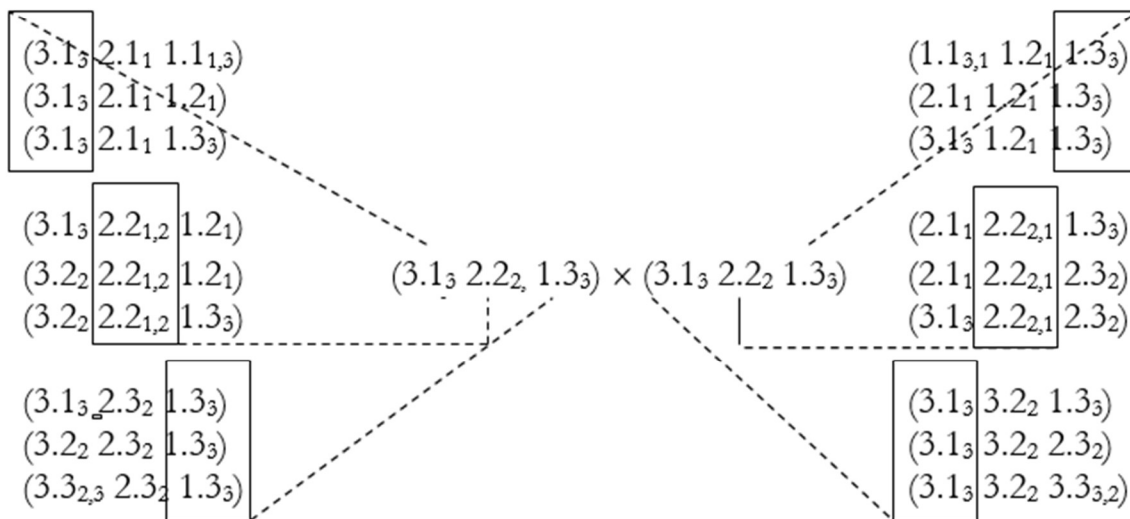
$$\begin{array}{c} \nearrow (3.1_3\ 2.2_1\ 1.3_3) \\ (3.1_3\ 2.2_{1,2}\ 1.3_3) \\ \searrow (3.1_3\ 2.2_2\ 1.3_3) \end{array}$$

Dass hier Neues aus der Differenz der semiotischen Kontexturen entstehen kann, lässt uns den Versuch wagen, zwei determinantensymmetrische Dualsysteme aufzustellen.

1. Determinantensymmetrisches Dualsystem, erzeugt durch die eigenreale Bifurkation $(3.1_3\ 2.2_1\ 1.3_3)$:



2. Determinantensymmetrisches Dualsystem, erzeugt durch die eigenreale Bifurkation $(3.1_3 2.2_2 1.3_3)$:



4. Die eigenreale Zeichenklasse $(3.1 2.2 1.3) \times (3.1 2.2 1.3)$ ist also selbst-referentiell durch Bifurkation in 1. $(3.1_3 2.2_1 1.3_3)$ und in 2. $(3.1_3 2.2_2 1.3_3)$ in einem semiotischen System mit 3 Kontexturen. Innerhalb dieses Systems kann mittels des hier gewonnen semiotisch-kontexturalen Spielraums also Eigenrealität durch Rekursivität entstehen. Während im monokontexturalen semiotischen System der 10 Peirceschen Zeichenklassen Rekursivität nur insofern besteht, also jede Zeichenklasse und Realitätsthematik mit der eigenrealen Zeichenklasse und Realitätsthematik in mindestens einem Subzeichen zusammenhängt, ergeben die polykontexturalen semiotischen Systeme mit $K \geq 3$ zwei und mehr determinantensymmetrische Dualsysteme, wobei die determinierenden Eigenrealitäten selbst rekursiv sind. Damit dürften

die formalen semiotischen Bedingungen für Selbstorganisation erfüllt sein. In $K = 4$ haben wir (3.1_{3,4} 2.2_{1,2,4} 1.3_{3,4}) und wegen 3-kontexturalen (2.2) bereits 3 Bifurkationen, allerdings kommen also ab $K = 4$ noch weitere kombinatorische Möglichkeiten der Rekursivität des Interpretanten- und des Mittelbezugs dazu. Es dürfte also keiner weiteren Begründung bedürfen um zu sehen, dass mittels kontextuierter Zeichenklassen nicht nur der Begriff der Rekursivität neu definiert werden muss, sondern dass sich bisher nicht beachtete Beziehungen der Semiotik zur Kybernetik und Systemtheorie ergeben.

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Transzendente Semiotiken

1. Von ihrer ganzen Konzeption her ist die Peircesche Semiotik nicht-transzendental: Eine „absolut vollständige Diversität von ‘Welten’ und ‘Weltstücken’, von ‘Sein’ und ‘Seiendem’ ist einem Bewusstsein, das über triadischen Zeichenrelationen fungiert, prinzipiell nicht repräsentierbar“ (Bense 1979, S. 59), aber Peirce hält „den Unterschied zwischen dem Erkenntnisobjekt und –subjekt fest, indem er beide Pole durch ihr Repräsentiert-Sein verbindet“ (Walther 1989, S. 76). Bense fasste wie folgt zusammen: „Wir setzen damit einen eigentlichen (d.h. nicht-transzendentalen) Erkenntnisbegriff voraus, dessen wesentlicher Prozeß darin besteht, faktisch zwischen (erkennbarer) ‘Welt’ und (erkennendem) ‘Bewusstsein’ zwar zu unterscheiden, aber dennoch eine reale triadische Relation, die ‘Erkenntnisrelation’, herzustellen“ (Bense 1976, S. 91).

In ihrem Geiste erweist sich damit die Peirce-Semiotik durch und durch als ein amerikanisches Produkt, „denn transzendente Probleme des Himmels und des ewigen Lebens sind ‚un-American‘“ (Günther 2000, S. 240, Fn. 22), oder, sehr schön ausgedrückt: „Erlkönigs Töchter tanzen nicht am Rande der Highways, und Libussa und ihre Gefährtinnen wiegen sich nicht in den Baumwipfeln der riesigen Wälder der Neuen Welt“ (2000, S. 217), denn es ist die Intuition des Pragmatismus, „zu ignorieren, dass der Mensch in früheren Kulturen schon gedacht hat“ (2000, S. 241). Dies liegt daran, „dass nichts in Amerika, was aus der spirituellen Tradition der Alten Welt stammt, mit grösserer Verständnislosigkeit registriert wird, als die metaphysische Entwertung des Diesseits“ (2000, S. 149).

2. Bense fasst denn das Zeichen auch explizit als Funktion auf, um die „Disjunktion zwischen Welt und Bewusstsein“ zu überbrücken (1975, S. 16). Von diesem pragmatistischen Standpunkt auch kommt also streng genommen die Frage nach den von Zeichen bezeichneten oder sie substituierenden Objekten gar nicht auf, denn „Seinsthematik [kann] letztlich nicht anders als durch Zeichenthematik motiviert und legitimiert werden“ (Bense 1981, S. 16), so dass „Objektbegriffe nur hinsichtlich einer Zeichenklasse relevant sind und nur relativ zu dieser Zeichenklasse eine semiotische Realitätsthematik besitzen, die als ihr Realitätszusammenhang diskutierbar und beurteilbar ist“ (Bense 1976, S. 109). Bense (1981, S. 11) brachte dies auf die Formel: „Gegeben ist, was repräsentierbar ist“. Von diesem nicht-transzendentalen Standpunkt aus sind also Zeichen schlicht und einfach deswegen notwendig, weil wir ohne sie die Welt der Objekte gar nicht wahrnehmen könnten. Andererseits kommt, wie gesagt, bei dieser Konzeption niemand auf die Idee, nach den bezeichneten Objekten zu fragen, denn durch die Definition des Zeichens ist zum vornherein klar, dass wir diese nie erreichen können: sie erreichen uns nur durch die Filter unserer Perzeption und

Apperzeption, d.h. immer interpretiert und damit als Zeichen. Die Sehnsucht des Soldaten, der allein in der Kaserne sitzt und das Photo seiner Geliebten küsst, im Stillen hoffend, es möge sich doch in die reale Person verwandeln, ist also in einer Peirce-Benseschen Semiotik gänzlich ausgeschlossen. Trotzdem findet sich das Motiv, die Brücke zwischen dem Diesseits der Zeichen und dem Jenseits ihrer Objekte zu überschreiten, in der Weltliteratur zu allen Zeiten bis in die Gegenwart.

3. In Toth (2009a) wurde eine nicht-transzendente Semiotik auf der Basis einer qualitativen Zahlenrelation vorgeschlagen. Die grundlegende Überlegung ist dabei, dass die Primzeichenrelation

$$\text{PZR} = (.1., .2., .3.)$$

sowohl die quantitative Nachfolgerrelation der Ordnungsrelation

$$(.1.) \rightarrow (.2.) \rightarrow (.3.)$$

als auch die qualitative Vorgängerrelation der Selektionsrelation

$$(.1.) > (.2.) > (.3.)$$

in sich vereinigt, d.h. zugleich quantitativ und qualitativ ist:

$$\text{PZR} = (.1.) \lesseqgtr (.2.) \lesseqgtr (.3.).$$

Damit kann die quantitative semiotische Matrix durch eine qualitative ersetzt werden:

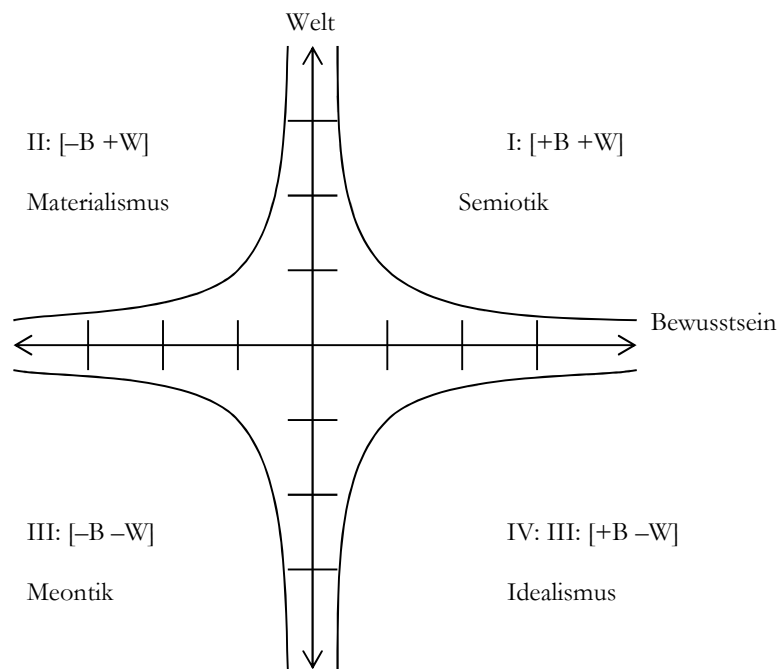
$$\begin{pmatrix} (1.1) & (1.2) & (1.3) \\ (2.1) & (2.2) & (2.3) \\ (3.1) & (3.2) & (3.3) \end{pmatrix} \Longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \triangle & \blacktriangle & \blacktriangleup \\ \square & \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \circ & \bullet & \bullet \end{pmatrix}$$

Hier werden also die Grenzen zwischen Quantität und Qualität, aber keine eigentlichen semiotischen Kontexturen unterschieden.

4. Der erste Versuch einer “polykontexturalen” Semiotik geht auf Toth (2000) zurück und wurde in Toth (2008b) vollständig präsentiert. Sie geht davon aus, dass die Primzeichenrelation parametrisierbar ist:

$$\text{PZR} = (\pm 3.\pm a \pm 2.\pm b \pm 1.\pm c)$$

Der grundlegende Gedanke dahinter ist Benses Definition des Zeichens als Funktion zwischen Welt und Bewusstsein, d.h. zwischen Objekt und Subjekt. Wenn man nun die Objektspositionen der Zeichenrelation negativ parametrisiert, erhält man idealistische, wenn man die Subjektspositionen negativ parametrisiert, materialistische und wenn man sowohl die Subjekts- als auch die Objektspositionen negativ parametrisiert, meontische Zeichenklassen. Das Peircesche Zeichen wird damit zum Spezialfall des durchwegs positiv parametrisierten Zeichens, d.h. eines Zeichens, bei dem sowohl die Subjekts- als auch die Objektspositionen positiv parametrisiert sind. Trägt man nun diese 4 Zeichenfunktionen in ein kartesisches Koordinatensystem ein, so erhält man eine Hyperbel mit 4 Ästen, die entweder zur Welt-Achse, zur Bewusstseins-Achse, zu beiden oder zu keinen von beiden asymptotisch ist:



Es ist nun einfach, Zeichenklassen (bzw. Realitätsthematiken) zu konstruieren, die in Bezug auf die Parametrisierung der Sub- bzw. Primzeichen inhomogen sind, z.B.

$$(+3.-a +2.+b -1.-c).$$

Hat nur ein einziges Primzeichen ein anderes Vorzeichen als die übrigen Primzeichen einer Zeichenrelation, so liegt die entsprechende Zeichenfunktion in mindestens 2 Quadranten. Diese Quadranten können als “semiotische Kontexturen” definiert werden, weil die parametrisch inhomogenen Zeichenfunktionen jeweils die “Niemandlandsbereiche” zwischen den asymptotischen Hyperbelästen und Ordinate/Abszisse durchschneiden, d.h. durch mathematisch und semiotisch undefiniertes Gebiet führen. Solche Zeichenklassen weisen damit Mischformen

semiotischer (im engeren Sinne), idealistischer, materialistischer oder meontischer Zeichenfunktionen auf.

5. Während dies bisherigen Versuche einer transzendentalen Semiotik entweder von den Qualitäten oder den Kontexturen ausgingen, geht der folgende Versuch, dem in Toth (2008c, d) drei Bände gewidmet wurden, von der Benseschen Unterscheidung zwischen ontologischem und semiotischem Raum aus (Bense 1975, S. 45 f., 65 f.). Der Grundgedanke ist, dass bereits die Objekte, sobald sie wahrgenommen werden, in Bezug auf ihre Form, Gestalt oder Funktion wahrgenommen werden. Dies bedeutet, dass es eine Ebene der Präsemiotik gibt, die der eigentlichen Semiose, d.h. der Transformation eines Objektes in ein Zeichen vorangeht und deren Trichotomie von Götz (1982, S. 5, 28) mit “Sekanz – Semanz – Selektanz” bezeichnet wurde und die sich bei der Zeichengenese auf die semiotischen Trichotomien, wie sie durch die Subzeichen und ihre Semiosen repräsentiert werden, vererbt. Bense setzt daher zwischen dem ontologischen Raum der Objekte und dem semiotischen Raum der Zeichen einen Zwischenraum an der “disponiblen” Objekte an und charakterisiert ihn kategoriell mit “Nullheit”. Diese Nullheit ergänzt nun die Peirce Triade von Erst-, Zweit- und Drittheit zu einer Tetrade, in die das Objekt als kategorielles Objekt in die präsemiotische Zeichenrelation eingebettet ist:

$$\text{PrZR} = (3.a \ 2.b \ 1.c \ 0.d)$$

Während also (3.a), (2.b) und (1.c) nicht-transzendente Kategorien sind, ist (0.d) das ursprünglich dem Zeichen transzendente Objekte, dessen Transzendenz in dieser Einbettung freilich aufgehoben ist:

$$\text{PrZR} = (3.a \ 2.b \ 1.c \ \parallel \ 0.d) \rightarrow \text{PrZR} = (3.a \ 2.b \ 1.c \ \dashv \ 0.d),$$

wobei das Zeichen \parallel für die Kontexturengrenze zwischen Zeichen und Objekt und das Zeichen \dashv für deren Durchbrechung steht.

6. Während die bisherigen Versuche vom Standpunkt der Polykontextualitätstheorie nicht als polykontextural eingestuft werden, weil der logische Identitätssatz in allen diesen transzendentalen Semiotiken immer noch Gültigkeit hat, geht der Versuch einer “echten” Polykontexturalisierung der Semiotik auf einige jüngste Arbeiten von Rudolf Kaehr zurück (z.B. Kaehr 2008). Hier wird davon ausgegangen, dass die (monokontexturale) Peircesche Zeichenrelation

$$\text{ZR} = (3.a \ 2.b \ 1.c)$$

ein 1-kontexturaler Sonderfall der n-kontextural disseminierten Semiotiken ist. Die Kontexturen, in denen sich eine Zeichenklasse befinden kann, werden als Indizes den Subzeichen zugewiesen, d.h. nicht die ganze Zeichenklasse, sondern ihre Subzeichen werden kontexturell markiert. Damit kann eine Zeichenklasse natürlich in mehreren Kontexturen gleichzeitig erscheinen, was sogar der Normalfall ist. Grundsätzlich ist nach Günther (1979, S. 229 ff.) die Zuweisung von Kontexturen zu Subzeichen weitgehend frei. Es muss lediglich beachtet werden, dass genuine Subzeichen, d.h. identitive semiotische Morphismen immer in mindestens 2 Kontexturen stehen, weil die Kontexturen auf der Basis quadratischer Matrizen verteilt werden und sich deren Blöcke in den Hauptdiagonalen schneiden. Zum Beispiel könnte eine 4-kontexturale Zeichenklasse wie folgt aussehen:

$$\text{ZR} = (3.a_{i,j,k} \ 2.b_{l,m,n} \ 1.c_{o,p,q}),$$

wobei $i, \dots, q \in \{\emptyset, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$. \emptyset besagt dabei lediglich, dass ein $j \in \{i, \dots, q\}$ auch unbesetzt sein kann, wie etwa im Falle der folgenden Zeichenklassen:

$$3\text{-ZR} = (3.1_3 \ 2.2_{1,2} \ 1.2_1)$$

$$4\text{-ZR} = (3.1_{3,4} \ 2.2_{1,2,4} \ 1.2_{1,4})$$

Bei der 4-kontexturalen Zeichenklasse liegen also die nicht-genuine Subzeichen in 2 und das genuine Subzeichen in 3 Kontexturen, wobei die 4. Kontextur allen Subzeichen gemein ist. Bei der 3-kontexturalen Zeichenklasse gibt es dagegen keine Kontextur, in der alle Subzeichen liegen.

Bei dieser echt-polykontexturalen Semiotik ist nun das logische Identitätsgesetz wahrhaft aufgehoben, was am besten am Verhalten von Subzeichen, die mehr als einen kontexturalen Index tragen, bei Dualisierung sieht:

$$\times(3.1_3 \ 2.2_{1,2} \ 1.3_3) = (3.1_3 \ 2.2_{2,1} \ 1.3_3).$$

Es gibt hier also wegen $(2.2_{1,2}) \neq (2.2_{2,1})$ keine Eigenrealität mehr. Dies bedeutet im Einklang mit Bense (1992), dass wesentlichste Teile der Semiotik zusammenbrechen. Ferner sind in Kaehr's Semiotik die Theoreme der Objekttranszendenz des Zeichens und der Zeichenkonstanz, die nach Kronthaler (1992) eine monokontexturale Semiotik limitieren, immer noch gültig, so dass also auch diese Semiotik trotz der entfallenden Identität der Zeichen zwischen Zeichen- und Realitätsthematik (bzw. der Irresistibilität der Zeichen durch die Dualisation) nicht wirklich polykontextural ist.

7. Als kleinen Einschub wollen wir hier kurz reflektieren, was Polykontextualität im Zusammenhang mit Semiotik überhaupt bedeutet. Ein Zeichen, in dem die Zeichenkonstanz aufgehoben und durch Strukturkonstanz ersetzt ist, ist ein Morphogramm. In dieser Form können zwar problemlos Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken notiert (vgl. Toth 2003), aber keine konkreten Zeichen verwendet werden. Ein verknotetes Taschentuch, das sich über Nacht verwandelt, kann keine Zeichenfunktion haben. Zeichen, die der Kommunikation mit der Gesellschaft, d.h. nicht nur zum privaten Gebrauch dienen, müssen wiedererkennbar sein, d.h. an materiale Konstanz gebunden sein. Ohne Materialkonstanz keine Zeichenkonstanz und ohne Zeichenkonstanz keine Zeichen. Was man also immer unter einer polykontexturalen Semiotik versteht: das Limitationstheorem der Zeichenkonstanz kann man nicht ausser Kraft setzen ohne die gesamte Pragmatik der Zeichenverwendung zu zerstören.

Dagegen ist, es wie an den obigen Modellen mit Ausnahme desjenigen von Kaehr gezeigt, möglich, nur das Limitationstheorem der Objekttranszendenz ausser Kraft zu setzen. Damit darf aber nicht gemeint sein, dass Zeichen und Objekt ununterscheidbar werden. Ununterscheidbar sind sie genau dann, wenn der logische Identitätssatz aufgehoben ist. Wie wir aber gesehen haben, ist dieser Satz nirgendwo ausser in der Kaehrschen Konzeption aufgehoben. Das Bestehenbleiben des Identitätssatzes garantiert damit die Unterscheidbarkeit von Zeichen und Objekt und macht sozusagen nicht ihre metaphysische Identität, sondern nur ihre Positionen austauschbar, etwa so, wie es im "Bildnis des Dorian Gray" von Oscar Wilde geschildert ist. Dort verändert sich ja das Bild, d.h. das Zeichen, statt des Objektes, d.h. statt Dorian. Der Vorgang ist allerdings erstens reversibel, denn am Ende des Romans erscheint das Bild verändert und nicht Dorian, und zweitens können die Diener sehr wohl zwischen dem Bild und dem vor ihm liegenden Leiche Dorian's unterscheiden. Wie gezeigt wurde, kann man in der Semiotik die Grenzen zwischen Zeichen und Objekt aufheben, indem man

1. die quantitativen Subzeichen durch qualitative Subzeichen ersetzt
2. die Subzeichen parametrisiert und die Zeichenfunktion vom 1. Quadranten eines kartesischen Koordinatensystems in allen 4 Quadranten einzeichnet, was sich in natürlicher Weise aus der Benseschen Konzeption der Zeichenfunktion als einer hyperbolischen Funktion ergibt, die sowohl zur Welt- als auch zur Bewusstseins-Achse asymptotisch ist.
3. das Objekt des ontologischen Raumes als kategoriales Objekt in die triadische Zeichenrelation des semiotischen Raumes einbettet und dadurch einen Zwischenbereich erhält, der die Nullheit im Sinne Benses als vierte Fundamentalkategorie innerhalb einer tetradischen präsemiotischen Zeichenrelation enthält

Bei der Kaehrschen Konzeption wird, wie bereits mehrfach gesagt, zwar die Identitätsrelation zwischen Zeichenklasse und Realitätsthematik aufgehoben, aber nicht die Transzendenz des Objektes eines Zeichens. Es ist ferner nicht klar, welchen Status die Realitätsthematiken in der Kaehrschen Semiotik haben. Auf jeden Fall können sie nicht mehr den Objektpol der Erkenntnisrelation thematisieren und so den Subjektpol der Zeichenthematik komplementieren, wie dies in der Peirceschen Semiotik der Fall ist (vgl. Gfesser 1990, S. 133). Statt sich zu fragen: “Are there signs anyway?”, wie es Kaehr in einer neuen Arbeit tut (Kaehr 2009), sollte man hier vielleicht besser fragen: “Are there objects anyway?”. Denn wo sind in der polykontexturalen Ontologie die Objekte? Subjekt und Objekt sind ja austauschbar, und wenn hier der Begriff Objekt, an dem Günther festhält, noch irgendwelchen Sinn macht, dann ganz sicher nicht im Sinne des Gegenstandes, dem be-geg-net werden kann. Da das Kenogramm per definitionem immateriell ist, kann es auf kenogrammatischer Ebene auf jeden Fall keine Objekte geben. Es fragt sich daher nur, ob es dann Subjekte gibt, nicht nur deshalb, weil die beiden Begriffe einander ja voraussetzen, sondern weil der Begriff des Subjektes aus Sinn und Bedeutung, genauer: der Fähigkeit zur Interpretation definiert ist. Und da es Interpretation nur durch Zeichen gibt, müssten also Kenogramme der Interpretation und damit der Repräsentation fähig sein – aber gerade das sind sie ja per definitionem nicht. Statt Objekten würde man also auf kenogrammatischer Ebene Zeichen erwarten, aber Zeichen setzen, wie weiter oben bemerkt, das Prinzip der Induktion der Ordinalzahlen und das Prinzip der reversen Induktion der selektiven Kategorien voraus und können daher keine Kenogramme sein. Während das Zeichen die Gruppenaxiome erfüllt (Toth 2008a, S. 37 ff.), erfüllen die Kenogramme nicht einmal die Anforderung an ein Gruppoid. Will man zusätzlich zu den formalen Theorie der Quantität eine formale Theorie der Qualitäten errichten, dann ist es also der falsche Weg, die Quantitäten noch von ihrem letzten Rest an Zeichenhaftigkeit (oder Subzeichenhaftigkeit) zu befreien, sondern man sollte ihnen die Fähigkeit zur Interpretation geben, denn Qualitäten können nur durch Zeichen unterschieden werden – die Frage, was 1 Apfel und 1 Birne gäbe, ist, wie satzsam bekannt ist, in einer Theorie der Quantitäten eben nicht beantwortbar. Eine “Mathematik der Qualitäten” (Kronthaler 1986) muss daher eine qualitativ interpretierbare und das heisst eine semiotische Mathematik und keine Keno- oder Morphogrammatik sein, denn diese mag wohl die tiefsten formalen Strukturen sowohl von Quantitäten als auch von Qualitäten thematisieren, aber sie zu repräsentieren und mit ihnen tatsächlich zu RECHNEN, vermag sie nicht.

8. In diesem abschliessenden Kapitel wollen wir uns fragen, ob es sinnvoll wäre, die vier transzendentalen Semiotiken, d.h. die drei von uns begründeten und die eine von Kaehr begründete, miteinander zu kombinieren. Bei vier Modellen ergeben sich also sechs mögliche Kombinationen:

8.1. Qualitative Semiotik und parametrisierte Semiotik

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{PZR} = (.1.) \lesseqgtr (.2.) \lesseqgtr (.3.) \\ \text{SZR} = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle, \square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare, \circ, \bullet, \bullet\} \\ \text{PrZR} = (\pm 3.\pm a \pm 2.\pm b \pm 1.\pm c) \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow$$

$$\text{SZR} = \{\pm\Delta, \pm\blacktriangle, \pm\blacktriangle, \pm\square, \pm\blacksquare, \pm\blacksquare, \pm\circ, \pm\bullet, \pm\bullet\}$$

Mit dieser Definition der Subzeichenrelation können die Qualitäten des Zeichens, wie ihre entsprechenden Quantitäten, in verschiedenen Kontexturen aufscheinen. Dies ist eine Konsequenz aus der Theorie der parametrisierten Zeichen, bringt aber nichts grundsätzlich Neues.

8.2. Qualitative Semiotik und Einbettungstheorie

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{SZR} = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle, \square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare, \circ, \bullet, \bullet\} \\ \text{PrZR} = \{3.a \ 2.b \ 1.c \ 0.d\} \end{array}$$

Es bleibt, die kategoriale Nullheit durch drei Qualitäten ($d \in \{.1, .2, .3\}$) zu repräsentieren. Nach Toth (2009b) sind das

$$(\sqcap), (\sqcup), (\sqsubset) \text{ bzw. } (\sqcap^*), (\sqcup^*), (\sqsubset^*),$$

wobei die gestirnten nur bei Realitätsthematiken entsprechend dem zwar tetradischen, aber trichotomischen Zeichenmodell vorkommen.

Bei der Kombination bekommen wir also

$$\text{SZR} = \{\Delta, \blacktriangle, \blacktriangle, \square, \blacksquare, \blacksquare, \circ, \bullet, \bullet, \sqcap, \sqcup, \sqsubset\}$$

Diese Relation ist allerdings insofern heterogen, als die ersten neun Qualitäten für Relationen, die letzten drei Qualitäten aber für eine Kategorie stehen. In Toth (2008e) wurde daher argumentiert, dass es nicht nur die Objekttranszendenz, sondern auch eine Transzendenz (oder Introszendenz) des Interpretanten und eine Transzendenz (oder Ultraszendenz) des Mittels gibt und dass eine vollständige transzendente Zeichenrelation daher aus 6 Glieder besteht:

$$\text{TrZR} = \{3.a \ 2.b \ 1.c \ 0.d \ \odot.e \ \odot.f\},$$

worin also (0.d) das 0-relationale kategoriale Objekt, (©.e) den 0-relationalen kategorialen Interpreten und (©.f) das 0-relationale kategoriale Mittel bezeichnen. Genauso wie die letzten zwei, ist also bereits (0.d) eine Qualität, so dass die Ersetzung der präsemiotischen Trichotomie durch \sqcap , \sqcup , \sqsubset nichts mehr als eine Schreibkonvention ist.

8.3. Qualitative Semiotik und Kaehrsche Semiotik

Sie bestünde einfach darin, dass man SZR durch Kontexturen indiziert, also etwa im Falle einer 3-kontexturalen Semiotik:

$$K\text{-SZR} = \text{SZR} = \{\Delta_{1,3}, \blacktriangle_{1,3}, \blacktriangle_{3,1}, \square_{1,3}, \blacksquare_{1,2}, \blacksquare_{2,1}, \circ_{3,1}, \bullet_{2,1}, \bullet_{2,3}\}$$

8.4. Parametrisierte Semiotik und Einbettungstheorie

$$Z\text{R} = (\pm 3.\pm a \pm 2.\pm b \pm 1.\pm c)$$

Diese im 2. Band von Toth (2008d) bereits behandelte Semiotik geht aus von

$$\text{Pr-ZR} = (\pm 3.\pm a \pm 2.\pm b \pm 1.\pm c \pm 0.\pm d)$$

8.5. Parametrisierte Semiotik und Kaehr-Semiotik

Ausgangsdefinition wäre im 3-kontexturalen Fall eine Zeichendefinition der folgenden Form

$$K\text{-ZR} = ((\pm 3.\pm a)_{i,j,k} (\pm 2.\pm b)_{l,m,n} (\pm 1.\pm c)_{o,p,q}) \text{ mit } i, \dots, 1 \in \{\emptyset, 1, 2, 3\}$$

8.6. Einbettungstheorie und Kaehr-Semiotik

Ausgangsdefinition der Zeichenrelation wäre im 4-kontexturalen Fall, der in diesem Fall wegen der Tetradizität der Zeichenklassen minimal ist:

$$K\text{-Pr-ZR} = (3.a_{i,j,k} 2.b_{l,m,n} 1.c_{o,p,q} 0.d_{r,s,t}) \text{ mit } i, \dots, t \in \{\emptyset, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

Zusammenfassend lässt sich feststellen, dass die Kombinationen 8.1 bis 8.6 gegenüber den Haupttypen transzendentaler Semiotik, die durch Elimination des Theorems der Objekttranszendenz ausgezeichnet sind, zwar Verfeinerungen des formalen semiotischen Apparates, aber keine metaphysischen Neurungen erbringen.

Abschliessend sei denjenigen, die keinen Nutzen in einer transzendentalen Semiotik sehen oder für die dieses Thema in den Bereich der Magie gehört, mit Günther zugerufen: “Das neue Thema der Philosophie ist die Theorie der Kontextualgrenzen, die die Wirklichkeit durchschneiden” (Günther, Der Tod des Idealismus und die letzte Mythologie, hrsg. von Rudolf Kaehr, S. 47).

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Gedächtnis und semiotische Dimensionalität

1. Unter einem Gedächtnis wollen wir hier, rein arbeitshypothetisch, nicht nur einen biologischen Speicher von Information verstehen, sondern auch dessen Fähigkeit, die gespeicherte Information, abhängig von der Zeit und weiteren Faktoren, zu selektieren, zu verdünnen, zu ersetzen usw., wofür wir, etwas unüblich, den Terminus Fading verwenden wollen. Dahinter steckt die Idee, dass nicht nur chemische Substanzen, sondern auch semiotische Informationen eine Art von Halbwertszeit besitzen, denn es ist jedermann bekannt, dass die Bildhaftigkeit und Plastizität von Erinnerungen, wie die im Gedächtnis gespeicherte episodische Form von Information oft genannt wird, mit der Zeit abnimmt, wie gewisse Erinnerungen aus dem Gedächtnis schwinden und wie oft Informationen transponiert werden, so dass die Erinnerung nicht mehr dem realen Ereignis entspricht, usw. Zum biologischen, physikalischen und informationstheoretischen Hintergrund, auf den wir hier nicht eingehen können, vgl. von Foerster (1998).

2. In seiner letzten Vorlesung im Winter-Semester 1989/90 hatte Max Bense, Bezug nehmend auf Bense (1981, S. 70 f.), die graduelle Abnahme von Ähnlichkeitsmerkmalen zwischen einem iconischen Zeichen und seinem bezeichneten Objekt durch die zunehmende Unähnlichkeit zwischen Icons zu erklären versucht, die in eine Hierarchie von Meta-, Metameta-, Metametameta-Icons usw. eingebettet werden. Dieser semiotische Prozess sieht wie folgt aus: Zunächst ist da ein Objekt, nennen wir es Ω , das durch ein Icon bezeichnet wird:

$\Omega \rightarrow (2.1)$.

Nun wird von jedem Icon der Stufe n wieder ein Icon der Stufe $(n+1)$ gebildet:

$(2.1) \rightarrow (2.1)' \rightarrow (2.1)'' \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow (2.1)_{m-1}$

Es ist also so, als ob das Photo eines Objektes selbst wieder photographiert, dann dieses zweite Photo ebenfalls photographiert wird, usw., bis schliesslich das auf dem ersten Photo abgelichtete Objekt zur Unkenntlichkeit entstellt ist.

3. Es ist allerdings fraglich, ob man den Funktionsprozess der Erinnerung im Gedächtnis auf diese Weise darstellen kann, denn dies würde bedeuten, dass man sich vom ersten Erinnern an eine Person, ein Ereignis, einen Vorgang usw. an fortan nicht mehr als die reale Person, das reale Ereignis, den realen Vorgang usw. erinnert, sondern

an die erste Erinnerung dieser Objekte; die dritte Erinnerung wäre dann ein Icon der zweiten, die vierte Erinnerung ein Icon der dritten, usque ad infinitum.

Natürlicher scheint es mir anzunehmen, dass Erinnerung ein Semiose darstellt, die eine temporalisierte Zeichenrelation annimmt (vgl. Toth 2008a, b) und die mit zunehmendem t abnimmt. So einfach sich dies formulieren lässt, so kompliziert ist es, diesen Vorgang semiotisch darstellen. Zunächst muss nämlich davon ausgegangen werden, dass ein erinnerter Vorgang, Ablauf, eine Handlung usw. nicht einfach ein „Objekt“ ist, sondern eine triadische Objektrelation (vgl. Bense 1973, S. 71)

$$OR = (\mathcal{M}, \Omega, \mathcal{J}),$$

worin \mathcal{M} der Träger der Handlung, Ω dessen Objekt (z.B. der Sinn und Zweck der Handlung, den Inhalt des Ereignisses, das Ziel des Prozesses usw.) und \mathcal{J} den oder die Handlungsträger (beteiligten Personen) bezeichnet. OR ist also das, was erinnert, d.h. iconisch im Gedächtnis abgebildet wird, durch welche Semiose also aus dem realen Ereignis die semiotische Erinnerung wird. D.h. wir haben

$$OR = (\mathcal{M}, \Omega, \mathcal{J})$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$ZR = (M, O, I),$$

wobei bei der Abbildung der triadischen Objektrelation auf die triadische Zeichenrelation die Menge der Übereinstimmungsmerkmale, die wir mit \ddot{U} bezeichnen wollen, maximal sein muss:

$$\ddot{U}_{\max}((\mathcal{M}, \Omega, \mathcal{J}), (M, O, I)) \leq 1$$

Je nähert \ddot{U} also beim Wert 1 ist, desto „besser“ oder „frischer“ ist die Erinnerung an das reale Ereignis. Die Abbildung zwischen OR und ZR ist dabei selbst semiotisch, d.h. ein Zeichenprozess; dieser verbindet hier also Ontologie und Semiotik (vgl. Toth 2009).

4. \ddot{U} ist aber, wie man aus praktischer Erfahrung weiss, keine lineare Funktion und deshalb mit den Mitteln, die uns aus der mathematischen Semiotik zur Verfügung stehen, nicht berechenbar (vgl. jedoch Toth 2002). Ferner müssten wir von einer Zeichenrelation ausgehen, welche Temporalität als zusätzliche Kategorie T enthält. Diese müsste eine Partialrelation von ZR und nicht von OR sein, da es ja die Erinnerung, d.h. die semiotische Information ist, die abnimmt und nicht der beim

Einsetzen der Erinnerung bereits abgeschlossene objektale Prozess. Mit anderen Worten müssten wir also von einer Formel wie der folgenden ausgehen:

$$\ddot{U}_{\max}((\mathcal{M}, \Omega, \mathcal{J}), (M, O, I, T)) \leq 1$$

Zu diesem Zweck könnte man nun (M, O, I) als geordnete Menge definieren, um die temporale Ordnung der Glieder durch eine mengentheoretische Ordnung auszudrücken. Dann ergäben sich die folgenden sechs Möglichkeiten:

$$T = \{ \langle M, O, I \rangle, \langle M, I, O \rangle, \langle O, M, I \rangle, \langle O, I, M \rangle, \langle I, M, O \rangle, \langle I, O, M \rangle \}.$$

Um also nicht die Fundamentalkategorien selbst von Anfang an zeitlich festzulegen – das wäre eine praktisch gesehen unmögliche Extrapolation in die Zukunft –, könnte man also temporalisierte Zeichenrelationen in Erinnerungsprozessen wie folgt ausdrücken:

$$\ddot{U}_{\max}((\mathcal{M}, \Omega, \mathcal{J}), (M, O, I, \langle M', O', I' \rangle)) \leq 1$$

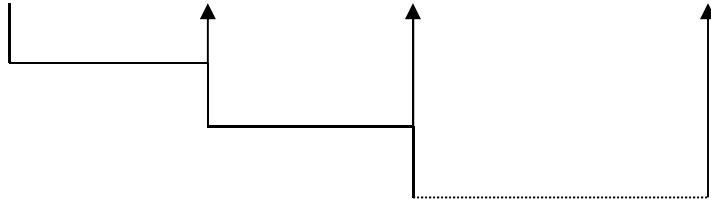
Hieraus ergäben sich für T dann die folgenden Möglichkeiten:

$$T = \{ \langle M, M' \rangle, \langle M, O' \rangle, \langle M, I' \rangle; \langle O, M' \rangle, \langle O, O' \rangle, \langle O, I' \rangle; \langle I, M' \rangle, \langle I, O' \rangle, \langle I, I' \rangle \},$$

wobei die Ausdrücke $\langle A, X' \rangle$ besagen, dass die semiotische Kategorie A der Erinnerung temporal der semiotischen Kategorie X' der Erinnerung vorgeordnet ist. Der Grund für die Einführung der Ausdrücke $\langle A, X' \rangle$ liegt also darin, dass Erinnerung nicht notwendig als ganze „faden“, sondern dass ihre dyadischen Teilrelationen als kleinste konstituierende Partialrelationen „faden“ können. Konkret gesagt, ist es z.B. möglich, dass man sich wohl noch an das Wetter oder den Ort einer Handlung erinnert, aber nicht mehr an den Namen, das Gesicht oder die Farbe des Hemdes eines Handlungsträgers, oder dass man nicht mehr weiss, worum es bei dieser Handlung ging, dass man sich aber noch daran erinnert, was der Handlungsträger A an jenem Tage zu Mittag gegessen hatte oder welche Zigarettenmarke er geraucht hatte, usw. usw. Mit anderen Worten: Die geordneten dyadischen Paare der Ausdrücke $\langle A, X' \rangle$ entsprechen auf semiotischer Ebene der Nicht-Linearität des Fadings-Prozesses der Erinnerung im Gedächtnis.

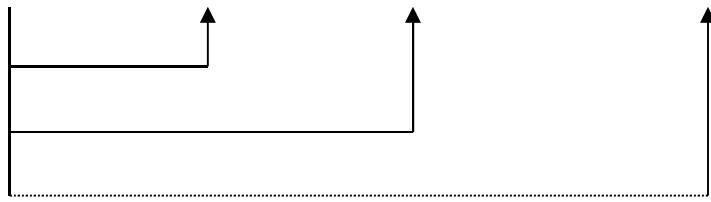
5. Beim Fading-Prozess der Erinnerung ist also nicht von

$$(\mathcal{M}, \Omega, \mathcal{J}) \rightarrow (M, O, I)' \rightarrow (M, O, I)'' \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow (M, O, I)^{m-1},$$



sondern von

$$(\mathcal{M}, \Omega, \mathcal{J}) \rightarrow (M, O, I)^{\prime} \rightarrow (M, O, I)^{\prime\prime} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow (M, O, I)^{m-1},$$



auszugehen, d.h. nicht iteriert ein Zeichen ZR_n ein Zeichen ZR_{n-1} , sondern $ZR_n \dots ZR_{m-1}$ iterieren $OR = (\mathcal{M}, \Omega, \mathcal{J})$, wobei die Ordnung $\langle n, \dots, m-1 \rangle$ temporal ist.

6. Wenn wir nun nochmals einen Blick auf

$$\ddot{U}_{\max}((\mathcal{M}, \Omega, \mathcal{J}), (M, O, I, \langle M', O', I' \rangle)) \leq 1$$

mit

$$T = \{ \langle M, M' \rangle, \langle M, O' \rangle, \langle M, I' \rangle; \langle O, M' \rangle, \langle O, O' \rangle, \langle O, I' \rangle; \\ \langle I, M' \rangle, \langle I, O' \rangle, \langle I, I' \rangle$$

werfen, sieht man, dass in den einzelnen Ausdrücken $\langle A, X' \rangle$ die Ausdrücke X' die Ausdrücke A semiotisch determinieren, d.h. wir haben auf dieser 1. Stufe der semiotischen Determination Zeichenklassen der Form

$$ZR1 = ((3.a \alpha.\beta) (2.b \gamma.\delta) (1.c \epsilon.\zeta))$$

Zur Darstellung von $ZR1$, d.h. eine Zeichenklasse mit Determination 1. Stufe, ist ein Ausschnitt eines 2-dimensionalen Koordinatensystems genügend.

Wenn wir aber die Determination weitertreiben, d.h.

$$ZR2 = ((3.a \alpha.\beta.\gamma) (2.b \delta.\epsilon.\zeta) (1.c \eta.\theta.\iota))$$

ZR3 = ((3.a $\alpha.\beta.\gamma.\delta$) (2.b $\epsilon.\zeta.\eta.\theta$) (1.c $\iota.\kappa.\lambda.\mu$))

...

ZRm = ((3.a $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_m$) (2.b $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \dots, \beta_m$) (1.c $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3, \dots, \gamma_m$)),

dann bekommen wir mit

OR \rightarrow ZR1 \rightarrow ZR2 \rightarrow ZR3 \rightarrow ... \rightarrow ZRm

eine formale Darstellung des Fadingprozesses zwischen original-realem Ereignis OR und „letzter“ Erinnerung ZRm (die freilich deren abgeschlossenen Auslöschungsprozess bezeichnet) und bemerken gleichzeitig, dass wir für ZR2 bereits einen 3-dimensionalen semiotischen Raum, für ZR3 einen 4-dimensionalen semiotischen Raum ... für ZRm einen (m-1)-dimensionalen (theoretisch: einen „(∞ -1)-dimensionalen semiotischen Raum benötigen.

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Spekulationen über eine semiotische Maschine

1. Ein Computer ist keine semiotische Maschine, auch wenn diese Metapher nun desöfters auch in der wissenschaftlichen Literatur auftaucht (z.B. Nadin 1996, S. 298). Ein Computer ist eine Rechenmaschine, die wegen der Verwendung von Icons genauso wenig zu einer semiotischen Maschine wird wie die Verwendung des Begriffes „Zeichen“ einen Aufsatz in einen semiotischen Aufsatz verwandelt.

2. In Toth (2009a) hatten wir bestimmt, dass jede (natürliche oder künstliche) Struktur, welche das Tripel

$$\Sigma = \langle \{OR\}, \{DR\}, \{ZR\} \rangle$$

erfüllt, eine Semiotik heissen soll. Daraus folgt natürlich, dass ein Zeichen als

$$Z = \{x \mid x \in \{\{OR\} \cup \{DR\} \cup \{ZR\}\}\}$$

definiert ist. Eine Zeichenrelation $ZR \in \{ZR\}$ ist dann genauso definiert wie bei Peirce und Bense, d.h. als

$$ZR = (M, O, I).$$

Ferner ist

$$OR = (\mathcal{M}, \Omega, \mathcal{J})$$

und

$$DR = (M^\circ, O^\circ, I^\circ).$$

Nach dieser Definition ist also ein Gebilde, wir wollen es Σ -Gebilde, nennen, nur dann ein Σ -Zeichen, wenn es auf allen drei semiotischen Ebenen, d.h. auf der Objektebene, der Disponibilitätsebene, und der Zeichenebene repräsentiert ist. Ein solches vollständiges Σ -Zeichen hat also die folgende abstrakte Form

$$\Sigma\text{-Z} = (\langle \mathcal{M}, M^\circ, M \rangle, \langle \Omega, O^\circ, O \rangle, \langle \mathcal{J}, I^\circ, I \rangle)$$

Demgegenüber sprechen wir von einem Σ -Objekt, wenn das Gebilde die folgende Form hat

$$\Sigma\text{-O} = (\mathcal{M}, \Omega, \mathcal{J})$$

und von einem Σ -disponiblen Zeichen, wenn es wie folgt definiert ist

$$\Sigma\text{-D} = (\mathcal{M}^\circ, \mathcal{O}^\circ, \mathcal{I}^\circ).$$

Ein semiotisches Objekt kann entweder ein Zeichen-Objekt sein:

$$\Sigma\text{-ZO} = (\langle \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{m} \rangle, \langle \mathcal{O}, \Omega \rangle, \langle \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{J} \rangle),$$

oder es kann ein Objekt-Zeichen sein:

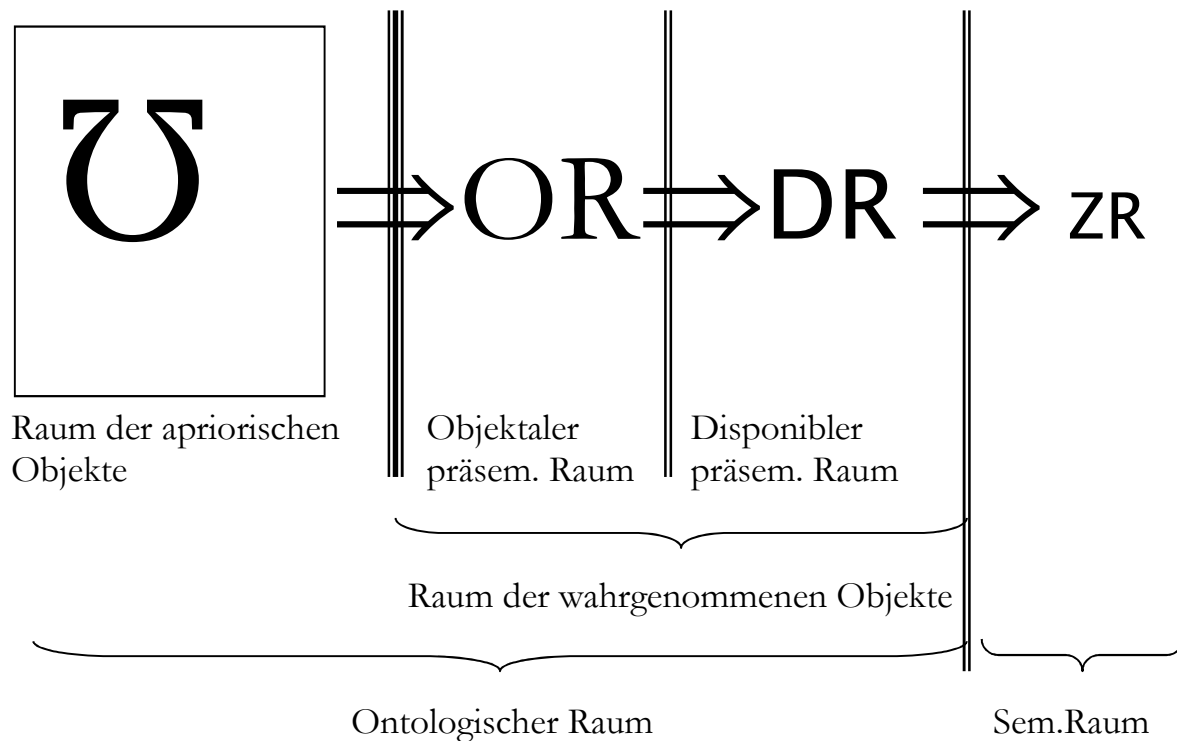
$$\Sigma\text{-OZ} = (\langle \mathcal{m}, \mathcal{M} \rangle, \langle \Omega, \mathcal{O} \rangle, \langle \mathcal{J}, \mathcal{I} \rangle).$$

Ferner gibt es weitere Kombination mit den Kategorien von DR.

3. Wie man erkennt, wird hier als nicht einfach von einem vorgegebenen, vorthetischen Objekt ausgegangen, das in mysteriöser Weise zum Zeichen metaobjektiviert wird (vgl. Bense 1967, S. 9), sondern das Objekt tritt innerhalb von OR selbst bereits in einer triadischen Relation von „triadischen Objekten“ (Bense/Walther 1973, S. 71) auf, und zwar, wie Bense ausdrücklich bemerkt, hinsichtlich der späteren Zeichenrelation ZR. Das bedeutet, dass also bereits die Objekte, die wir auswählen, um sie zum Zeichen für etwas zu erklären, einen Zeichenträger, ein Objekt und einen Interpreten haben müssen. Unsere Wahrnehmung bzw. Selektion prägt ihnen also bereits eine „präsemiotische Trichotomie“ auf (vgl. Götz 1982, S. 4, 28), z.B. die Bensesche Werkzeugrelation (vgl. Bense 1981, S. 33). Insofern ist das Objekt, das zum Zeichen erklärt werden soll, also gewissermassen zwar vorgegeben – insofern, als es noch kein Zeichen darstellt, andererseits ist es aber auch wiederum nicht vorgegeben, weil es ja bereits als Wahrgenommenes, d.h. präsemiotisch „Imprägniertes“, zum Zeichen erklärt wird.

Die Frage, die sich stellt, ist natürlich: Sind wir wirklich in einem semiotischen Universum gefangen, aus dem es, sobald wir einmal hineingeboren sind, kein Entrinnen gibt, d.h. befinden wir uns in einer „Eschatologie der Hoffnungslosigkeit“ (Bense 1952, S. 100)? Obwohl es sich nach zünftiger Meinung tatsächlich so verhält (vgl. Gfesser 1990), kann das nicht stimmen, denn die Σ -Gebilde, d.h. $\Sigma\text{-O}$, $\Sigma\text{-D}$ und $\Sigma\text{-Z}$ sind keine „Realien“, da ihnen in einer Welt, die nur wahrgenommene Objekte enthält, der zureichende Grund fehlt (vgl. auch Bense 1952, S. 96). Das bedeutet also, dass sich

hinter dem Raum der wahrnehmbaren und wahrgenommenen Objekte noch der Raum der apriorischen Objekte befinden muss. Wir bekommen somit das folgende Modell:



Dieses Modell besteht aus 4 topologischen Räumen: dem Raum der apriorischen Objekte $\{\bar{U}\}$, dem Raum der aposteriorischen Objekte $\{OR\}$, dem Raum der disponiblen Kategorien $\{DR\}$ (vgl. Bense 1975, S. 45 f., 65 f.), und dem bekannten semiotischen Raum der triadisch-trichotomischen Peirceschen Zeichen $\{ZR\}$. Das bedeutet aber, dass wir das semiotische Tripel in ein Quadrupel verwandeln und eine Semiotik wie folgt definieren müssen

$$\Theta = \langle \{AR\}, \{OR\}, \{DR\}, \{ZR\} \rangle$$

Ein Θ -Zeichen ist dann ein Gebilde, das in allen vier Räumen $\{AR\}$, $\{OR\}$, $\{DR\}$ und $\{ZR\}$ repräsentiert ist, was wir wiederum so definieren:

$$Z = \{x \mid x \in \{\{AR\} \cup \{OR\} \cup \{DR\} \cup \{ZR\}\}\}.$$

4. Als nächstes müssen wir nun also die Struktur der Elemente von $\{AR\}$ bestimmen. Eine einfache Überlegung sagt uns, dass $\{AR\}$ bzw. $\{\bar{U}\}$ aus dem Total der Objekte aller Ontologien besteht, abzüglich derer, die uns in $\{OR\}$ zu Bewusstsein kommen,

d.h. die wir wahrnehmen können, indem sie die im obigen Bild scharf ausgezeichnete Kontexturgrenze passieren können. Wir können das so formalisieren:

$$\{\text{AR}\} = \{\mathcal{U}\} \setminus \{\Omega\} = \{\mathcal{U}\} \setminus \{(\mathcal{M}, \Omega, \mathcal{J})\} = \{\langle \Omega_i, \Omega_j^\circ \rangle\},$$

d.h. $\{\text{AR}\}$ enthält neben den $\Omega \in \{\mathcal{M}, \Omega, \mathcal{J}\}$ auch zu jedem Element Ω das konverse Element Ω° , wobei nicht unbedingt $\{\langle \Omega_i, \Omega_i^\circ \rangle\}$ gelten muss, sondern auch $\{\langle \Omega_i, \Omega_j^\circ \rangle\}$ (mit $i \neq j$) gelten kann.

i und j müssen nun so gewählt werden, damit der die die Paare von Nichtkonverser und Konverser geschaffene Zusammenhang zwischen $\{\text{AR}\}$ und $\{\text{OR}\}$ gewährleistet bleibt. Wie wir wissen, enthält $\{\text{OR}\}$ nach Bense triadische Objekte. In diesem Fall gehen wir also aus von

$$\{\langle \Omega(\cdot)\alpha(\cdot), \Omega(\cdot)\beta(\cdot)^\circ \rangle\},$$

mit $\alpha, \beta \in \{\mathcal{M}, \Omega, \mathcal{J}\}$, wobei die Punkte wie üblich andeuten, d.h. die davor bzw. dahinter stehende Variable ein triadischer Haupt- oder ein trichotomischer Stellenwert ist. Dann ergeben sich 36 Paare von konversen und nicht-konversen Elementen:

$$\{\langle \Omega m., \Omega m.^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega \Omega., \Omega m.^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega \mathcal{J}., \Omega m.^\circ \rangle\}$$

$$\{\langle \Omega m., \Omega \Omega.^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega \Omega., \Omega \Omega.^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega \mathcal{J}., \Omega \Omega.^\circ \rangle\}$$

$$\{\langle \Omega m., \Omega \mathcal{J}.^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega \Omega., \Omega \mathcal{J}.^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega \mathcal{J}., \Omega \mathcal{J}.^\circ \rangle\}$$

$$\{\langle \Omega m., \Omega .m^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega \Omega., \Omega .m^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega \mathcal{J}., \Omega .m^\circ \rangle\}$$

$$\{\langle \Omega m., \Omega .\Omega^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega \Omega., \Omega .\Omega^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega \mathcal{J}., \Omega .\Omega^\circ \rangle\}$$

$$\{\langle \Omega m., \Omega .\mathcal{J}^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega \Omega., \Omega .\mathcal{J}^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega \mathcal{J}., \Omega .\mathcal{J}^\circ \rangle\}$$

$$\{\langle \Omega .m, \Omega m.^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega .\Omega, \Omega m.^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega .\mathcal{J}, \Omega m.^\circ \rangle\}$$

$$\{\langle \Omega .m, \Omega \Omega.^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega .\Omega, \Omega \Omega.^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega .\mathcal{J}, \Omega \Omega.^\circ \rangle\}$$

$$\{\langle \Omega .m, \Omega \mathcal{J}.^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega .\Omega, \Omega \mathcal{J}.^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega .\mathcal{J}, \Omega \mathcal{J}.^\circ \rangle\}$$

$$\{\langle \Omega .m, \Omega .m^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega .\Omega, \Omega .m^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega .\mathcal{J}, \Omega .m^\circ \rangle\}$$

$$\{\langle \Omega .m, \Omega .\Omega^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega .\Omega, \Omega .\Omega^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega .\mathcal{J}, \Omega .\Omega^\circ \rangle\}$$

$$\{\langle \Omega.m, \Omega.\mathcal{J}^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega.\Omega, \Omega.\mathcal{J}^\circ \rangle\} \quad \{\langle \Omega.\mathcal{J}, \Omega.\mathcal{J}^\circ \rangle\}$$

5. Als nächste Annäherung an die triadischen Objekte von {OR} können wir nun die Elemente der Paarmengen selbst als Mengen definieren, d.h.

$$A^* \in \{\langle \{\mathcal{H}(\cdot)\alpha(\cdot)\}, \{\mathcal{H}(\cdot)\beta(\cdot)^\circ\} \rangle\} \text{ mit } \mathcal{H}, \alpha, \beta \in \{\mathcal{M}, \Omega, \mathcal{J}\} \text{ und}$$

Wir können nun in leichter Analogie zu OR drei Tripel geordneter Paare mit gleichem Wert konstruieren, indem wir nacheinander $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{M}$, $\mathcal{H} = \Omega$, $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{J}$ setzen für

$$AR = \langle A^*, B^*, C^* \rangle,$$

d.h. wir bekommen

$$A^* \in \{\{\langle \{\mathcal{M}(\cdot)\alpha(\cdot)\}, \{\Omega(\cdot)\beta(\cdot)^\circ\} \rangle\}\}$$

$$B^* \in \{\{\langle \{\Omega(\cdot)\gamma(\cdot)\}, \{\Omega(\cdot)\delta(\cdot)^\circ\} \rangle\}\}$$

$$C^* \in \{\{\langle \{\mathcal{J}(\cdot)\varepsilon(\cdot)\}, \{\mathcal{J}(\cdot)\zeta(\cdot)^\circ\} \rangle\}\},$$

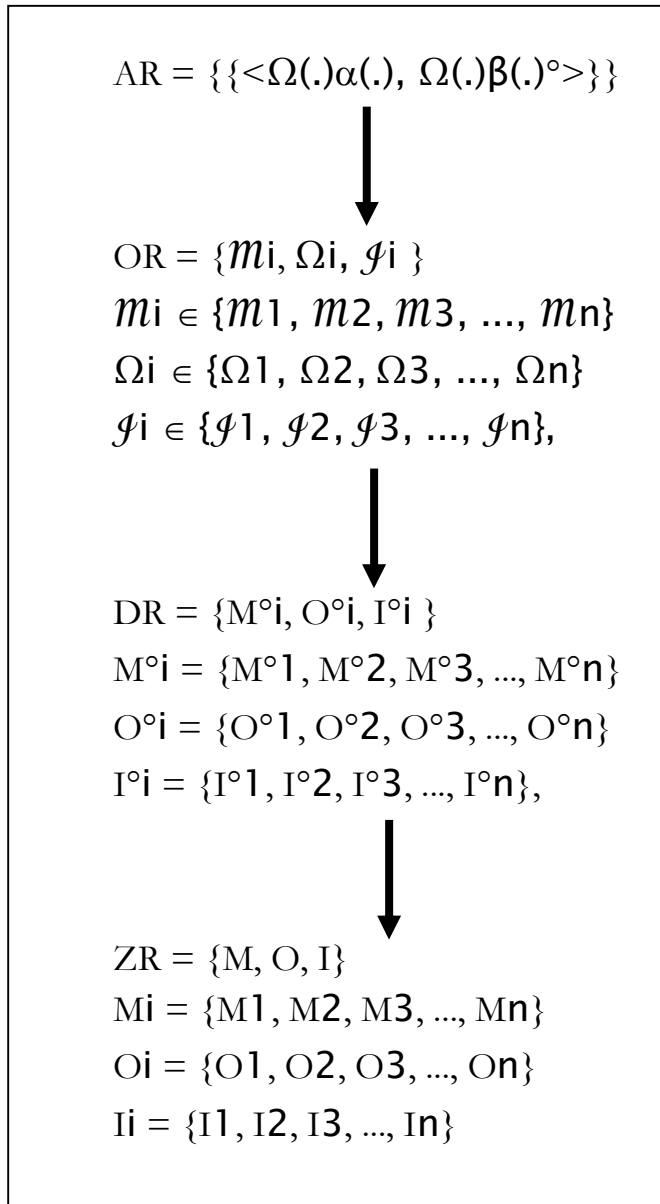
Somit haben wir bis jetzt analog zu

$$\{\Omega\} = \{\text{OR}\} = \{\{\mathcal{M}, \Omega, \mathcal{J}\}\}$$

die folgenden Ausdrücke gesetzt:

$$\{\mathcal{U}\} = \{\text{AR}\} = \{\langle \Omega i, \Omega j^\circ \rangle\} = \{\langle A^*, B^*, C^* \rangle\} = \\ \{\{\langle \{\mathcal{M}(\cdot)\alpha(\cdot)\}, \{\Omega(\cdot)\beta(\cdot)^\circ\} \rangle\}, \{\{\langle \{\Omega(\cdot)\gamma(\cdot)\}, \{\Omega(\cdot)\delta(\cdot)^\circ\} \rangle\}, \{\{\langle \{\mathcal{J}(\cdot)\varepsilon(\cdot)\}, \\ \{\mathcal{J}(\cdot)\zeta(\cdot)^\circ\} \rangle\}\}.$$

6. Wir sind nun soweit, dass wir eine vollständige Semiose über $\Theta = \langle \{\text{AR}\}, \{\text{OR}\}, \{\text{DR}\}, \{\text{ZR}\} \rangle$ wie folgt bestimmen können:



Aus den 7 Quadrupeln, die in Toth (2009b) dargestellt worden waren, erhalten wir nun die folgenden relationalen Mengen, wobei VZ für „Vollständiges Zeichen“, d.h. Θ -Zeichen, OK für Objektskategorie und KO für Kategorienobjekt, KZ für Kategorienzeichen und ZK für Zeichenkategorie, OZ für Objektzeichen und ZO für Zeichenobjekt steht:

$$1. VZ = \{ \{ \langle \Omega(.)\alpha(.), \Omega(.)\beta(.)^\circ \rangle \}, \langle \{ m_1, \dots, m_n \}, \{ M^\circ_1, \dots, M^\circ_n \}, \{ M_1, \dots, M_n \} \rangle, \langle \{ \Omega_1, \dots, \Omega_n \}, \{ O^\circ_1, \dots, O^\circ_n \}, \{ O_1, \dots, O_n \} \rangle, \langle \{ \mathcal{J}_1, \dots, \mathcal{J}_n \}, \{ I^\circ_1, \dots, I^\circ_n \}, \{ I_1, \dots, I_n \} \rangle \}$$

2. OK = $\{\langle \Omega(.)\alpha(.), \Omega(.)\beta(.)^\circ \rangle\}, \langle \{m_1, \dots, m_n\}, \{M^{\circ 1}, \dots, M^{\circ n}\} \rangle, \langle \{\Omega_1, \dots, \Omega_n\}, \{O^{\circ 1}, \dots, O^{\circ n}\} \rangle, \langle \{\mathcal{J}_1, \dots, \mathcal{J}_n\}, \{I^{\circ 1}, \dots, I^{\circ n}\} \rangle$
3. KO = $\{\langle \Omega(.)\alpha(.), \Omega(.)\beta(.)^\circ \rangle\}, \langle \{M^{\circ 1}, \dots, M^{\circ n}\}, \{m_1, \dots, m_n\} \rangle, \langle \{O^{\circ 1}, \dots, O^{\circ n}\}, \{\Omega_1, \dots, \Omega_n\} \rangle, \langle \{I^{\circ 1}, \dots, I^{\circ n}\}, \{\mathcal{J}_1, \dots, \mathcal{J}_n\} \rangle$
4. KZ = $\{\langle \Omega(.)\alpha(.), \Omega(.)\beta(.)^\circ \rangle\}, \langle \{M^{\circ 1}, \dots, M^{\circ n}\}, \{M_1, \dots, M_n\} \rangle, \langle \{O^{\circ 1}, \dots, O^{\circ n}\}, \{O_1, \dots, O_n\} \rangle, \langle \{I^{\circ 1}, \dots, I^{\circ n}\}, \{I_1, \dots, I_n\} \rangle$
5. ZK = $\{\langle \Omega(.)\alpha(.), \Omega(.)\beta(.)^\circ \rangle\}, \langle \{M_1, \dots, M_n\}, \{M^{\circ 1}, \dots, M^{\circ n}\} \rangle, \langle \{O_1, \dots, O_n\}, \{O^{\circ 1}, \dots, O^{\circ n}\} \rangle, \langle \{I_1, \dots, I_n\}, \{I^{\circ 1}, \dots, I^{\circ n}\} \rangle$
6. OZ = $\{\langle \Omega(.)\alpha(.), \Omega(.)\beta(.)^\circ \rangle\}, \langle \{m_1, \dots, m_n\}, \{M_1, \dots, M_n\} \rangle, \langle \{\Omega_1, \dots, \Omega_n\}, \{O_1, \dots, O_n\} \rangle, \langle \{\mathcal{J}_1, \dots, \mathcal{J}_n\}, \{I_1, \dots, I_n\} \rangle$
7. ZO = $\{\langle \Omega(.)\alpha(.), \Omega(.)\beta(.)^\circ \rangle\}, \langle \{M_1, \dots, M_n\}, \{m_1, \dots, m_n\} \rangle, \langle \{O_1, \dots, O_n\}, \{\Omega_1, \dots, \Omega_n\} \rangle, \langle \{I_1, \dots, I_n\} \rangle, \langle \{\mathcal{J}_1, \dots, \mathcal{J}_n\} \rangle$

Für die $\{\langle \Omega(.)\alpha(.), \Omega(.)\beta(.)^\circ \rangle\}$ können nun natürlich alle $4 \times 9 = 36$ Kombinationen eingesetzt werden, ebenso die oben angegebenen Kombinationen für alle Elemente von $\{\text{OR}\}$, $\{\text{DR}\}$ und $\{\text{ZR}\}$. Kombiniert man alle Möglichkeiten miteinander, erhält man eine ganz ausserordentliche Menge von semiotischen Struktur, sogar im „Niemandland“ zwischen $\{\mathcal{U}\}$ und $\{\Omega\}$.

Damit haben wir also genügend Strukturen gefunden, um ein Objekt vom apriorischen, aposteriorischen und präsemiotischen Raum bis zu seinem Zeichen im semiotischen Raum während aller Phasen und Kontexturübergänge einer vollständigen Semiose zu verfolgen. Da jedes $\Theta = \langle \{\text{AR}\}, \{\text{OR}\}, \{\text{DR}\}, \{\text{ZR}\} \rangle$ eine Semiotik ist, da ferner jedes Gebilde $x \in \Theta$ ein Zeichen ist und da deshalb ein Zeichen immer eine vollständige Semiose impliziert, können wir als die Aufgabe einer semiotischen Maschine **die Erzeugung von Zeichen aus apriorischen Objekten bestimmen**. Eine semiotische Maschine ist somit wesentlich eine, welche imstande ist, Kontexturgrenzen zu überschreiten, d.h. mit Hilfe von qualitativer Mathematik (vgl. Kronthaler 1986, Toth 2003) zu arbeiten und dabei **die Entstehung von Bedeutung und Sinn aus durch Wahrnehmung gefilterter Apriorität von produzieren**. Da Bedeutung und Sinn wegen der Definition von OR als einer Menge von triadischen Objekten bereits in $\{\text{OR}\}$ angelegt sein muss, besteht also die Aufgabe einer semiotischen Maschine in Sonderheit in der Produktion des „scharfen Kontexturüberganges“ von $\{\text{AR}\} \rightarrow \{\text{OR}\}$, d.h. **in der Produktion (und Beschreibung) von Aposteriorität aus Apriorität**, eine Transgression, die zu beschreiben bis heute weder der Philosophie

noch der Psychologie, Kybernetik oder Kognitionswissenschaft gelungen ist. Man beachte allerdings, dass die Domäne der Polykontextualitätstheorie {OR}, nicht {AR} ist. Um {AR} zu erreichen, müsste sie einer weiteren Abstraktion unterzogen worden, was m.E. unmöglich ist.

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Die Strukturen des semiotischen Tripels

1. In Toth (2009a) wurde festgesetzt, dass jede Struktur, welche das Tripel

$$\Sigma = \langle \Omega, \emptyset, Z \rangle$$

mit

$$\Omega = \{\Omega.a\}$$

$$\emptyset = \{\emptyset.a\}$$

$$Z = \{a.b\}$$

und $a, b \in \{.1, .2, .3\}$ erfüllt, eine Semiotik heisse. Ω heisst der ontologische Raum, \emptyset der präsemiotische Raum (disponibler Kategorien), und Z der semiotische Raum.

2. Eine vollständige Semiotik, welche alle drei Phasen der Metaobjektivierung zwischen Objekt und Zeichen im Rahmen der Semiose (Bense 1967, S. 9) umfasst, erfüllt demnach genau Σ . Nun konnten wir jedoch bereits in Toth (2009b) das Symptom (natürliche Zeichen, Anzeichen) durch die partielle Struktur

$$NZ = \langle \Omega, Z \rangle$$

und das Signal durch die partielle Struktur

$$SIG = \langle \emptyset, Z \rangle$$

bestimmen. Damit bleibt also die Frage, wie die verbleibende dyadische Struktur

$$? = \langle \Omega, \emptyset \rangle$$

bestimmt wird. Diese Struktur enthält also das Objekt einmal als reales (Ω) und einmal als kategoriales (\emptyset), vgl. Bense 1975, S. 66. Kybernetisch interpretiert, handelt es sich bei $\langle \Omega, \emptyset \rangle$ um ein Kommunikationsschema, das im Kanal steckenbleibt. Andererseits gilt jedoch

$$\langle \Omega, \emptyset \rangle = \langle \Omega, Z \rangle \circ \langle \emptyset, Z \rangle = \text{Symptom} \circ \text{Signal}$$

mit den Gesetzen der kategoriellen Komposition. Wir können jedoch auch die relationale Konkatenation verwenden (vgl. Walther 1979, S. 79) und schreiben

$$\langle \Omega, \emptyset \rangle \circ \langle \emptyset, Z \rangle = ? \circ \text{Symptom} = \text{Symbol}$$

Aus diesen beiden Gleichungen mit der je gleichen Unbekannten kann man auf jeden Fall lernen, dass das Symbol oder künstliche Zeichen etwas ist, das aus einem Symbol und einer bisher unbekanntem Entität zusammengesetzt ist. Die erste Gleichung weist ferner diese unbekanntem Entität als Komposition von Symptom und Signal aus, d.h. derjenigen beiden partiellen Σ -Strukturen, bei denen einmal der Sender (Signal) und einmal der Empfänger (Symptom) unterdrückt ist. Durch die Komposition wird hier somit die vollständige Kommunikationskette hergestellt, aber das Ergebnis ist nicht etwa das Symbol, wie man erwarten könnte. (Nach Bense 1971, S. 39 ff. können Zeichenklassen ja als Kommunikationsschemata dargestellt werden.)

3. Schauen wir uns noch die 6 Permutationen der Σ -Struktur an. Wo die Partialstruktur eines Signals oder Symptoms sichtbar ist, wurde diese unterstrichen:

1. $\langle \Omega, \underline{\emptyset}, \underline{Z} \rangle$

2. $\langle \underline{\Omega}, \underline{Z}, \emptyset \rangle$

3. $\langle \emptyset, \underline{\Omega}, \underline{Z} \rangle$

4. $\langle \underline{\emptyset}, \underline{Z}, \Omega \rangle$

5. $\langle Z, \Omega, \emptyset \rangle$

6. $\langle Z, \emptyset, \Omega \rangle$

In der abgehobenen zweiten Gruppe findet sich somit nur konverse Signal- und Symptomrelationen. Man kann sich daher fragen, ob die Struktur $\langle \Omega, \emptyset \rangle$ wirklich eine Zeichenart und nicht einfach die Kategorisation bezeichnet, d.h. den Prozess, der ein reales in ein kategoriales Objekt transformiert, also den essentiellsten Teil in jeder Semiose. Im Fehlen der Kategorisation unterscheiden sich ja gerade natürliche von künstlichen Zeichen, während Signale ebenfalls kategorisiert sind ($\langle \emptyset, Z \rangle$). Bei Signalen fehlt allerdings der Bezug zu den von der Kategorisierung vorausgesetzten realen Objekten, und darin liegt mit Sicherheit der Grund, dass man nicht einfach Symptome und Signale zu Symbolen komponieren kann, obwohl die Kommunikationskette durch die Komposition ja geschlossen werden.

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Die Schöpfung aus der pleromatischen Finsternis

In diesen geistigen Räumen, die unter dem Verlegenheitsnamen „Nichts“ sich in tiefster philosophischer Dunkelheit ausbreiten, begegnen uns ungemessene Relationslandschaften (...). Im Nichts ist nichts zu suchen, solange wir uns nicht entschließen, in das Nichts hineinzugehen und dort nach den Gesetzen der Negativität eine Welt zu bauen. Diese Welt hat Gott noch nicht geschaffen, und es gibt auch keinen Bauplan für sie, ehe ihn das Denken nicht in einer Negativsprache beschrieben hat“ (Günther 1980, III: 287f.).

1. Ausgangspunkt der vorliegenden Untersuchung ist eine Bemerkung des Philosophen, Religionswissenschaftlers und Kybernetikers Gotthard Günther (1900-1984) über die zwiefache Erscheinungsform des Lichtes als pleromatisches und als kenomatisches Licht: „Gott war das lichterfüllte Pleroma, und je mehr sich das Denken dem Gegenpol des Kenoma näherte, desto mehr umgab es eine Dunkelheit, in der schliesslich auch die letzten Lichtstrahlen erloschen, weil klassisches Denkens eben immer und ohne Ausnahme eine Lichtmetaphysik (Bonaventura) involvierte. Dass das Kenoma sein eigenes Licht (gleich peromatischer Finsternis) besitzt, das ist in der Tradition schüchtern angedeutet; aber selten wird so deutlich ausgesprochen, welche Rolle Gott in der Kenose spielt, als bei Amos V.18: ‚Weh denen, die des Herren Tag begehren! Was soll es euch? Denn des Herren Tag ist Finsternis, und nicht Licht‘. In dieselbe Richtung zielen auch Vorstellungen aus der Zeit des Origines, Gregor von Nyssa und späterer (...)“ (Günther 1980, S. 276).

2. Wie Günther (1980, S. 286 ff.) gezeigt hat, kann man „Reisen durch das Nichts“ und somit durch die pleromatische Finsternis logisch am besten durch Negationszyklen, sog. Hamiltonkreise darstellen. Dabei wird jede Negation einmal durchlaufen, und jeder vollständige n-wertige Hamiltonkreis besitzt n! Negationsschritte. Wenn wir dies jedoch mit Hilfe der Semiotik darstellen wollen, müssen wir zuerst eine semiotische Negation einführen. Hierfür stützen wir uns auf die von Kaehr (2008a, b) eingeführte kontexturierte (3,3)-Matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} M_{1,3} & M_1 & M_3 \\ O_1 & O_{1,2} & O_2 \\ I_3 & I_2 & I_{2,3} \end{pmatrix}$$

Wir sind somit imstande, semiotische Negationen als Komplemente zu bilden. Hierfür können wir entweder die Triaden oder die Trichotomien als Grundmengen benutzen, d.h wir können z.B. definieren

$$C(M_{1,3}) = (M_1, M_3) \text{ oder}$$

$$C(M_{1,3}) = (O_1, I_3)$$

Wenn wir verabreden, dass die Grundmengen der komplementären Negationen die Trichotomien sein sollen, bekommen wir (vgl. Toth 2009)

$$C(M_{1,3}) = M_{2,1}, M_{3,2}, M_{3,1} \quad C(O_2) = O_1, O_3$$

$$C(M_1) = M_2, M_3 \quad C(I_3) = I_1, I_2$$

$$C(M_3) = M_1, M_2 \quad C(I_2) = I_1, I_3$$

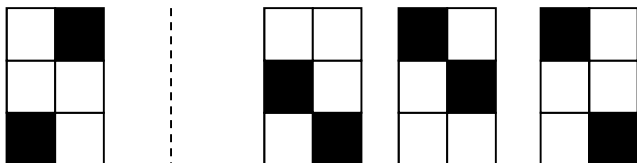
$$C(O_1) = O_2, O_3 \quad C(I_{2,3}) = I_{1,2}, I_{3,1}, I_{3,2}$$

$$C(O_{1,2}) = O_{3,1}, O_{2,3}, O_{2,1}$$

Nehmen wir also etwa den Hauptbezug

$$C(M_{1,3}) = M_{2,1}, M_{3,2}, M_{3,1},$$

dann haben wir in der folgenden Modelldarstellung links vor der horizontalen Trennlinie die Normalstrukturen und rechts davon die Komplemente:



2. Aus der obigen Matrix können wir nun wie üblich Zeichenklassen und hernach ihre dualen Realitätsthematiken bilden, indem wir ausgehen von der allgemeinen Zeichenstruktur

$$ZR = (3.a \ 2.b \ 1.c)$$

sowie der inklusiven Ordnung

$$a \leq b \leq c \in \{.1, .2, .3\}.$$

Statt die Modalkategorien zu gebrauchen, schreiben wir sie, wie üblich, in numerischer Form:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1.1_{1,3} & 1.2_1 & 1.3_3 \\ 2.1_1 & 2.2_{1,2} & 2.3_2 \\ 3.1_3 & 3.2_2 & 3.3_{2,3} \end{pmatrix}$$

Wir bekommen dann die folgenden Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken in Normalform:

1. $(3.1_3 \ 2.1_1 \ 1.1_{1,3}) \times (1.1_{3,1} \ 1.2_1 \ 1.3_3)$
2. $(3.1_3 \ 2.1_1 \ 1.2_1) \times (2.1_1 \ 1.2_1 \ 1.3_3)$
3. $(3.1_3 \ 2.1_1 \ 1.3_3) \times (3.1_3 \ 1.2_1 \ 1.3_3)$
4. $(3.1_3 \ 2.2_{1,2} \ 1.2_1) \times (2.1_1 \ 2.2_{2,1} \ 1.3_3)$
5. $(3.1_3 \ 2.2_{1,2} \ 1.3_3) \times (3.1_3 \ 2.2_{2,1} \ 1.3_3)$
6. $(3.1_3 \ 2.3_2 \ 1.3_3) \times (3.1_3 \ 3.2_2 \ 1.3_3)$
7. $(3.2_2 \ 2.2_{1,2} \ 1.2_1) \times (2.1_1 \ 2.2_{2,1} \ 2.3_2)$
8. $(3.2_2 \ 2.2_{1,2} \ 1.3_3) \times (3.1_3 \ 2.2_{2,1} \ 2.3_2)$
9. $(3.2_2 \ 2.3_2 \ 1.3_3) \times (3.1_3 \ 3.2_2 \ 2.3_2)$
10. $(3.3_{2,3} \ 2.3_2 \ 1.3_3) \times (3.1_3 \ 3.2_2 \ 3.3_{3,2})$

Die Komplemente der kontexturierten Subzeichen werden nun nicht nach Triaden oder Trichotomien, sondern ausschliesslich nach den Kontexturenzahlen gebildet. Wir bekommen damit

$$\begin{aligned} C(1.1_{1,3}) &= 1.1_{2,1}, 1.1_{3,2}, 1.1_{3,1} \\ C(1.2_1) &= 1.2_2, 1.2_3 \\ C(1.3_3) &= 1.3_1, 1.3_2 \\ C(2.1_1) &= 2.1_2, 2.1_3 \\ C(2.2_{1,2}) &= 2.2_{3,1}, 2.2_{2,3}, 2.2_{2,1} \\ C(2.3_2) &= 2.3_1, 2.3_3 \\ C(3.1_3) &= 3.1_1, 3.1_2 \\ C(3.2_2) &= 3.2_1, 3.2_3 \\ C(3.3_{2,3}) &= 3.3_{1,2}, 3.3_{3,1}, 3.3_{3,2} \end{aligned}$$

Das bedeutet also, dass wir in einer 3-kontextuellen Semiotik entsprechend den bekannten 3 logischen Negationen (vgl. z.B. Günther 1991, S. 422 ff.) die folgenden semiotischen Negationen haben:

$$N1 = 1 \leftrightarrow 2$$

Beispiele: $N1(1.1) = (2.2)$, $N1(1.2) = (2.1)$, $N1(1.3) = (2.3)$, $N1(3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3) = (3.2\ 1.1\ 2.3)$, usw.

$$N2 = 2 \leftrightarrow 3$$

Beispiele: $N2(1.1) = (1.1)$, $N2(1.2) = 1.3$, $N2(1.3) = (1.2)$, $N2(3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3) = 2.1\ 3.3\ 1.2$, usw.

$$N3 = 1 \leftrightarrow 3$$

Beispiele: $N3(1.1) = (3.3)$, $N3(1.2) = (3.2)$, $N3(3.3) = (1.1)$, $N3(3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3) = (1.3\ 2.2\ 3.1)$, usw.

Da jedoch gilt:

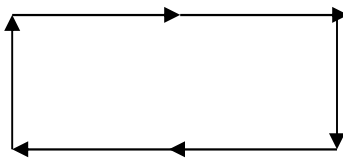
$$N1N2 = N2N1 = N3,$$

können wir auf den 3. semiotischen Negator verzichten. Wir haben damit die 3-kontexturale triadische Semiotik auf eine ternäre Logik mit 2 Negationen abgebildet.

3. Eine ternäre Logik hat somit, wie bereits gesagt, $3! = 6$ Negationsschritte, d.h. wir haben z.B. die folgenden Hamiltonkreise:

$$p = N12121$$

$$p = N21212$$

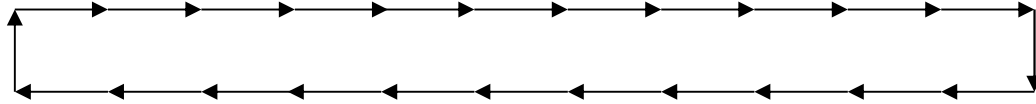


wobei für p nun sämtliche kontexturierten Zeichen eingesetzt werden können, d.h.

$$p \in \{1.11,3, 1.21, 1.33, 2.11, 2.21,2, 2.32, 3.13, 3.22, 3.32,3\}.$$

In einer quaternären Logik haben wir entsprechend $4! = 24$ Permutationen der Wertmengen und damit Negationsschritte. Hier ergibt sich z.B. der folgende Hamiltonkreis (Günther 1980, S. 286):

$$p = N123232121232321212323212$$



Jede n -wertige Logik und Semiotik hat also $(n-1)$ Negationen und $n!$ Negationsschritte, die in der Form von Hamiltonkreisen sowie von Permutographen (vgl. Thomas 1994) dargestellt werden können. Mit den Hamiltonkreisen wird also jede Position der Negativität genau einmal durchlaufen, wobei die Objektivität des negierten Wertes immer mehr stärker subjektiven Charakter annimmt, bis die Transgression der Objektivität in der Subjektivität gänzlich vollzogen, d.h. die Welt in Bewusstsein aufgelöst ist (vgl. Toth 2007). Eine Schöpfung, die wie hier durch die immer weiter in die Subjektivität vordringenden Hamiltonkreise in den noch weitgehend unerforschten Landschaften der Negativität und somit in der pleromatischen Finsternis und nicht in dem kenomatischen Licht der bonaventuraschen Metaphysik abläuft, für eine solche Schöpfung und ihre Produkte, die Schöpfungen, bedeutet die am Ende jedes Hamiltonkreises vollzogene Auflösung von reiner Objektivität in reine Subjektivität die Auffindung des kenomatischen und nicht des pleromatischen Lichts. Wie höchst problematisch dieser Gedanke ist, dass die Schöpfung in der Dunkelheit beginnt und in einem Licht endet, das nicht das Licht des Tages, sondern das Licht der Nacht ist, hat wohl niemand eindringlicher dargestellt als Rainer Werner Fassbinder (1945-1982) in seinem Film „Despair. Eine Reise ins Licht“ (1978), der Vincent van Gogh (1853-1890), Antonin Artaud (1896-1948) und Unica Zürn (1916-1970) gewidmet ist.

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Eigenreale Sternlinien und Sterne

1. Der vorliegende Beitrag möchte nicht mehr tun, als die punkto Graphentheorie etwas zu kurz gekommene mathematische Semiotik mittels dreier von Kaehr (2009) auf der Basis der Theorie der Permutographen von Thomas (1994) inspirierter eigenrealer Graphen zu bereichern.

2. Das 4-kontexturale eigenreale Dualsystem

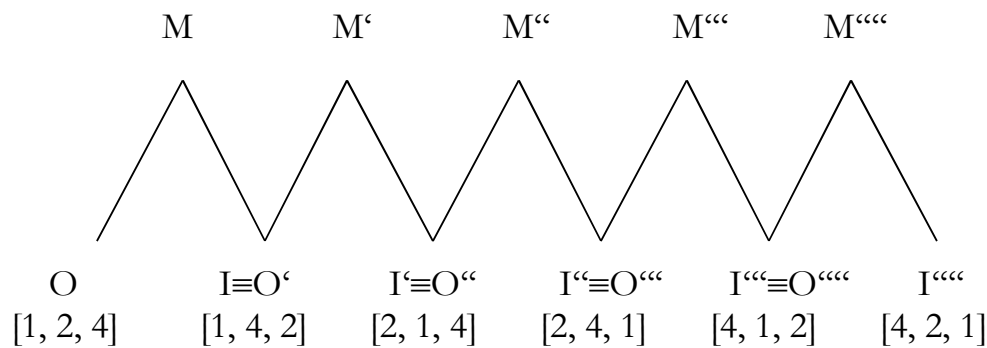
$$(3.1_{3,4} 2.2_{1,2,4} 1.3_{3,4}) \times (3.1_{4,3} 2.2_{4,2,1} 1.3_{4,3})$$

weist in seinem Objektbezug die folgenden 6 Permutationen auf:

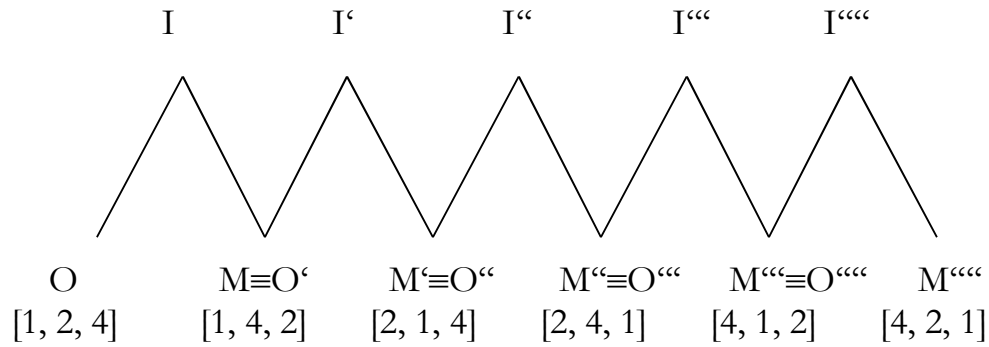
$$\begin{matrix} (1, 2, 4) & (2, 1, 4) & (4, 1, 2) \\ (1, 4, 2) & (2, 4, 1) & (4, 2, 1) \end{matrix}$$

Man kann also eine sog. Sternlinie (Kaehr 2009, S. 5) konstruieren, und zwar in 2 Varianten: In der ersten werden die Gipfel alle durch die Ersttheit M, und in der zweiten alle durch die Drittheit I besetzt. An den Wurzelpunkten findet man dann ebenfalls konstant $O_n \equiv I_{n+1}$ bzw. $M_n \equiv O_{n+1}$.

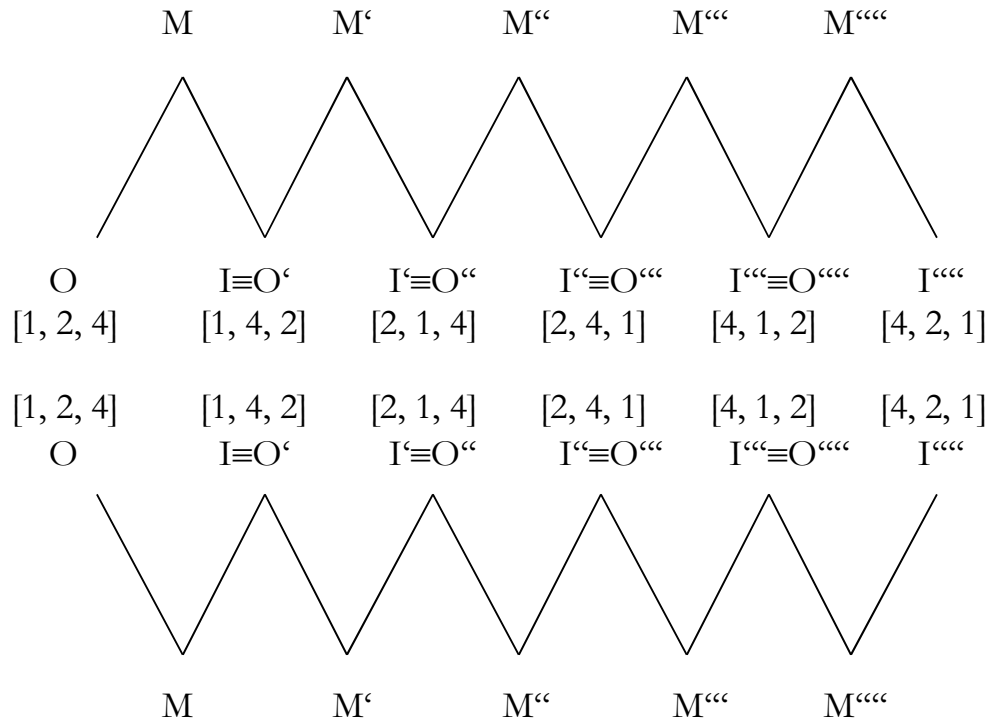
2.1. 1. Eigenreale Sternlinie



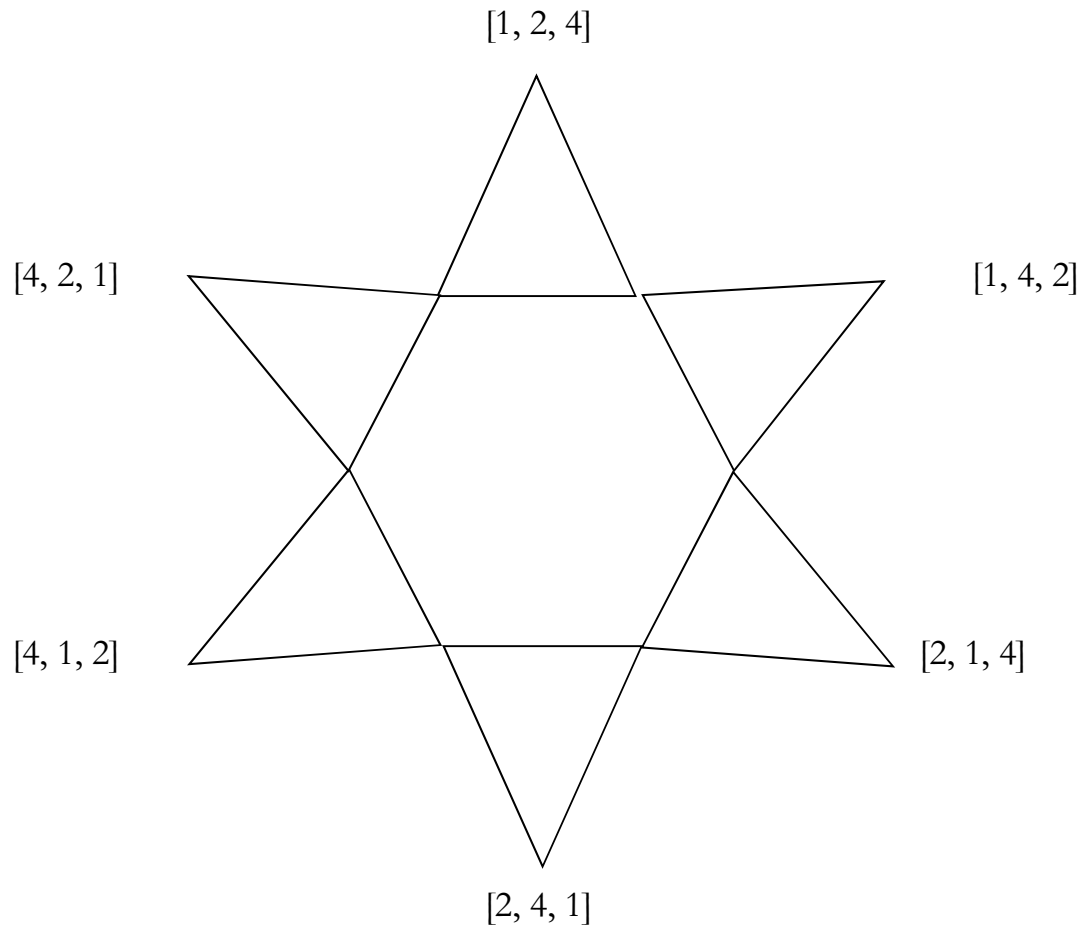
2.2. 2. Eigenreale Sternlinie



3. Eigenreale Doppelsternlinie



4. Jeder der obigen Graphen bzw. Teilgraphen ist nun in einen semiotischen Stern transformierbar (vgl. auch Toth 2007). Zu den entsprechenden Domänen- und Codomänen-Matrizen vgl. Kaehr (2009). Wir beschränken uns hier wiederum auf die Darstellung nur eines Graphen.



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Die Subjekt-Objekt-Problematik bei Zeichenklassen

1. Für die Semiotik Peircescher Prägung ist “eine absolut vollständige Diversität von ‘Welten’ und ‘Weltstücken’, von ‘Sein’ und ‘Seiendem’ [...] einem Bewusstsein, das über triadischen Zeichenrelationen fungiert, prinzipiell nicht repräsentierbar” (Bense 1979, S. 59). Dennoch wird das Bewusstsein verstanden als “ein die Subjekt-Objekt-Relation erzeugender zweistelliger Seinsfunktorkomplex” (Bense 1976, S. 27), denn Peirce hält “den Unterschied zwischen dem Erkenntnisobjekt und –subjekt fest, indem er beide Pole durch ihr Repräsentiert-Sein verbindet” (Walther 1989, S. 76). Genauer gesagt, gibt “der Repräsentationszusammenhang der Zeichenklasse auch das erkenntnistheoretische Subjekt, der Realisationszusammenhang der Objektthematik auch das erkenntnistheoretische Objekt” an (Gfesser 1990, S. 133): “Wir setzen damit einen eigentlichen (d.h. nicht-transzendentalen) Erkenntnisbegriff voraus, dessen wesentlicher Prozess darin besteht, faktisch zwischen (erkennbarer) ‘Welt’ und (erkennendem) ‘Bewusstsein’ zwar zu unterscheiden, aber dennoch eine reale triadische Relation, die ‘Erkenntnisrelation’, herzustellen” (Bense 1976, S. 91).

2. Nach dem Gesagten ist es also möglich, Zeichenklassen in der folgenden Form zu notieren

$$Zkl = ([S, O]I, [S, O]O, [S, O]M),$$

d.h. jeder Zeichenbezug stellt, ebenso wie die ganze Relation (denn das Zeichen ist nach Bense 1979, S. 53, 67 eine Relation über Relationen) ein Vermittlungsschema zwischen Subjekt und Objekt dar. Danach sind also zu unterscheiden:

I-Subjekt vs. I-Objekt

O-Subjekt vs. O-Objekt

M-Subjekt vs. M-Objekt

Nochmals anders ausgedrückt: Wenn wir das obige Zkl-Schema zum allgemeinen Schema eines Dualsystems ergänzen

$$DS = ([S, O]I, [S, O]O, [S, O]M) \times ([O, S]M, [O, S]O, [O, S]I),$$

dann haben wir also

$$\times[S, O]I = [O, S]I$$

$$\times[S, O]O = [O, S]O$$

$$\times[S, O]M = [O, S]M,$$

woraus im Übereinstimmung mit den obigen Zitaten von Walther und Gfesser folgt, **dass die Triade der Subjektanteil einer Zeichenklasse und die Trichotomie ihr Objektteil ist.**

Jede Zeichenklasse lässt sich also schreiben also

$$Zkl = (Zkl(S) = (3, 2, 1) \cup Zkl(O) = (a, b, c))$$

und jede Realitätsthematik als

$$Rth = (Rth(O) = (c, b, a) \cup Rth(S) = (1, 2, 3))$$

3. Wenn man das Zitat von Walther nochmals liest: Peirce hält “den Unterschied zwischen dem Erkenntnisobjekt und –subjekt fest, indem er beide Pole durch ihr Repräsentiert-Sein verbindet” (Walther 1989, S. 76), dann hat man den Eindruck, sie setze bewusst “verbindet” anstatt “vermittelt”, obwohl die Aufgabe des Zeichens ja wäre, “die Disjunktion zwischen Welt und Bewusstsein (...) zu thematisieren (Bense 1975, S. 16), womit in Übereinstimmung mit Bense (1975, S. 28), wo das Mittelreperoire als Vermittlung von “These” (Objekt) und “Antithese” (Interpretant) zu “Synthese” (Superisation) angesetzt wird, nicht nur eine Verbindung, sondern eine regelrechte Vermittlung gemeint ist. Entsprechend übernimmt übrigens in Benses Kommunikationsmodell (1971, S. 38 ff.) der Mittelbezug als Kanal die Vermittlung zwischen dem Objekt als Expedienten und dem Subjekt als Rezipienten.

Erst von hier aus, denke ich, wird aus innersemiotischer Sicht völlig klar, warum es nötig ist, Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken zu kontexturieren, wie dies Rudolf Kaehr in seiner bahnbrechenden Arbeit (Kaehr 2008) getan hat. Kaehr geht von der Primzeichenrelation aus und kontexturiert als zuerst die Monaden und nicht etwa höhere Relationen:

$$PZR = (.3., .2., .1.) \rightarrow (.3.2,3, .2.1,2, .1.1,3)$$

Da nur solche Kontexturenzahlen bei der kartesischen Multiplikation erhalten bleiben, die auf sich selbst abgebildet werden, haben wir also mit PZR zugleich die Hauptdiagonale der semiotischen Matrix

Gen. Kat. = (3.32,3 2.21,2 1.11,3) × (1.13,1 2.22,1 3.33,2). Die Kontexturierung eines Subzeichens erhält man also durch

$$\begin{aligned} (a, b) \times (c, d) &= \emptyset \text{ (falls } a \neq b \neq c \neq d) \\ &= 1 \text{ (falls } a \text{ und } c \text{ oder } d \text{ oder } b \text{ und } c \text{ oder } d \text{ (aber nicht} \end{aligned}$$

= beide) den Wert $K = 1$ haben)
 = 1,2 (falls entweder $a = 1$ und $b = 2$ oder $a = 2$ und $b = 1$
 und a mit c oder d sowie b mit d or c paarweise
 identisch sind), usw. für mehr als 2 Kontexturenzahlen

Für ein beliebiges semiotisches Dualsystem gilt also:

$$DS = ([S2,3, O\alpha,\beta]I, [S1,2, O\gamma,\delta]O, [S1,3, O\epsilon,\zeta]M) \times ([O\zeta,\epsilon, S3,1]M, [O\delta,\gamma, S2,1]O, [O\beta,\alpha, S3,2]I),$$

mit $\alpha, \beta = (2, 3)$, wenn entweder $a = 2$ und $b = 3$ oder $a = 3$ und $b = 2$;
 $\alpha, \beta = (2)$, wenn entweder $\alpha = 2$ oder $\beta = 2$, und
 $\alpha, \beta = \emptyset$, wenn $\alpha, \beta \neq 1$ und $\neq 2$.

(Statt dieser umständlichen, halb-formalen, aber bewusst noch “leicht intuitiven” Formalisierung könnte man einfach die Regeln der Körpermultiplikation bringen, die allerdings bloss zufällig mit der kartesischen Ausmultiplizierung identisch sind.)

Wir erhalten dann also aus einem Ausdruck wie

$$(a.b)_{i,j} = [S2,3, O\alpha,\beta]$$

mit $a \in \{1., 2., 3.\}$ und $b \in \{.1, .2, .3\}$ entweder $(i, j) = (2, 3)$ oder $= (2)$ oder $= (3)$ oder $= \emptyset$ (nicht jedoch, wenn die zugrunde liegende Matrix korrekt als Matrix “überlappender” Blockmatrizen konstruiert ist). Das bedeutet also, dass die Kontexturenzahlen 2, 3 oder (2, 3) (bei vorgegebenem S2,3,) das GANZE Subzeichen, d.h. das Subzeichen als SUBJEKT-OBJEKT-EINHEIT nun erst wirklich VERMITTELN, so dass die aus drei solchen Subzeichen-Dyaden zusammengesetzten Zeichen- und Realitätsrelationen erst jetzt, also dank der Kontexturenzahlen, wirklich zwischen Subjekt- und Objektpol oder zwischen Welt und Bewusstsein vermitteln.

Kolophon: Der Mangel einer 3. Instanz als Vermittlung zwischen Dichotomien ist ja normalerweise in unserer durch und durch monokontexturalen Welt nicht wirklich fühlbar. Was vermittelt zwischen Leben und Tod? – Antwort: Nichts, denn man kann nicht ein wenig am Leben oder ein wenig tot sein (genauso wenig man umgekehrt nicht nur ein wenig schwanger oder geboren werden kann, jemanden ein klein wenig töten kann, usw.). Anders ist es allerdings bei Zeichen: Wenn man Bense (1975, S. 16), siehe Zitat oben, ernst nimmt, was für ontologischen und was für semiotische Komponenten muss denn dieses Etwas, das Zeichen (Bense 1967, S. 9) enthalten, um die “Disjunktion” zwischen Welt und Bewusstsein zu überbrücken? Schauen wir uns die

peircesche Basisrelation an: Der Mittelbezug ist, wie der Name sagt, ein Bezug, d.h. eine Relation, und damit immateriell, und genauso ist es mit dem Objektbezug vs. dem Objekt und dem Interpretantenbezug vs. dem Interpretanten. Es sind ja alles Relationen, das Zeichen ist eine Relation über einer Relation (Bense 1979, S. 53, 67), da ist alles gar rein nichts ontologisch, damit aber gehört es ohne Vermittlungsinstanz alles dem reinen Bewusstsein an, d.h. das Zeichen ist eine Bewusstseinsfunktion (so steht es übrigens fahrlässigerweise bei Bense 1976, S. 26: Das Bewusstsein ist eine die Subjekt-Objekt-Dichotomie generierende 2-stellige Relation. Das ist es doch, was wir oben gezeigt haben! Das Zeichen ist ein Tripel aus aus solchen 2-stelligen Subjekt-Objekt-Funktionen, und wenn diese “aufgefüllt” sind, dann ist das Schema “gesättigt” (Bense, a.a.O.). Wenn also das Zeichen eine Bewusstseinsfunktion ist, dann brauchen wir aber doch keine Triadizität! JEDES der drei Subzeichen ist ja, wie festgestellt, eine S-O-Einheit. Warum brauchen wir also drei? Was macht überhaupt der Mittelbezug? Er garantiert nach Bense/Walther (1973, S. 137), dass das Zeichen einen Zeichenträger hat, dessen es angeblich bedarf (Gedankenzeichen?). Aber das Mittel ist doch gar nicht Teil der triadischen Basisrelation! Dort ist es der Mittelbezug, der im Grunde zu gar nichts anderem dient als den definitorisch als 2-stellige eingeführten Objektbezug (S/O-Dichotomie!) und die definitorisch als 3-stellige eingeführte Interpretantenrelation (was nichts anderes als ein Kommunikationsschema ist) als 1-stellige Relation “festzunageln” – sozusagen, damit die 2- und die 3-stellige Relation nicht “in der Luft hängen”. Wenn das Zeichen also wirklich ein Vermittlungsschema zwischen Welt und Bewusstsein ist, wie das explizite von Bense (1975, S. 16) gefordert wird, dann darf es doch nicht nur semiotische Kategorien, d.h. reine Bewusstseinskategorien wie M, O und I enthalten, sondern es muss notwendigerweise mindestens das materiale Mittel des Zeichenträgers (also nicht den Mittelbezug M), d.h. eine ontologische Kategorie enthalten! Diese würde doch erst die Bewusstseinsrelation als “Erdung” verankern. Damit wäre aber die Zeichen-Objekt-Dichotomie wegen dem material-ontologischen Mittel durchbrochen, es gäbe eine Vermittlung, und das Zeichen wäre nicht mehr monokontextural! Ich sehe somit nur 2 Möglichkeiten aus diesem Dilemma, das offenbar noch niemand bemerkt hat:

1. Wir ergänzen $ZR = (M, O, I)$ durch $ZR = (\mathbf{m}, M, O, I)$, wobei das tetradische semiotisch-ontologische Zeichenmodell dann wegen \mathbf{m} und M eine Kontexturgrenze enthält und nicht mehr monokontextural ist.

2. Wir definieren das Zeichen als Schema aus Subjekt, Objekt und Kanal, d.h. wie bei Bense (1976, S. 26 f.) als Kommunikationsschema, dann genügt $ZR = 8M, O, I$ völlig, und wir haben statt des Zeichens als Grundeinheit das Kommunikationsschema oder das “Kommunikem”. (Gibt es da Bezüge zu Koll. Kaehrs Textem anstatt Zeichen als Basisbegriff einer disseminierten Semiotik?)

(Nachtrag des Nachtrags. Im letzteren Falle haben wir allerdings schon wieder ein Phantom vor uns: und zwar ein Meta-Phantom, denn natürlich ist das, was seit der frühen semiotischen Kybernetik und kybernetischen Semiotik Kommunikationsmodell genannt wurde, in Wahrheit nichts weniger als das, denn erstens gibt es ja nur ein Subjekt, und zwar den Empfänger. Die Expedienten-Rolle wird dagegen vom Objekt übernommen. Zweitens wäre es einmal interessant herauszufinden, wie man sich das gedacht hatte, dass die 1-stellige Relation M Information von der 2-stelligen Relation O zur 3-stelligen Relation I überbringen kann. Und wie man die Intersektion der Repertoires von O und I allein durch M repräsentiert, und wie O überhaupt fähig ist, als 2-stellige rein extentionale Relation Intention zu I zu senden, usw. usw. Jedenfalls ist das Kommunikationsmodell schon weil es über $ZR = M, O, I$ definiert ist, genauso ein Phantom wie die reine Bewusstseinsfunktion des Peirceschen Zeichenmodells. Die wohl tragischste Konsequenz davon war bekanntlich, dass Chomsky, genauso übrigens wie im ursprünglichen Shannon-Weaverschen Modell, von einer "idealisierten Personalunion" von Subjekt und Objekt ausgegangen ist, d.i. der idealische Sprecherhörer (oder Hörersprecher), also ein vollkommener Unsinn.)

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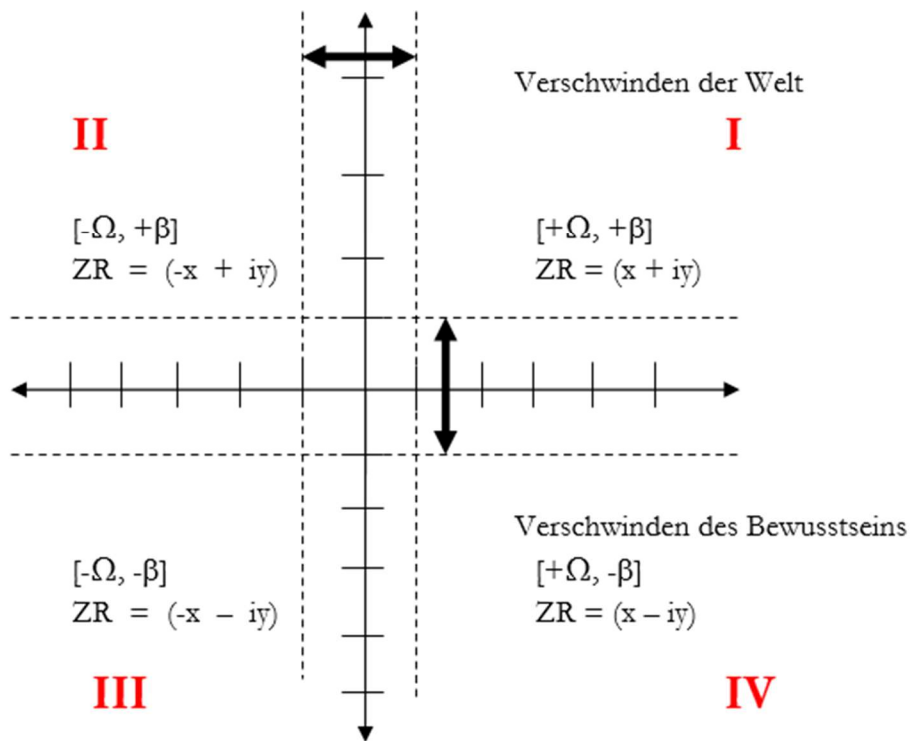
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Immanenz, Transzendenz und Ultraszendenz

1. Die in Toth (2009) eingeführte komplexe Semiotik hat vier Zeichenfunktionen für die 4 Quadranten der Gaußschen Zahlenebene. Dementsprechend sind zyklische Transformationen durch die Ebene möglich. Dabei werden allerdings Kontexturengrenzen einer erstaunlichen Komplexität überquert (vgl. Toth 2007, S. 82-169). Ferner führen sämtliche kontextuellen Transgression durch jene Streifen von „Niemandland“, welche durch die Intervalle (0, 1), (0, -1), (1, 0) und (-1, 0) zwischen Welt- und Bewusstseinsachse von den definierten Bereichen der vier triadisch-trichotomischen Zeichenfunktionen getrennt sind:



Auf Günther (1979, S. 180) geht nun die Unterscheidung der Triade von Immanenz, Transzendenz und Ultraszendenz zurück. Dass es möglich ist, diesen nach Günther kybernetischen Fortschritt gegenüber der Theologie auch in der Semiotik vorzufinden liegt also an der Umsetzung der kurzen Notiz Benses, dass das Zeichen als Funktion zwischen Welt und Bewusstsein vermittele (1975, S. 16). In dem Bereiche, wo also das Bewusstsein verschwindet, liegt die Transzendenz (des Realen bzw. Reellen), in dem Bereiche, wo die Welt verschwindet, liegt die Immanenz (des Imaginären), und im Pol (0, 0), wo beide „Verschwindungsfunktionen“ ihren Ursprung haben liegt die „Ultraszendenz“.

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Selbstgrenzen, Identität und Eigenrealität

1. Der Verlust von Selbstgrenzen wird von Mitterauer (2002) u.a. für die Entstehung von Schizophrenie verantwortlich gemacht. Genauer ist unter Selbstgrenze die Grenze zwischen einem Ich und seiner Umgebung zu verstehen. Nun hat das Ich als Subjektposition in der Subjekt-Objekt-Alternative der klassischen 2-wertigen aristotelischen Logik aber gar keine Möglichkeit, eine Umgebung aufzubauen, denn dazu fehlt ihm mindestens ein Vermittlungswert. Dieser Vermittlungs- oder mediative Wert wird von Günther auch als Rejektions- oder Transjunktionwert bezeichnet, und seine Funktion besteht darin, eine binäre Alternative einer aristotelischen Logik als ganze zu verwerfen. Rejektion besteht somit nicht etwa darin, was Mitterauer offenbar annimmt, zwischen „feasible“ und „non-feasible“ Konzepten zu unterscheiden, sondern primär darin, mehr logischen Spielraum dadurch zu schaffen, dass einer Logik mehr Subjektplätze beschafft werden. Die Konsequenz hieraus ist natürlich die Elimination des logischen Identitätssatzes und damit die Öffnung der Kontexturgrenzen zwischen Subjekt und Objekt oder, semiotisch gesprochen, Zeichen und Objekt.

2. Da das Objekt eines Zeichens wie das Zeichen selbst nach Peirce nur vermittelt, und zwar im Rahmen eines dualen Repräsentationssystems, auftreten kann, ergibt sich als erste Möglichkeit zur semiotischen Bestimmung der Umgebung eines durch die Zeichenthematik ausgedrückten Subjektes seine duale Realitätsthematik, die also die vermittelte Objektthematik darstellt. Formal:

Vermittlung der Subjektposition durch Zeichenthematik:

$$Zkl = (3.a \ 2.b \ 1.c)$$

Vermittlung der Objektposition durch Realitätsthematik:

$$Rth = \times Zkl = \times(3.a \ 2.b \ 1.c) = (c.1 \ b.2 \ a.3).$$

Hiermit kann also ein Zeichen (z.B. „Meerjungfrau“) in Bezug auf seinen Realitätsgehalt „getestet“ werden.

3. Grundsätzlich ist es so, dass Zeichen nicht nur aus Objekten bestehen, welche durch Metaobjektivation (Bense 1967, S. 9) zu Zeichen erklärt werden, sondern als Ursprung von Zeichen können auch vorgängige Zeichenprozesse selbst stehen (Toth 2009), etwa dann, wenn Schlange und Vogel zum Drachen oder Mädchen und Fisch zur Nixe gekreuzt werden. In diesen Fällen wird ja nicht ein in der Realität beobachtbares Objekt

zum Zeichen erklärt, sondern Versatzstücke der objektalen Realität werden in einem Zeichenprozess amalgamiert und dann zum Zeichen erhoben. Diese Fälle sind jedoch im Hinblick auf Krankheitsindizien insofern harmlos, als niemand wirklich an deren Existenz glaubt, sie sind also blosser Ausdrücke von Zeichenkreativität und insofern nicht radikal neu, als sie ja, wie gesagt, aus Versatzstücken der Realität bestehen. Fundamental neue Formen von Realität können auf diesem Wege der Semiose aus Zeichenprozessen prinzipiell nicht gewonnen werden, denn dies würde voraussetzen, dass wir imstande wären, radikal verschiedene Formen von Realität wahrnehmen zu können als diejenige, welche uns umgibt und deren Teil wir sind.

4. Ganz anders wird es allerdings, wenn an die reale Existenz solcher Gedankenzeichen oder „Zeichen aus dem Nichts“, wie sie Berkeley genannt hatte, glaubt wird. Es handelt sich dann nämlich nicht mehr um repräsentative, sondern um präsentative Zeichen. Ein Schauspieler, der Julius Caesar spielt, repräsentiert ihn in seiner Rolle, aber ein „Kranker“, welcher allen Ernstes glaubt, Julius Caesar (oder dessen Reinkarnation) zu sein, präsentiert ihn, kurz: er IST Julius Caesar. Das semiotisch und kybernetisch sowie logisch Bemerkenswerte hieran ist allerdings, dass dieser Unterschied zwischen Präsentation und Repräsentation nur dann gilt, wenn sowohl der Betroffene wie seine Umgebung einer 2-wertigen aristotelischen Logik angehören. Denn sobald wir auch nur einen 3. Wert haben, ist ja die Kontexturgrenze zwischen Zeichen und Objekt offen, was die beliebige Austauschbarkeit von Zeichen und Objekt impliziert. Das der Identitätssatz eliminiert ist, mag jemand nicht nur Julius Caesar, sondern gleich noch Hitler, Mussolini und Stalin sein, denn auch die Individualität fällt, wo das Identitätsgesetz fällt (vgl. Günther 1957). Streng genommen kann dann allerdings auch nicht mehr zwischen Zeichen und Objekt unterschieden werden, denn woran soll man das Zeichen in einer Semiotik erkennen, deren Objekte nicht transzendent und also gerade durch eine bestehende Kontexturgrenze erkenntlich sind?

5. Formal ist also etwa die Person Hans Müller eigenreal, das die ebenfalls auf Aristoteles zurückgehende Persönlichkeitskonzeption eine Idem-Hic-et Nunc-Origo voraussetzt, d.h. eine Person kann zur selben Zeit nur an einem Ort sein und nicht mehrfach auftreten. Es gibt also in einer 2-wertigen Logik keine Doppelgänger, weil das Identitätsprinzip nicht aufgehoben ist. Das Auftreten von Doppelgängern ist also primär ein Indiz für eine nicht-aristotelische Logik und nur in 2-wertigen Systemen ein Indiz für Krankheit. Wie bereits Günther (1954) nachgewiesen hatte, gilt aber die 2-wertige Logik nicht einmal in subatomaren Systemen. 2-wertig gilt aber z.B.

Zkl (Hans Müller) = (3.11 2.21 1.31)

Zkl (Napoleon) = (3.12 2.22 1.32)

mit

Hans Müller \neq Napoleon

und

$(3.1_1 \ 2.2_1 \ 1.3_1) \neq (3.1_2 \ 2.2_2 \ 1.3_2)$.

Heben wir aber die Kontexturgrenzen auf, kann es sein, dass wir

$(3.1_{1,2} \ 2.2_{1,2} \ 1.3_{1,2})$

bekommen, also eine Person, die gleichzeitig Hans Müller und Napoleon ist. Wir haben also zwei Subjekte und damit eine mindestens 3-wertige Logik. Der Übergang zu höherwertigen logischen und semiotischen Systemen schliesst verhindert also sozusagen 2-wertige Abnormitätenkabinette. Rejektion führt neue Werte in die aristotelische Logik ein und realisiert somit Intentionen anstatt sie zu verhindern.

6. Welches sind aber die Umgebungen von Hans Müller, Napoleon und Hans Müller-Napoleon? Wir hatten oben als eine erste Möglichkeit semiotischer Umgebungen die dualen Realitätsthematiken angeführt. Bei kontexturierten Zeichenklassen kommt somit ausserdem die von Kaehr als heteromorphisch bezeichnete Umgebung der umgetauschten Kontexturenzahlen dazu, vgl.

$\times(3.1_{1,2} \ 2.2_{1,2} \ 1.3_{1,2}) = (3.1_{2,1} \ 2.2_{2,1} \ 1.3_{2,1})$

bzw. allgemein

$\times(3.a_{\alpha,\beta} \ 2.b_{\gamma,\delta} \ 1.c_{\epsilon,\zeta}) = (c.1_{\zeta,\epsilon} \ b.2_{\delta,\gamma} \ a.3_{\beta,\alpha})$.

Hier ergibt sich also als zusätzliche Möglichkeit der Realitätstestung die Bestimmung des Verhältnisses von Morphismen zu ihren Heteromorphismen. Dass hier kein einfaches Vorwärts-Rückwärts-Verhältnis vorliegt wie in dem pädagogisch intendierten Beispiel Kaehrs, dass dasselbe Stück Wegs hinter dem Auto herauskommt, wenn ich von A nach B fahre, wie vorne „gefressen“ wird (Kaehr 2009, S. 16 ff.) bzw. dass ich B soweit nähere wie ich A verlasse, ergibt sich schon dann, wenn z.B. in 4 Kontexturen bereits 3 Kontxturenzahlen mit $3! = 6$ Permutationen auftreten, und dem einen Morphismen (α, β, γ) also die 5 Heteromorphismen (α, γ, β) , (β, α, γ) , (β, γ, α) , (γ, α, β) , (γ, β, α) gegenüberstehen.

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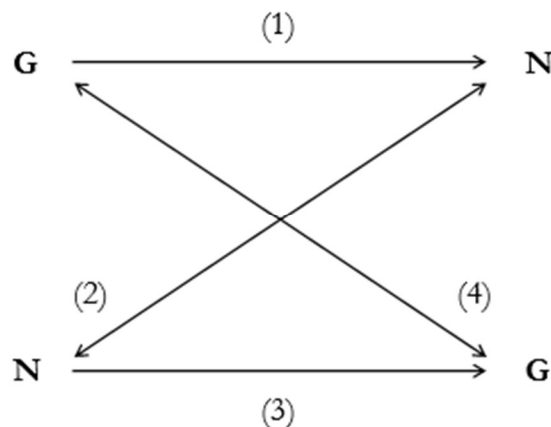
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A polycontextural-semiotic model of the emergence of consciousness

We only know things by the modifications of our own consciousness, which they produce. Our world, therefore, consists of modifications of consciousness.

Charles Sanders Peirce (cit. ap. Bense 1975, p. 31)

1. Bernhard Mitterauer (2008) has delivered the possibly first attempt of a neurological model for intersubjective communication in the synapses of the brain by aid of polycontextural theory. In his following model, G stands for glia, N for neuronal component, \rightarrow for ordered relation, \leftrightarrow for exchange relation (cf. Günther 1976, pp. 336 ss.), and the numbers 1 ... 4 refer to a “cyclic sequence of relations” (Mitterauer 2008, p. 87):



The interaction between N and G “erfolgt auf der Basis einer zyklischen Prooemialrelation, welche als Bewusstsein erzeugende Funktion interpretiert wird” (“works on the basis of a cyclic prooemial relation, that is interpreted as a function which produces consciousness”, 2008, p. 90).

However, Max Bense had already shown in an early contribution, dedicated to the cybernetics of consciousness (Klement 1975), that “the real relation of consciousness has to be considered a potential triadic-trichotomic system of signs. Its possible semioses or retro-semioses, which can be determined by the complete semiotic matrix, represent the immediate epistemological connection of the perceiving “I” with the recognizable “World” (in the whole and in its parts)” (Bense 1975, p. 35). A few years after, Robert E. Taranto demonstrated that a semiotic theory of consciousness encompasses the whole semiotic system of the 10 sign classes and their 10 dual reality thematics (Taranto 1979).

Nevertheless, as I have shown, polycontextural theory does not deal with semiotics, since semiotics is based on monocontextural Aristotelian logic, especially on the

classical laws of thought: the Law of Identity, the Law of Non-Contradiction, and the Law of the Excluded Middle (Toth 2001; cf. also Kaehr 2004, pp. 2 ss.). One may add the Principle of Sufficient Reason (cf. Günther 1991, pp. 231 ss.). Therefore, Mitterauer's model of consciousness functions, which are based on proemial relations, cannot be based on semiotics, as long as semiotics cannot provide proemial relations.

2. In a series of publications (cf., e.g., Toth 2003 and Toth 2008a), I have shown that the basic problem that is responsible for the incompatibility of semiotics and polycontextural theory, the lack of proemial relations in classical semiotics, can be avoided by introducing semiotic transpositions (Toth 2008a, pp. 159 ss.). Hence, to each of the 10 sign classes and their reality thematics, a set of 6 semiotic transpositions (T) is mapped. Now, let (3.a 2.b 1.c) be the abstract form of a sign class (SCI) and (c.1 b.2 a.3) the abstract form of its dual reality thematic (RTh), then we obtain

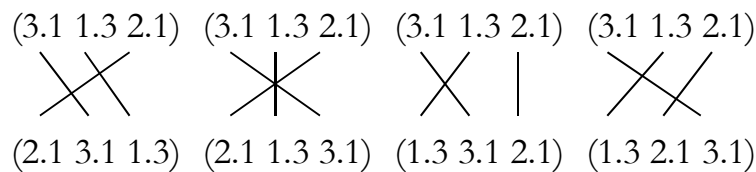
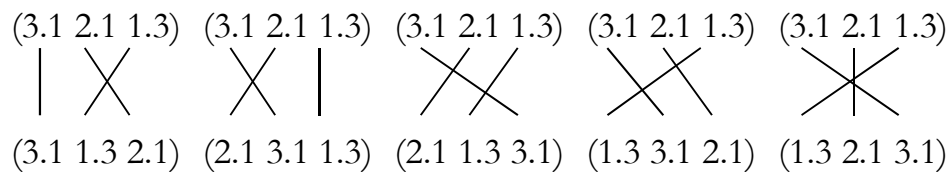
$$T_{SCI} = \{(3.a\ 2.b\ 1.c), (3.a\ 1.c\ 2.b), (2.b\ 3.a\ 1.c), (2.b\ 1.c\ 3.a), (1.c\ 3.a\ 2.b), (1.c\ 2.b\ 3.a)\}$$

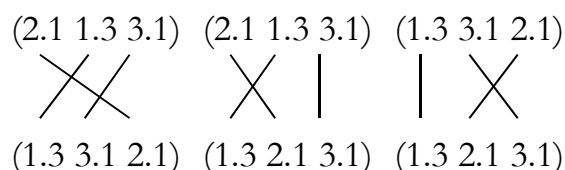
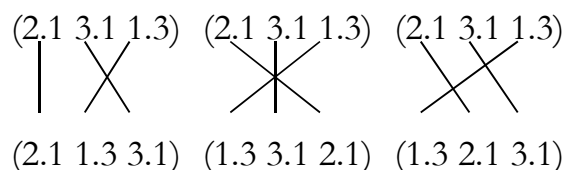
$$T_{RTh} = \{(c.1\ b.2\ a.3), (b.2\ c.1\ a.3), (c.1\ a.3\ b.2), (a.3\ c.1\ b.2), (b.2\ a.3\ c.1), (a.3\ b.2\ c.1)\}$$

The total number of pair-wise combinations of the 6 transpositions is then calculated by

$$K = \frac{n!}{(n-p)! \cdot p!}$$

Since $n = 6$ and $p = 2$, we get $K = 720 / (24 \cdot 2) = 15$ combinations of sign classes and 15 combinations of reality thematics. We restrict ourselves here to show the 15 possible combinations of the sign class (3.1 2.1 1.3):





3. If we have a closer look at the 6 transpositions of the sign class (3.1 2.1 1.3):

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. (3.1 2.1 1.3) | 4. (2.1 1.3 3.1) |
| 2. (3.1 1.3 2.1) | 5. (1.3 3.1 2.1) |
| 3. (2.1 3.1 1.3) | 6. (1.3 2.1 3.1), |

we recognize that no. 6 is the total reflection of no. 1:

$$R(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) = (1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1)$$

and that nos. 4 and 5 are partial reflections of nos. 2 and 3.

In Toth (2008a, pp. 177 ss.), I have further shown that $R(3.a\ 2.b\ 1.c) = (1.c\ 2.b\ 3.a)$ corresponds to the hetero-morphismic relation in a polycontextural diamond (cf. Kaehr 2007) and that it is possible, according to the 15 pairwise combinations of transpositions of a sign class or reality thematics displayed above, to construct 15 semiotic diamonds. Now, since polycontextural diamonds are based on the two proemial relations that can further be combined to cyclic proemial relations (cf. Toth 2008b, pp. 32 ss.), as Mitterauer (2008) and others did, semiotic diamonds transcend classical semiotics, insofar as the systems of semiotic transpositions take over the role of the polycontextural proemial relations. In other words, a semiotics, which is based on the systems of the semiotic transpositions, is a polycontextural semiotics, and we can present here the full system of reflections which turn a sign class (3.a 2.b 1.c) into its other transpositions:

$R_{3,2,1}(3.a\ 2.b\ 1.c) = (c.3\ 2.1\ 3.1)$	$R_{1,3,2}(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) = (2.b\ 3.a\ 1.c)$
$R_{2,1,3}(3.a\ 2.b\ 1.c) = (3.a\ 1.c\ 2.b)$	$R_{3,1,2}(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) = (2.b\ 1.c\ 3.a)$
$R_{2,3,1}(3.a\ 2.b\ 1.c) = (1.c\ 3.a\ 2.b)$	

Reflection is a mirroring function, and we remember Nietzsche’s prognostic words in his “Fröhliche Wissenschaft”: “Wir könnten nämlich denken, fühlen, wollen, uns erinnern, wir könnten ebenfalls ‘handeln’ in jedem Sinne des Wortes: und trotzdem brauchte das Alles nicht uns ‘in’s Bewusstsein zu treten’. Das ganze Leben wäre möglich, ohne dass es sich gleichsam im Spiegel sähe” (“We could think, feel, want, remember; we could even ‘act’ in each sense of the word, and though, all this did not need to enter our consciousness. Our whole life would be possible without watching itself so-to-say in the mirror” (Nietzsche, ed. Colli/Montinari 1988, p. 590). I dare assuming that Lacan’s “stade du miroir” (1986), in which a child is supposed to develop his self-consciousness by watching himself in the mirror, also goes back to Nietzsche.

We can now easily see that the system of semiotic reflections forms a symmetric cyclic group (Toth 2008d):

Sign class	Total reflection	Partial Inversions
(3.a 2.b 1.c)	(1.c 2.b 3.a)	(3.a 1.c 2.b) (2.b 3.a 1.c) (2.b 1.c 3.a) (1.c 3.a 2.b)

Reality thematic	Total reflection	Partial Inversions
(c.1 b.2 a.3)	(a.3 b.2 c.1)	(c.1 a.3 b.2) (b.2 c.1 a.3) (b.2 a.3 c.1) (a.3 c.1 b.2)

4. In Toth (2008c, pp. 44 ss.), I have given an explanation of the transpositions of the sign classes and reality thematics as “objects” and “ghosts” in the sense of modern topological cosmology. “The unique image of the object which lies inside the fundamental cell and thus coincides with the original object, is called ‘real’ ” (Lachièze-Rey 2003, p. 76). In other words: In topological cosmology, reality is defined as closeness to the observer. However, since the observer can change his standpoint, every object closest to him is real while all other objects observed or observable by him are automatically turned into ghost images of this object. Hence, in semiotics, each of the 6 transpositions of a sign class or reality thematic can either be “object” or “ghost”, and whatever transposition is chosen to be object because of its closeness to the observer, turns the other 5 transpositions into ghosts of this object.

As it is shown below, there are exactly 6 possible types of symmetric cycles for a system of 6 transpositions, which can be summed up into 3 Semiotic Circles. From the standpoint of topological cosmology, these cycles thus describe all possible semiotic processes that hold between an object and its ghosts (cf. Toth 2008d):

1st Semiotic Cycle

1. (3.a 2.b 1.c) → (**1.c 2.b 3.a**) → (3.a 2.b 1.c).
2. (3.a 1.c 2.b) → (2.b 1.c 3.a) → (3.a 1.c 2.b) → ∞.
3. (2.b 3.a 1.c) → (1.c 3.a 2.b) → (2.b 3.a 1.c) → ∞.
4. (2.b 1.c 3.a) → (3.a 1.c 2.b) → (2.b 1.c 3.a) → ∞.
5. (1.c 3.a 2.b) → (2.b 3.a 1.c) → (1.c 3.a 2.b) → ∞.
6. (**1.c 2.b 3.a**) → (3.a 2.b 1.c) → (**1.c 2.b 3.a**) → ∞.

2nd Semiotic Cycle

1. (3.a 2.b 1.c) → (2.b 1.c 3.a) → (1.c 3.a 2.b) → (3.a 2.b 1.c).
2. (3.a 1.c 2.b) → (**1.c 2.b 3.a**) → (2.b 3.a 1.c) → (3.a 1.c 2.b) → ∞.
3. (2.b 3.a 1.c) → (3.a 1.c 2.b) → (**1.c 2.b 3.a**) → (2.b 3.a 1.c) → ∞.
4. (2.b 1.c 3.a) → (1.c 3.a 2.b) → (3.a 2.b 1.c) → (2.b 1.c 3.a).
5. (1.c 3.a 2.b) → (3.a 2.b 1.c) → (2.b 1.c 3.a) → (1.c 3.a 2.b).
6. (**1.c 2.b 3.a**) → (2.b 3.a 1.c) → (3.a 1.c 2.b) → (**1.c 2.b 3.a**) → ∞.

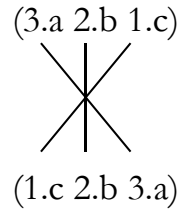
3rd Semiotic Cycle

1. (3.a 2.b 1.c) → (1.c 3.a 2.b) → (2.b 1.c 3.a) → (3.a 2.b 1.c).
2. (3.a 1.c 2.b) → (2.b 3.a 1.c) → (**1.c 2.b 3.a**) → (3.a 1.c 2.b) → ∞.
3. (2.b 3.a 1.c) → (**1.c 2.b 3.a**) → (3.a 1.c 2.b) → (2.b 3.a 1.c) → ∞.
4. (2.b 1.c 3.a) → (3.a 2.b 1.c) → (1.c 3.a 2.b) → (2.b 1.c 3.a).
5. (1.c 3.a 2.b) → (2.b 1.c 3.a) → (3.a 2.b 1.c) → (1.c 3.a 2.b).
6. (**1.c 2.b 3.a**) → (3.a 1.c 2.b) → (2.b 3.a 1.c) → (**1.c 2.b 3.a**) → ∞.

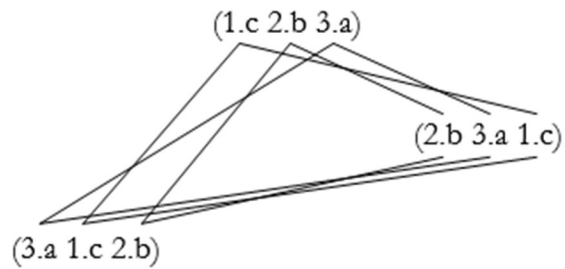
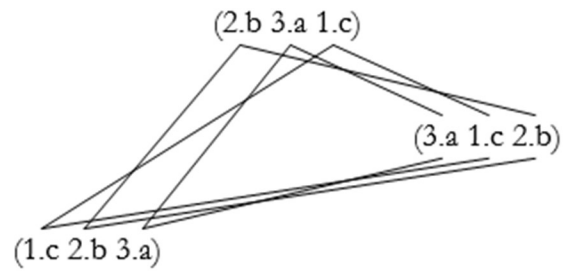
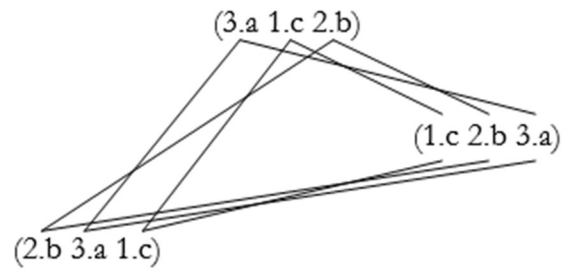
The totally reflected sign classes are in bold. Since they are semiotic mirror functions, which are considered to be responsible for the emergence of consciousness by Nietzsche (1988), Lacan (1986) and others as well as by the theory of interplay between morphisms and hetero-morphisms and thus cyclic proemial relations in polycontextural diamond theory (Kaehr 2007), we find that the three above polycontextural-semiotic cycles are the semiotic equivalents of cyclic proemial relations in polycontextural theory.

If we write all full semiotic cycles as graphs, we get the following representative systems:

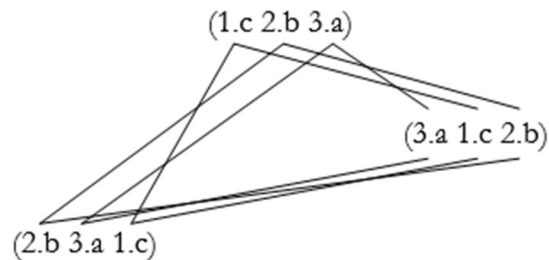
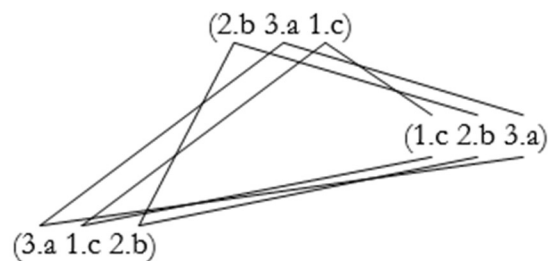
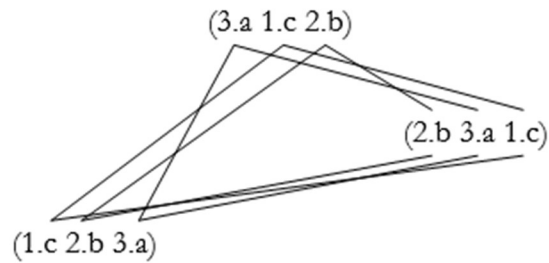
1st Semiotic Cycle



2nd Semiotic Cycle



3rd cycle:



Therefore, these 3 semiotic cycles have to be understood, in correspondence with Mitterauer (2008), as **the polycontextual-semiotic functors that produce consciousness**. Furthermore, we get the respective schemes for the functors that generate **self-consciousness** in accordance with Bense (1992) by assigning the eigenreal sign class (3.1 2.2 1.3) in the above cycles for the abstract sign relation (3.a 2.b 1.c). However, the polycontextual-semiotic cycles are much more complex and much more differentiated than the proemial cycles in Mitterauer's above reprinted purely chiasmic scheme, which is strictly based on an early work of Kaehr (1978). Moreover, as cycles of sign relations, these polycontextual-semiotic cycles include, to point it out again, **meaning and sense**. A model of consciousness that is reduced to pure polycontextual theory which is fully independent not only from meaning and sense, but also from all classical logic relations on which our whole cognition and volition is based, must appear frighteningly underdetermined.

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Strukturen semiotischer Chiasmen

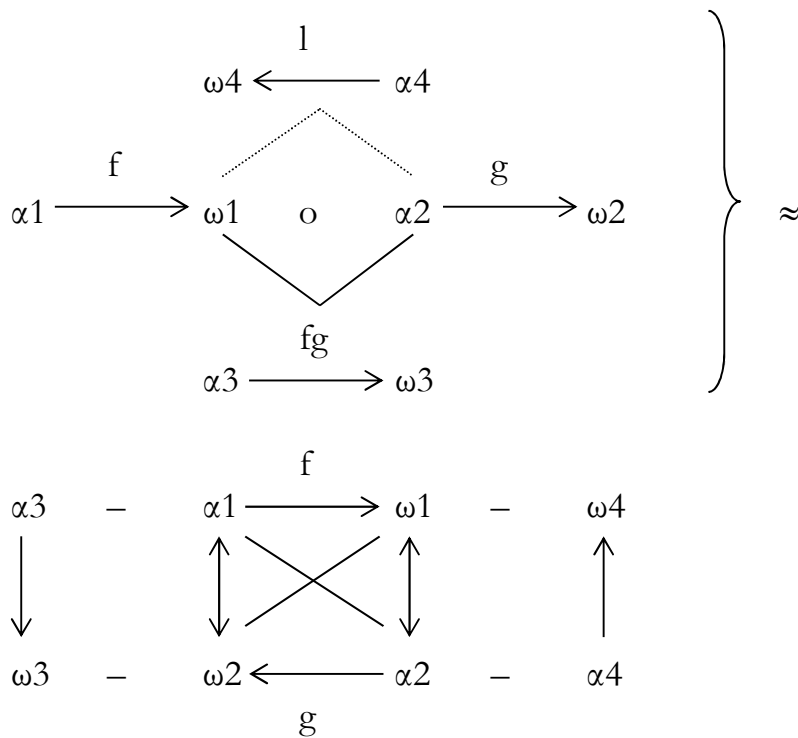
1. In einer früheren Arbeit (Toth 2008) wurde die Identität der kategoriethoretischen “Hetero-Morphismen” (Kaehr 2007) mit den semiotischen Morphismen innerhalb der aus einer Zeichenklasse durch die Operation INV hervorgegangenen Transpositionen dieser Zeichenklassen bestimmt. Die semiotische Operation INV kehrt die Reihenfolge der Subzeichen, nicht aber der sie konstituierenden Primzeichen um:

$$\text{INV}(a.b\ c.d\ e.f) = (e.f\ c.d\ a.b)$$

Dagegen kehrt die Operation DUAL sowohl die Reihenfolge der Subzeichen als auch der Primzeichen um:

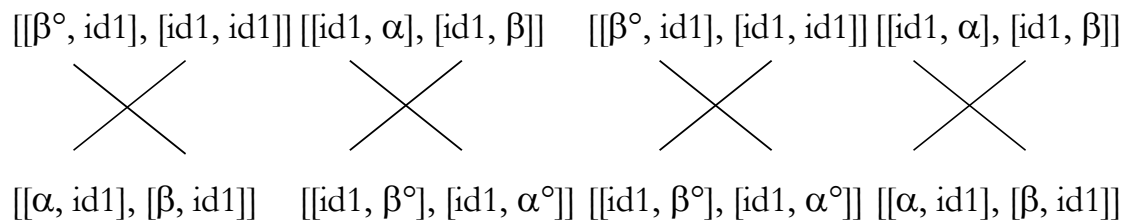
$$\text{DUAL}(a.b\ c.d\ e.f) = (f.e\ d.c\ b.a)$$

2. Wegen der Existenz semiotischer Hetero-Morphismen können analog zu logisch-mathematischen auch semiotische Diamanten konstruiert werden (Toth 2008). Nun sind, wie Kaehr (2007, S. 3) gezeigt hatte, Diamanten und Chiasmen zueinander isomorph, da sie beide auf der Proömial-Relation gegründet sind, d.h. die beiden folgenden Schemata sind äquivalent:

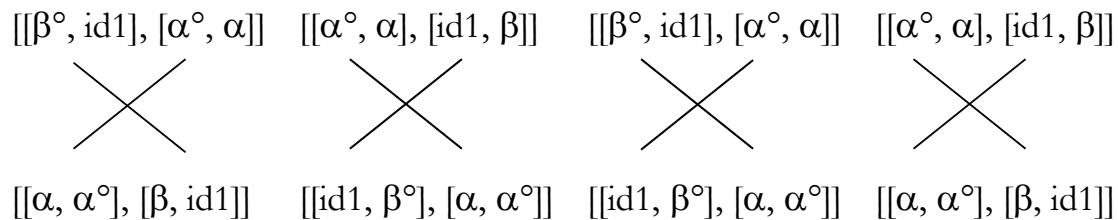


3. Aus der Äquivalenz des Diamanten- und des Chiasmus-Schemas folgt weiter, dass die Zeichenklassen, ihre Realitätsthematiken und ihre Transpositionen chiasmisch darstellbar sind. Mit Hilfe semiotischer Chiasmen wird also eine proömielle Symmetrie innerhalb des semiotischen Zehnersystems darstellbar, die ohne diese polykontexturalen Darstellungsmittel bisher unbekannt geblieben sind.

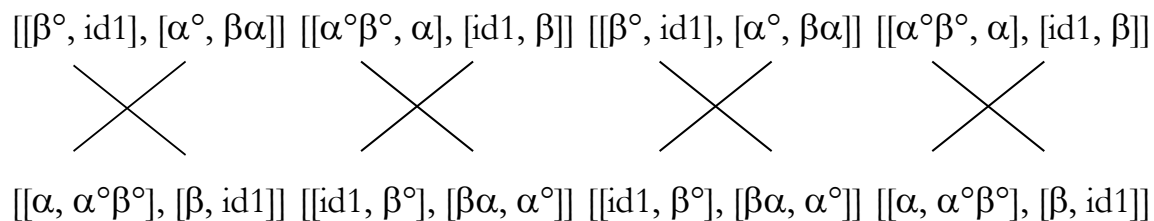
$$3.1. \quad (3.1 \ 2.1 \ 1.1) \times (1.1 \ 1.2 \ 1.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\text{id1}, \text{id1}]] \times [[\text{id1}, \alpha], [\text{id1}, \beta]] \\ (1.1 \ 2.1 \ 3.1) \times (1.3 \ 1.2 \ 1.1) \equiv [[\alpha, \text{id1}], [\beta, \text{id1}]] \times [[\text{id1}, \beta^\circ], [\text{id1}, \alpha^\circ]]$$



$$3.2. \quad (3.1 \ 2.1 \ 1.2) \times (2.1 \ 1.2 \ 1.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha]] \times [[\alpha^\circ, \alpha], [\text{id1}, \beta]] \\ (1.2 \ 2.1 \ 3.1) \times (1.3 \ 1.2 \ 2.1) \equiv [[\alpha, \alpha^\circ], [\beta, \text{id1}]] \times [[\text{id1}, \beta^\circ], [\alpha, \alpha^\circ]]$$



$$3.3. \quad (3.1 \ 2.1 \ 1.3) \times (3.1 \ 1.2 \ 1.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \text{id1}], [\alpha^\circ, \beta\alpha]] \times [[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\text{id1}, \beta]] \\ (1.3 \ 2.1 \ 3.1) \times (1.3 \ 1.2 \ 3.1) \equiv [[\alpha, \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ], [\beta, \text{id1}]] \times [[\text{id1}, \beta^\circ], [\beta\alpha, \alpha^\circ]]$$



$$3.4. \quad (3.1 \ 2.2 \ 1.2) \times (2.1 \ 2.2 \ 1.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]] \times [[\text{id2}, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]] \\ (1.2 \ 2.2 \ 3.1) \times (1.3 \ 2.2 \ 2.1) \equiv [[\alpha, \text{id2}], [\beta, \alpha^\circ]] \times [[\alpha, \beta^\circ], [\text{id2}, \alpha^\circ]]$$

[[β° , α], [α° , id2]] [[id2, α], [α° , β]] [[β° , α], [α° , id2]] [[id2, α], [α° , β]]



[[α , id2], [β , α°]] [[α , β°], [id2, α°]] [[α , β°], [id2, α°]] [[α , id2], [β , α°]]

$$3.5. \quad (3.1 \ 2.2 \ 1.3) \times (3.1 \ 2.2 \ 1.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]] \times [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]] \\ (1.3 \ 2.2 \ 3.1) \times (1.3 \ 2.2 \ 3.1) \equiv [[\alpha, \beta^\circ], [\beta, \alpha^\circ]] \times [[\alpha, \beta^\circ], [\beta, \alpha^\circ]]$$

[[β° , α], [α° , β]] [[β° , α], [α° , β]] [[β° , α], [α° , β]] [[β° , α], [α° , β]]



[[α , β°], [β , α°]] [[α , β°], [β , α°]] [[α , β°], [β , α°]] [[α , β°], [β , α°]]

$$3.6. \quad (3.3 \ 2.2 \ 1.1) \times (1.1 \ 2.2 \ 3.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha^\circ]] \times [[\alpha, \alpha], [\beta, \beta]] \\ (1.1 \ 2.2 \ 3.3) \times (3.3 \ 2.2 \ 1.1) \equiv [[\alpha, \alpha], [\beta, \beta]] \times [[\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ], [\alpha^\circ, \alpha^\circ]]$$

[[β° , β°], [α° , α°]] [[α , α], [β , β]] [[β° , β°], [α° , α°]] [[α , α], [β , β]]



[[α , α], [β , β]] [[β° , β°], [α° , α°]] [[β° , β°], [α° , α°]] [[α , α], [β , β]]


$$3.7. \quad (3.1 \ 2.3 \ 1.3) \times (3.1 \ 3.2 \ 1.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \beta\alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id3}]] \times [[\text{id3}, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta]] \\ (1.3 \ 2.3 \ 3.1) \times (1.3 \ 3.2 \ 3.1) \equiv [[\alpha, \text{id3}], [\beta, \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]] \times [[\beta\alpha, \beta^\circ], [\text{id3}, \alpha^\circ]]$$

[[β° , $\beta\alpha$], [α° , id3]] [[id3, α], [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$, β]] [[β° , $\beta\alpha$], [α° , id3]] [[id3, α], [$\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$, β]]



[[α , id3], [β , $\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$]] [[$\beta\alpha$, β°], [id3, α°]] [[$\beta\alpha$, β°], [id3, α°]] [[α , id3], [β , $\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ$]]


$$3.8. \quad (3.2 \ 2.2 \ 1.2) \times (2.1 \ 2.2 \ 2.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \text{id2}], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}]] \times [[\text{id2}, \alpha], [\text{id2}, \beta]] \\ (1.2 \ 2.2 \ 3.2) \times (2.3 \ 2.2 \ 2.1) \equiv [[\alpha, \text{id2}], [\beta, \text{id2}]] \times [[\text{id2}, \beta^\circ], [\text{id2}, \alpha^\circ]]$$

$$[[\beta^\circ, \text{id}_2], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_2]] \quad [[\text{id}_2, \alpha], [\text{id}_2, \beta]] \quad [[\beta^\circ, \text{id}_2], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_2]] \quad [[\text{id}_2, \alpha], [\text{id}_2, \beta]]$$


$$[[\alpha, \text{id}_2], [\beta, \text{id}_2]] \quad [[\text{id}_2, \beta^\circ], [\text{id}_2, \alpha^\circ]] \quad [[\text{id}_2, \beta^\circ], [\text{id}_2, \alpha^\circ]] \quad [[\alpha, \text{id}_2], [\beta, \text{id}_2]]$$

$$3.9. \quad (3.2 \ 2.2 \ 1.3) \times (3.1 \ 2.2 \ 2.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \text{id}_2], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]] \times [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\text{id}_2, \beta]]$$


$$(1.3 \ 2.2 \ 3.2) \times (2.3 \ 2.2 \ 3.1) \equiv [[\alpha, \beta^\circ], [\beta, \text{id}_2]] \times [[\text{id}_2, \beta^\circ], [\beta, \alpha^\circ]]$$

$$[[\beta^\circ, \text{id}_2], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]] \quad [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\text{id}_2, \beta]] \quad [[\beta^\circ, \text{id}_2], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]] \quad [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\text{id}_2, \beta]]$$


$$[[\alpha, \beta^\circ], [\beta, \text{id}_2]] \quad [[\text{id}_2, \beta^\circ], [\beta, \alpha^\circ]] \quad [[\text{id}_2, \beta^\circ], [\beta, \alpha^\circ]] \quad [[\alpha, \beta^\circ], [\beta, \text{id}_2]]$$

$$3.10. \quad (3.2 \ 2.3 \ 1.3) \times (3.1 \ 3.2 \ 2.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \beta], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_3]] \times [[\text{id}_3, \alpha], [\beta^\circ, \beta]]$$


$$(1.3 \ 2.3 \ 3.2) \times (2.3 \ 3.2 \ 3.1) \equiv [[\alpha, \text{id}_3], [\beta, \beta^\circ]] \times [[\beta, \beta^\circ], [\text{id}_3, \alpha^\circ]]$$

$$[[\beta^\circ, \beta], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_3]] \quad [[\text{id}_3, \alpha], [\beta^\circ, \beta]] \quad [[\beta^\circ, \beta], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_3]] \quad [[\text{id}_3, \alpha], [\beta^\circ, \beta]]$$


$$[[\alpha, \text{id}_3], [\beta, \beta^\circ]] \quad [[\beta, \beta^\circ], [\text{id}_3, \alpha^\circ]] \quad [[\beta, \beta^\circ], [\text{id}_3, \alpha^\circ]] \quad [[\alpha, \text{id}_3], [\beta, \beta^\circ]]$$

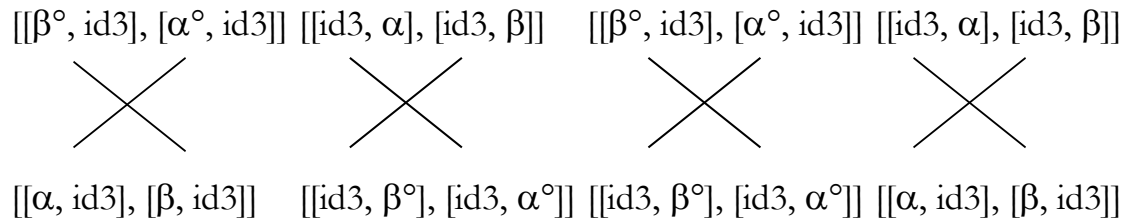
$$3.11. \quad (3.3 \ 2.3 \ 1.3) \times (3.1 \ 3.2 \ 3.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \text{id}_3], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_3]] \times [[\text{id}_3, \alpha], [\text{id}_3, \beta]]$$

$$(1.3 \ 2.3 \ 3.3) \times (3.3 \ 3.2 \ 3.1) \equiv [[\alpha, \text{id}_3], [\beta, \text{id}_3]] \times [[\text{id}_3, \beta^\circ], [\text{id}_3, \alpha^\circ]]$$

$$[[\beta^\circ, \text{id}_3], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_3]] \quad [[\text{id}_3, \alpha], [\text{id}_3, \beta]] \quad [[\beta^\circ, \text{id}_3], [\alpha^\circ, \text{id}_3]] \quad [[\text{id}_3, \alpha], [\text{id}_3, \beta]]$$


$$[[\alpha, \text{id}_3], [\beta, \text{id}_3]] \quad [[\text{id}_3, \beta^\circ], [\text{id}_3, \alpha^\circ]] \quad [[\text{id}_3, \beta^\circ], [\text{id}_3, \alpha^\circ]] \quad [[\alpha, \text{id}_3], [\beta, \text{id}_3]]$$

4. Wir erhalten damit folgende allgemeine Schemata semiotischer Chiasmen:



Wie man leicht erkennt, kann man die beiden Chiasmen links der gestrichelten Linie durch die folgenden Handlungsanweisungen konstruieren:

1. Kehre die Reihenfolge der Subzeichen um.
2. $X^\circ \rightarrow X$ (wobei $X^{\circ\circ} = X$)

Für die beiden Chiasmen rechts der gestrichelten Linie gilt:

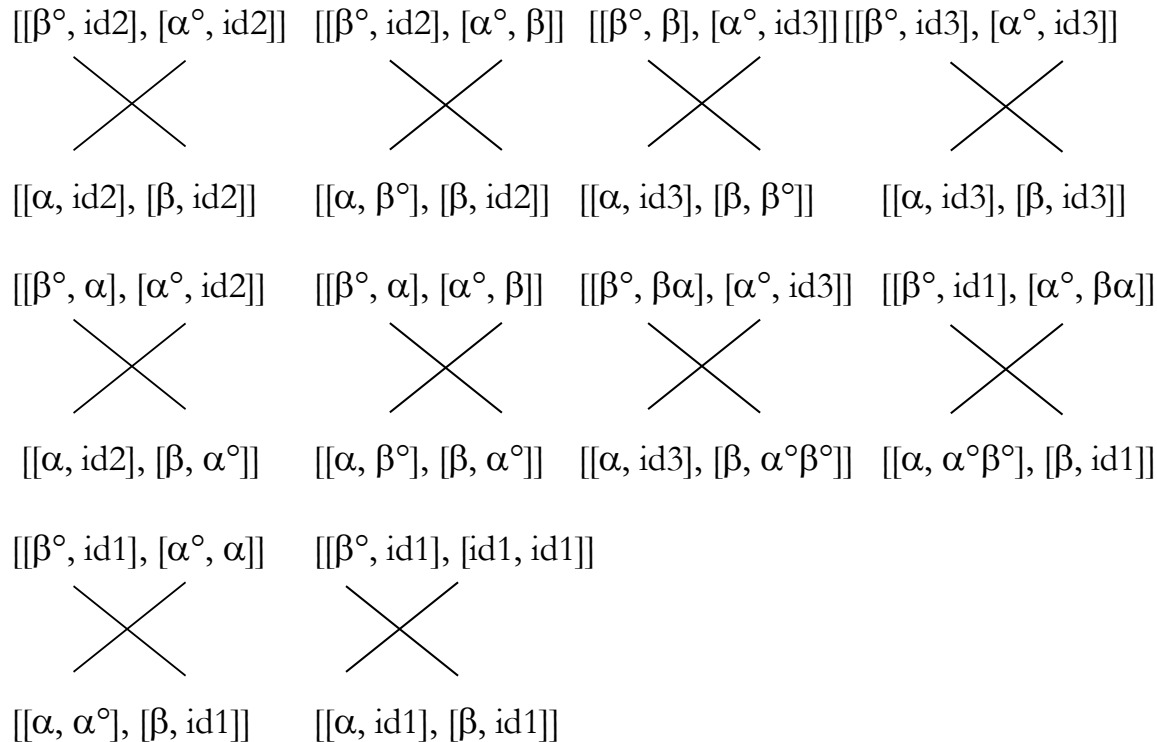
1. Kehre die Reihenfolge der Subzeichen um.
2. Kehre die Reihenfolge der Primzeichen um.
3. $X \rightarrow Y$ ($X, Y \in \{\alpha, \beta\}$)

Mit anderen Worten: Stehen dualisierte und nicht-dualisierte Zeichenklassen in chiasmischer Relation, werden auch die Primzeichen invertiert, und es kommt zu Kategorienwechsel.

Wie man anhand der eigenrealen Zeichenklassen (3.5.) sieht, sind auch die Transpositionen dual-identisch. Hingegen gibt es keine Invarianz der durch die Operation INV erzeugten Zeichenklassen, wie man anhand der Genuinen Kategorienklasse sieht (3.6.).

Zusammenfassend kann man also sagen, dass sämtliche 10 Zeichenklassen und ihre 10 Realitätsthematiken, eingeschlossen die Genuine Kategorienklasse (3.3 2.2 1.1), je 4 chiasmische Symmetrien aufweisen. Da die chiasmischen Symmetrien auf der Proöomialrelation basieren, welche mit der klassischen Logik und Mathematik inkompatibel ist (vgl. Günther 1971, Kaehr 1978) und die Grundlage der polykontexturalen Logik, Mathematik und Semiotik bilden (Toth 2003, S. 22 ff.), weist diese kontinuierliche semiotische Symmetrie gemäss dem Noether-Theorem auf Erhaltungssätze, im Falle der Zeichentheorie natürlich auf qualitative Erhaltungssätze (vgl. Toth 1998).

4. In Ergänzung zu Kaehrs “Table of different types of chiasms” (2007, S. 42), können wir die semiotischen Chiasmen nun in zahlreichen verschiedenen Chiasmen-Strukturen anordnen. Eine Möglichkeit ist der in Walther (1979, S. 138) abgebildete kategoriethoretische Verband der Zeichenklassen, den wir auch unserer Darstellung zu Grunde legen:



Da jedoch gemäss dem Prinzip der Trichotomischen Triaden (Walther 1982) jede Zeichenklasse – und damit natürlich auch jede Transposition und Dualisation – mit jeder anderen durch eines oder zwei der Subzeichen (3.1), (2.2), (1.3) der eigenrealen Zeichenklasse zusammenhängt, und da ferner, wie gezeigt, sich alle Zeichenklassen, Transpositionen und Dualisationen in der Form semiotischer Chiasmen darstellen lassen, gibt es sehr viele weitere Strukturen semiotischer Chiasmen.

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Homeostasis in semiotic systems

1. As in cybernetics and systems theory, homeostasis means here the property of semiotic systems to regulate themselves with the purpose of maintaining stable conditions in order to avoid “semiotic chaos” (Arin 1982) or “semiotic catastrophe” (Arin 1983).

The necessity for self-regulating semiotic systems follows from the well-known fact that informational systems bridge between physical and biological systems on the one side and semiotic systems on the other side, information thus being a concept that participates in the world of matter as well as in the world of mind, which means the same as to bridge between subject and object in a semiotic relation. Therefore, Bense stated that the concept of the sign “is both a material and an intelligible mediation which as a whole does not allow a complete separation between (material) world and (intelligible) consciousness” (1979, pp. 18-19).

2. As Walther (1982) pointed out, each sign class of the semiotic system of the 10 sign classes hangs together in at least one sub-sign with the dual-inverse sign class (3.1 2.2 1.3), which is the determinant of the semiotic matrix, the 10 sign classes thus forming a “determinant-symmetric duality system” (Walther 1982, p. 18). These 10 sign classes obey the semiotic Law of Inclusive Trichotomic Order which states that the abstract sign relation (3.a 2.b 1.c) must obey the restriction ($a \leq b \leq c$), according to which the trichotomic value of the position n in a sign set must never be smaller than the trichotomic value of the position $n-1$, i.e. its immediate predecessor. However, if we abolish this law (cf. Toth 2008), we get a system of 27 sign classes and thus the full combinatorial power of the abstract sign relation with 3^3 possibilities.

Yet unfortunately, the system of the 27 sign classes, unlike the system of the 10 sign classes, does not form a symmetric duality system, but shows that all but 2 sign classes hang together either with the dual-inverse sign class (3.1 2.2 1.3) or with the Genuine Category Class (3.3 2.2 1.1), the main diagonal of the semiotic matrix, which itself is a transposition of the dual-inverse sign class (Bense 1992, p. 37). However, the two sign classes that seem to be at first glance isolated in the system of the 27 sign classes:

(3.2 2.1 1.2) × (2.1 1.2 2.3)

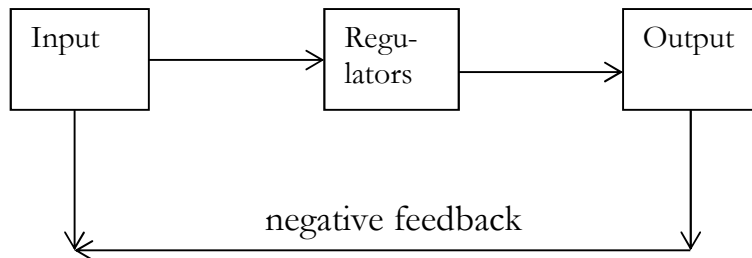
(3.2 2.3 1.2) × (2.1 3.2 2.3)

hang together via the sub-sign $(3.2) \times (2.3)$ with the following group of 4 sign classes serving as transitory system between the groups connected with $(3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3)$ and the groups connected with $(3.3\ 2.2\ 1.1)$:

- $(3.2\ 2.1\ 1.3) \times (3.1\ 1.2\ 2.3)$
- $(3.2\ 2.1\ 1.1) \times (1.1\ 1.2\ 2.3)$
- $(3.2\ 2.2\ 1.2) \times (2.1\ 2.2\ 2.3)$
- $(3.2\ 2.3\ 1.1) \times (1.1\ 3.2\ 2.3)$

Moreover, the groups connected with $(3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3)$ and the ones connected with $(3.3\ 2.2\ 1.1)$ are connected themselves by the dual-inverse sub-sign $(2.2) \times (2.2)$ which clearly establishes the “eigen-real” sign class (Bense 1992) in its function of negative feedback not only in the system of the 10 sign classes but also in the system of the 27 sign classes.

Therefore, in the very broad model of a cybernetic system with input, output, regulators and feedback:

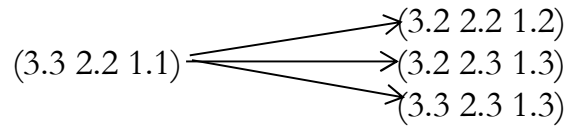


with the eigen-real sign class $(3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3)$ serving as mechanism of negative semiotic feedback and thus the whole cybernetic system serving as determinant-symmetric duality system, all 10 sign classes can show up both as input and output. The regulators are semiotic transformations which guarantee the 17 sign classes not obeying the Law of Inclusive Trichotomic Order to be adjusted to this restriction and thus to be transformed into the system of the 10 sign classes, f.ex.:

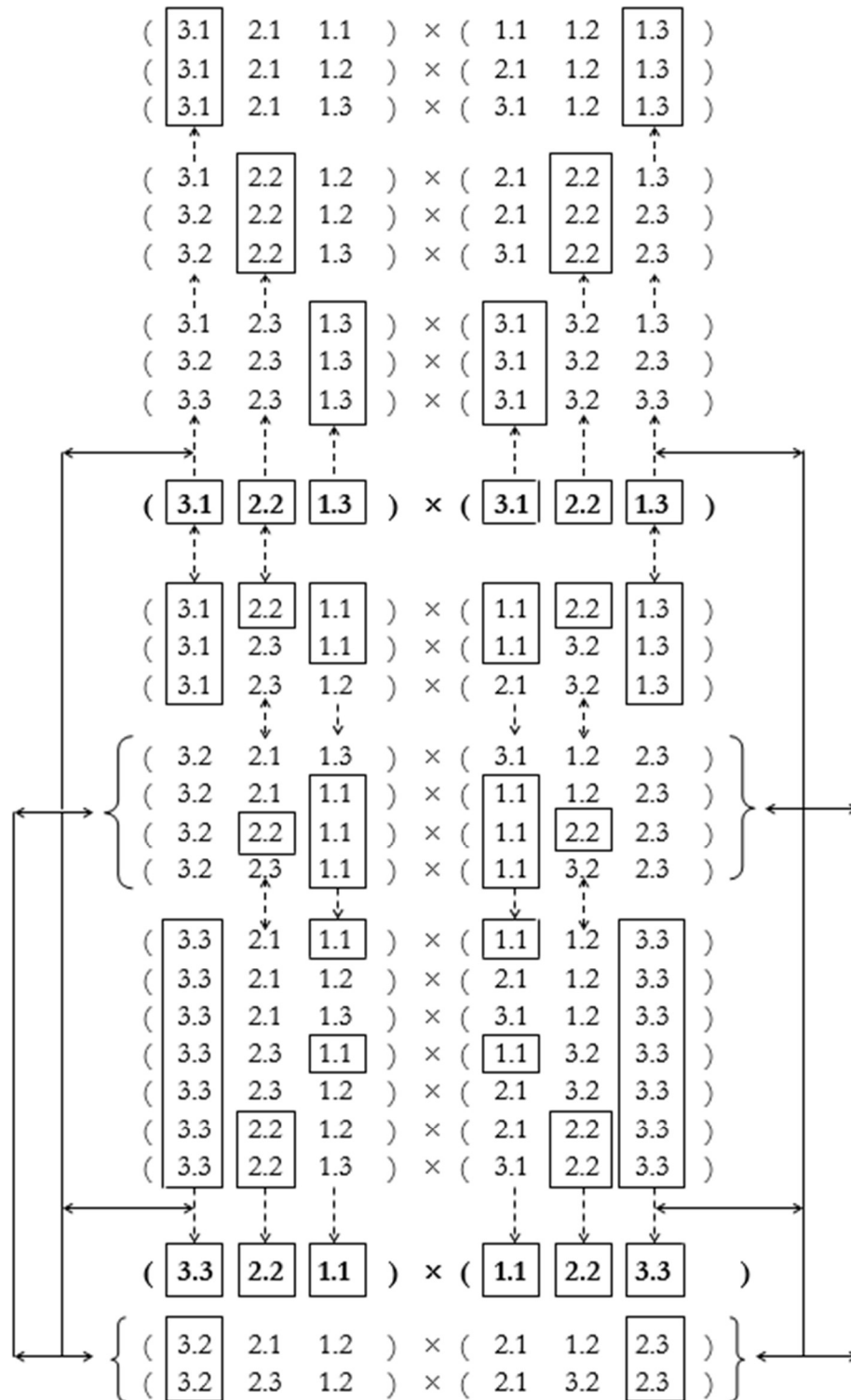
Sign-class from the system of the 27 sign classes	Sign classes from the system of the 10 sign classes
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$(3.2\ 2.3\ 1.1) \longrightarrow \triangleright(3.2\ 2.3\ 1.3)$

$(3.2\ 2.1\ 1.1) \begin{matrix} \nearrow \triangleright(3.2\ 2.3\ 1.3) \\ \longrightarrow \triangleright(3.2\ 2.2\ 1.2) \end{matrix}$



Here, we thus have in semiotic systems a remarkable case of “univocal ambiguity” typical for polycontextural systems (cf. Kronthaler 1986, p. 60). Typical for polycontextural systems, too, is that the choice of which of the univocally ambiguous sign classes are selected depends apparently on the interplay between both input and output. In conclusion, the following table shows the complete system of homeostasis between the systems of the 10 and the 27 sign classes.



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Linear, nonlinear and multi-linear semiotic time

A sign is an incomplete and dependent being. Time is a feature, a dependent and incomplete real being, a sign of reality, but not reality itself. However, insofar as moment and duration are modes of being of this time, they are also signs of real time and of reality, of historical as well as of physical time.

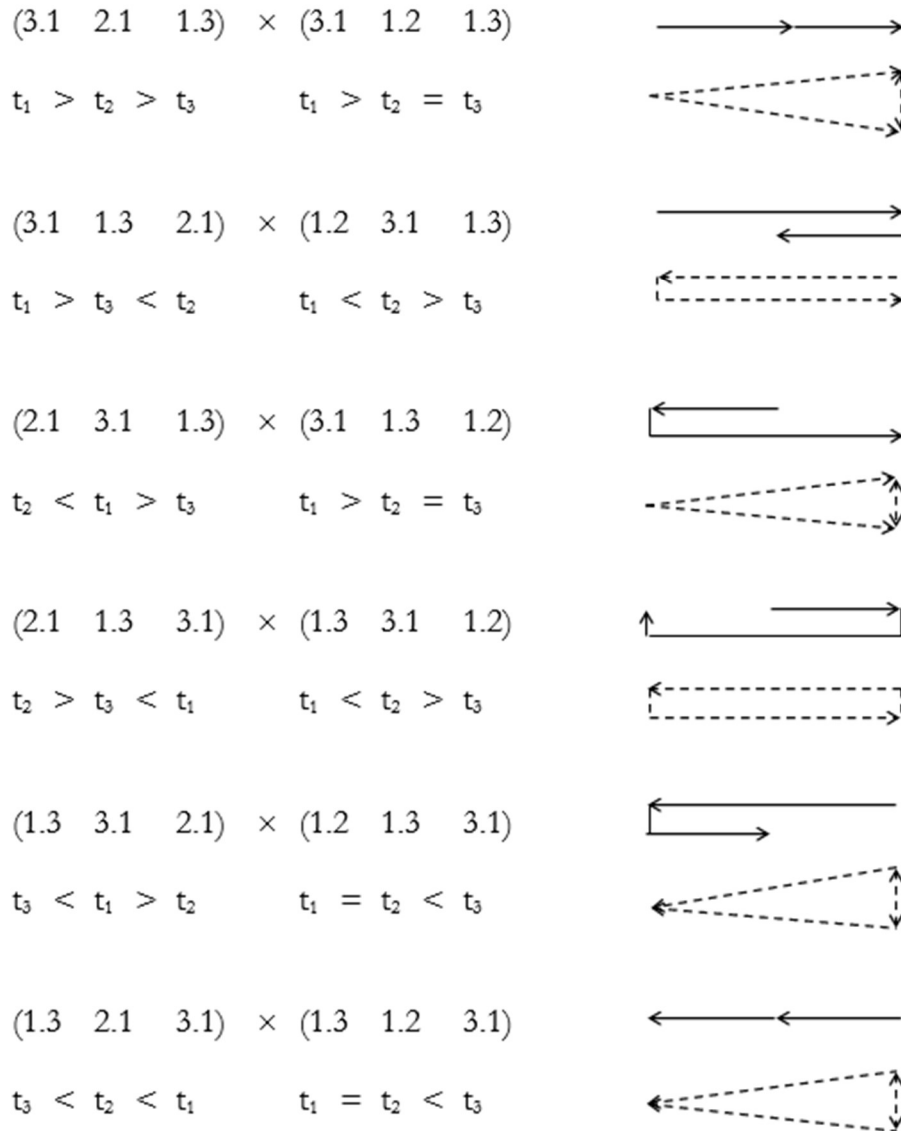
Max Bense (1954, p. 8)

1. In his “Handbook of Semiotics”, Nöth states that time is “a fundamental dimension for almost all semiotic systems and processes”. However, its investigation has been carried out “hitherto hardly in explicitly semiotic connections” (Nöth 1985, p. 375). Nevertheless, although formal devices to analyze semiotic time are still practically absent, semiotics of time has been established as an own branch of semiotics under the name of “chronemics” (Bruneau 1977, Poyatos 1976). Given this deplorable situation, it is the aim of the present study to develop some fundamentals of a semiotic analysis of time by means of mathematical semiotics. (Toth 2007).

2. According to Bense (1971, pp. 33 ss.), a sign is introduced by an “interpreter” (.3.) for an “object” (.2.) by aid of a “medium” (.1.) in this order (.3. > .2. > .1.). Yet, the reality thematic of a sign class is given in the reverse order (.1. > .2. > .3.). Moreover, communication schemes have the order (.2. > .1. > .3.) (Bense 1971, p. 40), and creation schemes have the order (.3. > .1. > .2.) (Bense 1979, pp. 68 ss.). Thus, the order of the respective reality thematics is for communication schemes (.3. > .1. > .2.) and for creation schemes (.2. > .1. > .3.). Therefore, completing the possible permutations by the order (.2. > .3. > .1.), we get the following 6 possible semiotic orders:

(.3. > .2. > .1.)	(.1. > .2. > .3.)
(.3. > .1. > .2.)	(.2. > .1. > .3.)
(.1. > .3. > .2.)	(.2. > .3. > .1.)

Since the transformation of an object into a meta-object and thus into a sign (Bense 1971, p. 9) needs time, we can associate each triadic value of a sign class or reality thematic in all its transpositions given above with a time-point t_i ($i = 1, 2, 3$). The “generative” ($>$) and “degenerative” ($<$) relations between the triadic values thus become relations of time-order, the sign itself gets a time-structure, and we may thus visualize the time-structures involved in the semiotic representation schemes by the diagrams to the right of the following table in which time-orders of reality thematics are dashed:



As the diagrams of time-order show, time is anything else than a “one-dimensional semiotic phenomenon” (Nöth 1975, p. 376). Furthermore, in semiotics, the formal analysis of time turns out to be much more complex than in classical as well as in relativistic physics. We may thus interpret the above diagrams as follows: While the arrows that lead from the left to the right over all triadic values represent **chronological** semiotic time, the respective reverse arrows are representations of **non-chronological** time. Arrows that connect only two triadic values represent **flashbacks** (analepsis) and **flash-forwards** (prolepsis). Only diagrams with single arrows in the same direction can be interpreted as semiotic representations of **linear time**; the other ones represent **nonlinear** time-orders. The time-structures of the transpositional sign classes (2.1 3.1 1.3) and (2.1 1.3 3.1) are instances of a “**medias in res**” time-order. Most interesting is

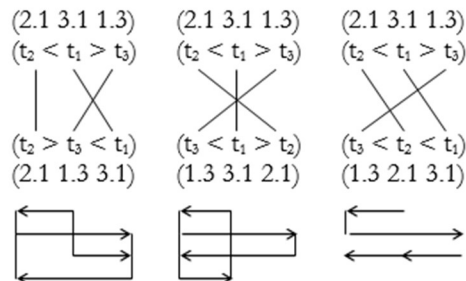
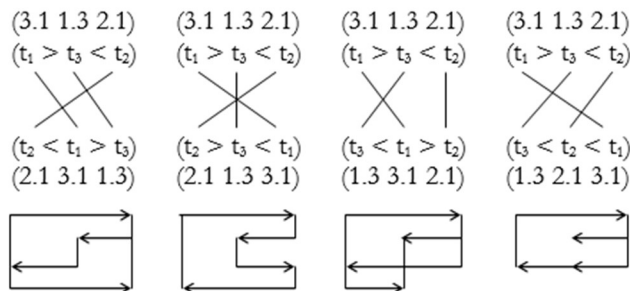
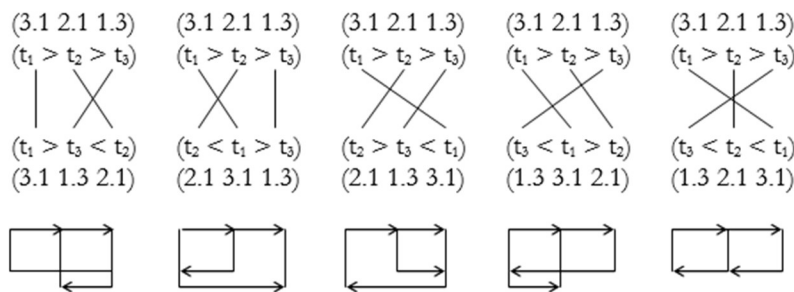
the result that the time-orders of all reality thematics are **circular** (over all or two triadic values).

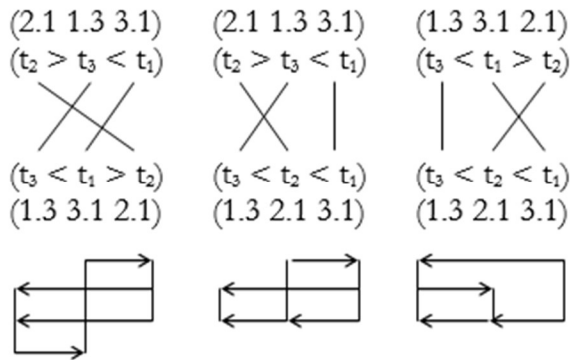
3. In addition, the above time-structures allows to differentiate between time-points and time-order insofar as the following diagrams contain different time-points but identical time-orders:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (3.1 \ 1.3 \ 2.1) \times (1.2 \ 3.1 \ 1.3) \\ (2.1 \ 1.3 \ 3.1) \times (1.3 \ 3.1 \ 1.2) \end{array} \right\} (t_2 > t_3 < t_1) \times (t_1 < t_2 > t_3)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (2.1 \ 3.1 \ 1.3) \times (3.1 \ 1.3 \ 1.2) \\ (1.3 \ 3.1 \ 2.1) \times (1.2 \ 1.3 \ 3.1) \end{array} \right\} (t_3 < t_1 > t_2) \times (t_1 = t_2 < t_3)$$

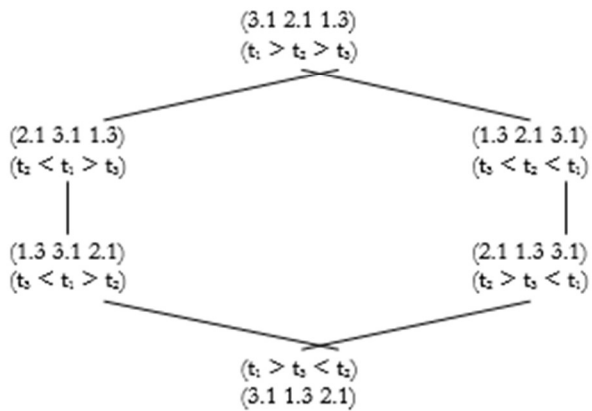
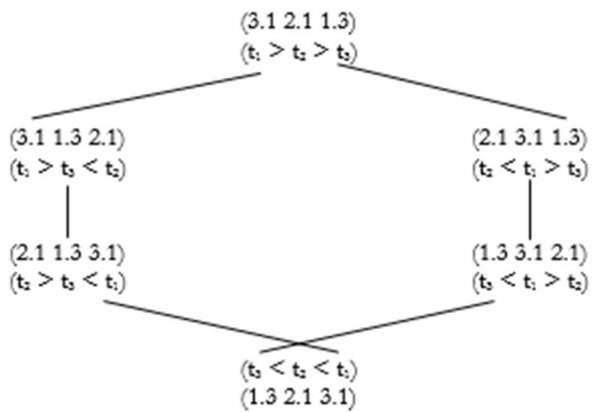
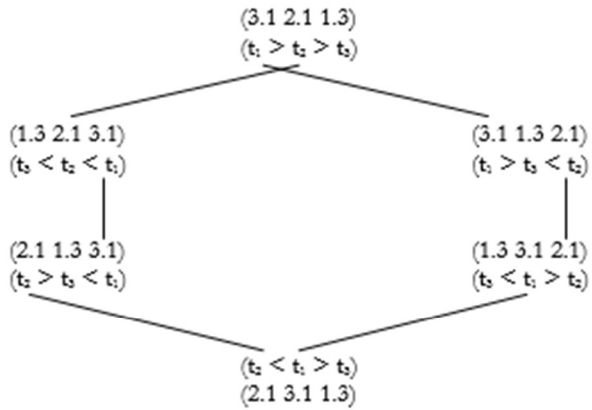
4. The 6 possible transpositions of each sign class and reality thematic can be combined to $5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 15$ non-identical combinations of time-structures for the same sign class and reality thematic which are shown using the sign class (3.1 2.1 1.3):





It is clear, that besides these elementary possibilities for multi-linear semiotic structures built from two times-orders, much more complex structures of time-order may be constructed or analyzed, and especially combinations of non- and multi-linear orders. The most important source for time-structure analysis is film. When Godard said: “I agree that a film should have a beginning, a middle and an end, but not necessarily in that order” (The Observer, November 26, 2000), we may see in the above schemes the most basic semiotic representations of linear, nonlinear and multi-linear time orders. The same holds for Andy Warhol’s “Chelsea Girls” (1968), probably the first film with completely randomized chronology (cf. Dethridge 2003). While simple sign classes and reality thematics can be analyzed by means of semiotic vectors (cf. Toth 2007, pp. 48 s.), transpositions of sign classes and reality thematics can be analyzed by aid of semiotic tensors (cf. Toth 2008a, pp. 105-109), mathematical semiotics thus paralleling linear and multi-linear algebra. However, as the above diagrams show, semiotic time is linear only in the case of the simple sign class and its reality thematic and non-linear in all other cases. Moreover, since the semiotic law of the auto-reproduction of the sign (cf. Bense 1976, pp. 163 s.) states that no sign can appear alone, hence signs appear in connections such as semiotic structures, systems and processes, it follows that semiotic time-structures are mostly multi-linear. This latter fact is for instance used by video games that usually have more than one possible plot-line and ending.

5. In order to visualize complex non- and multi-linear semiotic time structures, we first show three cyclic connections of the time-structures involved in transpositions of sign classes and reality thematics by connecting identical time-points, using again the sign class (3.1 2.1 1.3) as example:



6. After having shown instances of cyclic semiotic structures of time-order, we may ask which combinations of the time-structures involved in the transpositions of sign classes or reality thematics are finite and which ones are infinite. Moreover, paralleling the method used in Toth (2008b), we may differentiate between the lengths (L) of semiotic time-cycles:

1st cycle:

7. $(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \rightarrow (3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3)$
 $(t_1 > t_2 > t_3) \rightarrow (t_3 < t_2 < t_1) \rightarrow (t_1 > t_2 > t_3), L = 3$

8. $(3.1\ 1.3\ 2.1) \rightarrow (2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1) \rightarrow (3.1\ 1.3\ 2.1) \rightarrow \infty$
 $(t_1 > t_3 < t_2) \rightarrow (t_2 > t_3 < t_1) \rightarrow (t_1 > t_3 < t_2) \rightarrow \infty$

9. $(2.1\ 3.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1) \rightarrow (2.1\ 3.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow \infty$
 $(t_2 < t_1 > t_3) \rightarrow (t_3 < t_1 > t_2) \rightarrow (t_2 < t_1 > t_3) \rightarrow \infty$

10. $(2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1) \rightarrow (3.1\ 1.3\ 2.1) \rightarrow (2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1) \rightarrow \infty$
 $(t_2 > t_3 < t_1) \rightarrow (t_1 > t_3 < t_2) \rightarrow (t_2 > t_3 < t_1) \rightarrow \infty$

11. $(1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1) \rightarrow (2.1\ 3.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1) \rightarrow \infty$
 $(t_3 < t_1 > t_2) \rightarrow (t_2 < t_1 > t_3) \rightarrow (t_3 < t_1 > t_2) \rightarrow \infty$

12. $(1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \rightarrow (3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \rightarrow \infty$
 $(t_3 < t_2 < t_1) \rightarrow (t_1 > t_2 > t_3) \rightarrow (t_3 < t_2 < t_1) \rightarrow \infty$

2nd cycle:

7. $(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1) \rightarrow (1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1) \rightarrow (3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3)$
 $(t_1 > t_2 > t_3) \rightarrow (t_2 > t_3 < t_1) \rightarrow (t_3 < t_1 > t_2), L = 3$

8. $(3.1\ 1.3\ 2.1) \rightarrow (1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \rightarrow (2.1\ 3.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (3.1\ 1.3\ 2.1) \rightarrow \infty$
 $(t_1 > t_3 < t_2) \rightarrow (t_3 < t_2 < t_1) \rightarrow (t_2 < t_1 > t_3) \rightarrow (t_1 > t_2 > t_3) \rightarrow \infty$

9. $(2.1\ 3.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (3.1\ 1.3\ 2.1) \rightarrow (1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \rightarrow (2.1\ 3.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow \infty$
 $(t_2 < t_1 > t_3) \rightarrow (t_1 > t_3 < t_2) \rightarrow (t_3 < t_2 < t_1) \rightarrow (t_2 < t_1 > t_3) \rightarrow \infty$

10. $(2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1) \rightarrow (1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1) \rightarrow (3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1)$
 $(t_2 > t_3 < t_1) \rightarrow (t_3 < t_1 > t_2) \rightarrow (t_1 > t_2 > t_3) \rightarrow (t_2 > t_3 < t_1), L = 4$

11. $(1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1) \rightarrow (3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1) \rightarrow (1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1)$
 $(t_3 < t_1 > t_2) \rightarrow (t_1 > t_2 > t_3) \rightarrow (t_2 > t_3 < t_1) \rightarrow (t_3 < t_1 > t_2), L = 4$

12. $(1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \rightarrow (2.1\ 3.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (3.1\ 1.3\ 2.1) \rightarrow (1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \rightarrow \infty$

$$(t_3 > t_2 > t_1) \rightarrow (t_2 < t_1 < t_3) \rightarrow (t_1 > t_3 > t_2) \rightarrow (t_3 < t_2 < t_1) \rightarrow \infty$$

3rd Cycle:

$$7. (3.1 \ 2.1 \ 1.3) \rightarrow (1.3 \ 3.1 \ 2.1) \rightarrow (2.1 \ 1.3 \ 3.1) \rightarrow (3.1 \ 2.1 \ 1.3) \\ (t_1 > t_2 > t_3) \rightarrow (t_3 < t_1 > t_2) \rightarrow (t_2 < t_3 > t_1) \rightarrow (t_1 > t_2 > t_3), L = 4$$

$$8. (3.1 \ 1.3 \ 2.1) \rightarrow (2.1 \ 3.1 \ 1.3) \rightarrow (1.3 \ 2.1 \ 3.1) \rightarrow (3.1 \ 1.3 \ 2.1) \rightarrow \infty \\ (t_1 > t_3 < t_2) \rightarrow (t_2 < t_1 > t_3) \rightarrow (t_3 < t_2 < t_1) \rightarrow (t_1 > t_3 < t_2) \rightarrow \infty$$

$$9. (2.1 \ 3.1 \ 1.3) \rightarrow (1.3 \ 2.1 \ 3.1) \rightarrow (3.1 \ 1.3 \ 2.1) \rightarrow (2.1 \ 3.1 \ 1.3) \rightarrow \infty \\ (t_2 < t_1 > t_3) \rightarrow (t_3 < t_2 < t_1) \rightarrow (t_1 > t_3 < t_2) \rightarrow (t_2 < t_1 > t_3) \rightarrow \infty$$

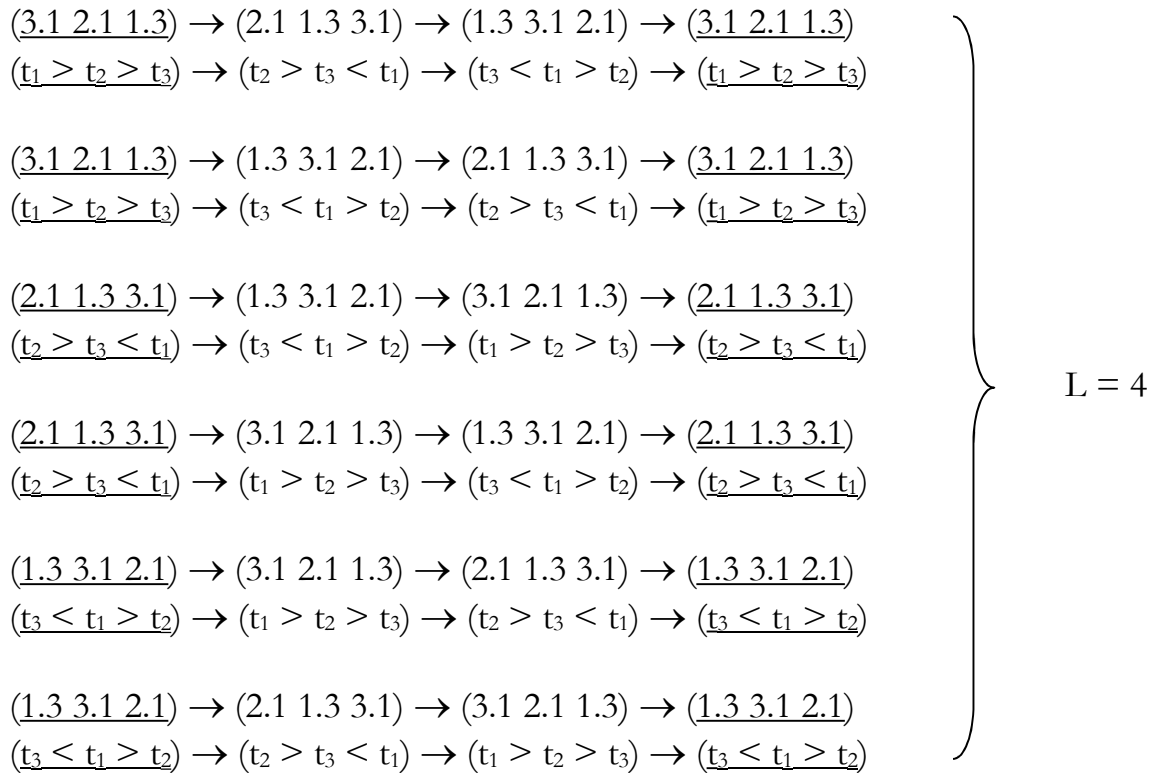
$$10. (2.1 \ 1.3 \ 3.1) \rightarrow (3.1 \ 2.1 \ 1.3) \rightarrow (1.3 \ 3.1 \ 2.1) \rightarrow (2.1 \ 1.3 \ 3.1) \\ (t_2 > t_3 < t_1) \rightarrow (t_1 > t_2 > t_3) \rightarrow (t_3 < t_1 > t_2) \rightarrow (t_2 > t_3 < t_1), L = 4$$

$$11. (1.3 \ 3.1 \ 2.1) \rightarrow (2.1 \ 1.3 \ 3.1) \rightarrow (3.1 \ 2.1 \ 1.3) \rightarrow (1.3 \ 3.1 \ 2.1) \\ (t_3 < t_1 > t_2) \rightarrow (t_2 > t_3 < t_1) \rightarrow (t_1 > t_2 > t_3) \rightarrow (t_3 < t_1 > t_2), L = 4$$

$$12. (1.3 \ 2.1 \ 3.1) \rightarrow (3.1 \ 1.3 \ 2.1) \rightarrow (2.1 \ 3.1 \ 1.3) \rightarrow (1.3 \ 2.1 \ 3.1) \rightarrow \infty \\ (t_3 < t_2 < t_1) \rightarrow (t_1 > t_3 < t_2) \rightarrow (t_2 < t_1 > t_3) \rightarrow (t_3 < t_2 < t_1) \rightarrow \infty$$

Thus, only the following semiotic time-structures are finite:

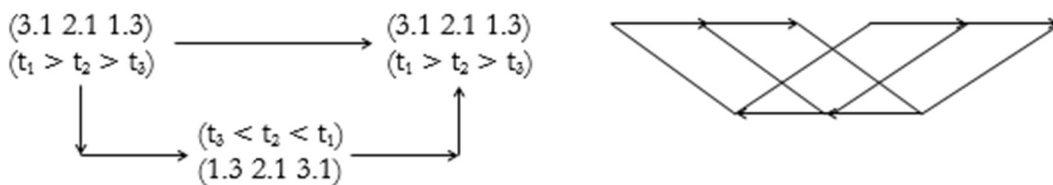
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \underline{(3.1 \ 2.1 \ 1.3)} \rightarrow (1.3 \ 2.1 \ 3.1) \rightarrow \underline{(3.1 \ 2.1 \ 1.3)} \\ \underline{(t_1 > t_2 > t_3)} \rightarrow (t_3 < t_2 < t_1) \rightarrow \underline{(t_1 > t_2 > t_3)} \end{array} \right\} L = 3$$



7. According to the two possible lengths of the semiotic time-cycles, that are necessary to get from one time-structure to the next upcoming identical time-structure, we get the following types of cyclic time-structures:

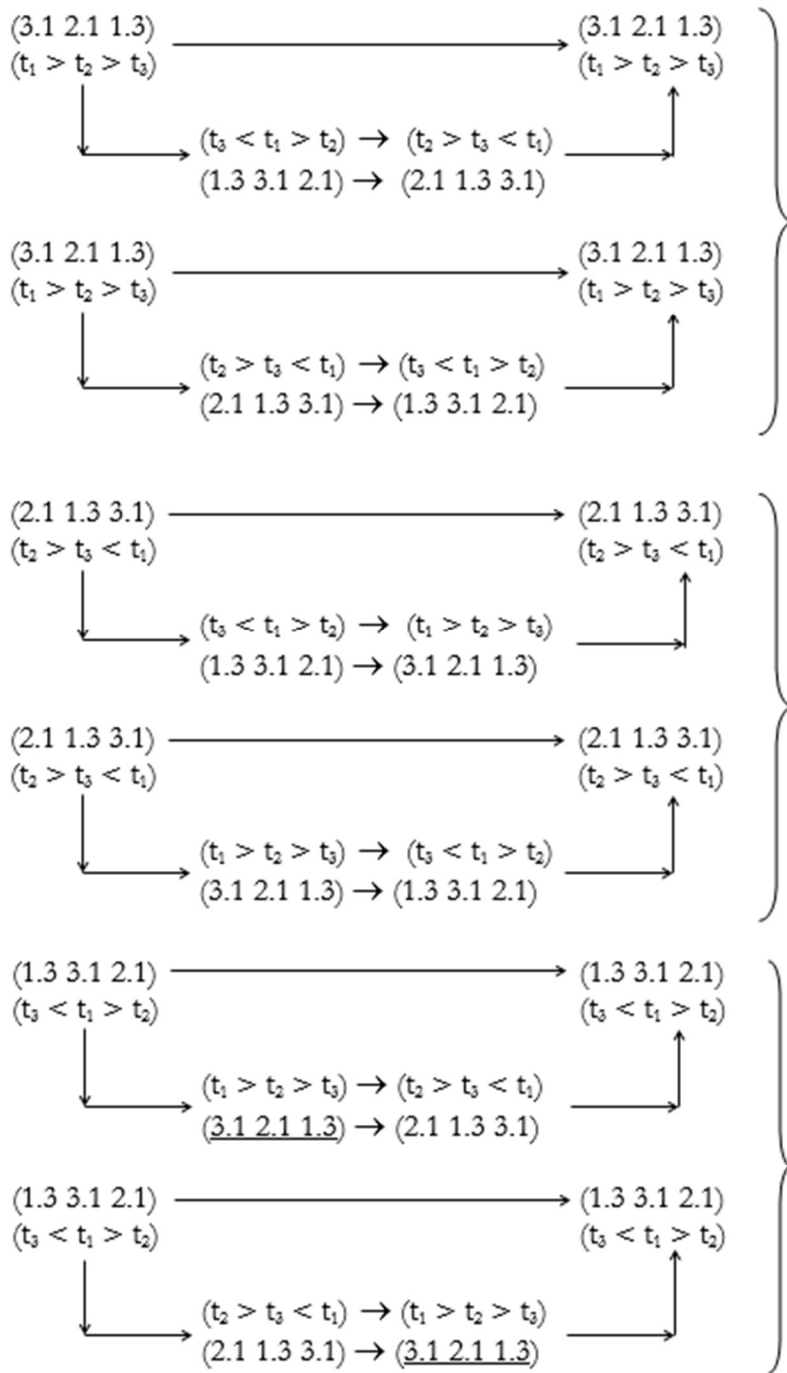
1st type:

The first type of semiotic time-cycles has a cyclic length $L = 3$ (as we have done above, we count all n vertices of the respective graphs):



2nd type:

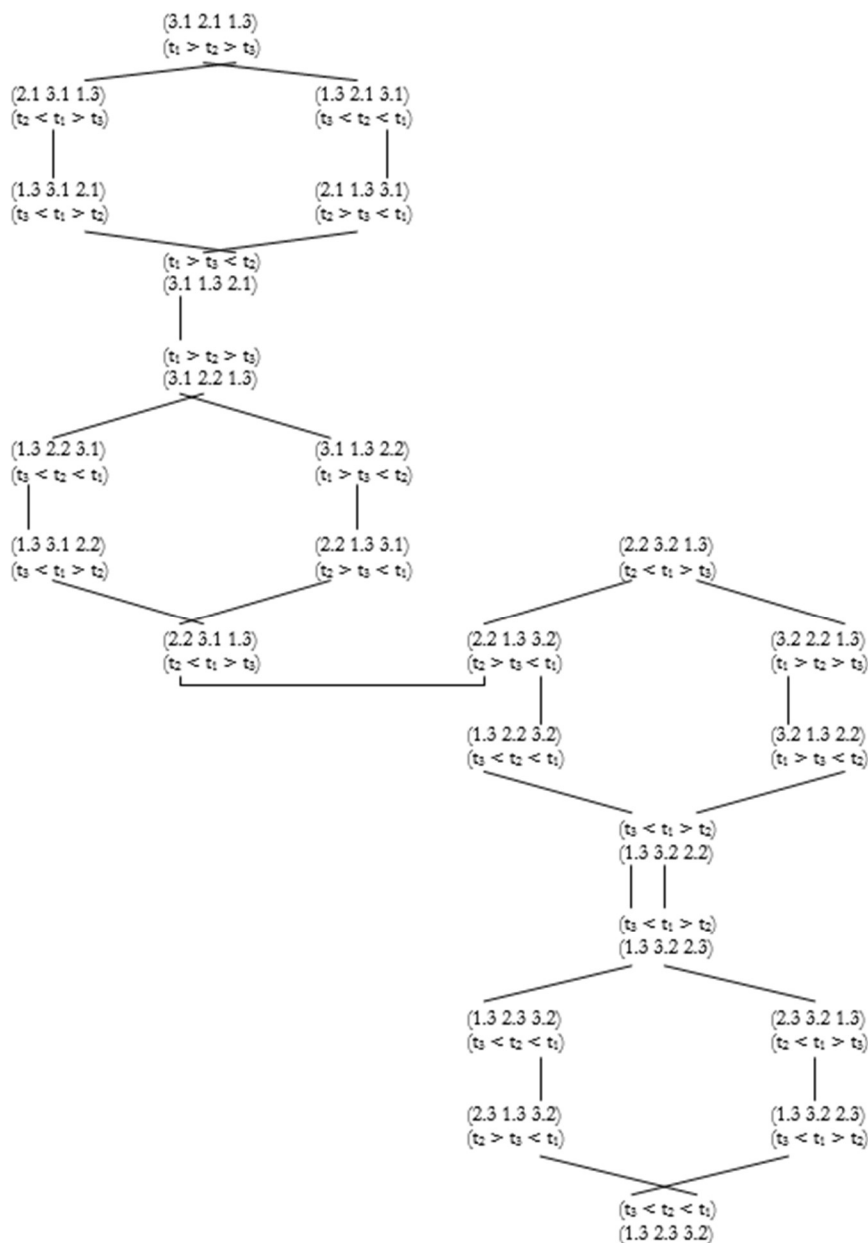
The second type of semiotic time-cycles has a cyclic length $L = 4$. It shows up in 3 sub-types:



Since the above schemes have the general structure of informational schemes, these semiotic time-cycles involve representations of **temporal feedback**, i.e. time-configurations in cyclic relations that provide semiotic connections to reach the starting point in narrative and other time-bound structures. Therefore, they may be interpreted, e. g., as semiotic representations of the idea of “wheels of time” such as the Buddhist Kalachakra. Moreover, since the structural realities presented in the reality thematics of the transpositions of the sign classes correspond to the cybernetic system-and-

environment distinctions, each time-structure can be associated with the epistemological trichotomy of subjective subject-objective subject and object (cf. Toth 2008c). Therefore, the time-structured get contextuated, and **semiotic time appears to be contextuated time**.

8. In order to finish this first theoretic overview of a semiotic analysis of time, I present a small fragment of complex semiotic time-structures, comprising the sign classes (3.1 2.1 1.3), (3.1 2.2 1.3) and (3.2 2.2 1.3) and showing linear, nonlinear and multi-linear time connections. The respective diagrams can be drawn in accordance to the elementary combinations presented in parts 2 and 3.



The above fragment may represent a part of a film-sequence with the sign classes representing various aspects of the stream of pictures, the transpositions the standpoints of the observers (protagonist, supporting roles, watcher, etc.) contextuated with the chronological or non-chronological (linear, non- and multi-linear) time-order in the stream of pictures. Since the sign classes involved may also belong to different scenes, the above diagram may also represent the semiotic, epistemological and temporal intersections of scenes or actions. Therefore, the model of semiotic analysis of time presented here may be useful for a mathematical film-semiotics, especially for the various connections between image and time (cf. Pasolini 1972a, 1972b). The dissertation of Beckmann (1977) which was supposed to present a “formal and functional analysis of film and television” proved to be a failure both in theoretical and applicable respects. The other models of film semiotics are not compatible with theoretical semiotics and thus neither with mathematical semiotics.

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Semiotische Orientiertheit und Symmetrie

Dualisiert man die eigenreale Zeichenklasse, so fällt im Gegensatz zu allen anderen neun Zeichenklassen des semiotischen Zehnersystems ihre Realitätsthematik mit der Zeichenklasse zusammen:

$$(3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3) \times (3.1\ 2.2\ 1.3)$$

$$(3.1\ 2.3\ 1.3) \times (3.1\ 3.2\ 1.3) \times (3.1\ 2.3\ 1.3)$$

Max Bense hatte nun darauf hingewiesen, dass man “nach jedem Umlauf wieder die Ausgangsposition” erreicht und die mit ihrer Realitätsthematik dualinvariante Zeichenklasse somit das Modell des Möbiusbandes erfüllt (Bense 1992, S. 49 ff.):



Daraus folgt, dass die eigenreale Zeichenklasse als einziges der zehn semiotischen Repräsentationsschemata im topologischen Sinne nicht-orientiert ist, während alle übrigen Zeichenklassen – sogar die von Bense in die strukturelle Nähe zur eigenrealen Zeichenklasse gerückte Genuine Kategorienklasse – im topologischen Sinne orientiert sind:

$$(3.3\ 2.2\ 1.1) \times (1.1\ 2.2\ 3.3) \times (3.3\ 2.2\ 1.1)$$

Wir können folgern, dass mit semiotischer Orientiertheit operational doppelte Dualisierung und mit semiotischer Nicht-Orientiertheit einfache Dualisierung korrespondiert.

Mit der Unterscheidung orientierter vs. nicht-orientierter Zeichenklassen ist jedoch nicht viel gewonnen, denn es gilt, zwei wichtige strukturelle Eigenschaften semiotischer Systeme zu berücksichtigen:

1. Die eigenreale Zeichenklasse ist die einzige Zeichenklasse, welche “binnensymmetrisch” ist: (3.1 2×2 1.3).
2. Die Genuine Kategorienklasse ist die einzige Zeichenklasse, welche ausschliesslich aus identischen Morphismen besteht: (3.3 2.2 1.1).

Die beiden “Zeichenklassen” haben somit vor allen übrigen Zeichenklassen eine bestimmte symmetrische Struktur gemein, die sich bei der eigenrealen Zeichenklasse im Bereich der dyadischen Subzeichen und bei der Genuinen Kategorienklasse im Bereich der monadischen Primzeichen abspielt.

Daraus folgt, dass semiotische Orientiertheit nicht ausserhalb des Kontextes semiotischer Symmetrie betrachtet werden kann. Da wir in Toth (2007b, S. 82 ff.) negative Kategorien eingeführt haben, so dass sich das formale Zeichenschema nicht mehr länger als

$$\text{ZR} = \langle 3.a, 2.b, 1.c \rangle,$$

sondern allgemeiner als

$$\text{ZR} = \langle \pm 3. \pm a, \pm 2. \pm b \pm 1. \pm c \rangle$$

schreiben lässt, müssen wir bei der Betrachtung semiotischer Symmetrie und Orientiertheit vom erweiterten Zeichenschema ausgehen. Wir bekommen damit 6 symmetrische Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken:

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|
| (I) | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.3 | × | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.3 |
| (II) | -3.-1 | -2.-2 | -1.-3 | × | -3.-1 | -2.-2 | -1.-3 |
| (III) | -3.-1 | 2.2 | -1.-3 | × | -3.-1 | 2.2 | -1.-3 |
| (IV) | 3.1 | -2.-2 | 1.3 | × | 3.1 | -2.-2 | 1.3 |
| (V) | -3.1 | 2.2 | 1.-3 | × | -3.1 | 2.2 | 1.-3 |
| (VI) | 3.-1 | 2.2 | -1.3 | × | 3.-1 | 2.2 | -1.3 |

Vergleichen wir diese Symmetrietypen nun mit den entsprechenden bei der Genuinen Kategorienklasse, der einzigen anderen “Zeichenklasse” mit symmetrischen Eigenschaften:

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|
| (A) | 3.3 | 2.2 | 1.1 | × | 1.1 | 2.2 | 3.3 |
| (B) | -3.-3 | -2.-2 | -1.-1 | × | -1.-1 | -2.-2 | -3.-3 |

- (C) $-3.-3 \quad 2.2 \quad -1.-1 \quad \times \quad -1.-1 \quad 2.2 \quad -3.-3$
(D) $3.3 \quad -2.-2 \quad 1.1 \quad \times \quad 1.1 \quad -2.-2 \quad 3.3$
(E) $-3.3 \quad 2.2 \quad 1.-1 \quad \times \quad -1.1 \quad 2.2 \quad 3.-3$
(F) $3.-3 \quad 2.2 \quad -1.1 \quad \times \quad 1.-1 \quad 2.2 \quad -3.3,$

so stellen wir fest, dass die Genuine Kategorienklasse wegen fehlender Binnensymmetrie in allen diesen Fällen im Gegensatz zur eigenrealen Zeichenklasse orientiert ist, d.h. dass einfache Dualisation nicht genügt, um zur Ausgangszeichenklasse zurückzugelangen, sondern dass man wie bei allen übrigen Zeichenklassen (mit oder ohne negative Kategorien) doppelte Dualisation benötigt:

- (A) $3.3 \quad 2.2 \quad 1.1 \times 1.1 \quad 2.2 \quad 3.3 \times 3.3 \quad 2.2 \quad 1.1$
(A') $3.1 \quad 2.1 \quad 1.3 \times 3.1 \quad 1.2 \quad 1.3 \times 3.1 \quad 2.1 \quad 1.3$

- (B) $-3.-3 \quad -2.-2 \quad -1.-1 \times -1.-1 \quad -2.-2 \quad -3.-3 \times -3.-3 \quad -2.-2 \quad -1.-1$
(B') $-3.-1 \quad -2.-1 \quad -1.-3 \times -3.-1 \quad -1.-2 \quad -1.-3 \times -3.-1 \quad -2.-1 \quad -1.-3$

Schauen wir uns nun die kategoriethoretischen Strukturen der 6 Typen semiotischer Symmetrie an:

- (I) $(3.1 \quad 2.2 \quad 1.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \alpha], [\alpha^\circ, \beta]]$

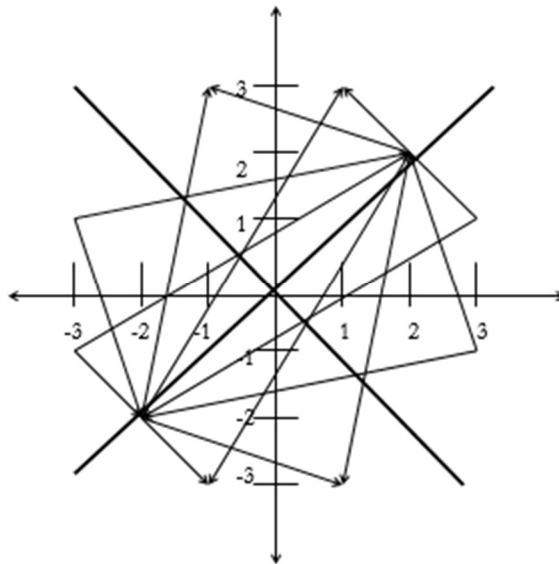
Für negative Kategorien müssen nun neue Morphismen einführen. Wir definieren die neuen Morphismen wie die alten auf den Subzeichen:

- $(-1.1) \equiv \text{id}1'$; $(1.-1) \equiv \text{id}1''$; $(-1.-1) \equiv \text{id}1'''$
 $(-1.2) \equiv \alpha'$; $(1.-2) \equiv \alpha''$; $(-1.-2) \equiv \alpha'''$
 $(-1.3) \equiv \beta\alpha'$; $(1.-3) \equiv \beta\alpha''$; $(-1.-3) \equiv \beta\alpha'''$, usw.

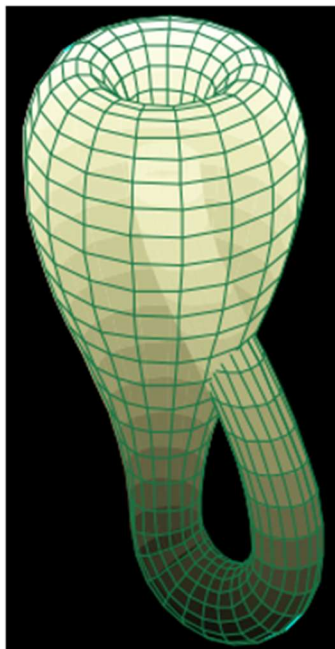
und erhalten damit für die übrigen semiotischen Symmetrien:

- (II) $(-3.-1 \quad -2.-2 \quad -1.-3) \equiv [[\beta^{\circ''}, \alpha'''], [\alpha^{\circ''}, \beta''']]$
(III) $(-3.-1 \quad 2.2 \quad -1.-3) \equiv [[\beta', \alpha'], [\alpha^{\circ''}, \beta'']]$
(IV) $(3.1 \quad -2.-2 \quad 1.3) \equiv [[\beta^{\circ''}, \alpha''], [\alpha^{\circ'}, \beta'']]$
(V) $(-3.1 \quad 2.2 \quad 1.-3) \equiv [[\beta^{\circ'}, \alpha], [\alpha^{\circ'}, \beta'']]$
(VI) $(3.-1 \quad 2.2 \quad -1.3) \equiv [[\beta^\circ, \alpha'], [\alpha^{\circ''}, \beta]]$

Die 6 semiotisch nicht-orientierten Zeichenklassen bzw. Realitätsthematiken nehmen damit in einem kartesischen Koordinatensystem (vgl. Toth 2007a, S. 52 ff.) einen Raum ein, der symmetrisch zur Funktion $y = x$ ist, und auf dieser durch den Nullpunkt laufenden Winkelhalbierenden und ihrer Inversen liegen die Genuine Kategorienklasse und ihre “polykontexturalen” Spielarten $(\pm 3.\pm 3 \pm 2.\pm 2 \pm 1.\pm 1)$, die damit als “Erzeugende” (im folgenden Graphen fett ausgezogen) des **semiotischen Symmetrieraums** aufgefasst werden kann:



Da jede Oberfläche im topologischen Sinne nicht-orientiert ist, wenn sie eine Teilmenge enthält, welche zum Möbius-Band homöomorph ist, kann man als Modell der eigenrealen Zeichenklasse auch die Kleinsche Flasche verwenden:



Anders als das Möbius-Band, kann die Kleinsche Flasche jedoch nur durch Immersion in den dreidimensionalen Raum eingebettet werden, wobei sich genau 6 Selbstdurchdringungspunkte ergeben, die bemerkenswerterweise mit den 6 symmetrischen Zeichenklassen bzw. Realitätsthematiken, die wie wir oben konstruiert hatten, identisch sind. Daraus folgt jedoch, dass der im obigen Graphen dargestellte semiotische Symmetrieraum als semiotisches Modell der Kleinschen Flasche dient. Diese hat nach dem Katalog von Ryan (1974, 1991) folgende topologische Eigenschaften, die damit natürlich auch als semiotische Eigenschaften des symmetrischen Raumes definiert sind:

1. **Einzigkeit:** Die Kleinsche Flasche definiert eine einzige Form.
2. **Leerheit:** Die Form ist leer. Die Leerheit selbst konstituiert die Form.
3. **Kontinuität:** Die Form ist ein Kontinuum. Man kann von jedem Punkt im Innern der Form zu jedem anderen Punkt wandern, ohne eine Grenze zu überschreiten.
4. **Begrenztheit:** Die Form ist begrenzt. Die Begrenzung beschränkt das Kontinuum.
5. **Unendlichkeit:** Das Kontinuum ist unendlich, es kehrt stets in sich selbst zurück.
6. **Sechsteiligkeit:** Die Form durchdringt sich 6 mal selbst. Diese Sechsteilung ergibt 6 verschiedene Stellen des Kontinuums, jede Stelle ist Teil des Kontinuums.
7. **Positionalität:** “The differentiation in the form is structured according to differentiation of position on the continuum. In contrast to any statement of description, differentiation in the form does not correspond to the differentiation implicit in the subject/predicate structure of propositions. Hence, the form cannot be fully explained in any axiomatic system of propositions. The form is positional, not propositional” (Ryan 1991, S. 513).
8. **Eineindeutigkeit:** Die 6 Stellen sind eineindeutig.
9. **Nicht-Identität:** Keine Stelle in der Form ist identisch mit irgend einer anderen Stelle, keine zwei Stellen können identifiziert werden.
10. **Nicht-Orientierbarkeit:** Zuschreibung von Richtung bewirkt keinen Unterschied in der Bestimmung der relativen Stellen in der Form.
11. **Intransitivität:** Jede Stelle im Kontinuum kann erreicht werden, ohne die Grenzen des Kontinuums zu verlassen. Jede Stelle wird der Reihe nach durch zwei andere Stellen erklärt. Die Stelle der Erstheit ist die Stelle, die in der Zweitheit und Drittheit enthalten ist. Die Stelle der Zweitheit ist enthalten in der Drittheit und enthält die Erstheit. Drittheit enthält sowohl Erstheit als auch Zweitheit. Jede der Zwischenstellen auf den Henkeln wird durch zwei der drei Stellen von Erstheit, Zweitheit und Drittheit erklärt.
12. **Vollständigkeit:** Die Form ist vollständig im doppelten Sinne: 1. Nichts von ausserhalb der Form wird benötigt, um sie zu vervollständigen. 2. Nichts von ausserhalb der Form wird benötigt, um ihre Ganzheit zu verstehen.
13. **Konsistenz:** Die Form ist ein Kontinuum mit 6 Stellen. Es gibt keine Stelle, die zugleich keine Stelle ist. Es gibt keine Stelle, die gleichzeitig eine andere Stelle ist, wie im Falle dass zwei Personen einander anschauen oder dass etwas, das rechts von

einer Person ist, gleichzeitig von einer anderen Person aus links ist. Obwohl Zweitheit gleichzeitig enthält und enthalten ist, ist jede Relation eineindeutig.

14. **Relativität:** Die Form ist absolut relativ. Die 6 Stellen sind vollständig bestimmt durch einander. Sich von einer Stelle zu einer anderen zu bewegen heisst, die Relation zu jeder anderen Stelle zu verändern. Ein Unterschied in der Stelle bewirkt einen Unterschied in der Relation.
15. **Nicht-Sequentialität:** Während es möglich ist, sequentiell durch alle 6 Stellen zu wandern, hängen die Stellen selbst nicht von der Sequenz ab, was ihre Identität betrifft. Die Positionen der Erstheit (E), Zweitheit (Z) und Drittheit (D) sind indifferent zur Sequenz: EZD, DZE, ZDE, ZED, DEZ, EDZ.
16. **Irreduzibilität:** Die Form kann nicht reduziert werden unter Bewahrung ihrer Charakteristiken. Zum Beispiel wäre die einzige mögliche Reduktion der Figur, welche begrenzt bliebe, eine vierteilige Form mit einem Teil, der einen anderen Teil enthält und zwei nicht-enhaltenen Teilen (den Henkeln). Bei einer solchen Reduktion könnten die beiden nicht-enhaltenen Teile allerdings nicht voneinander unterschieden werden, ohne dass man die Form verlässt und rechts und links vom Betrachter aus unterscheidet. Dies würde jedoch die Nicht-Orientierbarkeit der Form (10.) verletzen.
17. **Nicht-Kompaktheit:** Die Figur kann nicht zu einer Kugel reduziert werden und seine identifizierenden Charakteristika behalten. Wie das Loch Bestandteil der Identität eines Torus ist, sind die drei Löcher in den Henkeln Bestandteile der Identität dieser Form.
18. **Heterarchie:** Wahlen zwischen Stellen in der Form funktionieren gemäss intransitiver Präferenz, d.h. Wahlen sind nicht hierarchisch beschränkt, sondern können heterarchisch funktionieren.
19. **Selbst-Korrektivität:** "To say that the form is self corrective is to say that it is a circuit" (Ryan 1991, S. 516)
20. **Eigenrealität:** "Many mathematicians working to construct a complete and consistent logical system, a sign of itself, were discouraged by the publication of Gödel's proof (1931). Gödel proved that it is impossible to create a complete and consistent set of axioms. The relational circuit avoids being subsumed in the domain of Gödel's proof in two ways: 1. The form is positional, not propositional. 2. The relational circuit is topological, not arithmetic.

Wir kommen damit zu folgenden drei Schlüssen:

1. Das Möbius-Band (und jede Oberfläche, welche zum Möbius-Band homöomorph ist) fungiert als Modell der eigenrealen Zeichenklasse und ihrer dualinvarianten Realitätsthematik. Diese ist topologisch nicht-orientiert und kategorial durch einfache Dualisation gekennzeichnet.

2. Die Kleinsche Flasche (die selbst homöomorph zum Möbius-Band ist) fungiert als Modell des semiotischen Symmetrieraums, wobei die 6 symmetrischen dualinvarianten Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken den 6 Immersionspunkten der in den dreidimensionalen Raum eingebetteten Kleinschen Flasche entsprechen. Erst diese erfüllt die Ryanschen 20 Kriterien zur Definition eines “Sign of Itself” bzw. von Benses “Eigenrealität”. Hierzu gehören also nicht nur die aus positiven, sondern auch die aus negativen Kategorien konstruierten Zeichenklassen. Erst hier wird auch die Funktion der Genuinen Kategorienklasse als “Erzeugender” des semiotischen Symmetrieraums deutlich. Wie aus Ryans Katalog deutlich wird, hat der semiotische Symmetrieraum klare polykontexturale Charakteristiken, die jedoch semiotisch erst dann zu Tage treten, wenn die eigenreale Zeichenklasse bzw. Realitätsthematik innerhalb des semiotischen Symmetrieraums betrachtet wird.

3. Alle übrigen Zeichenklassen – die Genuine Kategorienklasse eingeschlossen – sind semiotisch orientiert und kategorial durch doppelte Dualisation charakterisiert. Wegen dem semiotischen “Prinzip der iterativen Reflexivität der Zeichen” (Bense 1976, S. 163 f.) muss für sie ein topologisches Modell gefunden werden, das wie das Möbius-Band und die Kleinsche Flasche zwar unendlich, aber begrenzt ist, denn das semiotische System ist als abgeschlossen definiert, da es ein “nicht-transzendentes, ein nicht-apriorisches und nicht-platonisches Organon” (Gfesser 1990, S. 133) ist. Somit kommt zur semiotischen Repräsentation nur ein Torus wie etwa der folgende in Frage:



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Cyclic groups of semiotic transpositions

1. Group theory of semiotic transpositions

In Toth (2007, pp. 36 ss.), it was shown that the set of prime-signs $PS = \{.1., .2., .3.\}$ builds together with a binary operation “ \circ ” a group, fulfilling the laws of closure, associativity and the existence of both an identity and an inverse element. For the binary operation, Bogarin (1986) proposed the semiotic group-theoretic operation of “symplerosis” σ which turns each element of PS into its inverse element:

$$\sigma(.1.) = (.3.)$$

$$\sigma(.2.) = (.2.)$$

$$\sigma(.3.) = (.1.)$$

Since sign classes and reality thematics consist of sub-signs, and sub-signs consist of prime-signs, also the sign classes and the reality thematics can be investigated by means of group theory, f. ex.:

Sign class: $\sigma(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) = (1.3\ 2.3\ 3.1)$

Reality thematic: $\sigma(3.1\ 1.2\ 1.3) = (1.3\ 3.2\ 3.1)$

As one can see, the operation of symplerosis does not only build other sign classes from sign classes, but leads to transpositions of these sign classes. The same is true about reality thematics. So, (1.3 2.3 3.1) is a transposition of the regular sign class (3.1 2.3 1.3), namely its full inversion. But the whole immanent system of a sign class and a reality thematic is not complete without the transpositions of partial inversions:

Sign class	Full inversion	Partial Inversions
(3.1 2.3 1.3)	(1.3 2.3 3.1)	(3.1 1.3 2.3) (2.3 3.1 1.3) (2.3 1.3 3.1) (1.3 3.1 2.3)

Reality thematic	Full inversion	Partial Inversions
(3.1 3.2 1.3)	(1.3 3.2 3.1)	(3.1 1.3 3.2) (3.2 3.1 1.3)

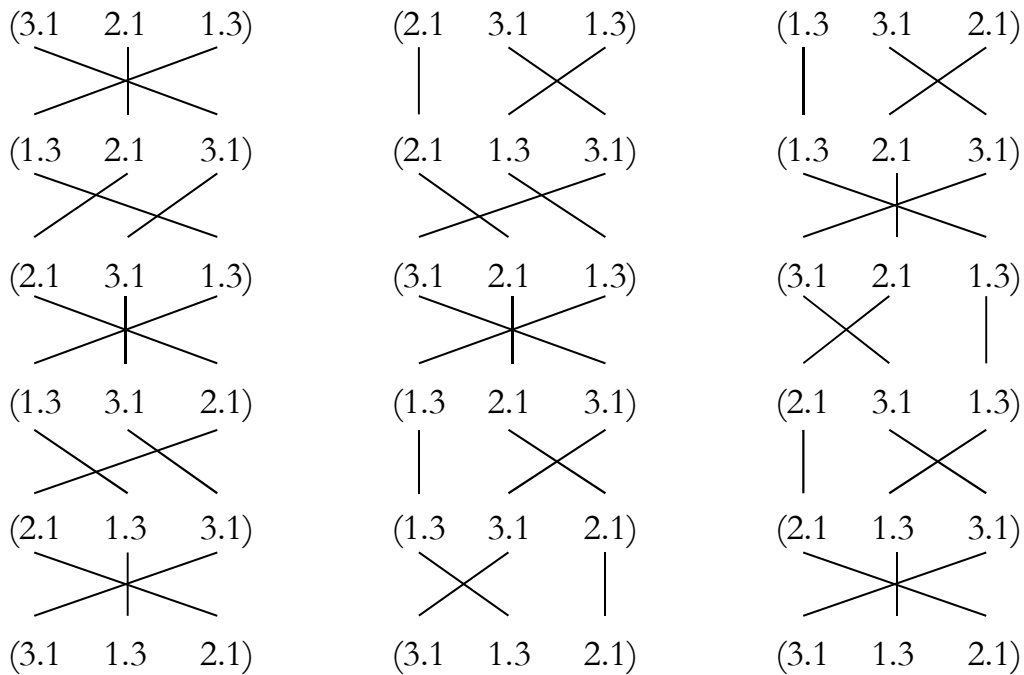
(3.2 1.3 3.1)
 (1.3 3.1 3.2)

2. Symmetric and asymmetric connections of semiotic transpositions

Since full and partial inversions “scramble” the order of the sub-signs of a sign class and reality thematic, but not the order of the constitutive prime-signs, there are three semiotic connections between each pair of transpositions of sign classes and reality thematics according to the triadic structure of both sign classes and reality thematics. The total number of pair-wise combinations of the 6 transpositions is calculated by

$$K = \frac{n!}{(n - p)! \cdot p!}$$

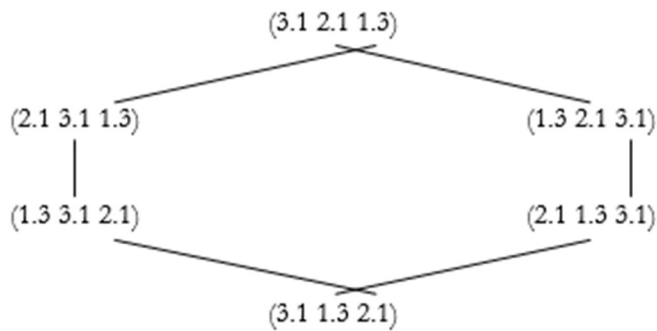
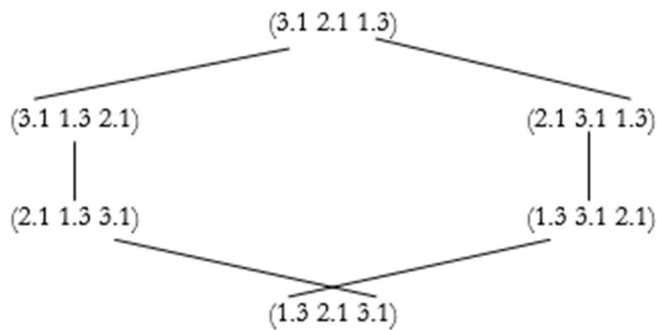
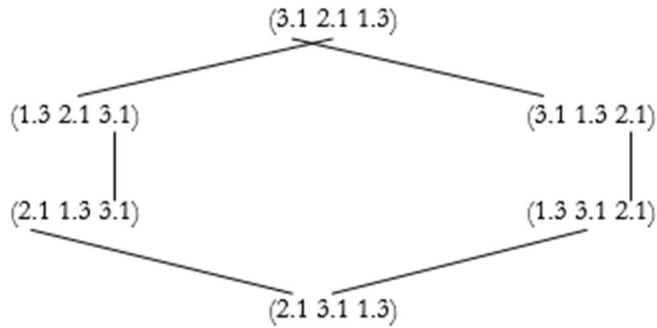
Since $n = 6$ and $p = 2$, we get $K = 720 / (24 \cdot 2) = 15$ combinations of sign classes and 15 combinations of reality thematics. If we restrict ourselves to complete combinations of all 6 transpositions of a sign class, we get, e. g., the following three types:



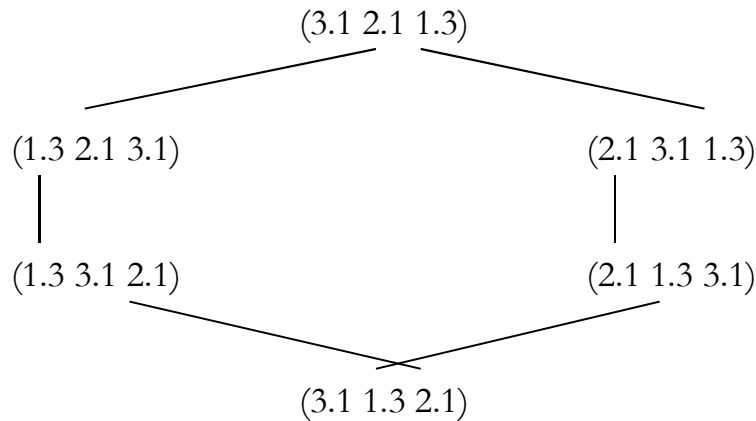
As one can see, only the type of combination to the left is symmetric, while the types in the middle and to the right are not. Without giving a proof or further demonstration, we thus state that in linear combinations of sign connections between transpositions of sign classes and reality thematics, only the one type shown to the left above is symmetric.

3. Symmetric cyclic systems of semiotic transpositions

However, if we do not consider linear but cyclic combinations of the 6 transpositions of a sign class or reality thematic, we find that all 6 transpositions can be displayed in symmetric cyclic systems. Here, we understand under a “symmetric cyclic system” each cyclic (non-linear) semiotic system in which 1) all 6 transpositions of a sign class or reality thematic are 2) connected by at least 2 (identical) sub-signs, and 3) the connected sub-signs must show up pair-wise in the same position of the triadic relation of the transpositions. We give three examples of symmetric cyclic systems of semiotic transpositions, all right-handed and starting with the regular sign class (3.1 2.1 1.3), while the first transposition starts in the first graph with (3.1), in the second graph with (2.1) and in the third graph with (1.3):



Now let us have a look at another example for a cyclic symmetric system of transpositions, also starting with (2.2) in the second vertex counterclockwise:



Therefore, we present here, without a proof, two semiotic theorems:

Theorem 1: Each cyclic system of transpositions of a sign class or reality thematic is symmetric.

Theorem 2: All 6 transpositions of a sign class or reality thematic are connected to one another by a exactly 1 sub-sign of identical semiotic value and position.

Thus, theorems 1 and 2 seem to build a basis for the semiotic Law of Determinant-Symmetric Duality Systems (Walther 1982), which states that each sign class and each reality thematic of the system of the 10 sign classes is connected by at least one and at most two sub-signs with the dual-inverse sign class (reality thematic) (3.1 2.2 1.3).

4. Finite and infinite semiotic cycles

In the symmetric semiotic cycles of transpositions given above, we can theoretically drive around clockwise or counterclockwise ad infinitum. However, we are interested in differentiating between finite and infinite semiotic cycles and in determining the length of the cycles. As it is shown below, there are exactly 6 possible cycles for a system of 6 transpositions, which can, however, be summed up into 3 types:

1. Cycle: Total Inversion

(3.1 2.1 1.3) → (1.3 2.1 3.1) → (3.1 2.1 1.3) → ∞
 Length of cycle: 3

2. Cycle: Inversion of the last two and the first sub-signs

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1) \rightarrow (1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1) \rightarrow (3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow \infty$$

This type is identical with the type of inversion of the first and the last two sub-signs:

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1) \rightarrow (1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1) \rightarrow (3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow \infty$$

Length of cycle: 4

3. Cycle: Inversion of the last one and the first two sub-signs

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1) \rightarrow (2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1) \rightarrow (3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow \infty$$

This type is identical with the type of inversion of the first two and the last sub-sign:

$$(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1) \rightarrow (2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1) \rightarrow (3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow \infty$$

Length of cycle: 4

Hence, we get the following complete list of finite and infinite semiotic cycles based on semiotic cyclic groups:

1st cycle

13. $(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \rightarrow \underline{(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3)}$.

14. $(3.1\ 1.3\ 2.1) \rightarrow (2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1) \rightarrow (3.1\ 1.3\ 2.1) \rightarrow \infty$.

15. $(2.1\ 3.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1) \rightarrow (2.1\ 3.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow \infty$.

16. $(2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1) \rightarrow (3.1\ 1.3\ 2.1) \rightarrow (2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1) \rightarrow \infty$.

17. $(1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1) \rightarrow (2.1\ 3.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1) \rightarrow \infty$.

18. $(1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \rightarrow (3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \rightarrow \infty$.

2nd cycle

13. $(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1) \rightarrow (1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1) \rightarrow \underline{(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3)}$.

14. $(3.1\ 1.3\ 2.1) \rightarrow (1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \rightarrow (2.1\ 3.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (3.1\ 1.3\ 2.1) \rightarrow \infty$.

15. $(2.1\ 3.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (3.1\ 1.3\ 2.1) \rightarrow (1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \rightarrow (2.1\ 3.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow \infty$.

16. $(2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1) \rightarrow (1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1) \rightarrow \underline{(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3)} \rightarrow (2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1)$.

17. $(1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1) \rightarrow \underline{(3.1\ 2.1\ 1.3)} \rightarrow (2.1\ 1.3\ 3.1) \rightarrow (1.3\ 3.1\ 2.1)$.

18. $(1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \rightarrow (2.1\ 3.1\ 1.3) \rightarrow (3.1\ 1.3\ 2.1) \rightarrow (1.3\ 2.1\ 3.1) \rightarrow \infty$.

3rd Cycle

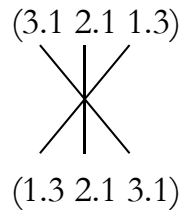
13. (3.1 2.1 1.3) → (1.3 3.1 2.1) → (2.1 1.3 3.1) → (3.1 2.1 1.3).
14. (3.1 1.3 2.1) → (2.1 3.1 1.3) → (1.3 2.1 3.1) → (3.1 1.3 2.1) → ∞.
15. (2.1 3.1 1.3) → (1.3 2.1 3.1) → (3.1 1.3 2.1) → (2.1 3.1 1.3) → ∞.
16. (2.1 1.3 3.1) → (3.1 2.1 1.3) → (1.3 3.1 2.1) → (2.1 1.3 3.1).
17. (1.3 3.1 2.1) → (2.1 1.3 3.1) → (3.1 2.1 1.3) → (1.3 3.1 2.1).
18. (1.3 2.1 3.1) → (3.1 1.3 2.1) → (2.1 3.1 1.3) → (1.3 2.1 3.1) → ∞.

Thus, only the following semiotic cycles are finite:

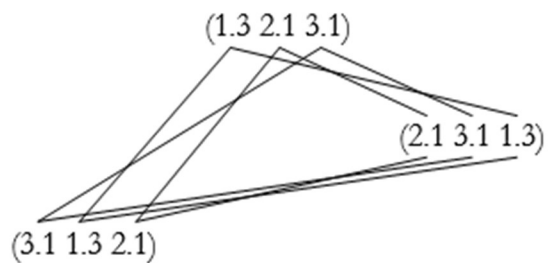
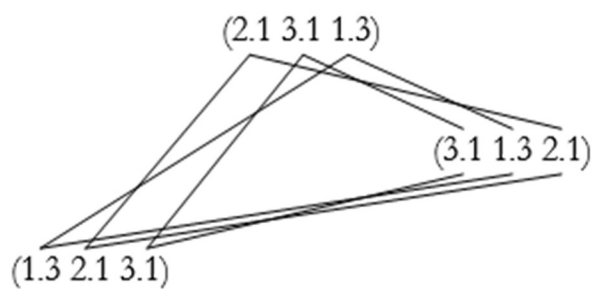
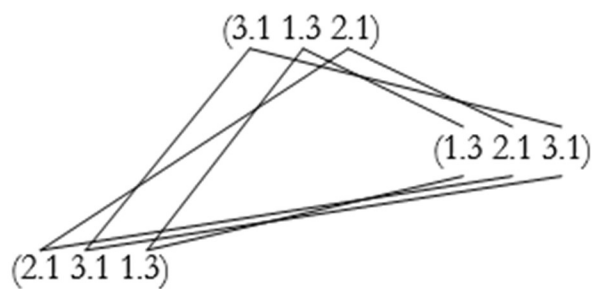
- (3.1 2.1 1.3) → (1.3 2.1 3.1) → (3.1 2.1 1.3).
- (3.1 2.1 1.3) → (2.1 1.3 3.1) → (1.3 3.1 2.1) → (3.1 2.1 1.3).
- (3.1 2.1 1.3) → (1.3 3.1 2.1) → (2.1 1.3 3.1) → (3.1 2.1 1.3).
- (2.1 1.3 3.1) → (1.3 3.1 2.1) → (3.1 2.1 1.3) → (2.1 1.3 3.1).
- (2.1 1.3 3.1) → (3.1 2.1 1.3) → (1.3 3.1 2.1) → (2.1 1.3 3.1).
- (1.3 3.1 2.1) → (3.1 2.1 1.3) → (2.1 1.3 3.1) → (1.3 3.1 2.1).
- (1.3 3.1 2.1) → (2.1 1.3 3.1) → (3.1 2.1 1.3) → (1.3 3.1 2.1).

If we write all (finite and infinite) full cycles as graphs, we get the following representative systems of all 3 semiotic cycles:

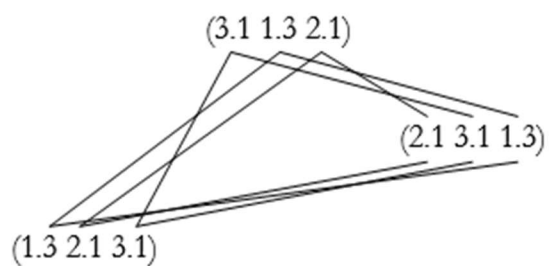
1st cycle:

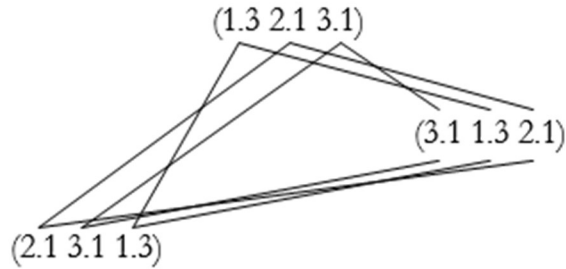
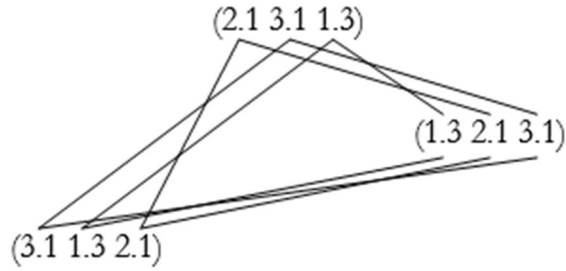


2nd cycle:



3rd cycle:





5. Sign classes, reality thematics and their transpositions as semiotic signals

If one wants to transmit a signal in a line, all inductive and capacity-bound environmental influences impede the transfer already after few meters. One solution of this problem is not to transmit a signal alone, but together with an identical signal of reverse polarity or a zero-signal: A signal have at its source the time function $f(t)$, the reference signal have the negative time function $-f(t)$; on the way between source and target, an impeding time function $s(t)$ be added; the original signal be transmitted on line A and the reference signal on line B. Then, at the target, line A bears the time function $g(t) = f(t) + s(t)$, and line B the time function $h(t) = -f(t) + s(t)$. We thus get:

$$g(t) - h(t) = [f(t) + s(t)] - [-f(t) + s(t)] = 2 f(t),$$

and it shows that the noise $s(t)$ has disappeared. Instead, we get a signal-amplitude double as high at the target.

If the signal $h(t)$ is transmitted as zero-signal, we get the following equation:

$$g(t) - h(t) = [f(t) + s(t)] - [-f(t) + s(t)] = f(t), \text{ with } h(t) = s(t).$$

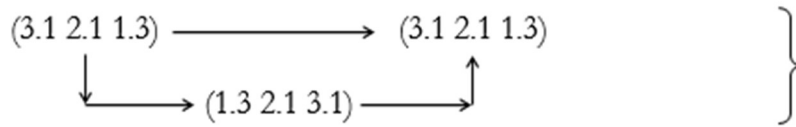
In this case, the receiver gets the single signal-amplitude with eliminated noise (Parr 1995).

By aid of semiotic transpositions, we are now able to define fully inverse sign classes and reality thematics as inverse semiotic signals, but also to enlarge the pure physical

possibilities of signal transmission by the semiotic framework that enables to use also partially inverted sign classes and transpositions. Moreover, depending on the length of the finite semiotic cycles, we can present here the beginnings of a semiotic theory of signals that goes way beyond the physical signal theory, not only because here, signals are understood as signs consisting of form, content and meaning, but also in technical respect, as the following schemes may show:

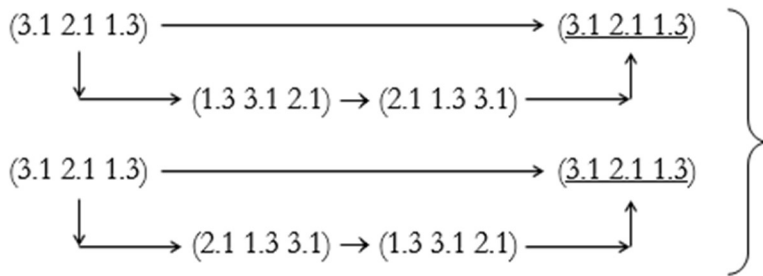
1st type of semiotic signal transfer

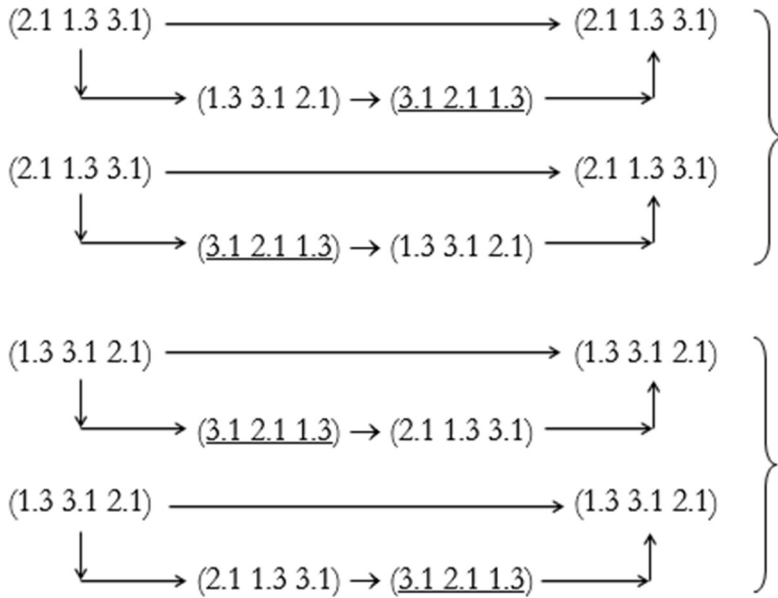
The first type of semiotic signal transfer has a cyclic length of 3 (as we have done above, we count all n vertices of the respective graphs):



2nd type of semiotic signal transfer

The second type of semiotic signal transfer has a cyclic length of 4. It shows up in 3 sub-types:

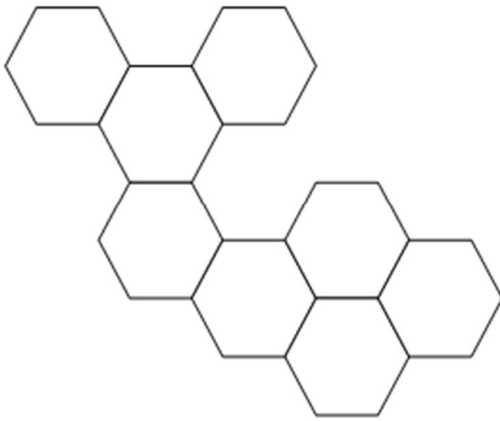




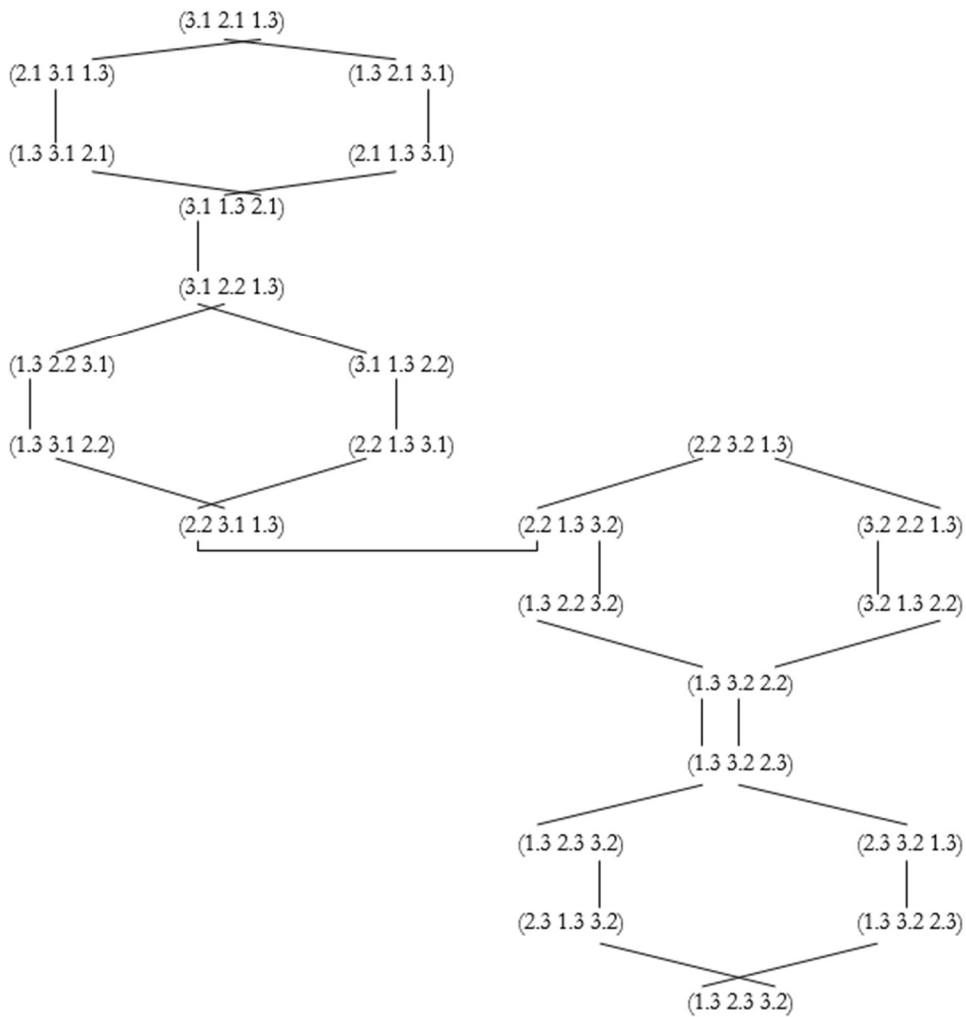
Since these schemes have the general structure of communication schemes with feedback, transpositions may also play a crucial role in cybernetic systems, whereby the transpositions may fulfill semiotic feedback relations.

6. Hexagonal lattices of cyclic semiotic systems

Hexagonal lattices (cf. Hermes 1967, pp. 25 ss.; for semiotic lattices cf. Walther 1979, pp. 137 s.) are the natural way of combining the 6 transpositions of each sign class and reality thematic amongst themselves as well as amongst each 6 transpositions of all 10 sign classes and reality thematics. The connection of each edge and each vertex in a hexagonal semiotic system is guaranteed by the above stated two semiotic theorems as well as by the semiotic Law of Determinant-Symmetric Duality Systems. From the purely abstract standpoint, the following drawing shows a fragment of a hexagonal lattice-system based on shared vertices:



A very small fragment of cyclic semiotic systems of the transpositions of the sign classes (3.1 2.1 1.3), (3.1 2.2 1.3) and (3.2 2.2 1.3) is presented above displaying both connections by vertices and by edges of the triadic semiotic relations:



Again without giving a proof, we thus state another semiotic theorem:

Theorem 3: Hexagonal semiotic lattices can be built from each sign class and reality thematic and each of their transpositions according to Theorems 1 and 2.

Since the Law of Determinant-Symmetric Duality systems showed to be a consequence of theorems 1 and 2, and since theorem 3 is based on theorems 1 and 2, we may finish with the conclusion that by applying group theory to semiotics, semiotic cycles lead necessarily to hexagonal semiotic lattices, if not only full inversions of the sign classes and reality thematics, but also partial inversions, and hence the full combinatorial power of cyclic semiotic systems is taken into consideration.

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Trialität, Teridentität, Tetradizität

1. Divisionsalgebren und semiotische (Schief-) Körper

Eine Algebra A ist eine Divisionsalgebra, falls, wenn $a, b \in A$ mit $ab = 0$, dann ist entweder $a = 0$ oder $b = 0$ d.h. wenn Links- und Rechtsmultiplikation durch einen Faktor $\neq 0$ umkehrbar sind. Eine normierte Divisionsalgebra ist eine Algebra A , welche zugleich ein normierter Vektorraum ist mit $\|ab\| = \|a\| \|b\|$. Es gibt genau vier normierte Divisionsalgebren: \mathbf{R} , \mathbf{C} , \mathbf{H} und \mathbf{O} . Während \mathbf{R} und \mathbf{C} sowohl kommutativ als auch assoziativ sind, ist \mathbf{H} nicht-kommutativ, und \mathbf{O} ist nicht-kommutativ und nicht-assoziativ. Daß eine Algebra assoziativ ist, bedeutet, daß die durch beliebige drei Elemente von A erzeugte Subalgebra assoziativ ist; daß sie alternativ ist, bedeutet, daß die durch beliebige zwei Elemente erzeugte Subalgebra assoziativ ist. Es gelten folgende Sätze:

Satz von Zorn: \mathbf{R} , \mathbf{C} , \mathbf{H} und \mathbf{O} sind die einzigen alternativen Divisionsalgebren.

Satz von Kervaire-Bott-Milnor: Alle Divisionsalgebren haben Dimension 1, 2, 4 oder 8.

Die klassische Peirce-Bense-Semiotik ist isomorph zu \mathbf{R} (Toth 2007, S. 50 ff.), d.h. obwohl die Menge der Primzeichen $\mathbf{PZ} = \{1, 2, 3\}$ nur einen Teilausschnitt von \mathbf{R} enthält, erfüllt \mathbf{PZ} alle Bedingungen des Körpers \mathbf{R} .

Ersetzt man das "Theorem über Ontizität und Semiotizität" (Bense 1976, S. 61) durch das "Theorem über Welt und Bewußtsein" (Toth 2007, S. 52 ff.), wird die charakteristische Funktion von \mathbf{PZ} , die nur durch die drei Punkte 1, 2 und 3 im kartesischen Koordinatensystem erfüllt wird, zu einer Hyperbel, welche sich sowohl zur nunmehr als "Bewußtsein" aufgefassten Abszisse als auch zur nunmehr als "Welt" aufgefaßten Ordinate asymptotisch verhält. Da die Hyperbel zwei Äste im I. und III. Quadranten und die negative Hyperbel zwei Äste im II. und IV. Quadranten hat, bekommen wir semiotische Hyperbeläste in allen vier Quadranten des kartesischen Koordinatensystems, d.h. die Semiotik ist nun in der ganzen Gaußschen Zahlenebene darstellbar, und es läßt sich ihre Isomorphie mit dem Körper \mathbf{C} beweisen (Toth 2007, S. 50 f.).

Nur indirekt dagegen läßt sich die Isomorphie der Semiotik mit den Schiefkörpern \mathbf{H} und \mathbf{O} beweisen, denn die Konstruktion von semiotischen Einheiten wie Subzeichen, Zeichenrümpfen, Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken aus 4- bzw. 8-dimensionalen

Gliedern ist bisher ungelöst. Doch haben wir die Sätze von Frobenius und von Peirce, welche **H** als einzigen echten endlich-dimensionalen Schiefkörper über **R** charakterisieren:

Satz von Frobenius: “Wir sind also zu dem Resultate gelangt, daß außer den reellen Zahlen, den imaginären Zahlen und den Quaternionen keine andern complexen Zahlen in dem oben definirten Sinne existieren” (Frobenius 1878, S. 63).

Satz von Peirce: “Thus it is proved that a fourth independent vector is impossible, and that ordinary real algebra, ordinary algebra with imaginaries, and real quaternions are the only associative algebras in which division by finites yields an unambiguous quotient” (Peirce 1881, S. 229).

Daraus folgt also die Isomorphie der Semiotik mit **H**. Da nun die Semiotik nicht nur assoziativ, sondern auch alternativ ist (also den entsprechenden Satz von Artin erfüllt) und da wir den Satz von Zorn bzw. den folgenden Struktursatz haben:

Satz von Zorn: Jede nullteilerfreie, alternative, quadratisch reelle, aber nicht assoziative Algebra A ist zur Cayley-Algebra **O** isomorph (Ebbinghaus 1992, S. 216).

Struktursatz: Jede nullteilerfreie, alternative, quadratisch reelle Algebra ist isomorph zu **R**, **C**, **H** oder **O** (Ebbinghaus 1992, S. 216),

so folgt auch hieraus die Isomorphie der Semiotik mit **O**. Da ferner im Falle von **H** und **O** die Loop-Eigenschaft einen guten Ersatz bietet für die fehlende Assoziativität einer Divisionsalgebra (vgl. Conway und Smith 2003, S. 88), da semiotische Gruppen Moufangsche, Bolsche und Brucksche Loops sind (Toth 2007, S. 43), und da **R**, **C**, **H** und **O** selber Moufang-Loops sind, folgt auch hieraus die Isomorphie der Semiotik mit **H** und **O**.

2. Trialität und Teridentität

1925 beschrieb Élie Cartan die “Trialität” – die Symmetrie zwischen Vektoren und Spinoren in einem 8-dimensionalen euklidischen Raum. Unter Trialität wird allgemein eine trilineare Abbildung $t: V_1 \times V_2 \times V_3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ verstanden. Trialität spielt vor allem in der Physik eine Rolle, und zwar beim kartesischen Produkt zwischen einem Vektor und zwei Spinoren. Eine informelle Definition für Spinoren lautet: “In mathematics and physics, in particular in the theory of the orthogonal groups, spinors are certain kind of mathematical objects similar to vectors, but which change sign under a rotation of 2π radians. Spinors are often described as ‘square roots of vectors’ because the vector

representation appears in the tensor product of two copies of the spinor representation” (Wikipedia).

Trilineare Abbildungen t_i können jedoch nur dann Spinor-Repräsentationen sein, wenn die Dimension der Vektor-Repräsentation zu den relevanten Spinor-Repräsentationen paßt. Dies ist also nur für die Fälle $n = 1, 2, 4, 8$, d.h. für die Körper \mathbf{R} und \mathbf{C} sowie die Schiefkörper \mathbf{H} und \mathbf{O} der Fall:

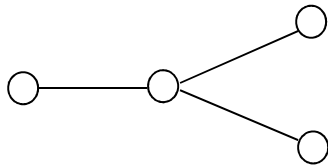
$$t_1: V_1 \times S_1 \times S_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R} \quad \text{ergibt } \mathbf{R}$$

$$t_2: V_2 \times S_2 \times S_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R} \quad \text{ergibt } \mathbf{C}$$

$$t_4: V_4 \times S_4^+ \times S_4^- \rightarrow \mathbf{R} \quad \text{ergibt } \mathbf{H}$$

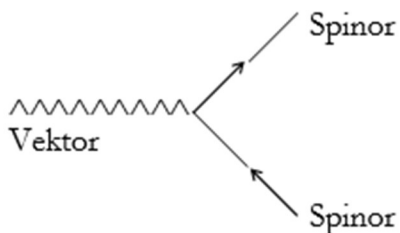
$$t_8: V_8 \times S_8^+ \times S_8^- \rightarrow \mathbf{R} \quad \text{ergibt } \mathbf{O}$$

$\text{Spin}(8)$ hat nun das am meisten symmetrische Dynkin-Diagramm (Baez 2001, S. 163):

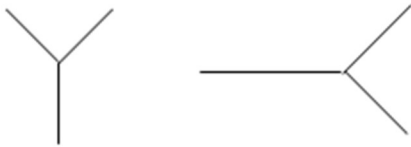


Die drei äußeren Knoten entsprechen dem Vektor und den links- und rechthändigen Spinor-Repräsentationen, während der zentrale Knoten der “adjoint representation” entspricht, d.h. der Repräsentation von $\text{Spin}(8)$ auf ihre eigene Lie-Algebra $\mathfrak{so}(8)$.

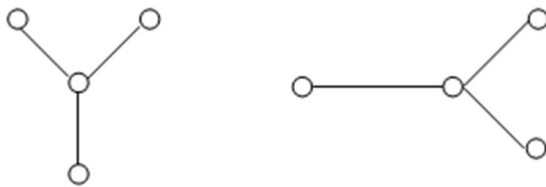
In der Elementarteilchen-Physik werden alle Partikeln außer den Higgs-Bosonen entweder als Vektoren oder als Spinoren transformiert. Die Vektor-Partikeln werden auch “gauge bosons” genannt und dienen dazu, die Kräfte im Standard-Modell zu tragen. Die Spinor-Partikeln werden auch “Fermionen” genannt und korrespondieren mit den Grundformen von Materie: Quarks und Leptonen. Diese Interaktion zwischen Materie und Kräften kann auch durch Feynman-Diagramme gezeichnet werden. Im folgenden Beispiel emittiert ein Photon ein Elektron oder wird durch ein Positron annihilert (Baez 2001, S.163):



Sowohl die Dynkin-Diagramme wie die Feynman-Diagramme haben nun eine verblüffende Ähnlichkeit mit dem ursprünglichen Zeichenmodell, mit dem Peirce die von ihm eingeführte "Teridentität" illustrierte: "A point upon which three lines of identity abut is a graph expressing relation of Teridentity" (Peirce ap. Brunning 1997, S. 257):



Die drei Identitätslinien treffen sich also in einem Punkt. Daraus folgt aber, daß diese Linien in der heutigen graphentheoretischen Terminologie Kanten entsprechen, die damit auch Ecken verbinden müssen. Damit bekommen wir:



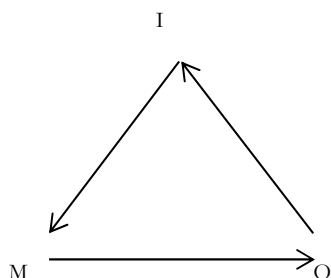
Dieses Peircesche Zeichenmodell hat also offenbar nichts zu tun mit dem triadischen Zeichenmodell, das später für die Peircesche Semiotik charakteristisch geworden ist, denn es ist tetradisch: Wir können zwar ohne weiteres die äußeren Knoten mit den Peirceschen Kategorien der Firstness, Secondness und Thirdness identifizieren, doch das Zeichen selbst ist als vierte Kategorie in dieser Darstellung ebenso eingebettet wie die "adjoint representation" der Lie-Gruppe von $Spin(8)$ im obigen Dynkin-Diagramm.

Falls aber der zentrale Knoten dem Zeichen entspricht, das ja selbst eine Drittheit darstellt, dann muß die Relation zwischen dem zentralen und dem untersten Knoten symmetrisch sein. Nun ist es bekannt, daß die Relationen des Peirceschen Dreiecksmodells $Z = R((M \Rightarrow O)(O \Rightarrow I))$ Ordnungsrelationen und damit asymmetrisch und somit hierarchisch sind. Demgegenüber haben wir also im obigen Graphenmodell eine heterarchische Umtauschrelation vor uns.

3. Die Peirceschen Zeichenmodelle und die Güntherschen Fundierungsrelationen

Nach Walther (1979, S. 113 ff.) kann im Peirceschen Dreiecksmodell zwischen der Bezeichnungsfunktion: $(M \Rightarrow O)$, der Bedeutungsfunktion: $(O \Rightarrow I)$ und der Gebrauchsfunktion: $(I \Rightarrow M)$ des Zeichens unterschieden werden (nicht definiert sind also die Relationen $(O \Rightarrow M)$, $(I \Rightarrow M)$ und $(M \Rightarrow I)$, d.h. die zu den drei Funktionen

dualen Funktionen, welche jedoch kategorietheoretische Äquivalente haben; vgl. Toth 2007, S. 22):



Günther (1976, S. 336 ff.) unterscheidet nun in einer minimalen, d.h. dreiwertigen polykontexturalen Logik zwischen den Reflexionskategorien subjektives Subjekt S^S , objektives Subjekt S^O und dem Objekt O und stellt sie ebenfalls als Dreiecksmodell dar:

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Transgression and Subjectivity

1. Introduction

While contexture borders are discrete from the Aristotelian point of view, they are continuous from a non-Aristotelian standpoint: “For the classic tradition there is a complete break between Life and Death. It is theoretically, although not practically, possible to fix the moment of Death as the time when the soul departs from the body. From the poly-contextural aspect of a living body this is on principle impossible, because Death means only a gradual decrease of the discontextuality of Matter” (Günther 1976-80, II, p. 304). Perhaps the most known example for discontextuality is the meeting between Alice and the Red King in Lewis Carroll’s “Through the Looking-Glass”: “No matter how loud the discourse between Alice and the Tweedle brothers may get, it will not wake the Red King, because the existence or mode of Reality of Alice and the Twins is discontextual with the physical body of the King who is – or seems at least – to be lying in front of them in the grass” (1976-80, II, p. 253). No wonder, therefore, that from a non-Aristotelian viewpoint, there are also transgressions between contextures that are separated in a mono-contextural world. The most famous example for a transgression is the turning of Dorian Gray into his picture in the novel by Oscar Wilde (1890).

2. Models of transgressions

Transgressions between contextures can therefore only exist in a philosophical theory that is non-Aristotelian, since it involves more than the one contexture of the Aristotelian logic. In 1962, Günther introduced transjunctional operators into cybernetic ontology: “By doing so we obtain a linear sequence for potential classic systems of logic; or to be more precise, we locate the very same two-valued system of logic in a linear sequence of ‘places’ (...). It goes without saying that such a linear sequence of exchange relations does not yet represent a many-valued calculus, let alone the idea of a new trans-classic system of logic” (Günther 1976-80, I, p. 79). In 1973, Kronthaler introduced trans-operators into his Qualitative Mathematics (Kronthaler 1986, pp. 52ss.). But as soon as we leave the area of pure quantity, we are confronted with meaning and sense and thus with semiotics. On this reason, in 2003, I introduced trans-operators into polycontextural semiotics. Transgression can therefore be described logically, mathematically and semiotically. Since qualitative mathematics is based on polycontextural logic and polycontextural semiotics is based on both of them, the semiotical trans-operators are sufficient to describe any type of transgression (Toth 2003a, pp. 36ss., Toth 2003b).

2.1. Transgressions between mono- and polycontextual systems

The first type of transgressions I'd like to discuss here is that between mono- and polycontextual systems. The example of Dorian Gray turning into his picture is already an example. Semiotically, we have here to deal with the crossing of the border between an object (Dorian) and a sign (the picture). In order to describe this transgression within polycontextual semiotics, we have to abandon the two limitation theorems of the transcendence of the object and the materiality of the sign (Kronthaler 1992) and to replace the sign (SR: sign-relation, 1: firstness, 2: secondness, 3: thirdness) by a keno-sign (KSR: keno-sign-relation, 0: zeroness; cf. Toth 2003a, pp. 21s.):

$$(1) \quad \text{SR} = (1, 2, 3) \Rightarrow \text{KSR} = (0, 1, 2, 3)$$

The transgression itself, however, is not due to bare adding zeroness and thus a fourth category from SR to KSR, but by applying the three Schadach-theorems (Schadach 1967) to KSR:

$$(2) \quad \text{KSR}_P := \mu_1 \sim_P \mu_2 \Leftrightarrow \text{card}(A/\text{kernel } \mu_1) = \text{card}(A/\text{kernel } \mu_2), \text{ whereby } \text{card}(A/\text{kernel } \mu) \text{ is the cardinality of the quotient set } A/\text{Kern } \mu \text{ of } A \text{ relative to the kernel of } \mu.$$

$$\text{KSR}_D := \mu_1 \sim_D \mu_2 \Leftrightarrow A/\text{kernel } \mu_1 \cong A/\text{kernel } \mu_2, \text{ whereby the isomorphism between } A/\text{kernel } \mu_1 \text{ and } A/\text{kernel } \mu_2 \text{ is defined by: } A/\text{kernel } \mu_1 \cong A/\text{kernel } \mu_2 \Leftrightarrow \text{There is a bijection } \varphi: A/\text{kernel } \mu_1 \rightarrow A/\text{kernel } \mu_2 \text{ so that } \text{card } \varphi([a_i]_{\text{kernel } \mu_1}) = \text{card } ([a_i]_{\text{kernel } \mu_2} \text{ for all } a_i \in A. [a_i]_{\text{kernel } \mu} \text{ is the equivalence class of } a_i \text{ relative to the kernel of } \mu; [a_i]_{\text{kernel } \mu} = \{a \in A \mid (a_i, a) \in \text{kernel } \mu\}.$$

$$\text{KSR}_T := \mu_1 \sim_T \mu_2 \Leftrightarrow A/\text{kernel } \mu_1 = A/\text{kernel } \mu_2: [a_i]_{\text{kernel } \mu_1} = [a_i]_{\text{kernel } \mu_2} \text{ for all } a_i \in A.$$

We have thus three possibilities to accomplish the “qualitative jump” from the pure quantitative Peano numbers, to whom SR belongs according to (1): To the proto-kenosign KSR_P , to the deutero-kenosign KSR_D , and to the trito-kenosign KSR_T . Thus, we get in the numeral notation according to (1):

$$(3) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{KSR}_P &= (0000, 0001, 0012, 0123) \\ \text{KSR}_D &= (0000, 0001, 0011, 0012, 0123) \\ \text{KSR}_T &= (0000, 0001, 0010, 0011, 0012, 0100, 0101, 0102, 0110, 0111, 0112, \\ & \quad 0120, 0121, 0122, 0123) \end{aligned}$$

Obviously, $KSR_T \subset KSR_D \subset KSR_T$. Since $\text{card}(KSR_P) = 4$, $\text{card}(KSR_D) = 5$ and $\text{card}(KSR_T) = 15$, we get already in a 4-valued KSR an increasing number of multi-ordinal proto-, deutero- and trito-signs.

In his novel “Das Wirtshaus zur Dreifaltigkeit” (“The restaurant “Trinity””), the German psychiatrist and writer Oskar Panizza (1853-1921) tells a story about a man who wanders through a Southern-German countryside, it is getting dark and he looks for a place where to stay overnight. Suddenly he sees a restaurant and asks for food and bed. It turns out that his host is God Father, the sun is Jesus Christ, the daughter is Mary, and the pig in the stable is the Devil, but the protagonist realizes this only after he pays the next morning and gets as change coins with the picture of the Roman emperor Augustus. He wonders and looks for his way home. Meanwhile he meets a laborer and asks him about the restaurant, but the laborer tells him that this hut is inhabited and used to be a slaughterhouse. In this story the protagonist obviously jumps, as soon as daylight stops, from his here-and-now-contexture (reality 1) to a contexture that is, although geographically and historically remote (reality 2), though embedded in this contexture ($\text{reality } 2 \subset \text{reality } 1$), and jumps back from reality 2 to reality 1 as soon as the sun rises again. As proof of his transgression he finds the antique coins in his pockets.

An example for a one-way transgression, hence a transgression without return, is the story of Dorian Gray: He changes his object-reality (reality 1) into his picture’s reality (reality 2), therefore Dorian becomes the picture, while the picture becomes Dorian. Here, we have no inclusion-relation of the two realities. Despite his sinful and dissolute live, Dorian doesn’t change over the years, but the picture does. The more often Dorian looks at it, the uglier it gets. At the end, he takes his knife and tries to destroy the picture. But his servants suddenly hear a cry and find Dorian dead, while his picture stays in its original beauty. In this case, reality 1 becomes reality 2 and vice versa, but as soon as this exchange is destroyed – and thus, the transgression abolished -, reality 2 becomes reality 1, but this time not vice versa.

2.2. Transgressions between polycontextural systems

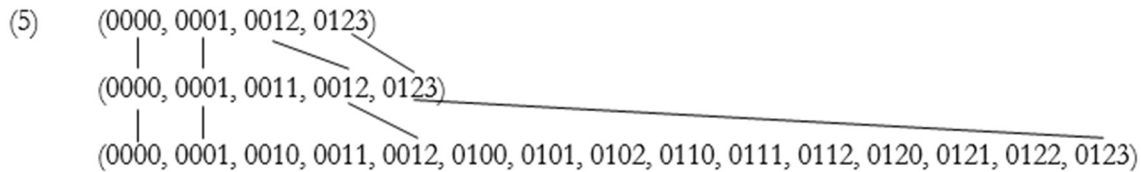
The second type of transgressions are the transgressions between polycontextural systems. There are two possible types:

1. Transgressions between proto-, deutero- and trito-structure of the same contexture, formally:

$$(4) \quad KSR_P \Rightarrow KSR_D \qquad KSR_D \Rightarrow KSR_P \qquad KSR_P \Leftrightarrow KSR_D$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\text{KSR}_D \Rightarrow \text{KSR}_T & \text{KSR}_T \Rightarrow \text{KSR}_D & \text{KSR}_D \Leftrightarrow \text{KSR}_T \\
\text{KSR}_P \Rightarrow \text{KSR}_T & \text{KSR}_T \Rightarrow \text{KSR}_P & \text{KSR}_P \Leftrightarrow \text{KSR}_T
\end{array}$$

It is not hard to see that the return-paths are here at least as difficult like in the case of transgressions between mono- and polycontextual systems, since



i.e. the Korzybski-principle applies (cf. Kronthaler 1986, p. 60), which says that each proto-, deuterio- and trito-sign has an exact number of possibilities, but since this number is increasing from proto- to deuterio- and to trito-structure, the ways forward and backward have not to be same ones. As already stated, the most important difference between a sign and a keno-sign is the multi-ordinality of the latter. While a sign is unequivocal, a keno-sign is equivocal, but at the same time restricted by the possibilities offered by the three Schadach-theorems (“Korzybski-equivocation”). Moreover, in trito-structures, the position of a keno-sign counts, while this restriction doesn’t apply in deuterio-, proto- and in monocontextual structures.

An example for the transgression between proto- and deuterio-structures we find in Gertrude Stein’s “Birth and Marriage” (1924): “In that and there lay in that in their way it had lain in that way it had lain in their way it had lain as they may it had lain as they may may they as it lay may she as it lay may he as it lay as it lay may he as it lay may she as it lay may (...)”. Here both the syntactical structure and the semantics of this text do not follow the rules and possibilities of monocontextual linguistics; moreover the syntax is maximally random, i.e. the position of the word representing therefore not a sign, but a keno-sign is free.

As illustration for a transgression between proto- and deuterio-structures on the one side and trito-structures on the other side we can take the following part from Lewis Carroll’s “The White Knight’s Song” (1872): “But I was thinking of a plan / To dye one’s whiskers green, / And always use so large a fan / That it could not be seen. / So having no reply to give / To what the old man said, / I cried, ‘Come, tell me how you live!’ / And thumped him on the head”. Since here the syntactical structure is formed according to the rules of English grammar, each word – and therefore keno-sign - has its “right” place (from the standpoint of monocontextual linguistics), but nonetheless,

the whole poem belongs to “another world”, because its meaning does not accord with the semantics of any monocontextual language.

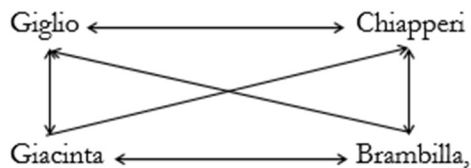
2. Transgressions between polycontextual systems, formally:

$$(5) \text{PS}_i \Rightarrow \text{PS}_{i+1} \qquad \text{PS}_i \Rightarrow \text{PS}_{i-1}$$

Here, of course, PS can be a proto-, deutero- or trito-structure, too.

While in Aristotelian logic the individuality of men is eliminated by Death, it is at least unclear, if this also happens in polycontextual logic, since already a 3-valued polycontextual logic has three negations: $1 \equiv 2$: 1st identity (classical logic), $2 \equiv 3$: 2nd identity, $1 \equiv 3$: 3rd identity (cf. Günther 1976-80, III, pp. 2, 11s.). In polycontextual logic, the elimination of individuality can therefore lead to the existence of parallel-persons, doppelgangers, strange mirror images, persons without shadows etc. as we find them f. ex. in the work of E.T.A. Hoffmann. About Hoffmann’s work „Princess Brambilla“ (1820), Kremer wrote: „From the reader they [H’s paradoxical constellations, A.T.] require nothing more than to accept their logic of contradiction“ (1993, p. 318), and it is clear to which logic Hoffmann’s logic contradicts: to Aristotelian logic. It thus may be interesting to illustrate transgressions between polycontextual systems like human beings (cf. Günther 1976-80, II: pp. 283-306, cf. also Mitterauer 2006) by means of the „Princess Brambilla“.

The dressmaker Giacinta is engaged to the actor Giglio. It is the time of the Roman carnival, and there is rumor that the world-famous princess Brambilla from Ethiopia has already moved to Rome, because she believes to find amongst the masks her fiancé, the Assyrian prince Chiapperi. Now, Giglio tries to find Brambilla, but Giacinta appears him as Brambilla. Thus, Giglio chases Brambilla, while Giacinta dreams to get married to Chiapperi. Furthermore, Giglio thinks himself that he is Chiapperi. Referring to the original text and to my article (Toth 2007), we get the following scheme:



in which we discover the pro-emial relation which constitutes according to Günther each relation – and therefore also the relation of Aristotelian logic, since it “defines the difference between relation and entity, or – which is the same – between the differentiation and what is differentiated, and this turns out to be the same again like

the difference between subject and object” (Günther 1999, S. 22f.). According to Kaehr (1978, p. 6) the pro-emial relation (PR) can be formalized as follows:

$$(7) \quad PR_{(R_{i+1}, R_i, x_i, x_{i-1})} = \begin{array}{ccc} & R_i & \longrightarrow x_{i-1} & m-1 \\ & \updownarrow & & \\ R_{i+1} & \longrightarrow & x_i & m \\ \updownarrow & & & \\ R_{i+2} & \longrightarrow & x_{i+1} & m+1 \end{array}$$

The proemial relation thus crosses the difference between subject and object by allowing them to change their positions. Since in the scheme above both Giglio and Chiapperi on the one side and Giacinta and Brambilla on the other side stand in an exchange relation and since both times a male stands in an order relation to a female, we can insert the persons into the chiasmic scheme $(R_{i+1}, R_i, x_i, x_{i+1})$.

3. Conclusions

In this contribution we have investigated examples for transgressions both between mono- and polycontextural and between polycontextural systems. The transgressions between polycontextural systems can be differentiated in transgressions from proto- to deutero- and to trito-structure and between polycontextural (i.e. proto-, deutero- and trito-) systems generally. We started from the fact already stated in Toth (2003a, 2003b), that logical rejection, mathematical trans-operation and semiotic trans-operation are one and the same type of “transjunctional” operations on the three different scientific levels mentioned. Finally, we came to the conclusion that what makes operations transjunctional is that they are based on the chiasmic pro-emial relation that constitutes each logic. In order to close the circle we thus must have a look on the minimal, i.e. 3-valued polycontextural logic. This logic has already 24 negation steps (Günther 1976-80, II, p. 317):

$$(8) \quad p \equiv N_{1.2.3.2.3.2.1.2.1.2.3.2.3.2.1.2.1.2.3.2.3.2.1.2}p$$

describing thus a Hamilton circle and a “permutograph” (Thomas 1994). Since one can assume that at the end of the process of an infinite self-reflection, thus when all Hamilton circles of the subjective negativity are passed through, that logical form will be reached where the whole individuality of the object of self-reflection will be eliminated, Kremer is right in describing Brambilla as a princess “who wants to get rid of her contour and identification in an infinite mythical dance” (1993, p. 324). It is also true that Hoffmann’s novel “refuses each hermeneutic obtrusiveness” (1993, p. 324), since the hermeneutic-formal process of polycontextural logic diminishes with each

new Hamilton circle that has to be passed through. Hoffmann himself uttered this fact as follows (translation by the present author): “I think my own Ego through a kaleidoscope – and all the figures that turn around me, are Ego’s” (Hoffmann 1981, p. 107).

We thus come to the conclusion that transgression is based on negation steps describing Hamilton circles in which all steps stand for increasing subjectivity until the final dissolution of the object is reached. Provided that life is (according to Günther) polycontextural and the reflected object in a polycontextural logic with at least 3 values is a person, the dissolution of individuality is nothing but the generalization of negation in the form of self-reflection.

An excellent example we find in Rainer Werner Fassbinder’s movie “Despair – A Trip into the Light” (1977). The protagonist Hermann Hermann (doubling of the name!) starts to see himself (i.e. mutual exchange between subject and object, system and environment) while having sex with his wife. He recognizes a similarity between the unemployed fairgrounder Felix Weber and himself, while there is in our reality none (transgression of mono- and polycontextural systems). In exchanging his outer appearance, Hermann Hermann believes to be capable of transcending the borders of his life and to be able to start a new one by killing (negation!) Weber and taking his identity (proemial chiasmic relation). With the disappearance of Hermann Hermann’s projected Ego Weber, also the process of self-dissolution (negation steps in Hamilton circles) announces itself that culminates with the real Ego being at the end not anymore identical to itself and the dissociation of the personality being complete (i.e. the reaching of maximal subjectivity). Sitting in a hotel room, the protagonist’s trip into the light (the “kenomatic light in the pleromatic darkness”, Günther 1976-80, III, p. 276) ends in a bright Alpine mountain village, when from the monocontextural viewpoint he gets fully insane and considers the reality to be a movie, whose director he is and whose acting he is able to control.

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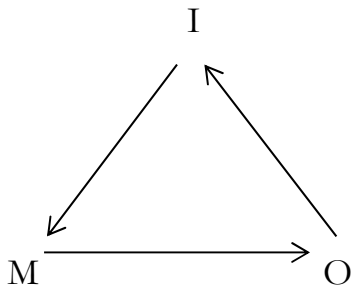
Hierarchie und Heterarchie in der Semiotik

1. Das funktionale Zeichenmodell

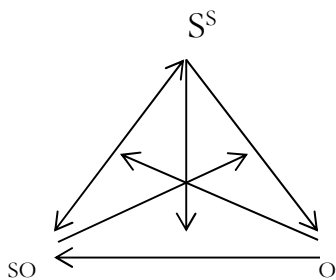
Nach Walther (1979, S. 113 ff.) kann im Peirceschen Zeichenmodell, aufgefaßt als Relation über Relationen (Bense (1979, S. 67), zwischen

1. Bezeichnungsfunktion: $(M \Rightarrow O)$,
2. Bedeutungsfunktion: $(O \Rightarrow I)$ und
3. **Gebrauchsfunktion: $(I \Rightarrow M)$**

unterschieden werden; als Graph dargestellt:



Nicht definiert sind hier also die Relationen:



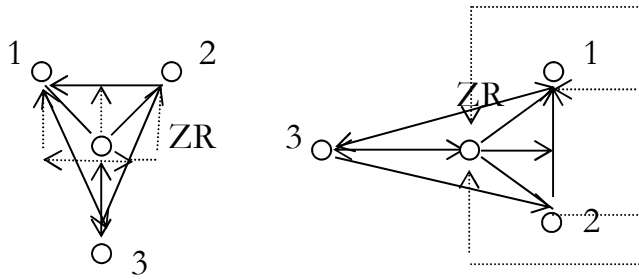
Dabei haben wir hier zu unterscheiden zwischen drei verschiedenen Arten von Relationen:

1. den Ordnungsrelationen $(SS \rightarrow O)$ und $(O \rightarrow SO)$
2. der Umtauschrelation $(SS \leftrightarrow SO)$ und
3. den Fundierungsrelationen $(SO \rightarrow (SS \rightarrow O))$, $(SS \rightarrow (O \rightarrow SO))$ und $(O \rightarrow (SS \leftrightarrow SO))$.

Während also die Ordnungsrelationen hierarchisch-asymmetrisch, sind, ist die Umtauschrelation heterarchisch-symmetrisch. Zu den Fundierungsrelationen bemerkt Günther: “We call this the founding relation because by it, and only by it, a self-reflective subject separates itself from the whole Universe which thus becomes the potential contents of the consciousness of a Self gifted with awareness” (1976, S. 339). Die Fundierungsrelationen sind also im Falle von $(SO \rightarrow (SS \rightarrow O))$ und $(SS \rightarrow (O \rightarrow SO))$ Ordnungsrelationen über Ordnungsrelationen und im Falle von $(O \rightarrow (SS \leftrightarrow SO))$ eine Ordnungsrelation über einer Umtauschrelation. Da im Peirceschen Graphenmodell die Relation zwischen dem zentralen und dem untersten Knoten ebenfalls symmetrisch-heterarchisch sein muß und da der zentrale Knoten das Zeichen selbst repräsentiert, stimmt diese Interpretation vollkommen mit der Güntherschen Definition der Fundierungsrelationen überein.

Nun korrespondieren, wie schon Ditterich (1992, S. 91 ff., 123 ff.) festgestellt hatte, SO mit M, O mit O und SS mit I. Auffällig ist hier nur, daß SO mit M korrespondiert, doch erwähnte Bense in seiner letzten Vorlesung im Wintersemester 1989/90, der “geringste Interpretant” sei das Legizeichen (1.3). Dies ist deshalb von Interesse, weil $(1.3) \times (3.1)$ gilt, was nicht nur eine Dualisierung im semiotischen Sinne, sondern auch wiederum die Günthersche Austauschrelation $(SO \leftrightarrow SS)$ zum Ausdruck bringt. Dagegen verhalten sich die polykontexturalen und die semiotischen Ordnungsrelationen $(SS \rightarrow O)$ bzw. $(I \Rightarrow O)$ und $(O \rightarrow SO)$ bzw. $(O \Rightarrow M)$ dual zueinander. Von besonderem Interesse sind aber die in der Semiotik nicht vorhandenen Fundierungsrelationen; die Entsprechungen sind: $(SO \rightarrow (SS \rightarrow O))$ korrespondiert mit $(M \Rightarrow (I \Rightarrow O))$, $(SS \rightarrow (O \rightarrow SO))$ mit $(I \Rightarrow (O \Rightarrow M))$ und $(O \rightarrow (SS \leftrightarrow SO))$ mit $(O \Rightarrow (I \leftrightarrow M))$. Logisch betrachtet, bedeutet das, daß “Du” die Ordnungsrelation zwischen einem “Ich” und einem “Es” fundiert $(SO \rightarrow (SS \rightarrow O))$, daß ein “Ich” die Ordnungsrelation zwischen einem “Es” und einem “Du” fundiert $(SS \rightarrow (O \rightarrow SO))$, und daß schließlich ein “Es” die Umtauschrelation zwischen einem “Ich” und einem “Du” fundiert $(O \rightarrow (SS \leftrightarrow SO))$.

Nach diesen Vorüberlegungen sind wir nun im Stande, das Günthersche Zeichenmodell in der Form des Peirceschen Graphenmodells unter Berücksichtigung der Güntherschen Fundierungsrelationen zu zeichnen:

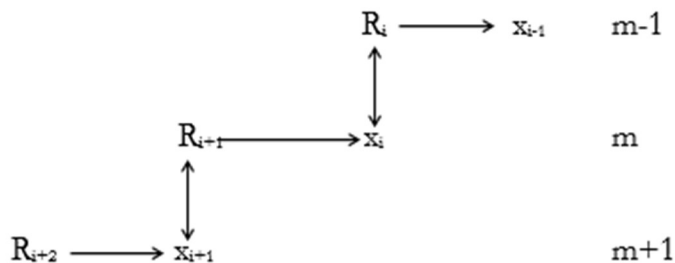


Wir haben in diesen kombinierten Peirce-Güntherschen Graphen also ein tetradisches Zeichenmodell vor uns, das wegen der Umtauschordnung ($SO \leftrightarrow SS \equiv (M \equiv I)$) und der Umtauschordnung in der Ordnungsrelation über der Umtauschordnung ($O \rightarrow (SS \leftrightarrow SO) \equiv (O \Rightarrow (I \leftrightarrow M))$) zirkulär und daher nicht mehr mit der zweiwertigen (monokontexturalen) aristotelischen Logik vereinbar ist.

4. Zirkularität in der Semiotik

Um Zirkularität aus der Semiotik zu verbannen, genügt es weder, eine “Typensemiotik” zu konstruieren, noch eine mengentheoretische Semiotik mit Anti-Fundierungsaxiom einzuführen, einfach deshalb nicht, weil damit das Problem nicht aus der Welt geschafft wird und weil es auch nicht auf diese Weise aus der Welt geschafft werden muß, da die durch die Zirkularität induzierten Paradoxien bei einer Menge wie $\mathbf{PZ} = \{.1., .2., .3.\}$, die nur aus drei Elementen besteht, gar nicht auftreten können.

Eine “Versöhnung” zwischen dem polykontextural-logischen und dem funktional-semiotischen Dreiecksmodell ist nur dann möglich, wenn wir anerkennen, daß die Semiotik mit Hilfe der von Günther eingeführten Proömalrelation fundiert werden kann, d.h. eine heterarchisch-hierarchische und nicht bloß hierarchische Relation darstellt:



Die logische Proömalrelation ist also eine vierstellige Relationen zwischen zwei Relatoren und zwei Relata: $PR(R_{i+1}, R_i, x_i, x_{i-1})$, allgemeiner: $PR(PR^m) = PR^{m+1}$ (Kaehr 1978, S. 6). Dementsprechend kann also eine semiotische Proömalrelation wie folgt dargestellt werden:

$$\text{ZR}(\text{ZR}^m(\text{ZR}^{m+1})) = \text{ZR}^{m+2} \text{ (mit } m = 1 = M = \text{Erstheit)}$$

Das bedeutet dann aber, daß wir den Bereich der klassisch-aristotelischen Logik endgültig verlassen. Erkenntnistheoretisch folgt hieraus mit Günther: “1. Das Subjekt kann ein objektives Bild von sich selbst haben; 2. Es kann sich mittels anderer Bilder auf die physischen Dinge in seiner Umwelt beziehen; 3. Sein Bereich der Objektivität kann andere Subjekte – die Du’s – als Pseudo-Objekte einschließen und sich ihrer als unabhängige Willenszentren, die relativ objektiv im Verhältnis zu seinen eigenen Willensakten sind, bewußt sein” (1999, S. 22).

Diese Bestimmung Günthers gilt selbstverständlich nur für Organismen, d.h. lebende Systeme, und nicht für tote Objekte, denn ein Stein etwa hat keine eigene Umgebung, weil diese eben nicht “zu seinen eigenen Willensakten” gehört. Für eine auf der Proömalrelation basierte transklassische Semiotik ist also nicht mehr die First Order Cybernetics, d.h. die Kybernetik beobachteter Systeme zuständig, sondern die transklassische Second Order Cybernetics, d.h. die Kybernetik beobachtender Systeme oder die “Cybernetics of Cybernetics”, wie sich von Foerster (2003, S. 283-286) ausgedrückt hatte. Bense selbst hatte als erster Semiotiker – noch vor dem erstmaligen Erscheinen des Papers von Foersters (1979), bereits ”Zeichenumgebungen” eingeführt (Bense 1975, S. 97 ff., 110, 117) sowie ebenfalls bereits zwischen “zeichenexterner” und “zeicheninterner” Kommunikation unterschieden (Bense 1975, S. 100 ff.), wobei erstere in den Zuständigkeitsbereich der Kybernetik 1. Ordnung und letztere in denjenigen der Kybernetik 2. Ordnung fallen. Außerdem hatte Günther in einem leider nicht in seine gesammelten Werke aufgenommenen Paper die später durch von Foerster etablierte Unterscheidung zwischen beobachtenden und beobachteten Systemen vorweggenommen und auch bereits auf den physikalisch-logisch-mathematischen Zusammenhang hingewiesen, daß zur Darstellung der Quantenmechanik, die zwei Subjektbegriffe voraussetzt: “einmal das detachierte epistemologische Subjekt des theoretischen Physikers, der die Aussage von der Unmöglichkeit der radikalen Trennung von Subjekt und Objekt macht, und zweitens das dem Objekt verbunden bleibende Subjekt” (1955, S. 54f.), eine mindestens dreiwertige, nicht-kommutative Logik vorausgesetzt werde, deren Basis die Cayley-Algebra sei (1955, S. 58 f.).

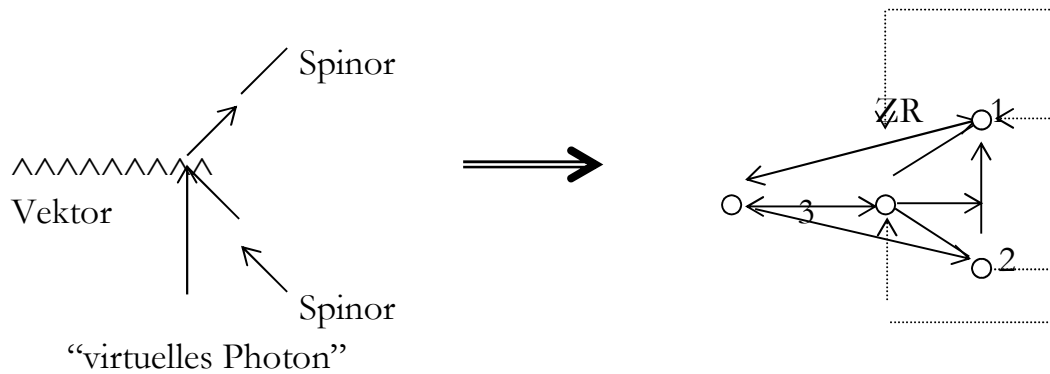
Noch konkreter gesagt, bedeutet das folgendes: Der zeicheninterne Interpretant ist nicht identisch mit dem zeichenexternen Interpreten (deshalb wohl hatte Peirce auch den Neologismus “interpretant” eingeführt). Sieht man aber ein, daß das ursprüngliche Peircesche Graphen-Zeichenmodell nicht triadisch, sondern tetradisch ist und somit die Umtauschrelation ($I \Leftrightarrow M$) und die auf sie sich beziehende Fundierungsrelation ($O \Rightarrow (I \Leftrightarrow M)$) involviert sind, so ist es möglich, auch *innerhalb* des triadischen Zeichens zwischen beobachteten und beobachtenden Systemen zu unterscheiden, denn ein vom

subjektiven Subjekt aus gesehenes objektives Subjekt steht ja genau deshalb in einer Austauschrelation mit dem subjektiven Subjekt, weil es von ihm selbst aus gesehen sich als subjektives Subjekt ebenfalls zu einem objektiven Subjekt verhält, nämlich dem vormaligen subjektiven Subjekt. Mit anderen Worten: Das objektive Subjekt in der Umgebung des subjektiven Subjekts wird subjektives Subjekt für die Umgebung des objektiven Subjekts, und umgekehrt. Das Objekt O fundiert diese Austauschrelation insofern, als beide – subjektives wie objektives Subjekt – das Objekt von ihrem je eigenen ontologischen Platz her betrachten können, und genau deshalb ist ja die polykontexturale Logik ein Verbundsystem (“distributed framework”) von monokontexturalen Logiken, wobei die Anzahl der objektiven Subjekte sich in einer n-wertigen polykontexturalen Logik beliebig vermehren lassen.

5. Materie, Energie und Information

Bekanntlich hat Peirce im Rahmen seiner Synechismus-Konzeption einen Kontinuitätszusammenhang zwischen Materie und Geist behauptet, “so that matter would be nothing but mind that had such indurated habits as to cause it to act with a peculiarly high degree of mechanical regularity, or routine” (Peirce ap. Bayer 1994, S. 12). Dann war es das Ziel von McCulloch, einem der Begründer der Kybernetik, “to bridge the gap between the level of neurons and the level of knowledge” (1965, S. xix). Und schließlich war Günther davon überzeugt, “that matter, energy and mind are elements of a transitive relation. In other words, there should be a conversion formula which holds between energy and mind, and which is a strict analogy to the Einstein operation $[E = mc^2, A.T.]$ ”. Er ergänzte aber sogleich: “From the view-point of our classic, two-valued logic (with its rigid dichotomy between subjectivity and objective events) the search for such a formula would seem hardly less than insanity” (1976, S. 257). An einer anderen Stelle präziserte Günther dann: “We refer to the very urgent problem of the relation between the flow of energy and the acquisition of information [...]. Thus information and energy are inextricably interwoven” (1979, S. 223).

Die Grundidee, welche sich hier von Peirce und McCulloch bis zu Günther eröffnet, ist im Grunde also nicht nur eine transitive, sondern eine zyklische (also wiederum heterarchisch-symmetrische) Umtauschrelation zwischen Qualität und Quantität bzw. Quantität und Qualität: Geist (mind) bzw. Information → Materie → Energie/Kräfte → Information → usw. Die qualitative Erhaltung durch Interaktion zwischen Materie und Wechselwirkungen wurde bereits durch die Feynman-Diagramme ausgedrückt. Durch Transformation der Feynman-Diagramme in den kombinierten Peirce-Günther-schen Graphen erhalten wir nun ein Modell für die vollständige qualitativ-quantitative bzw. quantitativ-qualitative Erhaltung:



Das “virtuelle” Photon, das als “intermediate stage” zwischen dem Emissions- bzw. Annihilationsprozeß entsteht, nimmt demnach physikalisch denjenigen Platz ein, den mathematisch die “adjoint representation” von Spin(8) auf ihre eigene Lie-Algebra und semiotisch das Zeichen (ZR) selbst in seiner Eigenrealität einnimmt.

Hier liegt auch die Lösung der folgenden zwei nur scheinbar kontradiktorischen Aussagen: Während Frank schreibt: “Unstrittig ist, daß es in der Kybernetik nicht um Substanzhaftes (Masse und Energie), sondern um Informationelles geht. Für dieses gelten im Gegensatz zu jenem keine Erhaltungssätze” (1995, S. 62), äußerte Günther: “So wie sich der Gesamtbetrag an Materie, resp. Energie, in der Welt weder vermehren noch vermindern kann, ebenso kann die Gesamtinformation, die die Wirklichkeit enthält, sich weder vergößern noch verringern” (1963, S. 169).

In einer monokontexturalen Welt gibt es nur Erhaltungssätze für Masse und Energie, in einer polykontexturalen Welt aber auch für Information. Und da Information auf Zeichen beruht, muß es in einer polykontexturalen Semiotik, wie sie in Toth (2003) entworfen wurde, auch qualitative und nicht nur quantitative Erhaltungssätze geben. Um Beispiele für qualitative Erhaltungssätze zu finden, muß man jedoch, da unsere traditionelle Wissenschaft zweiwertig ist, in die Welt der Märchen, Sagen, Legenden und Mythen gehen, welche, wie sich Günther einmal ausgedrückt hatte, als “Obdachlosenasyile der von der monokontexturalen Wissenschaft ausgegrenzten Denkrete” fungieren müssen. So findet sich bei Gottfried Keller der Satz: “Was aus dem Geist kommt, geht nie verloren”, und Witte bemerkt zur Überlieferung bei den afrikanischen Xosas: “Wenn die Toten den Lebenden erscheinen, kommen sie in ihrer früheren, körperlichen Gestalt, sogar in den Kleidern, die sie beim Tode trugen” (1929, S. 9), und zu den Toradja: “Die Toradja auf Celebes meinen, daß ein Mensch, dem ein Kopffäger das Haupt abgeschlagen, auch im Jenseits ohne Kopf herumläuft” (1929, S. 11). Interessant ist, daß sich qualitative Erhaltungssätze, obwohl sie von der monokontexturalen Wissenschaft geleugnet werden, in den Überlieferungen rund um den Erdball

finden und somit von den jeweiligen für die entsprechenden Kulturen typischen Metaphysiken und Logiken unabhängig sind.

Für Günther war das Thema der qualitativen Erhaltung über die Kontexturgrenzen hinweg – gleichgültig, ob sie logisch durch Transjunktionen, mathematisch und semiotisch durch Transoperatoren oder physikalisch durch “virtuelle” Teilchen darstellbar sind, sogar das Leitmotiv der Geistesgeschichte schlechthin: “Diese beiden Grundmotive: Anerkennung des Bruchs zwischen Immanenz und Transzendenz und seine Verleugnung ziehen sich wie zwei rote Leitfäden, oft in gegenseitiger Verknotung und dann wieder auseinandertretend, durch die gesamte Geistesgeschichte der Hochkulturen” (Günther [2]: 37).

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Die 5 Haupttypen einer Reise ins Licht

1. In Toth (2009) wurden die 5 zirkulären Transformationsstrukturen dargestellt, die sich am Ende einer Reise ins Licht bei den Zeichennetzen und Zeichenreihen maximaler Abweichung vom semiotischen Aequilibrium ergeben. Mittels semiotischer Zirkularität wird hier also die Eingesperrtheit in einen bestimmten mentalen Zustand repräsentiert. Wenn man die Enden der Graphen anschaut, bemerkt man, dass sie im Graphen I rechts, d.h. im Bereich der Kategorie der Möglichkeit, enden, während sie in den Graphen III und IV in der Mitte, d.h. im Bereich der Kategorie der Wirklichkeit enden, und dass sie in II links, d.h. im Bereich der Kategorie der Möglichkeit enden, wobei der Graph vom 2 noch einen "Zwischenstop" in der Kategorie der Wirklichkeit macht.

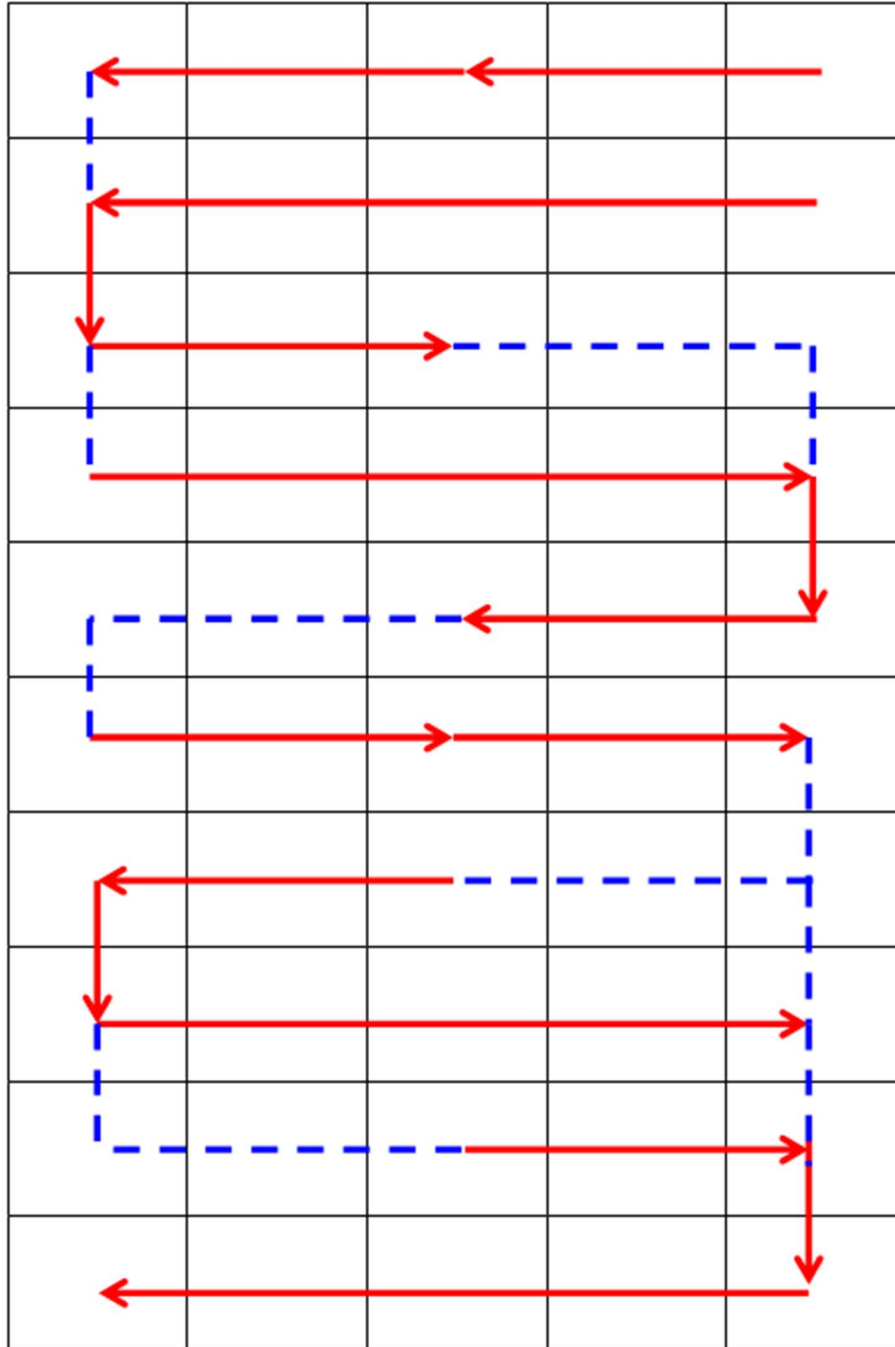
2. Das Ziel dieser ergänzenden Arbeit ist es, literarische und filmische Belege für alle diese 5 Haupttypen einer Reise ins Licht beizubringen. Da ich diese Typen bereits vor der Entwicklung des in Toth (2009) präsentierten Formalismus in Toth (2008, S. 55 ff.) zusammengestellt hatte, zitiere ich sie hier in der Originalsprache.

2.1. Beispiel einer Reise ins Licht, deren zirkuläre Transformationsstruktur in semiotischen Modalbereich der Notwendigkeit bzw. im semiotischen Kategorialbereich der Drittheit endigt:

The expression "Trip into the Light" was created by Rainer Werner Fassbinder in his movie "Despair – A Trip into the Light" (1977) which is based on Nobel Price Laureate Vladimir Nabokov's novel "Despair". The protagonist Hermann Hermann (doubling of the name) starts to see himself while having sex with his wife. We thus have here logically an example of mutual exchange between subject and object and from the standpoint of cybernetics between system and environment. Hermann Hermann becomes his own environment. He then recognizes in his reality a similarity between the unemployed showman Felix Weber and himself, while there is in our reality none. Hermann Hermann's conception of reality has become his own. In exchanging his outer appearance, Hermann Hermann believes to be capable of transcending the borders of his life and to be able to start a new one by killing Weber and taking over his identity. His act of killing thus stands for logical negation and his taking over the personality of another person for a chiasmic relation. With the disappearance of Hermann Hermann's projected Ego Weber, also the process of the dissolution of his mind announces itself that culminates in the real Ego being at the end not anymore identical to itself and the dissociation of the personality being complete. Therefore, Fassbinder shows us nothing else than negation steps in Hamilton circles, reaching their terminal point of maximal subjectivity when Hermann Hermann, sitting in his room of a boarding house, ends his

Trip into the Light in a bright Alpine mountain village, where the shining sun represents the “kenomatic light in the pleromatic darkness” (Günther 1976-80, III, p. 276). From the monocontextural viewpoint, Hermann Hermann gets fully insane and considers “the reality” to be a movie, whose director he is and whose acting he is able to control. His last words at the end of the movie, when the police are going to arrest him, are: “I am just an actor, I will get out of here”. But there is no way anymore out of the Transit. His Trip into the Light has ended.

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I

-25

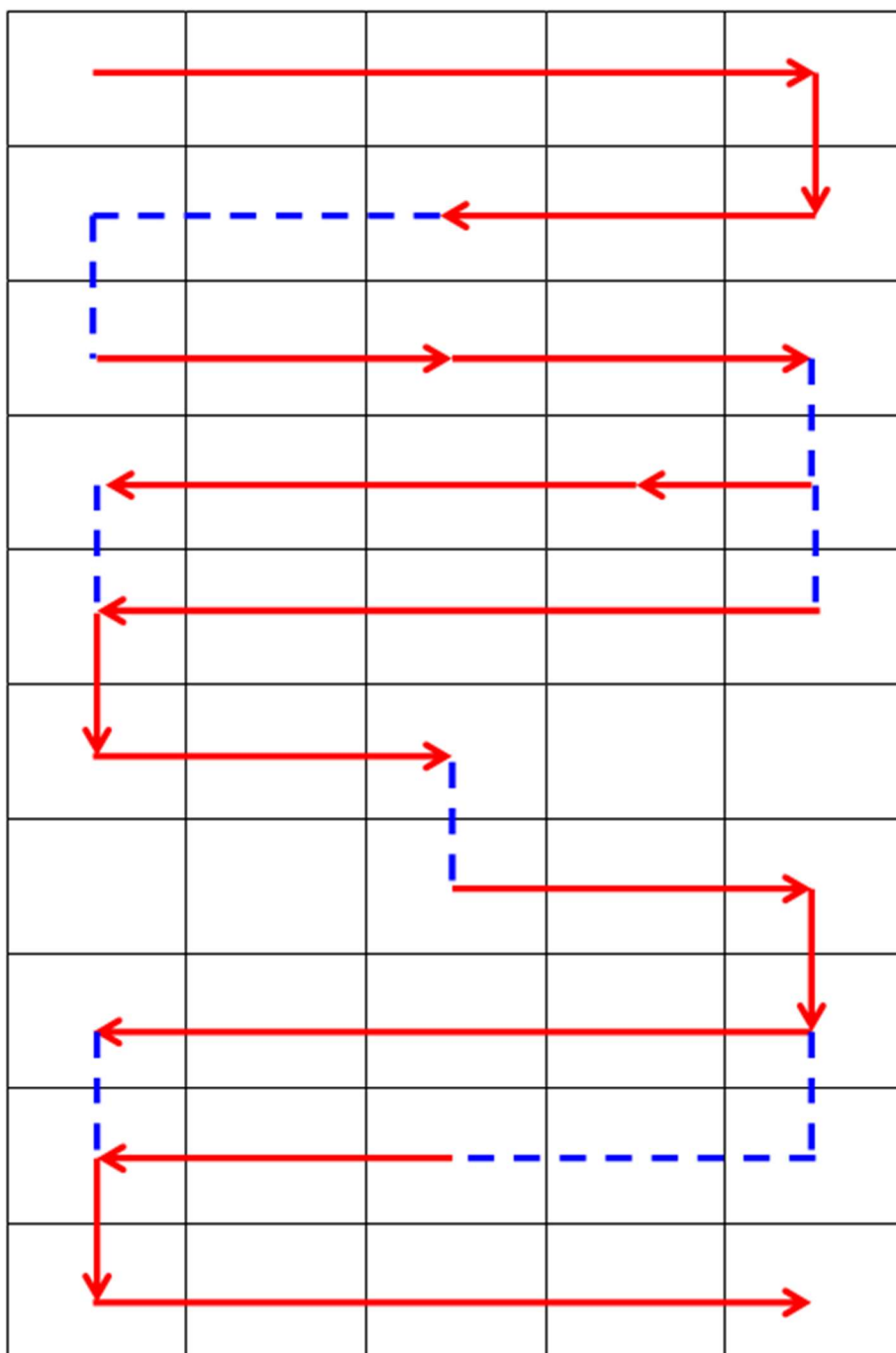
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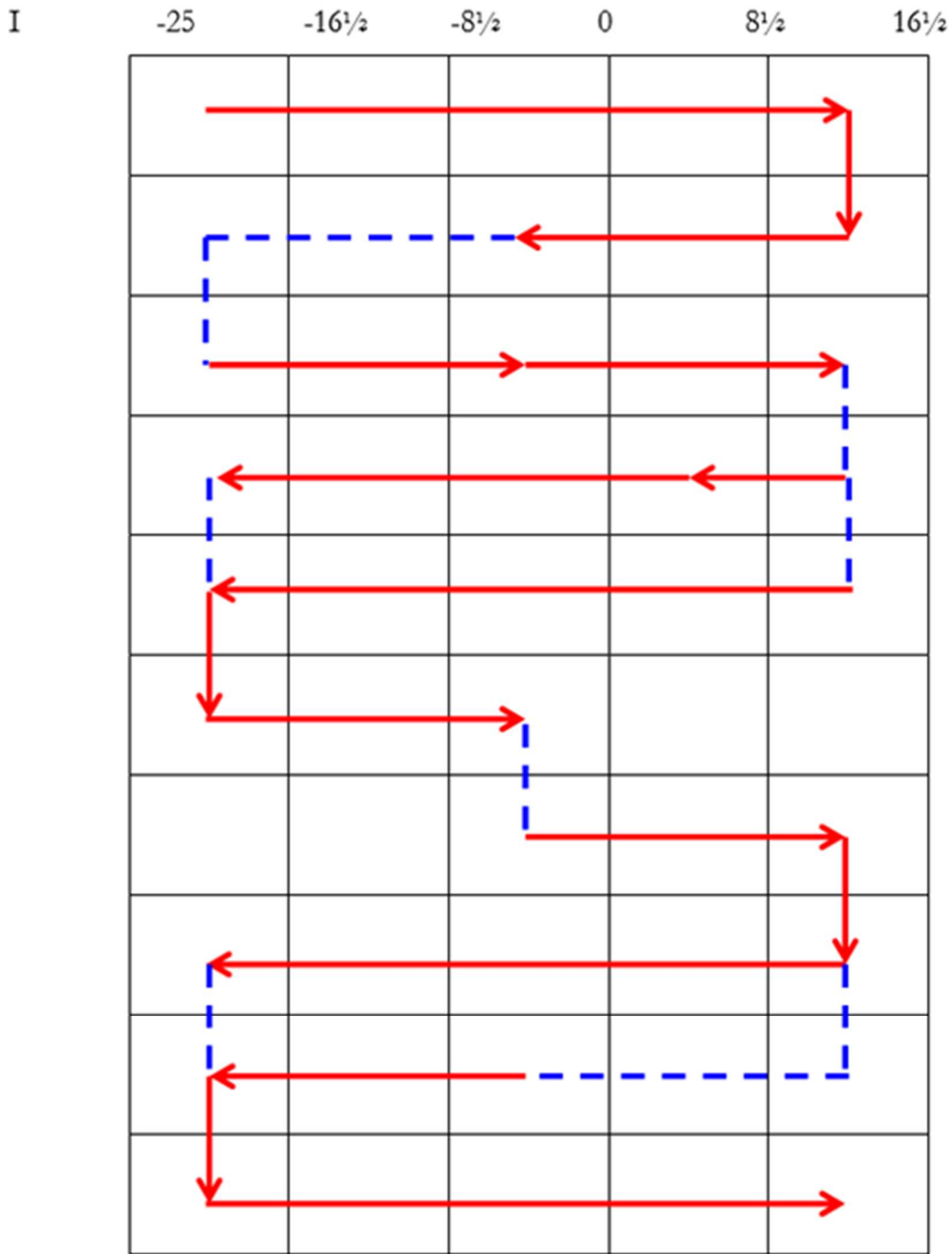
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2.2. Beispiel einer Reise ins Licht, deren zirkuläre Transformationsstruktur im semiotischen Modalbereich der Wirklichkeit bzw. im semiotischen Kategorialbereich der Zweitheit endigt. Der folgende Textauschnitt handelt von der präpolykontexturalen Metaphysik im Werk des deutschen Psychiaters, Schriftstellers und Philosophen Dr. Oskar Panizza (1853-1921). Sozusagen parallel zu Panizza's

Philosophie, in der er zunächst vom Idealismus ausgeht, um dann einen Illusionismus, Dämonismus und schliesslich die Aufhebung des Individualitätsbegriffes zu erreichen, entwickelte sich die Überzeugung Panizzas, dass er von Parallelpersonen, Doppelgängern, „Figuranten“ usw. des Kaiser Wilhelms II. verfolgt werde, die ihn an der weiteren Publikation seiner Schriften hindern sollten. (Tatsächlich verfügte der Kaiser nach Erscheinen von Panizzas Buch „Parisjana“ (1899) eine steckbriefliche Fahnung gegen Panizza durch Interpol.) Wie bekannt, endete Dr. Panizzas geistiges Leben 1904 mit seiner dauernden Einweisung in eine psychiatrische Klinik. Vom semiotischen Standpunkt aus stellen Doppelgänger Verdoppelungen des Objektbezugs von Zeichen dar und gehören also in den semiotischen Modalbereich der Wirklichkeit bzw. der Zweitheit.

In Dr. Oskar Panizza's last book „Imperjalja“, the idea of abolishment of individuality is consequently brought to the bitter end. Panizza shows this by the possibility of the existence of parallel-persons, doppelgangers or „figurants“: „The case Ziethen, the case Bischoff, the case Hülsner, the case of the high-school student Winter, the case Fenayron, the case Gabrielle Bompard, the case Else Groß, the case of Anna Simon (Bulgaria), the case of Jack the Ripper and the case of the shepherd Vacher, the poisoners Mary Ansd (London) and Madame Joniaux (Antwerp), the case Henri Vidal and the case of the comtesse Lara (Italy), the case Dr. Karl Peters and the case Stambulow (Bulgarian Prime Minister), the case of Madame Kolb and the case of the lawyer Bernays, the case Claire Bassing and the case Brière (killing of his 6 children) and many, many other cases whose enumeration without proofs would reach here too far, belong, however, all to the account of Wilhelm II“. A contemporary psychiatrist commented this quotation as follows: „Imperturbably convinced of the validity of his system of insanity, Panizza understood each information, each newspaper message, each uttering as a message about Wilhelm II. May it be Jack the Ripper, Karl May or Lord Byron, may it be Baudelaire, Verlaine or Pope Leo XIII: all these persons would be nothing else but ‚parallel-persons‘ for Wilhelm II. Wilhelm would use the biography of known persons in order to hide that he stays himself behind the deeds of these persons“.

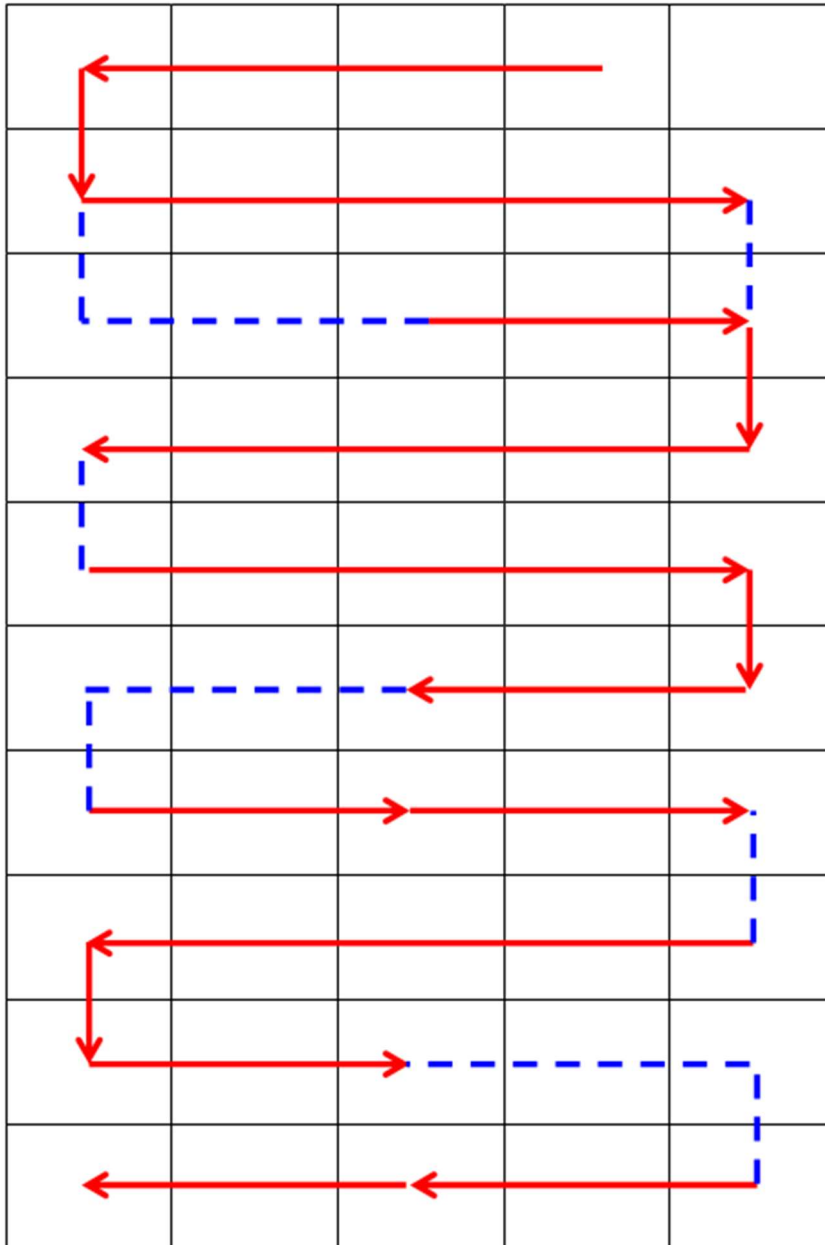
(zugehörige Graphiken s. nächste Seiten)

Kategorie der Möglichkeit. Da die Faustgeschichte hinreichend bekannt ist, kann ich mich hier mit der Wiedergabe eines kurzen Ausschnittes meiner Analyse begnügen.

As a matter of fact, the Young and the Old Dr. Faustus are two Alter Egoes because Dr. Faustus' life does not follow anymore the monodirectional time-arrow of classical physics since he made a pact with the devil. From that, there follows, however, the antidromic time-arrow of Diamond Theory. Murnau achieves to establish Love as a third instance between the contextures of Good and Evil by doubling Dr. Faustus' individuality using paradoxically the dichotomic means of classical logic. When Dr. Faustus and Gretchen die together in the gloomy light at the stake, they have finished their Trip into the Light that leads them out of darkness: "Death sets all men free".

II

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Allerdings müsste man, um unsere Zuordnung von Reisen ins Licht zu zirkulären Transformationsstrukturen zu vervollständigen, noch die beiden fehlenden Untertypen zu 2.1 und 2.2 ergänzen.

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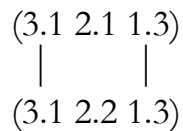
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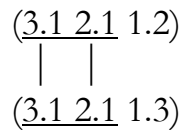
Connections of inner semiotic environments

1. The distinction of system and environment is crucial for cybernetics. In semiotics, this distinction has been introduced by Bense (1975, pp.97 ss., 108 ss.). However, since there is no environment for category theoretic morphisms, in classical mathematics as well as in classical semiotics, semiotic environment, up to now, always means outer semiotic environment. Therefore, outer semiotic environment means, in accordance with the Peircean principle that no sign can appear alone, the connections between signs in the form of static sub-signs or dynamic semioses.

1.1. Example of sign connection by static sub-signs



1.2. Example of sign connection by dynamic semiosis



Note: In classical semiotics, pairs of dualized sub-signs are treated as identical, f. ex.:

$$\times(3.1) = (1.3)$$

On this strictly mono-contextural principle (cf. Kaehr 2009), the inner connections between sign classes and reality thematics are established, e.g.:

$$(\underline{3.1} \ 2.1 \ \underline{1.3}) \times (\underline{3.1} \ 1.2 \ \underline{1.3}),$$

but consider

$$(\underline{3.1} \ 2.1 \ \underline{1.3}) \times (\underline{3.1} \ 1.2 \ \underline{1.3}).$$

and not

$$\begin{array}{c} \underline{(3.1 \ 2.1 \ 1.3)} \times \underline{(3.1 \ 1.2 \ 1.3)} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

because $\times(3.1) = (1.3)$ and $\times(1.3) = (3.1)$. Moreover, since, according to Kaehr (2009), we even have

$$\times(\text{id}_x) \neq (\text{id}_x), x \in \{1, 2, 3\},$$

it follows especially that

$$\times(3.1 \ 2.2 \ 1.3) \neq (3.1 \ 2.2 \ 1.3)$$

in contradiction with the classical-semiotic theory of eigenreality.

The reason for the disequations is that “self-identity is able to distinguish its directionality as left (lo) and right (ro) order” (Kaehr 2009, p. 2).

From the standpoint of classical semiotics, this leads to the paradoxical situation, that, from a poly-contextural standpoint, we have on the one side

$$K(a.b) = K(b.a),$$

i.e. the contexture of a sub-signs (a.b) is identical with the contexture of its dualized sub-sign. However, if not only the sub-signs, but the contexture as well is dualized

$$\times(K(a.b)) \neq K(b.a),$$

we get again a disequation.

2. In order to solve the problems caused by the above disequations, Kaehr (2009) redefined the semiotic fundamental categories:

Firstness:	Peirce:	A
	Kaehr:	A | a
Secondness:	Peirce:	A → B
	Kaehr:	A → B | c

Thirdness: Peirce: $A \rightarrow C$
 Kaehr: $A \rightarrow C \mid b1 \leftarrow b2$

In Kaehr’s own words: “A composition is always accompanied by an environment of its morphisms. Therefore, an initial object or the number 1, firstness, is diamond theoretically always doubled: as itself and as its environment, i.e. $(A \mid a)$. That is, as a morphism, and as a hetero-morphism. A diamond initial object is not a singular object but a doublet. Also called bi-object” (2009, p. 2).

Therefore,

$$PS = (.1., .2., .3.)$$

is the mono-contextural set of prime-signs without inner semiotic environments. Clearly, the prime-signs are not connected with one another.

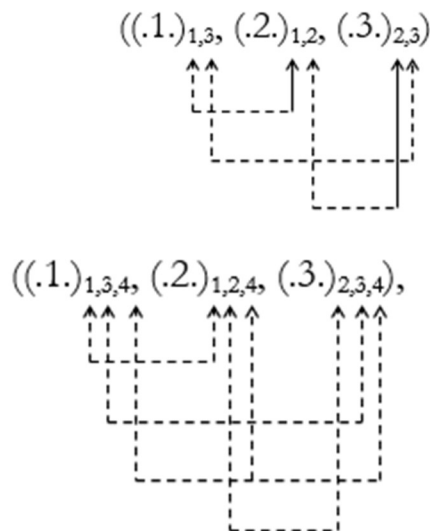
However, by introducing the concept of inner semiotic environment (or hetero-morphism), we get in the case of 3-contextural PS

$$PS3 = ((.1.)_{1,3}, (.2.)_{1,2}, (.3.)_{2,3})$$

and in the case of 4-contextural PS

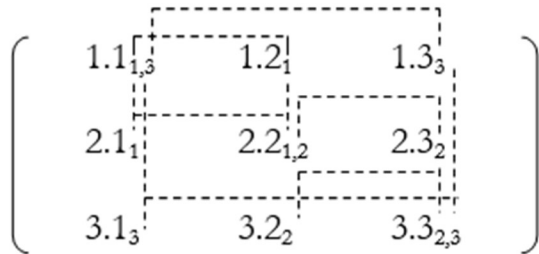
$$PS4 = ((.1.)_{1,3,4}, (.2.)_{1,2,4}, (.3.)_{2,3,4}),$$

and therefore sets of prime-signs which are connected by their inner environments

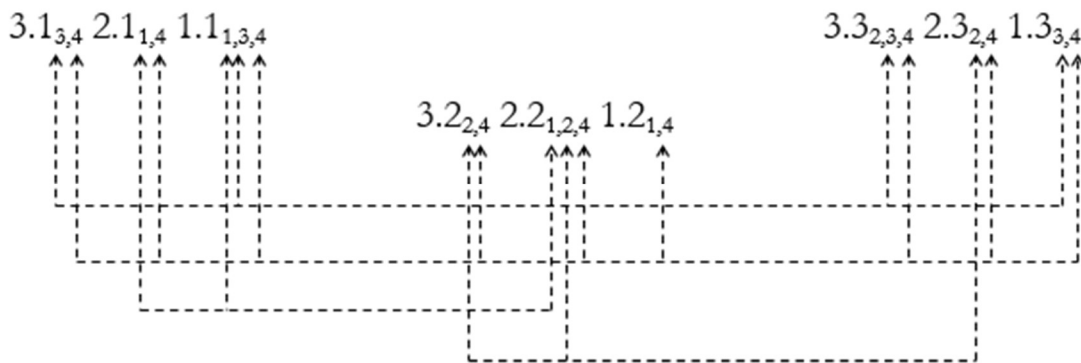


Naturally, the complexity of connections by inner semiotic environments increases with increasing number of contexts involved.

3. The sets of prime-signs are examples of connections solely by their inner semiotic environments. If we have a look at the 3-contextural triadic semiotic matrix



we recognize that in each triad and in each trichotomy the sub-signs are pairwise connected by their inner semiotic environment. It follows that there are no triadic sign relations, which are not connected by their inner semiotic environment. This is especially important for sign relation which are neither connected by static sub-signs nor by dynamic semioses, f. ex.:



The three sign classes in this example have no other than inner environmental semiotic connections.

This simple fact has tremendous consequences for the semiotic universe. Since there are pairs of sign classes which have no static nor dynamic connection, the conclusion was made in Toth (2009) that the semiotic universe is non-connected (in the topological sense). As a matter of fact, from a purely mono-contextural standpoint, the two following statements from Peirce and Karger, respectively, must appear contradictory (quotation from Toth 2009):

Walther paraphrasiert (ohne Quellenangabe des zugrunde liegenden Zitats) Peirce wie folgt: “Die einzige geistige Wirkung eines Zeichens bzw. der ‘letzte logische

Interpretant', der kein Zeichen ist, aber allgemein beobachtet werden kann, ist ein 'Wechsel der Denkgewohnheit', wie Peirce bemerkte" (1979, S. 78). Ohne auf diese Stelle zu referieren, heisst es dann aber bei Karger: "Es ist aber so, dass eine 'Denkgewohnheit' ein Zeichen darstellt und der Wechsel zu einer neuen Denkgewohnheit ebenfalls. Es werden also Veränderungen am Zeichen erfahren, die wiederum zum Zeichen führen" (1986, S. 42).

However, from a poly-contextural standpoint, we can "save" the coexistence of the contradictory utterances, because even then, when an n-tuple of sign classes is topologically non-connected what concerns their sub-signs and/or semioses, it is necessarily connected by the internal semiotic environments of their sub-signs and/or semioses. To put it in the form of

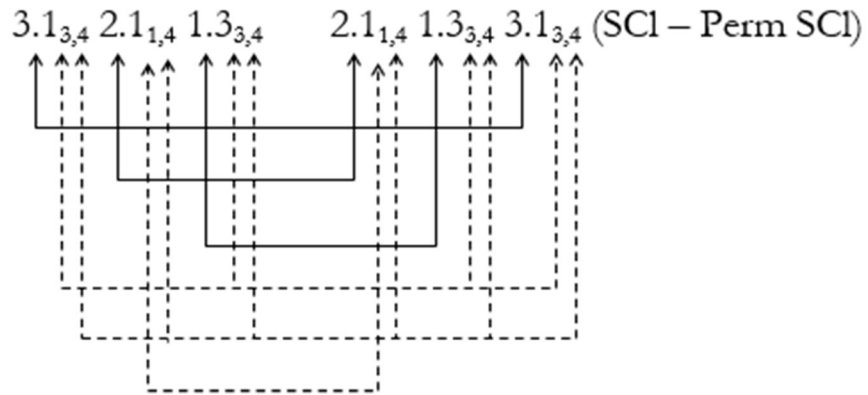
Theorem: Any n-tuple of sign-classes is connected by the heteromorphisms of their sub-signs involved, but not any n-tuple is necessarily connected by the morphisms of their sub-signs involved.

This extremely important semiotic theorem could not have found without the groundbreaking work of Rudolf Kaehr.

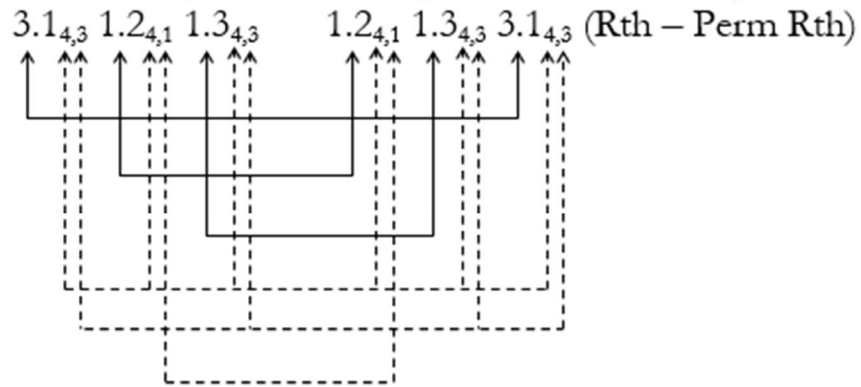
It therefore seems, that the change of one's habitude of mind (Wechsel der Denkgewohnheit) means indeed a loss of outer semiotic connections, but at the same time the hitherto hardly used inner semiotic connections are opening unforeseen semiotic possibilities.

4. Concluding, I want to give some examples in order to show in which semiotic areas the introduction of semiotic connections by inner environments may be helpful. In Toth (2008) I had introduced a typology of semiotic connections between sign classes and their permutations, reality thematics and their permutations, sign classes and permutations of their reality thematics, permutations of sign classes and permutations of their reality thematics.

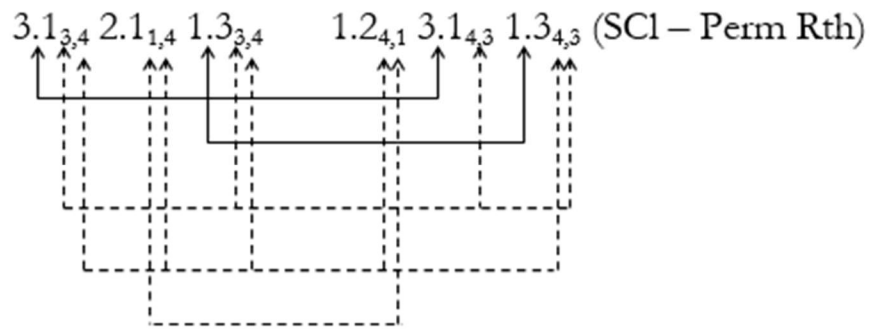
4.1. Connections of sign classes and permutations of sign classes



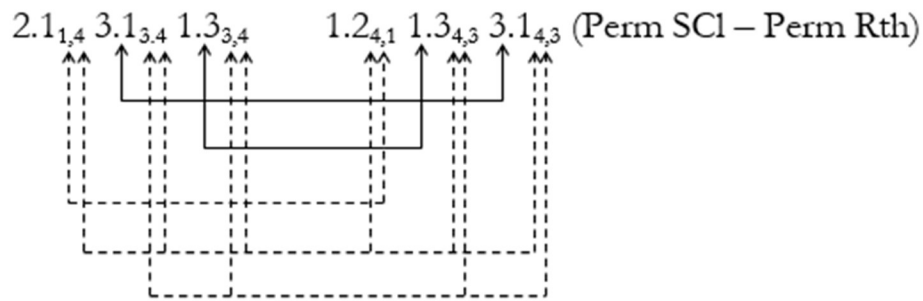
4.2. Connections of reality thematics and permutations of reality thematics



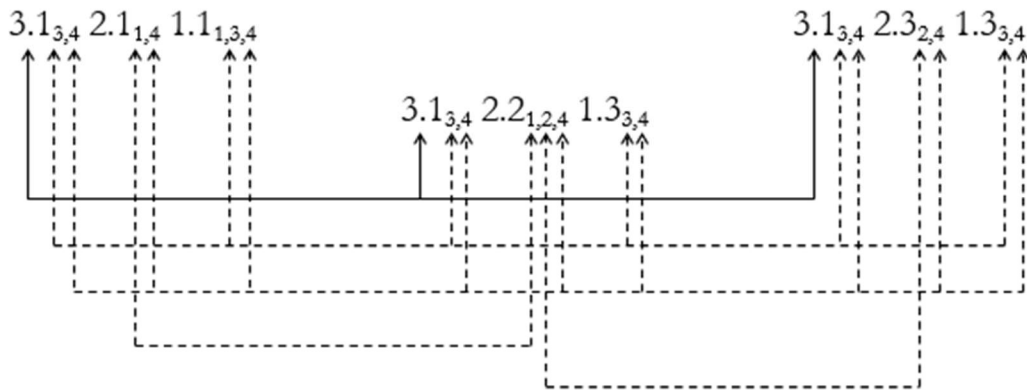
4.3. Connections of sign classes and permutations of reality thematics



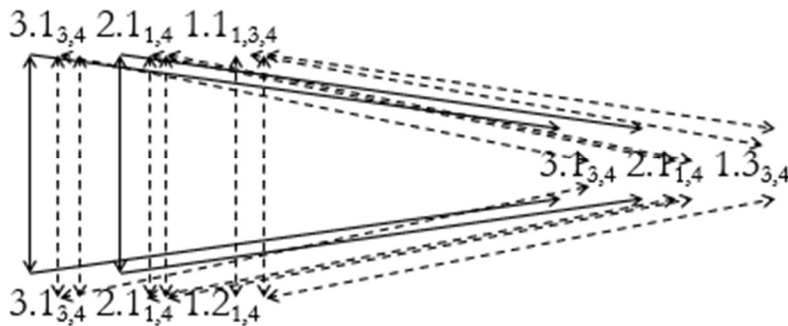
4.4. Connections of permutations of sign classes and permutations of reality thematics



4.5. Communication schemata (cf. Bense 1971, pp. 39 ss.; Toth 1993, pp. 147 ss.)



4.6. Creation schemata (cf. Bense 1976, pp. 106 ss.; Toth 1993, pp. 158 ss.)



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Semiotic environment systems

1. In Bense (1975, pp. 94 ss.), we find a complex theory of semiotic environments in connection with the differentiation of virtual vs. effective triadic sign relations on the one side and the theory of pragmatic retrosemioses on the other side. Unfortunately, this theory has never even been noticed by anybody. In the present article, I will present its fundamental ideas and try to establish the connection to Kaehr's theory of "environments for transclusions in textemes" (2009b), therefore enabling to introduce both outer and inner semiotic environment systems and their interrelationships into semiotics.

2. Since contextuated sub-signs have only been introduced into semiotics by Kaehr (2009a), in semiotics, environment means always outer environment of signs. However, besides the rather trivial notion of an environment of a sign class formed by another sign class, thus meaning nothing more than sign connections, Bense (1975, pp. 97 ss.) introduced pragmatic retrosemioses of the form

$$(I \Rightarrow M),$$

i.e. the so-called "application function" of the sign in the sense that, for every object O, an external interpretant I creates an M which represents this object, thereby the relation between I and M creating an outer semiotic environment of this object which is represented. Note that $R(I, M)$ is an ordered relation to which the converse relation $R(M, I)$ is not defined.

3. For inner semiotic environments, i.e. hetero-morphisms, we follow Kaehr (2009a, b) in assuming a triadic sign relation being a fragment of a 4-contextural sign relation. Thus,

$$SR(3;4) = (3.a \ 2.b \ 1.c)$$

operates on the following 4-contextural 3×3 polycontextural-semiotic matrix

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1.1_{1,3,4} & 1.2_{1,4} & 1.3_{3,4} \\ \downarrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ 2.1_{1,4} & 2.2_{1,2,4} & 2.3_{2,4} \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \uparrow \\ 3.1_{3,4} & 3.2_{2,4} & 3.3_{2,3,4} \end{array} \right)$$

Since in heteromorphisms, the arrows are inverted, but not the prime-signs constituting the sub-signs, we get the following 9 environments for the 9 sub-signs or monadic semiotic relations (left column). In opposite, in dualization, not only the arrows, but also the order of the prime-signs of the sub-signs are inverted (right column):

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 E((1.1)_{1,3,4}) = (1.1)_{4,3,1} & D((1.1)_{1,3,4}) = (1.1)_{4,3,1} \\
 E((1.2)_{1,4}) = (1.2)_{4,1} & D((1.2)_{1,4}) = (2.1)_{4,1} \\
 E((1.3)_{3,4}) = (1.3)_{4,3} & D((1.3)_{3,4}) = (3.1)_{4,3} \\
 E((2.1)_{1,4}) = (2.1)_{4,1} & D((2.1)_{1,4}) = (1.2)_{4,1} \\
 E((2.2)_{1,2,4}) = (2.2)_{4,2,1} & D((2.2)_{1,2,4}) = (2.2)_{4,2,1} \\
 E((2.3)_{2,4}) = (2.3)_{4,2} & D((2.3)_{2,4}) = (3.2)_{4,2} \\
 E((3.1)_{3,4}) = (3.1)_{4,3} & D((3.1)_{3,4}) = (1.3)_{4,3} \\
 E((3.2)_{2,4}) = (3.2)_{4,2} & D((3.2)_{2,4}) = (2.3)_{4,2} \\
 E((3.3)_{2,3,4}) = (3.3)_{4,3,2} & D((3.3)_{2,3,4}) = (3.3)_{4,3,2}
 \end{array}$$

4. For outer semiotic environments, we follow Bense (1975, pp. 97 ss.). Therefore, every sub-sign (a.b) can be embedded into an application relation depending on the value of its trichotomy (.b). Because we stick with the semiotic inclusion order that every sign class (3.a 2.b 1.c) must obey the order ($a \leq b \leq c$), it follows, that, if (.b) = 1, we have 3 application relations, if (.b) = 2, we have 2 application relations, and, if (.b) = 3, we have 1 application relation. In the following, we show that, for every application relation, we can establish a system of 4 outer semiotic environments on the basis of Bense's pragmatic retrosemioses:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 U((1.1)_{1,3,4}) = (((3.1)_{3,4}) \Rightarrow (1.1)_{4,3,1}) \\
 U((1.1)_{1,3,4}) = (((3.1)_{4,3}) \Rightarrow (1.1)_{4,3,1}) \\
 \\
 U((1.1)_{4,3,1}) = (((3.1)_{3,4}) \Rightarrow (1.1)_{1,3,4}) \\
 U((1.1)_{4,3,1}) = (((3.1)_{4,3}) \Rightarrow (1.1)_{1,3,4})
 \end{array}$$

5. For the dual reality thematics of each sign class, we therefore get the following system of 4 outer semiotic environments:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 UD((1.1)_{1,3,4}) = (((1.3)_{4,3}) \Rightarrow (1.1)_{4,3,1}) \\
 UD((1.1)_{1,3,4}) = (((1.3)_{3,4}) \Rightarrow (1.1)_{4,3,1}) \\
 \\
 UD((1.1)_{4,3,1}) = (((1.3)_{4,3}) \Rightarrow (1.1)_{1,3,4}) \\
 UD((1.1)_{4,3,1}) = (((1.3)_{3,4}) \Rightarrow (1.1)_{1,3,4})
 \end{array}$$

6. We can finally ask if it makes sense to introduce, besides UD, the notion of the outer semiotic environment of an inner semiotic environment, UE. In doing so, we get

$$UE((1.1)_{1,3,4}) = (((3.1)_{3,4}) \Rightarrow (1.1)_{4,3,1}))$$

$$UE((1.1)_{1,3,4}) = (((3.1)_{4,3}) \Rightarrow (1.1)_{4,3,1}))$$

$$UE((1.1)_{4,3,1}) = (((3.1)_{3,4}) \Rightarrow (1.1)_{1,3,4}))$$

$$UE((1.1)_{4,3,1}) = (((3.1)_{4,3}) \Rightarrow (1.1)_{1,3,4})).$$

As we recognize easily, it is

$$UE((a.b)_{i,j,k/\emptyset}) = U((a.b)_{i,j,k/\emptyset}) \quad (i, j, k \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\})$$

This is quite an astonishing result, which we will formulate in the following semiotic theorem:

Theorem: The inner semiotic environment is already produced by the outer semiotic environment.

7. So far, we have seen that the contextural “index” of a sub-sign (a.b) in 4 contextures

$$(a.b.c)_{i,j,k/\emptyset} \quad (i, j, k \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\})$$

is either

i, j, k (“morphismic form”)

or

k, j, i (“heteromorphismic form”)

The heteromorphismic form appears, when a sub-sign is operated by operators E and D.

Obviously, for binary “indices” (i, k), (k, i), E and D as semiotic operators are sufficient. However, what is the semiotic meaning of the 6 possible permutations of the ternary “indices” (i, k, k):

1. (i, j, k)
2. (i, k, j)

3. (j, i, k)
4. (j, k, i)
5. (k, i, j)
6. (k, j, i)

Besides (i, j, k) and (k, j, i) we have

2. (i, k, j) which corresponds to the semiotic order of the prime-signs (M, I, O). This order corresponds to the semiotic creation schema introduced by Peirce (cf. Peirce 1976) and formalized by Bense (1976, pp. 110 ss.).

3. (j, i, k) which corresponds to the semiotic order of the prime-signs (O, M, I). This order corresponds to the semiotic communication schema introduced by Bense (1971, pp. 38 ss.) which O corresponding to the sender, M to the channel and I to the receiver of an elementary communication schema.

4. (j, k, i) which corresponds to the semiotic order of the prime-signs (O, I, M). This is the reality thematics of the semiotic creation schema (i, k, j).

5. (k, i, j) which corresponds to the semiotic order of the prime-signs (I, M, O). This is the reality thematics of the semiotic communication schema (j, i, k).

Therefore, all 6 orders of the polycontextural-semiotic “indices” have a clear pragmatic definition. Thus, we can state that while

$$SR(M, O, I) = \langle [1,3,4], [1,2,4], [2,3,4] \rangle$$

is the generativ-semiotic order of the sign relation (M, O, I) and

$$SR(M, O, I)^\circ = \langle [4,3,2], [4,2,1], [4,3,1] \rangle$$

is the respective order of the dual reality thematics (I, O, M),

semiotic communication schemata can be assigned to the following two ordered sets of polycontextural-semiotic “indices”

$$SR(O, M, I) = \langle [1,2,4], [1,3,4], [2,3,4] \rangle$$

$$SR(O, M, I)^\circ = \langle [4,3,2], [4,3,1], [4,2,1] \rangle,$$

and semiotic creation schemata can be assigned to

$SR(M, I, O) = \langle [1,3,4], [2,3,4], [1,2,4] \rangle$

$SR(M, I, O)^\circ = \langle [4,2,1], [4,3,2], [4,3,1] \rangle$

Therefore, taking the notion of semiotic environment in its biggest possible sense, we can state that communication and creation are just special forms of environment structures of the sign model rather than practical application of cybernetic systems onto semiotics.

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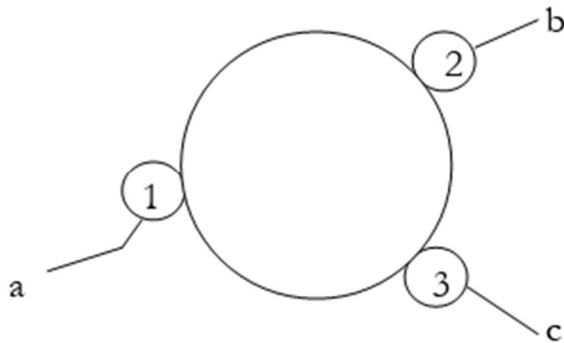
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A new geometric model for polycontextural triads

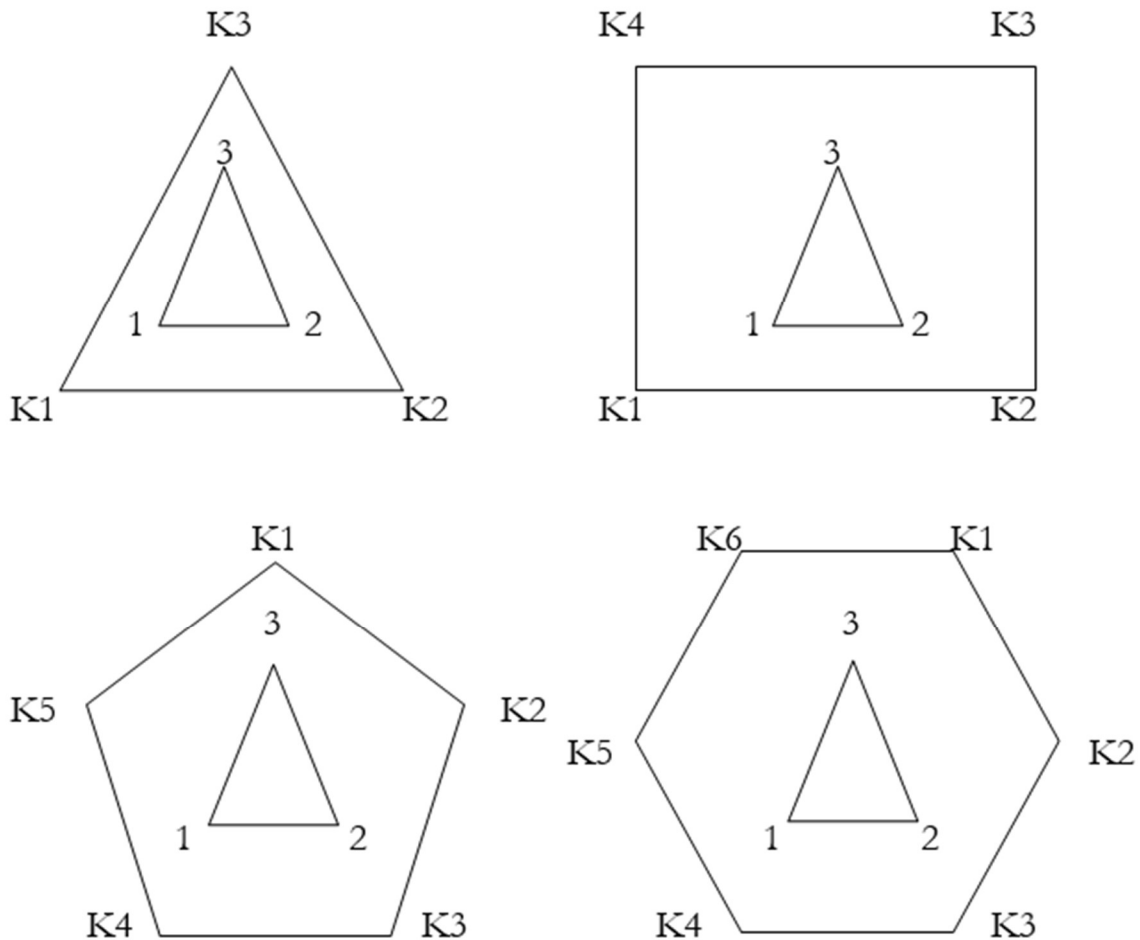
1. In 1972, in the first 3 numbers of vol. 2 of the “Journal of Cybernetics”, the linguist Christopher R. Longyear presented a calculus of “triadas”. Through their circle form (which is, by the way, not motivated in the three papers) they are capable of giving astonishing insights not only in the outer relationships between triads, dyads and monads as well as more complex n-ads, but also in the inner structure of triadic relations, which has escaped the linear logical models for 3R. The abstract model of a triada presents itself like that:



According to Longyear, two triadas are equal to one another, if

1. Both triadas have three external elements.
2. Both triadas have the same three external elements.
3. Both triadas have the same order of their three elements.
4. Both triadas have the same internal structure.
5. Both triadas have the same meaning.
6. Both sides of a “shift” have arms of the same order.
7. Both sides of an internal connection have arms of the same order. (1972, p.4)

2. Longyear’s triada-model can be taken as a geometric model for the Peircean triadic sign relation. However, it is not sufficient if the monocontextural sign relations are contextuated (Kaehr 2008). In this case, the sign model must be part of another model, which must be capable of representing the contextures. Since a sign can be, theoretically, in n contextures, we will prefer a polygon to a circle. Moreover, since it had been shown in Toth (2008a) that the triangle model is more appropriate to display the finesses of rotation (cf. also Toth 2008b), we will propose here a complex geometric model of a triangle embedded in an polygon, minimally triangle. Hence polycontextural signs can be displayed as follows:



As a rotation operator we may use ρ which shall work stepwise: $\rho(3.1 \ 2.1 \ 1.3) = (1.3 \ 3.1 \ 2.1)$, $\rho\rho(3.1 \ 2.1 \ 1.3) = (2.1 \ 1.3 \ 3.1)$. Thus, with ρ , all permutations of a sign relation can be generated. As for the other operators introduced in Longyear (1972), for the correspondence between (monocontextural) logic and semiotics cf. Toth (2007, pp. 143 ss.). For the application of polycontextural operators (intra- and trans-operators) cf. Toth (2003, pp. 36 ss.).

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Auf dem Weg zu einem semiotischen autopoietischen Modell

1. In der Geschichte der Kybernetik 2. Grades sind verschiedene Modelle der Autopoiesis vorgeschlagen worden; vgl. Bd. 10 des „Cybernetics Forum“ (1981), vgl. v.a. die Beiträge von Varela, Maturana und Zeleny. In der Semiotik hat man sich dagegen darauf beschränkt, die von Bense gefundene eigenreale Zeichenklasse, die selbstduale Relation $\times(3.1 \ 2.2 \ 1.3) = (3.1 \ 2.2 \ 1.3)$ als Modell für Autopoiesis herauszustellen, nachdem Buczynska-Garewicz (1976) auf die „autoreproduktive“ Eigenschaft dieser Zeichenklasse hingewiesen und Bense (1992) als Modell für sie das Möbius-Band bestimmt hatte.

2. Doch dabei blieb es. In Toth (2009) wurde der Begriff der semiotischen Nachbarschaft im Sinne der topologische Umgebung eines Subzeichens definiert. Genauer kann man bekanntlich die Umgebung jedes Elementes x einfach dadurch bestimmen, dass man die Menge daraus bilden, d.h. $U(x) = \{x\}$. Auf den Begriff der semiotischen Nachbarschaft angewandt, bedeutet dies, dass zunächst, dass jedes Element sein eigener Nachbar ist. Dann kann man auf zwei Wegen fortschreiten: Die von Neumann-Nachbarschaft enthält als Menge nur diejenigen Umgebungen von x , welche rektangulär von x aus erreichbar sind, d.h. also keine diagonalen Element. Dagegen gehören die diagonale Elemente als Umgebungen von x ebenfalls zur Moore-Nachbarschaft. Ein Beispiel soll das verdeutlichen.

Sei $x = (1.1)$, dann ist die von Neumann-Nachbarschaft \underline{N} von x die Menge aller Elemente, die in der folgenden semiotischen Matrix einfach unterstrichen sind, während die Moore-Nachbarschaft \underline{M} von x die Menge aller einfach zuzüglich des doppelt unterstrichenen Elementes ist:

<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.2</u>	1.3
<u>2.1</u>	<u>2.2</u>	2.3
3.1	3.2	3.3

In diesem Fall gilt also $\underline{M}(x) \setminus \underline{N}(x) = (2.2)$.

3. Wenn man nun einen Blick auf die 9 von Neumann-Nachbarschaften der 9 Subzeichen der kleinen semiotischen Matrix wirft:

<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.2</u>	1.3	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.3</u>	1.1	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.3</u>
<u>2.1</u>	2.2	2.3	2.1	<u>2.2</u>	2.3	2.1	2.2	<u>2.3</u>
3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3

<u>1.1</u>	1.2	1.3	1.1	<u>1.2</u>	1.3	1.1	1.2	<u>1.3</u>
<u>2.1</u>	<u>2.2</u>	2.3	<u>2.1</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.3</u>	2.1	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.3</u>
<u>3.1</u>	3.2	3.3	3.1	<u>3.2</u>	3.3	3.1	3.2	<u>3.3</u>

1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3
<u>2.1</u>	2.2	2.3	2.1	<u>2.2</u>	2.3	2.1	2.2	<u>2.3</u>
<u>3.1</u>	<u>3.2</u>	3.3	<u>3.1</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>3.3</u>	3.1	<u>3.2</u>	<u>3.3</u>

So erkennt man leicht, dass 1. jede $N(x)$ für alle $x \in \{1.1, \dots, 3.3\}$ verschieden ist, und dass 2. sich bei $N(x)$ durch einfache Operationen aus anderen $N(x)$ zusammensetzen lässt.

4. Nehmen wir nun z.B. $N(3.1)$

1.1	1.2	1.3
<u>2.1</u>	2.2	2.3
<u>3.1</u>	<u>3.2</u>	3.3

und bilden daraus neue Nachbarschaften. Wir können das z.B. dadurch tun, dass wir erstens ein neues Nachbarschaftselement produzieren:

1.1	1.2	1.3
<u>2.1</u>	<u>2.2</u>	2.3
<u>3.1</u>	<u>3.2</u>	3.3

Ersichtlich ist $N(x) = \{2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2\}$ für kein $x \in \{1.1, \dots, 3.3\}$ definiert. (Wir haben unserer Definition ja die von Neumann-Nachbarschaft zugrunde gelegt. Die Moore-Eigenschaft $M(3.1)$ ist hier also nicht definiert. Auch wenn wir z.B. von

1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3
<u>2.1</u>	2.2	2.3	2.1	<u>2.2</u>	2.3
<u>3.1</u>	<u>3.2</u>	3.3	<u>3.1</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>3.3</u>

d.h. $N(3.1)$ und $N(3.2)$ ausgehen, bekommen wir noch kein $x \in \{1.1, \dots, 3.3\}$, denn z.B. ist

$$N(3.1) \cap N(3.2) = \{2.1, 3.1, 3.2\} \cap \{2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3\} = \{3.1, 3.2\}, \text{ d.h. es fehlen } \{2.1, 2.2\},$$

$$N(3.1) \cup N(3.2) = \{2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3\}, \text{ es ist } (3.3) \text{ zuviel, usw.}$$

Wenn wir zweitens ein Element entfernen, disintegrieren wir Nachbarschaften, z.B.

1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3
<u>2.1</u>	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3
<u>3.1</u>	3.2	3.3	<u>3.1</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>3.3</u> ,

es ist also oben links $N(x) = N(3.1) \setminus (3.2)$ und oben rechts $N(y) = N(3.2) \setminus (2.2)$, womit ebenfalls noch kein $x \in \{1.1, \dots, 3.3\}$ definiert ist.

Drittens tritt öfters mehrfache Bindung (Bonding) auf, oder einfach via Disintegration. Ersteres haben wir bereits oben gesehen, als wir sowohl $N(1.1)$ als auch $M(1.1)$ in die gleiche Matrix eingezeichnet haben. In den letzten Beispielen, d.h. $N(3.1)$ und $N(3.2)$ sind z.B. 3.1 und 3.2 nicht nur Nachbarn von sich selbst, also auch voneinander, d.h. doppelt gebunden. Wenn wir andererseits $N(3.1) \cup N(3.2)$ bilden und davon $N(1.2)$ entfernen

$N(3.1) \cup N(3.2)$	$N(1.2)$
1.1 1.2 1.3	<u>1.1</u> <u>1.2</u> <u>1.3</u>
<u>2.1</u> <u>2.2</u> 2.3	2.1 <u>2.2</u> 2.3
<u>3.1</u> <u>3.2</u> <u>3.3</u>	3.1 3.2 3.3,

dann haben wir $(\underline{2.2}) \rightarrow (\underline{2.2})$, d.h. doppelte wird zu einfacher Bindung abgeschwächt.

Ich breche an dieser Stelle die Einführung in die Grundlagen eines semiotischen Autopoiesis-Modells ab, das auf dem Begriff der topologischen Nachbarschaft von Subzeichen definiert wurde. Ein Blick in das erwähnte Paper von Zeleny (1981) könnte dazu anregen, das hier erstmals vorgestellte Modell bedeutend auszubauen.

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Spezielle triadische Relationen

1. Wie man mittlerweile wissen dürfte, ist das Peircesche Zeichen keine gewöhnliche triadische Relation, sondern eine triadische Relation über einer monadischen, einer dyadischen und einer triadischen Relation (vgl. Bense 1979, S. 53, 67). In Sonderheit enthält also das Zeichen sich selbst als triadische Relation, worauf wohl zuerst Buczynska-Garewicz (1976) und danach Bense im Zusammenhang mit dem „Prinzip der iterativen Reflexivität der Zeichen“ sowie dem „Prinzip der katalytischen und autoreflexiven Selbstreproduzierbarkeit der Zeichen“ (1976, S. 163 f.) hingewiesen hatte:

$$ZR = {}^3R({}^1M, {}^2O, {}^3I).$$

Da offenbar die Summe der Wertigkeiten der Partialrelationen gleich der Wertigkeit der Vollrelation sein muss, ist nicht einsehbar, warum ZR nicht in allen 6 permutationellen Formen geschrieben werden kann:

$$ZR = {}^3R({}^1M, {}^2O, {}^3I) \quad ZR = {}^3R({}^1M, {}^2O, {}^3I)$$

$$ZR = {}^3R({}^1M, {}^2O, {}^3I) \quad ZR = {}^3R({}^1M, {}^2O, {}^3I)$$

$$ZR = {}^3R({}^1M, {}^2O, {}^3I) \quad ZR = {}^3R({}^1M, {}^2O, {}^3I),$$

vgl. die Beispiele, die Longyear (1972, S. 10) bringt:

	a	gives	b	to	c
to	c	a gives	b		
to	c	is given	b	by a	
	b	is given	to c	by a	
	g	is given	by a	to c	
	a	gives	to b	, c.	

2. Dagegen ist aber die semiotische Objektrelation eine triadische Relation über drei triadischen Relationen

$$OR = {}^3({}^3m^3, \Omega^3, \mathcal{J}),$$

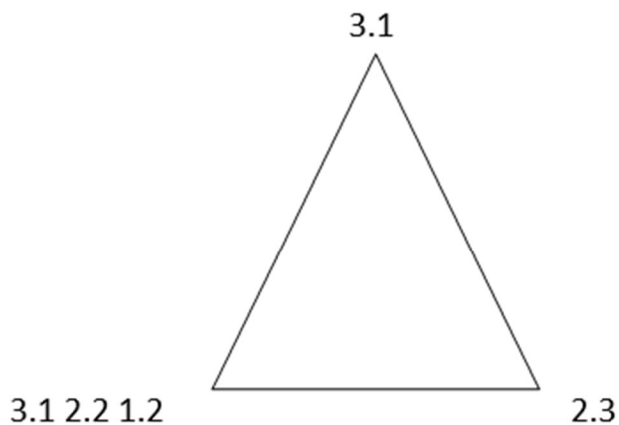
vgl. Toth (2010) und Bense/Walther (1973, S. 71), wo gesagt wird, dass der Zeichenträger ein „triadisches Objekt“ sei, weil er sich auf die drei Kategorien (M,

O, I) beziehe. Dasselbe ist dann natürlich wahr für O und I, denn nicht nur beziehen sie sich ebenfalls auf M, O, und I, sondern in einer triadischen Relation kann keine Partialrelation höher als triadisch sein, und gegen die Annahme einer geringeren Wertigkeit als $V = 3$ spricht, dass bereits der Zeichenträger, d.h. \mathcal{M} , triadisch ist.

3. Allerdings ist es möglich, z.B. im Anschluss an die „triadische Algebra“ von Robertson (2005), solche speziellen triadischen Relationen zu konstruieren, deren Partialrelationen selbst Relationen sind, die Relationen enthalten, im Falle der Semiotik besonders solche Relationen, die selbst „verschachtelte“ Relationen sind. So haben wir z.B. die Zeichenklasse

Zkl = (3.1 2.2 1.2).

Sie ist eine triadische Relation über drei Dyaden, von denen die erste Dyade eine kartesische Multiplikation einer triadischen mit einer monadischen Relation, die zweite Dyade eine kartesische Multiplikation zweier dyadischer Relationen, und die dritte Dyade eine kartesische Multiplikation einer monadischen und einer dyadischen Relation ist. Dennoch die Zkl also eine triadische Relation. Dualisieren wir (3.1 2.2 1.2), so erhalten wir (2.1 2.2 1.3), dann haben wir die strukturelle Realität eines objektthematisierten Mittels, also eine realitätsthematische Erstheit



Es ist also

$$ZR = {}^3R({}^3M, {}^3O, {}^3I),$$

wobei

$${}^3M = ({}^2R^1R \ {}^2R^2R \ \underline{{}^1R^3R}).$$

So kann man nun fortfahren und auch an den Positionen von O und I strukturelle

Realitäten einsetzen, deren Thematisate O bzw. I sind. Ferner könnte man bis zur höchsten bisher bekannten Einheit der Semiotik, den trichotomischen Triaden, weitergehen und diese an den Positionen von M, O und I einsetzen. Da allerdings eine trichotomische Triade idealerweise alle drei Bezüge des Zeichens, d.h. M, O und I thematisiert, müsste ein Weg gefunden werden, hier zwischen primären, sekundären und tertiären Thematisationen zu unterscheiden.

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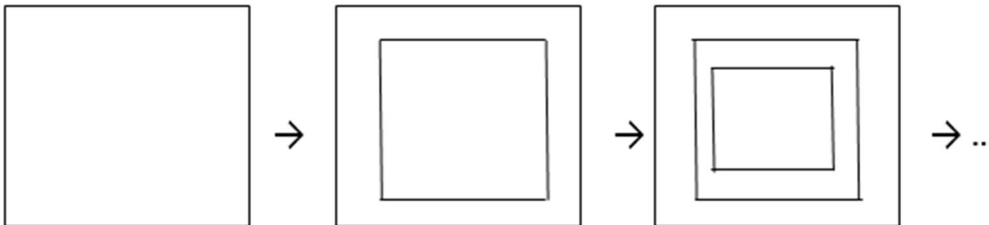
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Null und Nullheit

1. Am Anfang steht der (leere) Raum. Er differenziert aus sich selbst zwischen Innenraum und Aussenraum, d.h. zwischen sich selbst und seiner Umgebung. Damit kann er Subjektivität erzeugen, sie ist das Komplement zwischen dem Ganzen, in das der Raum hineingestellt ist und sich selbst:



Das kann man formal wie folgt notieren:

$$O \rightarrow S(O) \rightarrow S(S(O)) \rightarrow S(S(S(O))) \rightarrow \dots$$

$$S(O) = O' \quad S(S(O)) = O'',$$

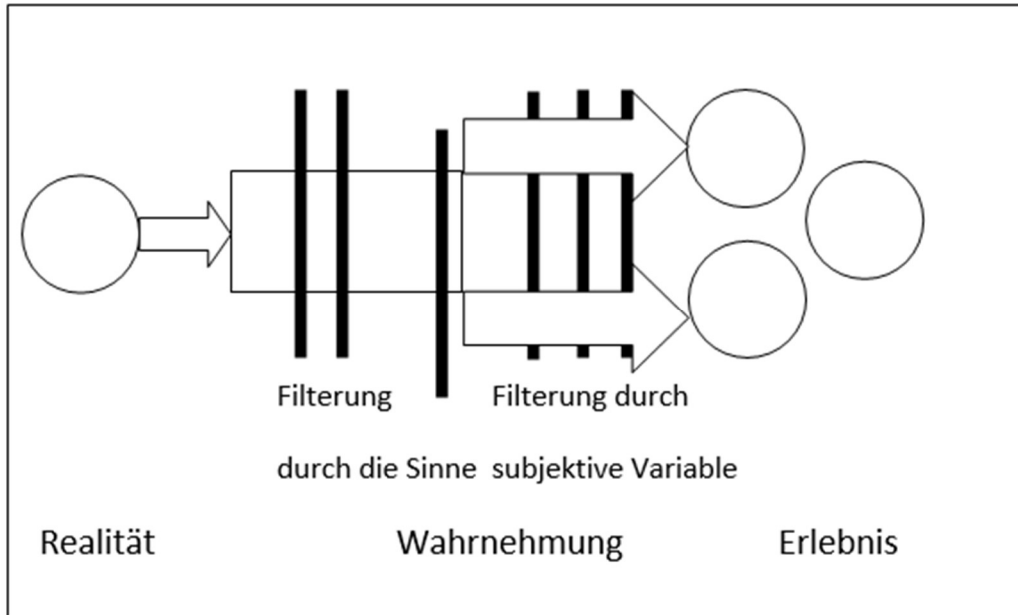
also

$$S \rightarrow (S/O) \rightarrow (S/O)'' \rightarrow (S/O)''' \rightarrow \dots$$

Am Ende wird also das Subjekt in Objektivität aufgelöst (Toth 2007):

$$S \rightsquigarrow O.$$

2. Der allgemeine Raum sei die Realität im Sinne von totaler Objektivität. Zwischen Realität und Erlebnis vermitteln nach Joedicke (1985, S. 10) Filter, welche ihrerseits zwischen Wahrnehmung und Erlebnis vermitteln:



Stehe \mathcal{U} für die Realität, Ω_i für ein beliebiges Objekt, dann gilt:

$$\mathcal{U} = \{\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \Omega_3, \dots, \Omega_n\}$$

$$\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \text{OR} = \{\mathcal{M}, \Omega, \mathcal{I}\}.$$

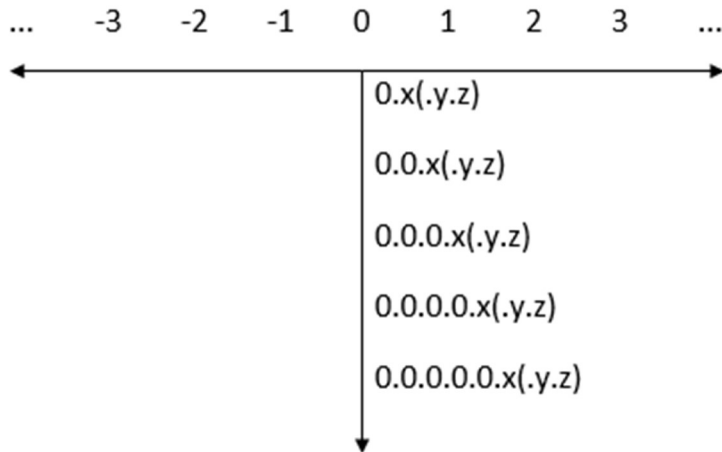
$$\Omega \rightarrow \text{ZR},$$

$$\{\mathcal{M}, \Omega, \mathcal{I}\} \rightarrow (M, O, I).$$

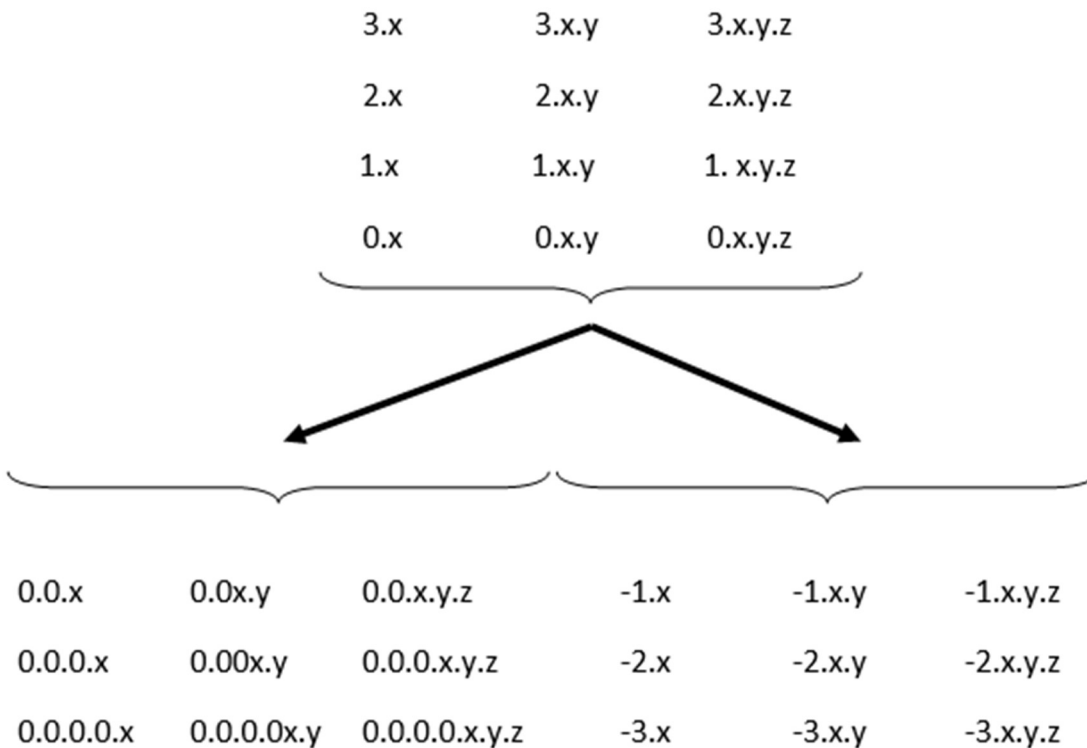
Damit ist die vollständige Semiose ein Prozess, der vom ontischen über den präsemiotischen zum semiotischen Raum führt; als geordnetes Tripel dargestellt:

$$\Sigma = \langle \Omega, \{\mathcal{M}, \Omega, \mathcal{I}\} \rightarrow (M, O, I) \rangle.$$

3. Auf dem horizontalen Zahlenstrahl ist der vertikale Zahlenstrahl $0.(0, \dots, 0)(.x.y.z)$ der numerische Ort der semiotischen Nullheit, d.h. von $\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \text{OR} = \{\mathcal{M}, \Omega, \mathcal{I}\}$. Der Punkt 0 selber ist der semiotische Ort der Apriorität, d.h. $\mathcal{U} = \{\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \Omega_3, \dots, \Omega_n\}$. 1, 2 und 3 sind die numerische Orte der semiotischen Peirceschen Universal-kategorien:



Wegen des orthogonalen Verhältnisses von semiotischer Apriorität und Disponibilität ergibt sich eine zwifache Katabasis:



Die linke Katabasis ist ein dimensionaler Abstieg mit konstant gehaltenem logischem Wert, die rechte Katabasis ist eine logische Spiegelung mit konstant gehalteneter Dimensionalität.

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Experimentelle Semiotik

1. Die Computergrafik ist nicht nur zeitlich, sondern auch konzeptionell ein Kind der Semiotik und der Kybernetik, da sie an der Stuttgarter Schule am Lehrstuhl von Max Bense entwickelt wurde. 1969 erschien die vielbeachtete Dissertation von Georg Nees, einem der Mitbegründer, und in den letzten Jahren in schneller Folge zwei weitere umfangreiche Werke (Nees 1995, 2010).

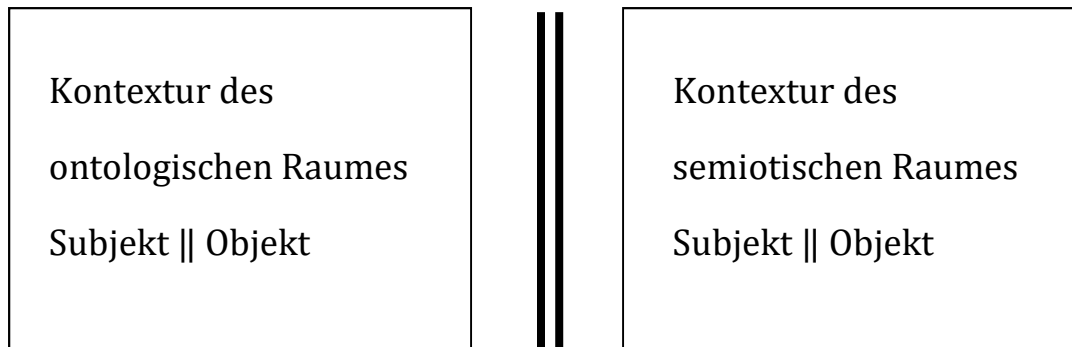
2. Nees schreibt in der Einleitung seines vor wenigen Tagen erschienenen Buches (2010), er würde von der Semiotik nur die triadische Zeichenrelation benutzen und sogar von der Matrixdarstellung absehen. Obwohl man sich kaum vorstellen kann, dass jemand ein Mathematikbuch schreibt und von der Arithmetik nur die Reihe der natürlichen Zahlen unter Absehung aller Operationen benutzt, lohnt es, da es sich bei den Graphiken von Nees ja um berechnete Bilder handelt, diese wenigen semiotischen Grundlagen einmal anzuschauen. Von besonderem Interesse ist hierbei natürlich der Objektbezug der Zeichen:

„Das Etwas, worauf sich [ein Bild] bezieht, nennen wir das Objekt“ (2010, S. 26).
„Das Objekt des Zeichens führt ein Stück aus der Zeichenwelt heraus, es bewegt sich schon in der Sphäre der Wirklichkeit des Zeichens“ (a.a.O.).

Etwas später wird es dann konkreter:

„Das Objekt eines Zeichens ist die Wirklichkeit (...), mag diese Wirklichkeit sinnlich wahrgenommen, fantasiert, vorgestellt, halluziniert oder geträumt sein“ (2010, S. 31).

Wenn ich ein Porträt oder ein Stilleben male, dann stehe in der derselben objektalen Welt, in der sich auch die porträtierten Objekte befinden. Diese bilden, da sie einen ontologischen Raum mit Subjekt und Objekt bilden, eine sog. Kontextur. Von dieser Kontextur des ontologischen Raumes (zum Begriff vgl. Bense 1975, S. 65 f.) durch eine Kontexturgrenze getrennt ist die Kontextur des semiotischen Raumes, der ebenfalls durch Subjekt und Objekt gekennzeichnet ist, wobei die Zeichenklassen den Subjektpol und die Realitäts-thematiken den Objektpol des verdoppelten semiotischen Erkenntnisschemas thematisieren:



Die beiden Räume bzw. Kontexturen sind streng getrennt wie diejenigen zwischen Subjekt und Objekt, Ich und Tod, Leben und Tod. Es gibt also entweder keinen Weg von der einen Kontextur in die andere, oder der Weg ist irreversibel.

3. Nun hat aber die Semiotik ein geniales Verfahren entwickelt, um Kontexturüberschreitungen sozusagen zu simulieren, indem nämlich ein Objekt zum Zeichen erklärt und dadurch als triadische Relation über (M, O, I) aufgefasst wird. Dadurch wird also sozusagen das Objekt der einen Kontextur in der anderen Kontextur substituiert, so zwar, dass das ursprüngliche Objekt erhalten bleibt. Der zentrale Vorgang der Zeichensetzung, die Semiose, verdoppelt also sozusagen die Objekte der Welt, allerdings tut sie dies so, dass ihre Kopien nicht an die Originale heranreichen. Der Vorteil ist, dass die Kopien im Gegensatz zu den Originalen weitestgehend orts- und zeitunabhängig sind. Der formale Ausdruck lautet:

$$\Omega \rightarrow M(O),$$

d.h. das äussere, bezeichnete Objekt wird zu inneren, semiotischen Objekt, und das innere, semiotische Objekt ist nach Vollzug dieser „Metaobjektivierung“ (Bense 1967, S. 9) nicht mehr länger Teil der Kontextur des ontologischen Raumes, sondern Kontextur des semiotischen Raumes, abgekürzt:

$$M(O) \subset (ZR = (M, ((M \rightarrow O), (M \rightarrow O \rightarrow I)))).$$

Bisher allerdings sind wir aufgrund des semiotischen Basisaxioms, dass ein Objekt vorgegeben sein muss, damit es zum Zeichen erklärt werden kann stets von

$$\Omega \rightarrow M(O)$$

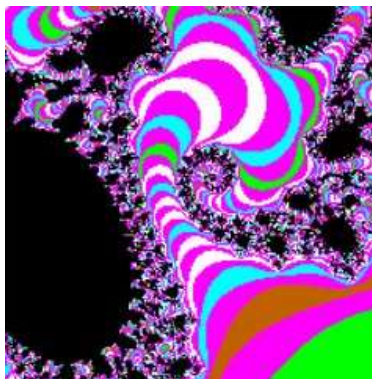
ausgegangen, und genau dieser Fall liegt auch vor in den oben erwähnten Beispielen der Porträt- und Stilleben-Malerei:



Giovanni Segantini, „Boot mit Schafen“

Allerdings, und auf diesen absolut zentralen Punkt geht Nees mit keiner Silbe ein, liegt dieser Fall eben genau NICHT vor bei den „Objekten“ der Computergrafik: Diese erzeugt ja, ausgehend von mathematischen Formeln, die semiotisch gesehen Interpretantenbezüge, und damit Zeichen sind, ein Objekt, und dieses ist also nicht vorgegeben, sondern erzeugt. Das fertige Bild repräsentiert dieses Objekt zwar, aber es ist, da von der Drittheit her erzeugt und niemals aus dem ontologischen Raum per Anschauung bezogen, ein rein innersemiotisches, nur dem semiotischen Raum angehöriges, also ein internes Objekt, dem nichts im ontologischen Raum korrespondiert:

$M \leftarrow O \leftarrow I.$



Julia-Menge

Diese Ordnung der Fundamentalkategorien ist aber genau diejenige der Realitätsthematiken. Während es sich also bei der Porträtmalerei um reguläre Semiosen, ausgehend von vorgegebenen Objekten im Sinne von Metaobjektivationen, handelt, handelt es sich bei der Computergrafik um konverse Semiosen, ausgehend von Interpretantenbezügen und damit triadischen Zeichen im Sinne von „Pseudoobjektivationen“. Die letzteren sind allerdings typisch für eine völlig neue semiotische Disziplin, die zusammen mit der „experimentellen“ Mathematik neben die theoretische und die angewandte Semiotik getreten ist wie die letztere neben die reine und die angewandte Mathematik. Vertreter der Visualisierung von fraktalen Mengen und anderen Gebilden, die erst der Computer zum Leben erwecken konnte, haben auch von „technischer“ Mathematik gesprochen, und so könnte man von „technischer Semiotik“ sprechen im Sinne der gezielten, reinen, wirklichkeitsbefreiten Erzeugung von Objektbezügen, die nicht mehr länger der ontologischen Substrate der vorgegebenen Objekte bedürfen.

Exkurs: Mit den vorgegebenen ontologischen Objekten ist es ohnehin eine Crux, streng genommen widersprechen sie sogar fatal, um nicht zu sagen letal der Grundidee der Semiotik. Diese stellt nämlich ein „nicht-transzendentes, ein nicht-apriorisches und nicht-platonisches Organon“ dar (Gfesser 1990, S. 133). Das bedeutet: Nach der Auffassung von Peirce gibt es keinen ontologischen Raum, und die Peircesche Zeichentheorie ist insofern, was oft übersehen wurde, pansemiotisch wie die mittelalterlichen Semiotik, die auf nicht-arbiträren Zeichenbegriffen basieren. Vorgegebene Objekte (und damit einen ontologischen) Raum gibt es nur solange, als das Objekt zum Zeichen erklärt wird. Somit gehört streng genommen nicht einmal die Semiose ganz zur Semiotik. Damit geht in Einklang, dass die Semiose ein nicht-umkehrbarer Vorgang ist: Einmal Zeichen, immer Zeichen. Man kann zwar Objekte zu Zeichen erklären, aber keine Zeichen in Objekte rücktransformieren. Bense sagt zwar vorsichtig: „Gegeben ist, was repräsentierbar ist“ (1981, S. 11), aber streng genommen müsste es in einem nicht-transzendentalen, nicht-apriorischen und nicht-platonischen Universum heißen: Gegeben ist, was repräsentiert ist, denn nur als Repräsentiertes lässt sich ein Etwas nach Peirce wahrnehmen. Darum wird auch bei Bense das vorgegebene Objekt kurz vor der Semiose nicht nur zum ersten, sondern auch zum letzten Mal erwähnt: So etwas wie eine semiotische Objekttheorie kann es in einer Semiotik mit den drei negierten Prädikaten nicht geben.

Wenn Bense (1981, S. 11) feststellt: „Das Präsentamen geht kategorial und realiter dem Repräsentamen voran, so auch die Realitätsthematik der Zeichenthematik; aber wir können den präsentamentischen Charakter der Realitätsthematik erst aus dem repräsentamentischen Charakter ihrer Zeichenrelation eindeutig ermitteln“, so bedeutet dies, dass die Realitätsthematik eben ein abgeleitetes, sekundäres Repräsentationsschema ist und man erwarten könnte, die Realität eines vorgegebenen Objektes würd eben direkt im primären Medium der Realitätsthematik mit sekundärer Zeichenthematik repräsentiert. Wie man jedoch erkennt, ist dies genau der Fall bei der Computergrafik, denn dort ist die Realitätsthematik primär und die Zeichenthematik sekundär:

$(M \leftarrow O \leftarrow I) \rightarrow (I, O, M) = Rth \rightarrow Zkl$

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Das Zeichen als Deformation

1. Zeichen dürften die einzigen willkürlich eingeführten Duplikate für die Objekte und Ereignisse dieser Welt sein. Doch anders als Zahlen – die in einem gewissen Sinne das Gezählte verdoppeln – steuern Zeichen ihren Objekten nichts Positives bei, sondern werden durchwegs negativ definiert. Zeichen

1.1. stehen für ihre Objekte

1.2. repräsentieren sie

1.3. bilden sie ab

1.4. substituieren sie

1.5. weisen auf sie hin

Ein Zeichen, das für (s)ein Objekt steht, entlässt eben dieses Objekt zurück in seine Objektwelt. Es wäre wohlverstanden falsch zu sagen: es belässt es in seiner Objektwelt, denn durch die Präsenz des Zeichens wurde dieses Objekt von ihm angezogen, da Zeichen Objekte brauchen, denn sie sind Metaobjekte (Bense 1967, S. 9). Wird also ein Objekt zum Zeichen erklärt, laufen zwei Vorgänge ab:

1.1.1. Das Objekt wird zum Zeichen erklärt, indem es in ein Metaobjekt verwandelt wird.

1.1.2. Das ursprüngliche Objekt besteht nun als bezeichnetes Objekt weiter.

Ein Zeichen, das (s)ein Objekt repräsentiert, kann es nicht in seiner Gesamtheit repräsentieren, sondern stellt immer eine Auswahlfunktion des Objektes dar. Formal ausgedrückt: die Merkmalsmenge des Zeichens ist immer kleiner als diejenige seines Objektes: $M(ZR) < M(\Omega)$.

1.3. Ein Zeichen, das sein Objekt abbildet, kann es nicht vollständig abbilden, auch wenn der technische Rahmen der Abbildung vom Porträt bis zur Holographie reicht. Der Glaube an die perfekte Abbildung („Klonung“) geht auf den Pygmalion-Mythus zurück und ist polykontextural, d.h. die perfekte Abbildung ($M(ZR) = M(\Omega)$) geht über die aristotelische Logik hinaus. Das Problem liegt allerdings darin, dass $[M(ZR) = M(\Omega)] \rightarrow ZR = \Omega$

und damit die Nichtunterscheidbarkeit von Zeichen und Objekt folgt.

1.4. Substitution ist nur ein Teil der in 1.1.1. und 1.1.2. erwähnten Zeichengenesen, der andere ist Verdoppelung. Zwar ersetzt ein Objekt A ein Objekt B, so zwar, dass

A als Metaobjekt zum Zeichen von B wird (wobei der Grenzfall $A = B$ nur bei natürlichen Zeichen eintritt), aber B wird nicht durch A absorbiert und kann sogar nach Benses Invarianzgesetz (1975, S. 40) durch A nicht einmal verändert werden.

1.5. Im Grunde treffen die bisher besprochenen Zeichenfunktionen oder Zeichenleistungen nur auf den iconischen und den symbolischen Objektbezug zu, die ja in sich insofern ein Kontinuum bilden, also sie merkmals-theoretisch ein Intervall $[0, 1)$ definieren, wobei der Fall der Abbildung eines Objektes auf $M(ZR) = 0$ („Kernabbildung“) das Symbol definiert und der Fall der Abbildung eines Objektes auf $M(ZR) < 1$ ein Icon definiert (zum Ausschluss des Falles $M(ZR) = 1$ vgl. 1.3.). Anders gesagt: Der Index, der in der Peirceschen Anordnung des Objektbezuges zwischen Icon und Symbol zu stehen kommt, gehört aus zwei Gründen nicht dorthin: 1. weil die durch den Index ausgedrückte „nexale“ Verbindung zwischen Zeichen und Objekt nicht durch einen Wert des Intervalls $[0, 1)$ ausgedrückt werden kann, und 2. weil der Index als einziger Objektbezug durch die Deixis, d.h. durch seine Hinweisfunktion auf sein zugehöriges Objekt definiert wird.

2. Es führt also weder vom Icon noch vom Symbol aus ein Weg zum Index! So kann man sicher nicht behaupten, ein Index „stehe“ (1.1) für seinen Ort, denn er ersetzt (1.4) sie ja nicht. Weder „repräsentiert“ (1.2) er sie (z.B. als Wegweiser), noch bildet er sie auch ab (1.3). Allerdings kann man behaupten, er verdoppelt sie quasi, indem er als Vorposten des Ortes ihre nun absehbare Entfernung markiert. Mit anderen Worten: Von allen aufgezählten semiotischen Funktionen trifft nur diejenige der Zeichenfunktion als Verdoppelung des Objektes zu, welche für alle drei Objektbezüge (Icons, Indizes, Symbole) zutrifft. Schematisieren wir also wie bereits oben: Gegeben seien zwei vorgegebene Objekte

A, B

B wird nun zum Zeichen für A erklärt

$B = ZR(A)$,

somit haben wir in

A, $ZR(A)$

die Verdoppelung des Objektes, mit dem Unterschiede, dass in $ZR(A)$ nun Benses „Metaobjekt“ vorliegt, und es gelten die folgenden Gesetze

1. $A \parallel ZR(A)$

2. $\neg [ZR(A) \rightarrow A]$

Axiom 1 besagt, dass nach der Verdoppelung von A durch $ZR(A)$ eine kontexturale Grenze zwischen Objekt und Zeichen etabliert wird. (Das ist nichts Anderes als die Definition des „Andersseins“.) Axiom 2 besagt (aufgrund von Axiom 1), dass A gegenüber dem durch Metaobjektivierung aus ihm entstandenen $ZR(A)$ invariant ist, m.a.W., dass der Prozess der Metaobjektivierung irreversibel ist: „Einmal Zeichen, immer Zeichen“! (Es handelt sich um die von Bense bei Kafka festgestellte „Eschatologie der Hoffnungslosigkeit“, Bense 1952, S. 100.)

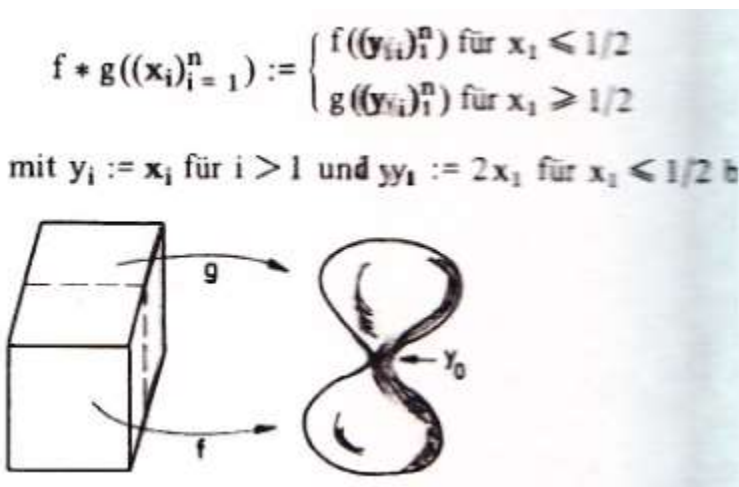
3. Indem also Icons und Symbole ihre Objekte verdoppeln, schaffen sie erst Umgebungen dieser Objekte. (Objekte an sich als „facta bruta“ haben keine Umgebungen. Dieser kybernetische Sachverhalt ist lang bekannt.) Dazu werden also im Regelfall jeweils 2 Objekte benötigt, denn nur bei natürlichen Zeichen fallen Zeichen und Objekt zusammen (z.B. bei Eisblumen). Von diesen zwei Objekten wird aber das zweite verfremdet, oder topologisch gesprochen: deformiert, wobei die Entropie möglichst stark herabgesetzt wird. Zeichenprozesse sind ja ästhetische Prozesse, und diese sind stark negentropisch (vgl. Bense 1969, S. 33 ff.). In der Objektskonstellation

A, B

wird also B dadurch zum Zeichen für A erklärt

$B = ZR(A)$,

dass B einer Verfremdung oder Deformation unterzogen wird, um den Metaobjektivierungsprozess zu kennzeichnen (Bild aus Führer 1977, S. 167):

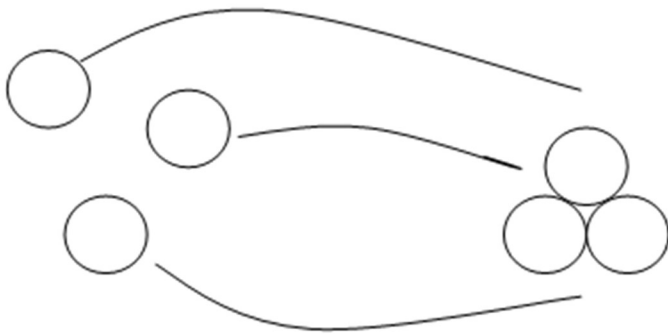


Die Abbildungen sind dabei immer homotop, denn sie bewegen sich ja stets im Intervall der Merkmalsmengen $[0, 1]$. Wir erhalten damit das

Theorem 1: Icons und Symbole entstehen durch homotope Deformation von Objekten.

Anders sieht es dagegen bei Indizes aus. Wird ein Wegweiser in die Landschaft gestellt und in die Richtung eines entfernten Ortes positioniert, so wird nicht das bezeichnete Objekt, d.h. der Ort, verfremdet, sondern die Umgebung des Ortes. Der Wegweiser teilt somit den Raum, d.h. die Umgebung des Ortes, in zwei Teile, so wie es ein in ein offenes Feld gestelltes Gebäude täte: Er teilt zwischen dem Raum des Index (dem Innenraum des Gebäudes) und dem Aussenraum. Damit erhalten wir das

Theorem 2: Indizes entstehen durch Deformation von Umgebungen von Objekten.



In Sonderheit folgt aus Theoremen 1 und 2 im Anschluss an zahlreiche Vorarbeiten, dass der Index ein Fremdkörper in der Peirceschen Zeichenklassifikation ist.

4. Abschliessend müssen wir uns fragen, ob es nicht auch den Fall gebe, wo sowohl Objekte als auch ihre Umgebungen deformiert werden. Dies ist offenbar bei semiotischen Objekten der Fall (vgl. Walther 1979, S. 122 f., Toth 2008), also den Bühlerschen „symphysischen Verwachsungen“ von Zeichen und Objekten wie etwa den bereits in ihrer reinen Indexfunktion behandelten Wegweisern (Zeichenobjekten) sowie den Prothesen (Objektzeichen). Wie bereits oben angetönt, kann man Wegweiser als „Vorposten“ eines nahen Ortes, den man zu erreichen sucht, auffassen. Sie deformieren somit als Objekte die Umgebung des Ortes und als Zeichen die Stadt, die sie quasi verdoppeln. Bei Prothesen ist es so, dass sie einerseits als Zeichen ein Objekt verdoppeln, das (z.B. durch Unfall) ausser Gebrauch gekommen ist (eine Prothese ist ja eine zeichenhafte Nachbildung eines Objektes), und dass sie andererseits als Objekt die Umgebung insofern deformieren, als sie das ausgefallene Glied substituieren. Wir haben damit

Theorem 3: Semiotische Objekte (Zeichenobjekte und Objektzeichen) entstehen durch Deformation sowohl von Objekten als auch von Umgebungen von Objekten. Abschliessend sei prospektiv angenommen, dass die in diesem Aufsatz vorgeschlagene Neudefinition des Zeichens als topologische Deformation von Objekten und Umgebungen der Beginn einer rein topologischen Semiotik sein könnte, welche die bisherige lange Phase einer rein ordnungstheoretischen Semiotik ablösen können wird.

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Materie, Energie und Geist als Elemente einer transitiven Relation

1. Dass es neben der klassischen Dichotomie von Materie und Geist noch etwas Drittes, Vermittelndes, gibt, verdankt man den genialen Gedanken, die in Gotthard Günthers „Bewusstsein der Maschinen“ (1963) stehen. Dort wird z.B. erläutert, „dass die Kybernetik die Sicht auf eine dritte Transzendenz frei legt, nämlich die spezifische Transzendenz des Prozesses“ (1963, S. 36). Für die drei zugehörigen Ontologien gilt: 1. Materie ist zerstörbar, 2. Geist ist sterblich, 3. Information/Energie kann verschwinden. Nun bestimmte Bense das Zeichen als „Disjunktion zwischen Welt und Bewusstsein“ (1975, S. 16). Daraus folgt mit dem vorher Gesagten, dass Information das vermittelnde Dritte zwischen Materie und Geist ist.

2. Günther (1978, S. 25) geht aber einen entscheidenden Schritt weiter: Basierend auf der Einsicht, dass es im Bereich der Energie Erhaltungssätze gibt, konstruiert er eine transitive Relation zwischen den drei kosmologischen Größen:

capable of isolation. The assumed metaphysical parity of Thought and Being permits a consistent system of formalization (logic) only if we regard these two primordial components of Reality as a symmetrical exchange relation. But such a relation isolates the two components completely from each other. Mind and Matter belong to different metaphysical dimensions; they do not mix. There is no such division between the energetic and the material state of the Universe. The Einstein equation $E = mc^2$ states that energy may be converted into mass and vice versa. But there is no analogous formula for the conversion of thought into matter or meaning into energy. We know as an empirical fact that our brain is a physical system where certain largely unknown - but physical - events take place. These represent to the observer a combination of electrical and chemical data¹⁶ producing a mysterious phenomenon which we might call meaning, consciousness, or self-awareness. In view of this fact we must either retreat into theology and speak of a supernatural soul which only resides in this body as a guest, or assume that matter, energy and mind are elements of a transitive relation. In other words there should be a conversion formula which holds between energy and mind, and which is a strict analogy to the Einstein equation. From the view-point of our classic, two-valued logic (with its rigid dichotomy between subjectivity and objective events) the search for such a formula would seem hardly less than insanity. The common denominator between Mind and Matter is metaphysical and not physical according to a spiritual tradition of mankind that dates back several millenia. The very structure of our logic implies this metaphysical belief.

Die drei auf Austauschrelationen basierenden Relationen, die eine transitive Relation bilden, können demnach wie folgt notiert werden:

1. Mat \leftrightarrow Geist
2. Geist \leftrightarrow Energie
3. Mat \leftrightarrow Energie

Unter Verwendung der Schreibung in Toth (2010), d.h. lateinischer Buchstaben für Zeichenrelationen, Frankturbuchstaben für Objektsrelationen und hebräischer Othioth für Bewusstseinsrelationen:

1. $(\mathcal{M}, \Omega, \mathcal{J}) \leftrightarrow (n, l, i)$
2. $(n, l, i) \leftrightarrow (M, O, I)$
3. $(\mathcal{M}, \Omega, \mathcal{J}) \leftrightarrow (M, O, I)$

3. Wie bereits in Toth (2010) aufgezeigt, werden zunächst die Stiebingschen Objektklassen abgebildet, und zwar nicht direkt auf Zeichenklassen, sondern auf „disponible“ Relationen (Bense 1975, S. 44 f., 65 f.) des „präsemiotischen Raumes“:

$$000 \quad \rightarrow \quad {}^*03.0\ 2.0\ 1.0\ 0.0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 001 \\ 010 \\ 100 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} {}^03.1\ 2.1\ 1.1\ 0.1 / {}^03.1\ 2.1\ 1.2\ 0.2 / {}^03.1\ 2.2\ 1.2\ 0.2 \\ {}^03.1\ 2.1\ 1.1\ 0.2 / {}^03.1\ 2.1\ 1.2\ 0.3 / {}^03.1\ 2.2\ 1.2\ 0.3 \\ {}^03.1\ 2.1\ 1.1\ 0.3 / {}^03.1\ 2.1\ 1.3\ 0.3 / {}^03.1\ 2.2\ 1.3\ 0.3 / {}^03.1\ 2.3\ 1.3\ 0.3 \end{array}$$

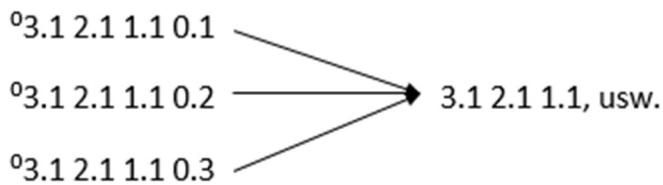
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 011 \\ 101 \\ 110 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} {}^03.2\ 2.2\ 1.2\ 0.2 / {}^03.2\ 2.2\ 1.3\ 0.3 \\ {}^03.2\ 2.2\ 1.2\ 0.3 / {}^03.2\ 2.3\ 1.3\ 0.3 \end{array}$$

$$111 \quad \rightarrow \quad {}^03.3\ 2.3\ 1.3\ 0.3$$

4.

Diese 15 präsemiotischen Zeichenklassen, die ja topologische Faserungen der 10 Peirceschen Zeichenklassen sind, lassen sich somit einfach nach „Weglassung“ der Faserungen (d.h. der O^0i) auf die 10 Peirceschen Zeichenklassen abbilden, so dass

also von mehreren „disponiblen“ präsemiotischen Zeichenklassen jeweils genau 1 ausgewählt wird, z.B.



4.

Was nun noch zu tun bleibt, ist die Abbildung der 10 Zeichenklassen auf die 8 Bewusstseinsklassen vorzunehmen. Diese ist allerdings nicht einfach das symmetrische Gegenbild der Abbildung der Stiebingschen Objektklassen auf die präsemiotischen Zeichenklassen, denn worauf würden wir diese Symmetrie stützen? Die Symmetrie beider Abbildungen wird allerdings durch die parametrischen Strukturen (010) und (111) garantiert, wie in Toth (2010) ausgeführt, d.h. diese übernehmen auf der Objektebene einerseits sowie auf der Bewusstseinssebene andererseits jene Funktion, welche die eigenreale Zeichenklasse auf der Zeichenebene übernimmt, wobei innerhalb des durch sie determinierten Dualitätssystems die Teilmenge der Zeichenklassen näher an die Bewusstseinsrelationen und die Teilmenge der Realitätsthematiken näher an die Objektrelationen angeschlossen werden.

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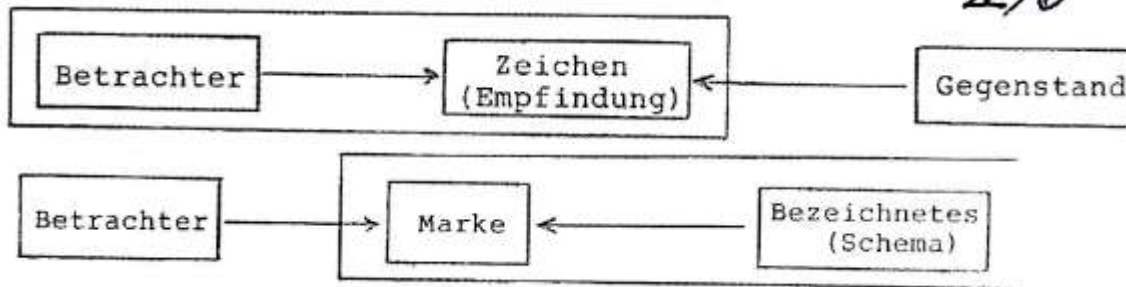
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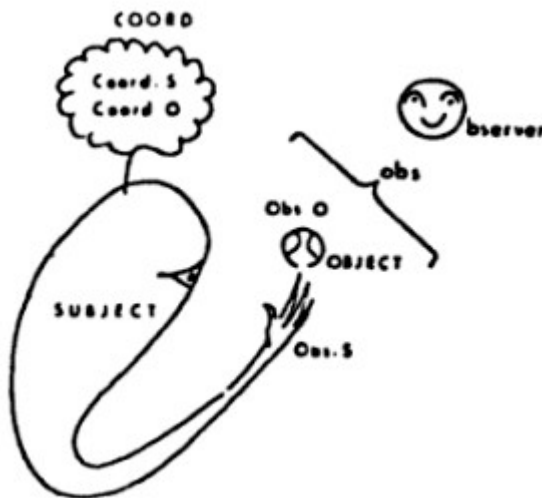
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Saussures Problem: Gehört der Observer in die Zeichenrelation oder nicht?

1. Betrachten wir die beiden folgenden Fälle dreistelliger Zeichenrelationen von Helmholtz, die ich Volkert (1986) entnehme:



Im ersten Modell ist der Betrachter Teil der engeren Zeichenrelation, der Gegenstand ist als externes Objekt präsent. Im zweiten Teil ist der Betrachter extern, und das Objekt ist als zeicheninternes repräsentiert. Man vergleiche damit auch die folgende bekannte Zeichnung von von Foerster (2003, S. 269)



wo die aus Subjekt und Objekt bestehende Zeichenrelation (ohne als solche gekennzeichnet zu sein) als Observation dem Observer gegenübersteht. Gilt also für die Semiotik System-Umgebung oder System/Umgebung.

2. Ich möchte im folgenden zeigen, dass man, so paradox es zunächst klingen mag, zu einem viel differenzierteren semiotischen Modell gelangt, wenn man von

System / Umgebung

und damit vom Helmholtzschen Modell 2

ausgeht. Dieses ist nicht-Peirceanisch und nähert sich Saussure, wo allerdings der Ausschluss eines Interpretanten nicht durch kybernetische, sondern durch sozialpsychologische Gründe (E. Durkheim) bestimmt ist.

Wenn man nämlich die Transformation

$$(3.a \ 2.b \ 1.c) \rightarrow \mathfrak{I} / (a.b \ c.d)$$

(mit $I \rightarrow \mathfrak{I}$, d.h. Interpretant \rightarrow Interpret, also Objekt und nicht mehr Kategorie!) vollzieht, fällt erstens die Peircesche Halbordnung $a \leq b \leq c$ für $ZR = (3.a \ 2.b \ 1.c)$ dahin, die nämlich an

$$(1 \rightarrow 2) \circ (2 \rightarrow 3) = (1 \rightarrow 3)$$

gebunden ist. Zweitens brauchen wir die drittheitliche Kategorie deswegen gar nicht abzuschaffen! Wir hatten ja lediglich I durch \mathfrak{I} interpretiert, I ist aber nach Peirce zeichenintern der Bedeutungskonnex über der Bezeichnungsrelation, d.h. etwas sehr Nützliches, von dem wir uns nicht trennen sollten. Daher können wir nun dritten ausgehen von einem Schema

$$ZR^* = ((a.b), (c.d))$$

mit $a, \dots, d \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, d.h. wir erhalten $9 \times 9 = 81$ dyadische Paare, mit denen wir also die Zahl der 10 Peirceschen Zeichenklassen weit übertreffen. Da wir über dreitheitliche Kombinationen verfügen, repräsentieren wir also auch Konnexen und brauchen deshalb keine Leerstellen für eine dritte Dyade.

Fragen wir uns aber zwischendurch, was das inhaltlich bedeutet. Dazu betrachten wir nur diejenigen Zeichenklassen, die sich einzig und allein durch den Interpretantenbezug unterscheiden lassen. Es sind nur die folgenden 3 Paare:

3.1 2.2 1.2	3.1 2.2 1.3	3.1 2.3 1.3
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↓	↓	↓
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3.2 2.2 1.2	3.2 2.2 1.3	3.2 2.3 1.3
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Beispiele hierfür sind nach Peirce ap. Walther (1979, S. 82 ff.):

Erfahrung	Zeichen	Wort
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↓	↓	↓
---	---	---

Information	Handlungsanweisung	Satz
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Man erkennt leicht, dass sich von oben nach unten wirklich nichts anderes als der Kontext ändert, d.h. das durch (2.a 1.b) bezeichnete Zeichen in der oberen Reihe wird beim Übergang von (3.1) \rightarrow (3.2) von einem offenen in einen abgeschlossenen (entscheidbaren, beurteilbaren, usw.) Kontext überführt. So

wird aus blosser Erfahrung Information (von einem vollständigen Objekt geliefert), so wird aus einem blossen Zeichen eine Handlungsweise (z.B. beim Verkehrszeichen), und so wird erst in einem Satz das Wort in einen Kontext eingebettet. Kurzer Schluss: Wir können so, wie oben vorgeschlagen verfahren, denn die dritte Leerstelle für die Interpretantenrelation ist überflüssig. Dadurch, dass die trichotomische Inklusionsordnung für Triaden aber entfällt, bauen wir die drittheitlichen Subzeichen in unser Doppel-Dyaden-Schema ein. Einfach dargestellt:

$(3.a\ 2.b\ 1.c) \rightarrow ((a.b), (c.d))$ mit $a, \dots, d \in \{1, 2, 3\}$,

und wie man sieht, haben wir mit diesem einfachen Trick uns gerade auch des triadischen Prokrustesbetts entledigt, eine Folge der Peirceschen „Pragmatischen Maxime“, wonach a, c und e in $((a.b), (c.d), (e.f))$ erstens paarweise verschieden sein müssen und für die zweitens $a, c, e \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ gelten muss.

Wir erhalten damit die folgenden 81 Dyaden anstelle der 10 Peirceschen Triaden. Sie enthalten übrigens 54 Dyaden mehr als Benses „vollständiger triadisch-trichotomischer Zeichenkreis“ (Bense 1975, S. 112), der unvollständig ist und zugleich den einzigen Versuch darstellt, wo Bense von Dyaden anstatt von Triaden („Nomeme“, „Sememe“, „Praxeme“) ausgegangen ist:

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

Zur Interpretation dieser 81 Dyaden-Paare oder „Zeichen“ kann man z.B. Benses „universelle“ Tabelle (1979, S. 61) heranziehen:

Qualität – Quantität – Essenz

Abstraktion – Relation – Komprehension

Konnexion – Limitation – Komplettierung.

Problematisch sind evtl. die Begriffe Essenz und Komprehension. Für ersteres setzte Peirce „Repräsentation“, da er die Qualität als semiotisch tiefer einstuft als die Quantität (was ich kürzlich in einigen Arbeiten verneint habe). Mit Saussure setzen wir vielleicht für letzteres „Arbitrarität“ ein, denn sein Gesetz betrifft ja sprachlich nur die Symbole. Wir haben dann das folgende revidierte Modell:

Qualität – Quantität – Repräsentation

Abstraktion – Relation – Arbitrarität

Konnexion – Limitation – Komplettierung.

Da das Zentrum jeder Semiotik der Objektbezug ist (denn Objekte werden ja zu Zeichen gemacht, nicht Mittelbezüge oder Interpretantenkonnex), können wir als Interpretationsgrundlage setzen:

Icon: Abbild

Index: Zeiger (im weitesten Sinne)

Symbol: Wort

Das Bild wird hier also simpel als Abstraktion eines Objektes aufgefasst, der Zeiger als Hinweis, Referenz, Deutung usw., und das Wort als die Möglichkeit, das Zeichen mit etwas ihm fremdem Anderem zu bezeichnen. Wir bekommen so

Qualität – Quantität – Repräsentation

Abbild – Zeiger – Wort

Konnexion – Limitation – Komplettierung.

Da der Mittelbezug klar sein dürfte (Verwendung blosser Qualitäten, z.B. Farbe, Licht, Schattierung; Verwendung von Quantitäten: Masse; Verwendung von Repräsentation: Quali-Quantitäten und Quanti-Qualitäten), erkennen wir im Interpretantenbezug die Unterscheidung von offenem, abgeschlossenem und vollständigem System wieder. Wir bekommen dann somit

Qualität – Quantität – Repräsentation

Abbild – Zeiger – Wort

offenes System – abgeschlossenes System – vollständiges Objekt

Hiermit dürften wir ein so stark wie möglich vereinfachtes semiotisches Repräsentationsschema erreicht haben, das uns als Basismodell zur Interpretation der 81 Dyaden-Paare dient.

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Der dreiwertige Austausch von Ich und Du

1. Eine Relation ist eine abstrakte Beziehung, die zwischen zwei Etwasen besteht. Wie die Kategoriethorie lehrt, können diese Etwase selbst Relationen sein, denn Morphismen und Objekte sind so austauschbar wie in der Semiotik die Subzeichen und ihre Semiosen. So treten denn Morphismen z.B. auch in der Gestalt von Funktoren oder natürlichen Transformationen auf. Das Besondere an diesen mathematischen und semiotischen Konzeptionen ist, dass sie ohne irgendwelche Begründung zu geben einen bedenkenlosen Austausch von Objekt und Subjekt annehmen, und zwar wird er immer durch Abbildungen vermittelt. Da es also ziemlich egal, wo woher und wohin abgebildet wird, konnte Mac Lane das Bonmot äussern, Kategoriethorie betreiben heissen nichts anderes als „mit Pfeilen zu rechnen“ (Mac Lane 1971, S. iii). Relationen sind somit Abbildungen, und ihre Lehre ist die Kategoriethorie (und nicht die Ordnungstheorie), die ja bereits durch Bense (1981, S. 124 ff.) ins formale Zentrum der Semiotik getreten waren.

2. Semiotisch gesehen ist das Besondere, dass Relationen immer das Dritte, Vermittelnde, zwischen zweien sind. (Das gilt sogar für n-Kategorien, wo mehr als eine Abbildung aus der Domäne in die Codomäne und selbst Abbildungen zu Abbildungen führen.) Wie die 4 möglichen Kombinationen von Subjekt und Objekt – objektives (oS) und subjektives Subjekt (sS) und subjektives (sO) und objektives Objekt (oO) – erweisen, gibt es genau 10 Austauschrelationen:

Es gibt also nicht nur 10 logisch-epistemologische, sondern auch 10 semiotische Austauschrelationen von Subjekt und Objekt, die mathematisch mit Hilfe von Morphismen, Funktoren und natürlichen Transformationen formalisierbar sind. Hieraus kann man durch weitere Kombinationen natürlich eine ganze Theorie hierarchischer Ordnungs- und Austauschrelationen entwickeln, die ebenfalls natürlich nicht mehr auf dem Boden der klassischen Logik stehen. Aristotelisch gesehen ist nur schon die Vorstellung

Ich ↔ Du

gänzlich ausgeschlossen, und zwar nicht nur wegen des ganz un-aristotelischen Relationstyps des Austauschs, sondern weil eine 2-wertige Logik einfach nur Platz für 1 Subjekt hat – da das Objekt als nicht-iterierbares ja immer nur 1 Platz einnimmt, diesen allerdings auch immer beansprucht, denn eine Logik mit nur Subjekten ist bestenfalls eine Erkenntnistheorie und eine Logik mit nur Objekten bestenfalls eine Ontologie.

Bereits die Vorstellung

$\text{Ich}_1 \leftrightarrow \text{Ich}_2$,

welche man als einfachste Formalisierung des Doppelgängermotivs ansehen kann, widerspricht ferner dem logischen Identitätssatz, denn die obige Formel bedeutet ja nichts anderes als

$\text{Ich} \equiv \text{Ich} \wedge \text{Ich} \neq \text{Ich}$.

Das funktioniert nur dann, wenn das eine von beiden Ichs eben ein Du ist – ein alter Ego, ein subjektives Objekt, d.h. genauer ein Subjekt vom Sich-Selbst und ein Objekt von jedem Nicht-Selbst aus besehen. Daraus resultiert aber ferner, dass das vom Selbst aus gesehene Nicht-Selbst in seinem eigenen Selbst – falls es sich dessen bewusst ist, wiederum einen Austausch zwischen subjektivem Objekt und objektivem Subjekt begründet, denn so, wie das Objekt nur vom Subjekt aus ein solches ist, so ist natürlich auch das Subjekt nur vom Objekt aus gesehen ein solches.

3. Es ist interessant zu sehen, dass es schon frühe Annäherungen an unser formales Modell gibt, allerdings ohne dass die aus der 4-Konzeption kombinatorisch erzeugte 10-Konzeption bekannt gewesen wäre. So heisst es bei E.T.H. Hoffmann (für alle folgenden Zitate vgl. Toth 2003a, b, auf deren Stellennachweise und Bibliographien hier ein für alle Mal verwiesen sei): “Es ist das eigne wunderbare Heraustreten aus sich selbst, das die Anschauung des eignen Ichs vom andern Standpunkte gestattet, welches dann als ein sich dem höheren Willen schmiegendes Mittel erscheint, *dem* Zweck zu dienen, den er sich als den

höchsten, im Leben zu erringenden gesetzt" (Die Elixiere des Teufels). Für Oskar Panizza liegt der Reiz des menschlichen Lebens gerade darin, "dass unser Willens-Impuls das Resultat der gegensätzlichsten Motive und Neigungen ist, heute so, morgen so, und das Zusehen des 'Ich' bei diesem Kampfe ist ja eben das, was wir Leben nennen" (Eine Mondgeschichte). Noch weiter geht wiederum Hoffmann: "Ich denke mir mein Ich durch ein Vervielfältigungsglas – und alle Gestalten, die sich um mich herum bewegen, sind Ichs" (Tagebucheintrag vom 6.11.1809).

Man sich allerdings bewusst sein, dass die 4-er Konzeption der logisch-erkenntnistheoretischen Funktionen ihrerseits voraussetzt, dass es neben Ordnungsrelationen auch den der Aristotelik so fremden Typus der Austauschrelation gibt. In der aristotelischen Logik taucht er ja nur bei den Paradoxien auf: Die Frage, ob eine Meta-Aussage Teil der Aussage ist, gilt eben nur dann, wenn zwischen Aussage und Meta-Aussage ein Austausch besteht, das aber bedeutet in der Modelltheorie der klassischen Logik ein Verstoss gegen ihre Abgeschlossenheit, denn der Folgerungsoperator besagt ja, dass nicht nur die Sätze, sondern auch alle ihre (sogar iterierten) Folgerungen bereits Teil der Sprache, begriffen als Menge der Sätze, sind. M.a.W.: aus der logischen Sprachen führt kein Weg hinaus. Für die aristotelische Logik gilt ebenso wie für die Peircesche Semiotik Benses wundervolles Diktum von der „Eschatologie der Hoffnungslosigkeit“ (Bense 1952, S. 100).

Hat man sich aber an Austausch gewöhnt, so sieht man sofort ein, dass, wenn für das Subjekt A das B ein Objekt ist, dass dann das A von B aus gesehen ein Objekt ist, wodurch B selbst zum Subjekt wird. Da hier die Positionen nicht eliminierbar sind – subjektives Objekt und objektives Subjekt stehen genauso wie die einfache, nicht-kombinierten Funktoren im Austausch -, geht es also um den fundamentalen Gegensatz zum System und Umgebung, d.h. um eine Kybernetik der Logik, die ja noch immer praktisch inexistent ist.

Für die präkybernetische Phase müssen alle einschlägigen Zeugnisse wie schon oben als Paradoxe erscheinen, so etwa, wenn Panizza schreibt: "Wir sind nur Marionetten, gezogen an fremden uns unbekanntem Schnüren" (Der

Illusionismus). Panizzas großer Puppenspieler ist dabei der Dämon, und dieser trifft sich "von zwei Seiten, maskiert, wie auf einem Maskenball" (1895: 50). Wenn in Panizzas „Mondgeschichte“ der Ich-Erzähler auf dem einsamen nächtlichen Feld in der Nähe von Leyden steht, sieht er plötzlich sein personifiziertes Alter Ego in der Gestalt des Mondmannes: "Der Gedanke: steig ihm nach! Ich wußte, die Entscheidung, wie sie auch ausfallen möge, werde, unabhängig von meinem sogenannten Ich, aus einem tieferen Grund heraufkommen, und ich, meine Person, werde der willenlose Zuschauer sein" (Eine Mondgeschichte).

Nicht nur paradoxal, sondern vollends pathologisch erscheint der von Hoffmann tief geahnte Austausch von Ich und Du, man findet geradezu erschütternde Stellen vor allen im „Medardus“ und dem „Klein Zaches“: "Balthasar griff herab nach dem Kleinen, ihm aufzuhelfen, und berührte dabei unversehens sein Haar. Da stiess der Kleine einen gellenden Schrei aus, dass es im ganzen Saal widerhallte und die Gäste erschrocken auffuhren von ihren Sitzen. Man umringte den Balthasar und fragte durcheinander, warum er denn um des Himmels willen so entsetzlich geschrien" (Zaches). Obwohl also Klein Zaches schreit, wird der Schrei dem Balthasar angelastet. Doch es kommt noch schöner: "Balthasar glaubte, dass der rechte Augenblick gekommen, mit seinem Gedicht von der Liebe der Nachtigall zur Purpurrose hervorzurücken [...]. Sein eignes Werk, das in der Tat aus wahrhaftem Dichtergemüt mit voller Kraft, mit regem Leben hervorgeströmt, begeisterte ihn mehr und mehr. Sein Vortrag, immer leidenschaftlicher steigernd, verriet die innere Glut des liebenden Herzens. Er bebte vor Entzücken, als leise Seufzer – manches leise Ach – der Frauen, mancher Ausruf der Männer: 'Herrlich – vortrefflich, göttlich!' ihn überzeugten, dass sein Gedicht alle hinriss. Endlich hatte er geendet. Da riefen alle: 'Welch ein Gedicht! – Welche Gedanken – welche Phantasie, was für schöne Verse – welcher Wohlklang – Dank – Dank Ihnen, bester Herr Zinnober, für den göttlichen Genuss'" (Zaches). Eine der schrecklichsten Passagen der Weltliteratur – aus Hoffmanns „Elixieren des Teufels“ (Medardus) beruht auf mehrfachem Austausch zwischen subjektivem Subjekt, subjektivem Objekt und objektivem Subjekt: "Da rührte es sich unter meinem Fuss, ich schritt weiter und sah, wie an der Stelle, wo ich gestanden, sich ein Stein des Pflasters

losbröckelte. Ich erfasste ihn und hob ihn mit leichter Mühe vollends heraus. Ein düsterer Schein brach durch die Öffnung, ein nackter Arm mit einem blinkenden Messer in der Hand streckte sich mir entgegen. Von tiefem Entsetzen durchschauert, bebte ich zurück. Da stammelte es von unten heraus: 'Brü-der-lein! Brü-der-lein, Me-dar-dus ist da-da, herauf ... nimmt, nimm! ... brich ... brich in den Wa-Wald ... in den Wald!' – Schnell dachte ich Flucht und Rettung; alles Grauen überwunden, ergriff ich das Messer, das die Hand mir willig liess und fing an, den Mörtel zwischen den Steinen des Fussbodens emsig wegzubrechen. Der, der unten war, drückte wacker herauf. Vier, fünf Steine lagen zur Seite weggeschleudert, da erhob sich plötzlich ein nackter Mensch bis an die Hüften aus der Tiefe empor und starrte mich gepenstisch an mit des Wahnsinns grinsendem entsetzlichem Gelächter – ich erkannte mich selbst – mir vergingen die Sinne" (Medardus).

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Die Verbindung von Innen und Aussen

1. Kürzlich hat sich eine architekturtheoretisch bemerkenswerte Dissertation, die auch für die Semiotik von großer Relevanz ist, mit einigen Fällen der Verbindung bzw. Aufhebung der Dichotomie von Innen und Aussen beschäftigt (Kempf 2010). Kempf unterscheidet neben den bekannten „Öffnungen“ zwischen Innen und Außen wie Türen und Fenstern v.a., ebenfalls zum architektonischen Kontext gerechnete, Geräte wie Telefon, Fernsehen, Fax und Internet. Im folgenden soll eine ansatzweise neue Betrachtung solcher Öffnungen versucht werden.

2. Fenster und Türen sind Verbindungen vom Innen nach Aussen, nicht umgekehrt, obwohl die Dichotomie durch sie suspendiert wird. Balkone, Veranden, Loggias und ähnliches sind als vom Innen ins Aussen „verlängerter“ Innenraum anzusprechen. So sagte mir ein (inzwischen verstorbener) Bekannter einmal: Wir haben leider nur eine 1-Zimmer-Wohnung, aber bei schönem Wetter dient uns der Balkon [der nicht gedeckt war, A.T.] als 2. Zimmer. Hier findet somit eine doppelte funktionelle Zuschreibung eines Raumes dar, der selber die Dichotomie von Innen und Aussen nach aufhebt. Keine Fälle sind mir bekannt, wo Öffnungen von Aussen nach Innen stattfinden, denn das Aussen ist vom Bauwerk aus gesehen das Nichts, und es ist offenbar so, dass zwar das Sein ins Nichts expandiert werden kann, aber nicht umgekehrt (wenn man mir die Vergleiche erlaubt: ähnlich den holländischen Poldern, die dem Meer abgewonnenes und sogar teilweise unter dem Meeresspiegel liegendes Land darstellen, oder die Kybernetik, welche mit ihrem Programm der „Modellierung der Humanwissenschaften“ traditionell geisteswissenschaftliche Gebiete aus dem Nightmare der Hermeneutik in das kontrollierbare Reich der Heuristik verschieben).

3. Für eine Formalisierung wichtig ist, dass es offenbar nur die Richtung

$I \rightarrow O$,

nicht aber die konverse Richtung

$*I \leftarrow O$

gibt.

Die Semiotik bringen wir dadurch ins Spiel, dass wir nach Toth (2008) eine Zeichenrelation in der logisch-erkenntnistheoretischen Form

$$Zkl = [[S, O], [S, O], [S, O]]$$

und demnach ihre duale Realitätsrelation in der Form

$$Rth = \times Zkl = \times [[S, O], [S, O], [S, O]] = [[O, S], [O, S], [O, S]]$$

notieren können. Konkret gesagt: Jede Zeichenrelation enthält ihre Realitätsrelation als Trichotomie, und jede Realitätsrelation enthält ihre Zeichenrelation als Triade.

Bei Fenstern und Türen, die einfache Öffnungen $I \rightarrow O$ darstellen, haben wir somit den einfachen Fall der Koinzidenz von I und O , d.h.

$$I \equiv O$$

vor uns. Wir müssen somit von einem semiotischen Dualsystem der Form

$$Zkl = [3.a \ 2.b \ 1.c] \times [3.1 \ 2.2 \ 1.3]$$

ausgehen. Daraus folgt in eindeutiger Weise

$$a = 1, b = 2, c = 3,$$

d.h. es gibt im Peirceschen Dualsystem nur eine einzige mit ihrer Realitäts-thematiken identische Zeichenthematik, nämlich

$$Zkl = (3.1 \ 2.2 \ 1.3) \times (3.1 \ 2.2 \ 1.3),$$

welche die Forderung $I \equiv O$ erfüllt.

4. Bei Balkonen und Veranden müssten wir zusätzlich die Forderung

$$O \subset I$$

annehmen, da ja ein Teil des Aussen, von der Wohnung aus betrachtet, zum Innen geworden ist. Was schliesslich die elektronischen Verbindungen vom Innen nach Aussen betrifft wie Telefon, TV, Fax, Internet usw., so handelt es sich zwar nicht um verinnerlichtes Äusseres, aber um eine iterierte Relation des Innen zum Aussen, d.h.

$$IO(IO),$$

da sich die Geräte ja im Innen des Hauses verbindet, das selbst ein Innen (des Aussen darstellt) und gleichzeitig alles Nichtgerätische zu ihrem Aussen machen.

Leider ist es mit der Peirceschen Semiotik unmöglich, die beiden letzten Fälle, d.h. die doppelten Bedingungen

$$I \equiv O \wedge O \subset I$$

$$I \equiv O \wedge IO(IO)$$

adäquat, d.h. strukturell-semiotisch zu formalisieren. Ob das mit Hilfe einer anderen Zeichenrelation gelingt, ist Aufgabe einer späteren Studie.

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Der semiotische Schöpfungsprozesses

1. Wir gehen aus vom Anfang des Prologes des Johannes-Evangeliums:

Das Evangelium nach Johannes, Kapitel 1

Der Prolog: 1,1-18

1 Im Anfang war das Wort, / und das Wort war bei Gott, / und das Wort war Gott.

2 Im Anfang war es bei Gott.

3 Alles ist durch das Wort geworden / und ohne das Wort wurde nichts, was geworden ist.

4 In ihm war das Leben / und das Leben war das Licht der Menschen.

5 Und das Licht leuchtet in der Finsternis / und die Finsternis hat es nicht erfasst.

Darin wird folgendes berichtet:

Zeile 1: Das Wort, d.h. das Zeichen, ist primordial über das Objekt.

Zeile 2: Gott ist das Zeichen, d.h. er ist Subjekt und steht damit seiner Schöpfung als Menge von Objekten gegenüber.

Zeile 3: Es gibt keine andere als eine **semiotische Schöpfung**, d.h. ALLE Objekte sind durch Zeichen geschaffen.

Zeile 4: Das Subjekt ist das Licht.

Zeile 5: Die Welt der Objekte hat das Licht nicht erfasst.

Das subjektive Licht, von dem hier so nachdrücklich die Rede ist, ist somit negativ, genauso wie das Subjekt in der 2-wertigen aristotelischen Logik negativ ist, während das Objekt positiv designiert wird. Es handelt sich somit um ein kenomatisches, nicht um ein pleromatisches Licht (vgl. Toth 2010), zu dem man die folgenden, in Toth (2007, S. 122) versammelten Textstellen vergleiche:

"Daß das Kenoma sein eigenes Licht (gleich pleromatischer Finsternis) besitzt, das ist in der Tradition schüchtern angedeutet; aber selten wird so deutlich ausgesprochen, welche Rolle Gott in der Kenose spielt, als bei Amos 5, 18, wo wir lesen: 'Weh denen, die des Herren Licht begehren! Was soll er euch? Denn des Herren Tag ist Finsternis, und nicht Licht.'" (Günther 1976-80, III: 276). Es gibt viele weitere Zeugen des kenomatischen Lichts durch die Jahrhunderte hindurch. So lesen wir etwa in der negativen Theologie des Dionysios Areopagita (1. Jh. n. Chr.): "Möchten doch – auch wir! – in jenes Dunkel eindringen können, das heller ist als alles Licht" (1956: 165). Meister Eckehart (1260-1327): "Es war ein Zeichen dafür, daß er das wahre Licht sah, das da Nichts ist" (ap. Lanczkowski 1988: 207). Quirinus Kuhlmann (1651-1689, wegen seiner Lehren auf Geheiß des Zaren in Moskau verbrannt): "Je dunkler, je mehr lichter: / Je schwärzer alls, je weißer weißt sein Sam. / Ein himmlisch Aug ist Richter: / Kein Irdcher lebt, der was vernahm; / Es glänzt je mehr, je finster es ankam. / Ach Nacht! Und Nacht, die taget! / O Tag, der Nacht vernünftiger Vernunft! / Ach Licht, das Kaine plaget / Und helle strahlt der Abelzunft! / Ich freue mich ob deiner finstern Kunft" (ap. Staiger und Hürlimann 1948: 87). Georg Heym (1887-1912): "Tief unten brennt ein Licht, ein rotes Mal / Am schwarzen Leib der Nacht, wo bodenlos / Die Tiefe sinkt" (1947: 60).

Dass die Welt dieses Licht nicht erfasst, dürfte somit klar sein: es ist das in der Finsternis brennende subjektive Licht, das die Objekte kaum erleuchtet. Der Anfang des Johannes-Evangeliums ist somit im selben Geiste geschrieben wie die bereits von Günther zitierte Stelle Amos V 18: Gott ist selbst als Subjekt das Licht in der Finsternis der von ihm semiotisch geschaffenen Objekte.

2. Die biblische Schöpfung, wenigstens soweit sie im Johannes-Evangelium mitgeteilt wird, steht somit in eklatantem Gegensatz zur naturwissenschaftlichen Schöpfung, die ihrerseits auf der 2-wertigen aristotelischen Logik basiert, für die, wie gesagt, die Objektivität die Domäne des Wahren, Guten und Schönen, kurz: Positiven und folglich die Subjektivität die Domäne des Falschen, Schlechten und Hässlichen, kurz: Negativen ist. Auf der 2-wertigen Logik beruht nun aber auch die Semiotik, und sie basiert auf einem Semiose-Modell, das wiederum beim Objekt und nicht beim Zeichen ansetzt und das Zeichen und nicht Objekte schafft:

$\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Z}$.

Diese harmlos aussehende Formel besagt nicht mehr, als dass ein Objekt (das damit als vorgegeben, d.h. geschaffen vorausgesetzt wird), in ein Zeichen transformiert wird. Bei Bense wird das so formuliert: „Jedes beliebige Etwas kann (im Prinzip) zum Zeichen erklärt werden. Was zum Zeichen erklärt wird,

ist selbst kein Objekt mehr, sondern Zuordnung (zu etwas, was Objekt sein kann); gewissermassen Metaobjekt“ (1967, S. 9). Die Frage ist, wodurch denn das Objekt nach dieser Auffassung geschaffen werden konnte. Der zu denkende Prozess

$$Z \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \rightarrow Z$$

wäre nämlich vollkommen sinnlos, da in diesem Fall die Zwischenschöpfung der Objekte vollkommen unnötig wäre.

Nun geht setzt aber die biblische Schöpfung des umgekehrten Prozess voraus, d.h.

$$Z \rightarrow \mathcal{O},$$

d.h. es handelt sich hier um eine nicht-arbiträre, motivierte Semiotik, als deren grosser und einziger Interpretant der creator mundi, Gott, als das universale Subjekt, fungiert. Gott selber hat offenbar keinen Ursprung, d.h. er muss eigenreal sein im Sinne der Dualinvarianz der Zeichenklasse des Zeichens selbst (Bense 1992), das, wie ich gezeigt hatte (Toth 1989), zugleich als Modell für die Kosmologie Hawkings dienen kann, soweit sie im Buch „A Brief History of Time“ (Hawking 1988) dargelegt ist.

Ich möchte betonen, dass eine Semiotik mit der „konversen“ Semiose $Z \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$ deshalb eine motivierte Semiotik ist, da hier die Zeichen dem Objekt mit Notwendigkeit zukommen, d.h. dass das, was bezeichnet werden kann, auch wirklich existieren muss. Da wir nun z.B. über Einhörner, Meerjungfrauen und Gargoyles sprechen können, folgt, dass sie effektiv vorhanden sind, denn sonst hätten die Zeichen ja gar keinen Sinn. Rückendeckung erhält diese Form der Semiotik z.B. dadurch, dass es erstens sogar möglich ist, diese „irrealen“ Objekte zu zeichnen und dass sie sich zweitens erstaunlich gleichen, und zwar in allen Erdteilen, wo sie auftauchen, und dies sogar mit erstaunlichen Übereinstimmungen.

3. Demgegenüber ist es auch möglich, die „nicht-konverse“ Semiose der Form

$$\mathcal{O} \rightarrow Z$$

als motivierte Semiotik aufzufassen, dann nämlich, wenn der Pfeil wiederum, wie schon im Falle von $Z \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$, als Determinationsfunktion aufgefasst wird. Könnte man also den ersten Fall als „idealistisch“ bezeichnen, so liegt hier das

„materialistische“ Gegenstück vor: Es kann nur das bezeichnet werden, was de facto existiert. Ist man allerdings im ersten Fall zur Annahme der Realität von „irrealen“ Objekten gezwungen, führt dieser zweite Fall dazu, dass man sich in völliger Aporie befindet, wenn man erklären muss, wieso wir denn überhaupt Zeichen von „irrealen“ Objekten haben können.

Wir haben somit eine auf der 2-wertigen Logik basierende Semiose $\mathcal{O} \rightarrow Z$ und eine auf den semiotischen Schöpfungsbericht zurückgehende Semiose $Z \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$, die in einem chiasmatischen Verhältnis zueinander stehen:



Während also nach dem logischen und naturwissenschaftlichen Semiose-Modell das Leben eines Subjekts mit dem Objekt und im Sein beginnt und im Objekt und im Sein endet („Asche zu Asche, Staub zu Staub“), beginnt es nach dem biblischen und mehrwertigen Semiose-Modell mit dem Zeichen und im Sinn und endet im Zeichen sowie im Sinn.

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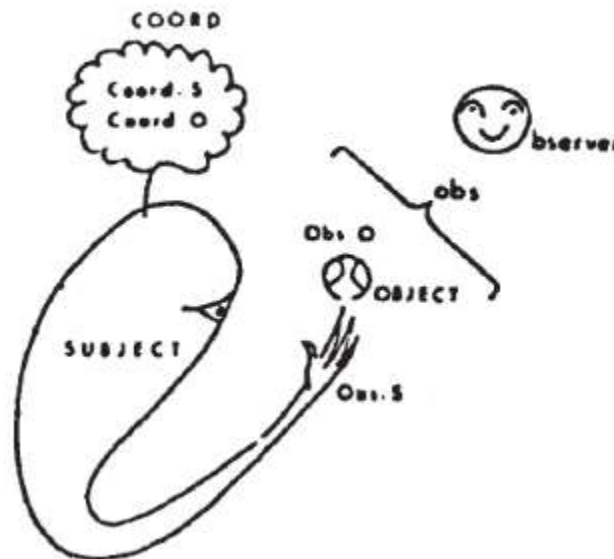
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Subjekt-Objekt-Koordination

1. 1981 veröffentlichte Heinz von Foerster sein berühmtes Paper „Tokens for (Eigen-)Behavior“ mit seiner noch bekannteren Skizze:



Zwischen dem Subjekt und dem Objekt besteht zwar eine kontextuelle Grenze, aber im Bewußtsein des Objektes bewirkt eine (iterierbare) Operation COORD, daß Subjekt und Objekt vereinigt werden können. Subjekt, Objekt und COORD(S, O) werden schließlich insofern systemisch aufgefaßt, als ein Observer alle drei Versatzstücke des dergestalt verstandenen Kognitionsprozesses beobachtet. (Nimmt man weiterhin an, daß auch der Observer observiert wird, dann wird, wie Margarete Mead und von Foerster gezeigt haben, die Kybernetik selber iteriert.)

2. COORD(S, O) kann nur im Zeichen stattfinden, denn dieses allein kann nach Bense (1975, S. 16) die „Disjunktion“ zwischen Sein und Bewußsein überbrücken (vgl. Toth 2002). Es ist also

$$\text{COORD}(S, O) = \text{ZR} = (M, O, I).$$

Da der Oberver als Umgebung zum Gesamtsystem gehört und mit diesem sich also in einem dualen Austausch befindet, gilt somit ferner

$$\text{OBS} = \text{ZR}^\circ = (I, O, M).$$

Damit bekommen wir für das Gesamtsystem (GS) der von Foersterschen Skizze
 $GS = U(\text{COORD}(S, O), \text{OBS}) = U(\text{ZR}, \text{ZR}^\circ)$.

3. Damit stellt sich die entscheidende Frage, was für eine semiotische Relation $\text{COORD}(S, O)$ darstellt, d.h. wie die semiotische Basis der kybernetisch-kognitiven Koordination von Subjekt und Objekt im Bewußtsein des Interpreteten abläuft. Da nach der Definition von GS der Term $U(\text{ZR}, \text{ZR}^\circ)$ nichts anderes als ein semiotisches Dualsystem ist, muß $\text{COORD}(S, O)$ genau diejenige Menge semiotischer Partialrelationen enthalten, die in der Vereinigungsmenge einer Zeichenklasse und ihrer dualen Realitätsthematik liegen:

ZR		ZR [°]	COORD(S,O)	cardCOORD(S,O)
(3.1 2.1 1.1)	×	(1.1 1.2 1.3)	(1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 3.1)	5
(3.1 2.1 1.2)	×	(2.1 1.2 1.3)	(1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 3.1)	4
(3.1 2.1 1.3)	×	(3.1 1.2 1.3)	(1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 3.1)	4
(3.1 2.2 1.2)	×	(2.1 2.2 1.3)	(1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1)	5
(3.1 2.2 1.3)	×	(3.1 2.2 1.3)	(3.1 2.2 1.3)	3
(3.1 2.3 1.3)	×	(3.1 3.2 1.3)	(1.3, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2)	4
(3.2 2.2 1.2)	×	(2.1 2.2 2.3)	(1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2)	5
(3.2 2.2 1.3)	×	(3.1 2.2 2.3)	(1.3, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2)	5
(3.2 2.3 1.3)	×	(3.1 3.2 2.3)	(1.3, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2)	4
(3.3 2.3 1.3)	×	(3.1 3.2 3.3)	(1.3, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3)	5

Man erkennt leicht folgende Gesetze:

1. $\text{cardCOORD}(S,O) = 5$ gdw $U(\text{ZR}, \text{ZR}^\circ)$ keine Paare dualer Subzeichen außer einem selbstdualen, d.h. einem „genuinen“ Subzeichen enthält.
2. $\text{cardCOORD}(S,O) = 4$ gdw für mindestens ein SZ = (a.b) mit $a \neq b$ gilt: (a.b) und (b.a) $\subset U(\text{ZR}, \text{ZR}^\circ)$.
3. $\text{cardCOORD}(S,O) = 3$ gdw $\text{ZR} = \text{ZR}^\circ$ gilt.

Für den Fall $\text{cardCOORD}(S,O) = 4$ gibt es 3 mögliche Strukturen:

$((a.b), =, =)$; $(=, (a.b), =)$; $(=, =, (a.b))$.

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Droste-Effekt bei präsuppositiven Zeichenklassen

1. In Toth (2011) hatten wir das System der präsuppositiven Zeichenrelationen wie folgt dargestellt:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\begin{array}{l} (\{\emptyset, \{2', 2''\} \{3'\}, \{2', 2''\} \{2', 2''\}, \{2', 2''\}\}) \times \\ (\{2', 2''\}, \{2', 2''\} \{2', 2''\}, \{3'\} \{2', 2''\}, \{\emptyset\}) \end{array} \right) \\
 & \left(\begin{array}{l} (\{\emptyset, \{2', 2''\} \{3'\}, \{2', 2''\} \{2', 2''\}, \{3'\}) \times \\ (\{3'\}, \{2', 2''\} \{2', 2''\}, \{3'\} \{2', 2''\}, \{\emptyset\}) \end{array} \right) \\
 & \left(\begin{array}{l} (\{\emptyset, \{2', 2''\} \{3'\}, \{2', 2''\} \{2', 2''\}, \{\emptyset\}) \times \\ (\{\emptyset, \{2', 2''\} \{2', 2''\}, \{3'\} \{2', 2''\}, \{\emptyset\}) \end{array} \right) \\
 & (\{\emptyset, \{2', 2''\} \{3'\}, \{3'\} \{2', 2''\}, \{3'\}) \times (\{3'\}, \{2', 2''\} \{3'\}, \{3'\} \{2', 2''\}, \{\emptyset\}) \\
 & (\{\emptyset, \{2', 2''\} \{3'\}, \{3'\} \{2', 2''\}, \{\emptyset\}) \times (\{\emptyset, \{2', 2''\} \{3'\}, \{3'\} \{2', 2''\}, \{\emptyset\}) \\
 & (\{\emptyset, \{2', 2''\} \{3'\}, \{\emptyset\} \{2', 2''\}, \{\emptyset\}) \times (\{\emptyset, \{2', 2''\} \{\emptyset\}, \{3'\} \{2', 2''\}, \{\emptyset\}) \\
 & (\{\emptyset, \{3'\} \{3'\}, \{3'\} \{2', 2''\}, \{3'\}) \times (\{3'\}, \{2', 2''\} \{3'\}, \{3'\} \{3'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \\
 & (\{\emptyset, \{3'\} \{3'\}, \{3'\} \{2', 2''\}, \{\emptyset\}) \times (\{\emptyset, \{2', 2''\} \{3'\}, \{3'\} \{3'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \\
 & (\{\emptyset, \{3'\} \{3'\}, \{\emptyset\} \{2', 2''\}, \{\emptyset\}) \times (\{\emptyset, \{2', 2''\} \{\emptyset\}, \{3'\} \{3'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \\
 & (\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\} \{3'\}, \{\emptyset\} \{2', 2''\}, \{\emptyset\}) \times (\{\emptyset, \{2', 2''\} \{\emptyset\}, \{3'\} \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset\})
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Nun erinnern wir uns, dass gilt

$$CM = \{0', 0''\}$$

$$C(M, 0) = \{I'\}$$

$$C(M, 0, I) = \{\emptyset\},$$

also

$$C(ZR) = C(M, 0, I) = (\{0', 0''\}, \{I'\}, \{\emptyset\}).$$

Somit erhalten wir wegen

$$\{\emptyset\} = (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})$$

in einem 1. Rekursionsschritt

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} ((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}).\{2', 2''\} \{3'\}.\{2', 2''\} \{2', 2''\}.\{2', 2''\}) \times \\ (\{2', 2''\}.\{2', 2''\} \{2', 2''\}.\{3'\} \{2', 2''\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} ((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}).\{2', 2''\} \{3'\}.\{2', 2''\} \{2', 2''\}.\{3'\}) \times \\ (\{3'\}.\{2', 2''\} \{2', 2''\}.\{3'\} \{2', 2''\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} ((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}).\{2', 2''\} \{3'\}.\{2', 2''\} \{2', 2''\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \times \\ ((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}).\{2', 2''\} \{2', 2''\}.\{3'\} \{2', 2''\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} ((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}).\{2', 2''\} \{3'\}.\{3'\} \{2', 2''\}.\{3'\}) \\ \times (\{3'\}.\{2', 2''\} \{3'\}.\{3'\} \{2', 2''\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} ((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}).\{2', 2''\} \{3'\}.\{3'\} \{2', 2''\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \times \\ ((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}).\{2', 2''\} \{3'\}.\{3'\} \{2', 2''\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} ((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}).\{2', 2''\} \{3'\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \{2', 2''\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \\ \{\emptyset\}) \times \\ ((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}).\{2', 2''\} (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}).\{3'\} \{2', 2''\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \\ \{\emptyset\})) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} ((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}).\{3'\} \{3'\}.\{3'\} \{2', 2''\}.\{3'\}) \times \\ (\{3'\}.\{2', 2''\} \{3'\}.\{3'\} \{3'\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} ((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}).\{3'\} \{3'\}.\{3'\} \{2', 2''\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \times \\ ((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}).\{2', 2''\} \{3'\}.\{3'\} \{3'\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} ((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \cdot \{3'\} \{3'\} \cdot (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \{2', 2''\} \cdot (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})) \\ \times \\ ((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \cdot \{2', 2''\} (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \cdot \{3'\} \{3'\} \cdot (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} ((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \cdot (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \{3'\} \cdot (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \{2', 2''\} \cdot (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})) \times \\ ((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \cdot \{2', 2''\} (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \cdot \{3'\} (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}) \cdot (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})), \end{array} \right)$$

in einem 2. Rekursionsschritt

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} ((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})) \cdot \{2', 2''\} \{3'\} \cdot \{2', 2''\} \{2', 2''\} \cdot \{2', 2''\}) \times \\ (\{2', 2''\} \cdot \{2', 2''\} \{2', 2''\} \cdot \{3'\} \{2', 2''\} \cdot (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}))) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} ((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})) \cdot \{2', 2''\} \{3'\} \cdot \{2', 2''\} \{2', 2''\} \cdot \{3'\}) \times \\ (\{3'\} \cdot \{2', 2''\} \{2', 2''\} \cdot \{3'\} \{2', 2''\} \cdot (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}))) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} ((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})) \cdot \{2', 2''\} \{3'\} \cdot \{2', 2''\} \{2', 2''\} \cdot (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}))) \times \\ ((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})) \cdot \{2', 2''\} \{2', 2''\} \cdot \{3'\} \{2', 2''\} \cdot (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}))) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} ((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})) \cdot \{2', 2''\} \{3'\} \cdot \{3'\} \{2', 2''\} \cdot \{3'\}) \\ \times (\{3'\} \cdot \{2', 2''\} \{3'\} \cdot \{3'\} \{2', 2''\} \cdot (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}))) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} ((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})) \cdot \{2', 2''\} \{3'\} \cdot \{3'\} \{2', 2''\} \cdot (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}))) \times \\ ((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})) \cdot \{2', 2''\} \{3'\} \cdot \{3'\} \{2', 2''\} \cdot (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}))) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(
\begin{array}{l}
((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})).\{2', 2''\} \{3'\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})) \{2', 2''\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})) \times \\
((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})).\{2', 2''\} (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})).\{3'\} \{2', 2''\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}))
\end{array}
\right) \times
\left(
\begin{array}{l}
((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})).\{3'\} \{3'\}.\{3'\} \{2', 2''\}.\{3'\}) \\
(\{3'\}.\{2', 2''\} \{3'\}.\{3'\} \{3'\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}))
\end{array}
\right)$$

$$\left(
\begin{array}{l}
((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})).\{3'\} \{3'\}.\{3'\} \{2', 2''\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})) \times \\
((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})).\{2', 2''\} \{3'\}.\{3'\} \{3'\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}))
\end{array}
\right)$$

$$\left(
\begin{array}{l}
((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})).\{3'\} \{3'\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})) \{2', 2''\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})) \times \\
((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})).\{2', 2''\} (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})).\{3'\} \{3'\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\}))
\end{array}
\right)$$

$$\left(
\begin{array}{l}
((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})).(\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})) \{3'\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})) \{2', 2''\}.\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})) \times \\
((\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})).\{2', 2''\} (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})).\{3'\} (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})).(\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, (\{0', 0''\}, \{1'\}, \{\emptyset\})))
\end{array}
\right)$$

usw.

Man erinnert sich also an ähnliche, durch Zirkularität angelegte und durch Einsetzung systematisch erzeugbare Mirimanoff-Serien beim sog. Droste- oder „La vache qui rit“-Effekt in der Semiotik (Toth 2008). In Übereinstimmung mit den seinerzeit erzielten Ergebnissen halten wir fest: Ganz egal, ob man von einer Zeichendefinition mit Fundierungs- oder Antifundierungs-Axiom ausgeht, das komplementäre System der präsupponierten Zeichenrelationen ist prinzipiell antifundiert.

Bibliographie

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Präsuppositive surreale Zeichenrelationen als Mirimanoff-Serien

1. In Toth (2011) hatten wir das System der präsuppositiven Zeichenrelationen dargestellt, das wir hier mittels der von Conway (1996) eingeführten surrealen Zahlen wiedergeben. Wir legen uns auf folgende Definitionen fest:

$$1 := \{0 \mid \}$$

$$2 := \{1 \mid \}$$

$$3 := \{2 \mid \}.$$

Wir haben alsdann:

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} (\{0 \mid \} \cdot \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \{2 \mid \}) \cdot \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \cdot \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \} \\ \times \\ (\{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \cdot \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \cdot \{2 \mid \}) \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \cdot \{0 \mid \} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} (\{0 \mid \} \cdot \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \{2 \mid \}) \cdot \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \cdot \{2 \mid \}) \times \\ (\{2 \mid \} \cdot \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \cdot \{2 \mid \}) \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \cdot \{0 \mid \} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} (\{0 \mid \} \cdot \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \{2 \mid \}) \cdot \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \cdot \{0 \mid \}) \times \\ (\{0 \mid \} \cdot \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \cdot \{2 \mid \}) \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \cdot \{0 \mid \} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} (\{0 \mid \} \cdot \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \{2 \mid \}) \cdot \{2 \mid \}) \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \cdot \{2 \mid \}) \times \\ (\{2 \mid \} \cdot \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \{2 \mid \}) \cdot \{2 \mid \}) \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \cdot \{0 \mid \} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} (\{0 \mid \} \cdot \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \{2 \mid \}) \cdot \{2 \mid \}) \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \cdot \{0 \mid \}) \times \\ (\{0 \mid \} \cdot \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \{2 \mid \}) \cdot \{2 \mid \}) \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \cdot \{0 \mid \} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} (\{0 \mid \} \cdot \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \{2 \mid \}) \cdot \{0 \mid \}) \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \cdot \{0 \mid \}) \times \\ (\{0 \mid \} \cdot \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \{0 \mid \}) \cdot \{2 \mid \}) \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \cdot \{0 \mid \} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} (\{0 \mid \} \cdot \{2 \mid \}) \{2 \mid \} \cdot \{2 \mid \}) \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \cdot \{2 \mid \}) \times \\ (\{2 \mid \} \cdot \{1 \mid \}, \{1 \mid \}' \{2 \mid \}) \cdot \{2 \mid \}) \{2 \mid \} \cdot \{0 \mid \} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} (\{0\}, \{2\}) \{2\} \cdot \{2\} \{1\}', \{1\}'' \cdot \{0\} \times \\ (\{0\}, \{1\}', \{1\}'' \{2\}) \cdot \{2\} \{2\} \cdot \{0\} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} (\{0\}, \{2\}) \{2\} \cdot \{0\} \{1\}', \{1\}'' \cdot \{0\} \times \\ (\{0\}, \{1\}', \{1\}'' \{0\}, \{2\}) \{2\} \cdot \{0\} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} (\{0\}, \{0\} \{2\}) \cdot \{0\} \{1\}', \{1\}'' \cdot \{0\} \times \\ (\{0\}, \{1\}', \{1\}'' \{0\}, \{2\}) \{0\} \cdot \{0\} \end{array} \right)$$

2. Nun erinnern wir uns, dass gilt:

$$C\{0\} = \{\{1\}', \{1\}''\}$$

$$C(\{0\}, \{1\}) = \{\{2\}\}$$

$$C(\{0\}, \{1\}, \{2\}) = \{0\},$$

also

$$C(\mathbb{Z}R) = C(\{0\}, \{1\}, \{2\}) = (\{\{1\}', \{1\}''\}, \{\{2\}\}, \{0\}).$$

Somit erhalten wir wegen

$$\{0\} = (\{\{1\}', \{1\}''\}, \{\{2\}\}, \{0\})$$

in einem 1. Rekursionsschritt

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} ((\{\{1\}', \{1\}''\}, \{\{2\}\}, \{0\}) \cdot \{\{1\}', \{1\}''\} \{2\}) \cdot \{\{1\}', \{1\}''\} \\ \{\{1\}', \{1\}''\} \cdot \{\{1\}', \{1\}''\}) \times \\ (\{\{1\}', \{1\}''\} \cdot \{\{1\}', \{1\}''\} \{2\}) \{2\} \cdot \{\{1\}', \{1\}''\} \cdot \\ (\{\{1\}', \{1\}''\}, \{\{2\}\}, \{0\}) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} ((\{\{1\}', \{1\}''\}, \{\{2\}\}, \{0\}) \cdot \{\{1\}', \{1\}''\} \{2\}) \cdot \{\{1\}', \{1\}''\} \\ \{\{1\}', \{1\}''\} \cdot \{\{2\}\}) \times \\ (\{\{2\}\} \cdot \{\{1\}', \{1\}''\} \{2\}) \{2\} \cdot \{\{1\}', \{1\}''\} \cdot (\{\{1\}', \\ \{1\}''\}, \{\{2\}\}, \{0\}) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\left(\left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \{0|\} \right) \cdot \{2|\} \{2|\} \cdot \{2|\} \{1|\}' \{1|\}' \cdot \left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \{0|\} \right) \right) \times$$

$$\left(\left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \{0|\} \right) \cdot \{1|\}' \{1|\}' \{2|\} \cdot \{2|\} \{2|\} \cdot \left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \{0|\} \right) \right)$$

$$\left(\left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \{0|\} \right) \cdot \{2|\} \{2|\} \cdot \left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \{0|\} \right) \{1|\}' \{1|\}' \cdot \left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \{0|\} \right) \right) \times$$

$$\left(\left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \{0|\} \right) \cdot \{1|\}' \{1|\}' \left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \{0|\} \right) \cdot \{2|\} \{2|\} \cdot \left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \{0|\} \right) \right)$$

$$\left(\left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \{0|\} \right) \cdot \left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \{0|\} \right) \{2|\} \cdot \left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \{0|\} \right) \{1|\}' \{1|\}' \cdot \left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \{0|\} \right) \right) \times$$

$$\left(\left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \{0|\} \right) \cdot \{1|\}' \{1|\}' \left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \{0|\} \right) \cdot \{2|\} \left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \{0|\} \right) \cdot \left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \{0|\} \right) \right),$$

in einem 2. Rekursionsschritt:

$$\left(\left(\left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \{0|\} \right) \right) \cdot \{1|\}' \{1|\}' \{2|\} \cdot \{1|\}' \{1|\}' \{1|\}' \{1|\}' \cdot \left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \{0|\} \right) \right) \times$$

$$\left(\{1|\}' \{1|\}' \cdot \{1|\}' \{1|\}' \{1|\}' \{1|\}' \cdot \{2|\} \{1|\}' \{1|\}' \cdot \left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \{0|\} \right) \right)$$

$$\left(\left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \{0|\} \right) \right) \cdot \{1|\}' \{1|\}' \{2|\} \cdot \{1|\}' \{1|\}' \{1|\}' \{1|\}' \cdot \{2|\} \{1|\}' \{1|\}' \cdot \left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \left(\{1|\}, \{1|\}'\}, \{2|\}, \{0|\} \right) \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&(((\{1\}, \{1\}', \{2\}), (\{1\}', \{1\}', \{2\}), \{0\})).\{1\}', \{1\}'\} \\
&\{2\}.\{1\}, \{1\}'\} \{1\}, \{1\}'\}.\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}, (\{1\}', \\
&\{1\}'\}, \{2\}, \{0\})) \times \\
&(((\{1\}, \{1\}', \{2\}), (\{1\}', \{1\}', \{2\}), \{0\})).\{1\}', \{1\}'\} \\
&\{1\}, \{1\}'\}.\{2\} \{1\}, \{1\}'\}.\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}, \\
&(\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}, \{0\}))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&(((\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}), (\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}), \{0\})).\{1\}', \{1\}'\} \\
&\{2\}.\{2\} \{1\}, \{1\}'\}.\{2\}) \times \\
&(\{2\}.\{1\}, \{1\}'\} \{2\}.\{2\} \{1\}, \{1\}'\}.\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \\
&\{2\}, (\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}, \{0\}))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&(((\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}), (\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}), \{0\})).\{1\}', \{1\}'\} \\
&\{2\}.\{2\} \{1\}, \{1\}'\}.\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}, (\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \\
&\{2\}, \{0\})) \times \\
&(((\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}), (\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}), \{0\})).\{1\}', \{1\}'\} \\
&\{2\}.\{2\} \{1\}, \{1\}'\}.\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}, (\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \\
&\{2\}, \{0\}))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&(((\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}), (\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}), \{0\})).\{1\}', \{1\}'\} \\
&\{2\}.\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}, (\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}, \{0\})) \{1\}', \\
&\{1\}'\}.\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}, (\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}, \{0\})) \times \\
&(((\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}), (\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}), \{0\})).\{1\}', \{1\}'\} \\
&(\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}, (\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}, \{0\})).\{2\} \\
&\{1\}, \{1\}'\}.\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}, (\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}, \{0\}))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&(((\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}), (\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}), \{0\})).\{2\} \\
&\{2\}.\{2\} \{1\}, \{1\}'\}.\{2\}) \times \\
&(\{2\}.\{1\}, \{1\}'\} \{2\}.\{2\} \{2\}.\{2\}.\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}, \\
&(\{1\}', \{1\}'\}, \{2\}, \{0\}))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&(((\{1 | \}, \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}), (\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}), \{0 | \})).\{2 | \}' \\
&\{2 | \}'.\{2 | \}' \{1 | \}', \{1 | \}''.((\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}), (\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \\
&\{2 | \}', \{0 | \}))) \times \\
&(((\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}), (\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}), \{0 | \})).\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}' \\
&\{2 | \}'.\{2 | \}' \{2 | \}'.((\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}), (\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \\
&\{2 | \}', \{0 | \})))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&(((\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}), (\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}), \{0 | \})).\{2 | \}' \\
&\{2 | \}'.\{2 | \}' (\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}', (\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}', \{0 | \})) \{1 | \}', \\
&\{1 | \}''.((\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}), (\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}', \{0 | \}))) \times \\
&(((\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}), (\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}), \{0 | \})).\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}' \\
&(\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}', (\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}', \{0 | \})).\{2 | \}' \\
&\{2 | \}'.\{2 | \}' (\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}', (\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}', \{0 | \})))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&(((\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}), (\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}), \{0 | \})).(\{1 | \}', \\
&\{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}', (\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}', \{0 | \})) \{2 | \}'.\{2 | \}' (\{1 | \}', \\
&\{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}', (\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}', \{0 | \})) \{1 | \}', \{1 | \}''.((\{1 | \}', \\
&\{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}', (\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}', \{0 | \}))) \times \\
&(((\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}), (\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}), \{0 | \})).\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}' \\
&(\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}', (\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}', \{0 | \})).\{2 | \}' \\
&(\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}', (\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}', \{0 | \})).(\{1 | \}', \\
&\{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}', (\{1 | \}', \{1 | \}'', \{2 | \}', \{0 | \})))
\end{aligned}$$

usw.

Als Besonderheit sei festgehalten, dass bei präsuppositiven im Gegensatz zu nicht-präsuppositiven Zeichenrelationen die Nullheit (0) nicht nur aus definitiven Gründen, sondern nun als Komplement, d.h. systematisch, selbst auftritt.

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Conway-Semiotik mit Droste-Effekt

1. Unter Benutzung der mengentheoretischen Einführung von Conway-Zahlen (auch Conway-Spielen) genannt (vgl. Hermes 1992, S. 291 ff.) definieren wir:

$$1 \equiv (\{0\}, \emptyset)$$

$$2 \equiv (\{0, 1\}, \emptyset)$$

$$3 \equiv (\{0, 1, 2\}, \emptyset)$$

$$n+1 \equiv (\{0, \dots, n\}, \emptyset)$$

$$\omega \equiv (\{0, 1, 3, \dots\}, \emptyset)$$

Für zwei zwischen zwei natürlichen Zahlen liegende Zahlen gilt z.B.

$$\frac{1}{2} \equiv (\{0\}, \{1\}).$$

2. Wie man sieht, korrespondiert diese neue Einführung der Conway-Zahlen mit der fundamentalen Eigenschaft der Selbstenthaltung des Zeichens bzw. seiner Relata, vgl. die Zeichendefinition von Bense (1979, S. 53):

$$ZR = (1 \rightarrow ((1 \rightarrow 2) \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3)))$$

Damit ist es möglich, analog zum in Toth (2009) gegebenen Verfahren, eine Conway-Semiotik mit Droste- oder La vache qui rit-Effekt, d.h. Mirimanoff-Serien einer Mengentheorie mit Antifundierungsaxiom zu konstruieren:

$$1 \equiv (\{0\}, \emptyset)$$

$$2 \equiv (\{0, (\{0\}, \emptyset), \emptyset\}, \emptyset)$$

$$3 \equiv (\{0, (\{0\}, \emptyset), (\{0, (\{0\}, \emptyset), \emptyset\}, \emptyset)\}, \emptyset)$$

Wenn man will, kann man zu höheren als triadischen Relationen fortschreiten:

$$4 \equiv (\{0, (\{0\}, \emptyset), (\{0, (\{0\}, \emptyset), \emptyset\}, \emptyset), (\{0, (\{0\}, \emptyset), (\{0, (\{0\}, \emptyset), \emptyset\}, \emptyset)\}, \emptyset)\}, \emptyset)$$

$$5 \equiv (\{0, (\{0\}, \emptyset), (\{0, (\{0\}, \emptyset), \emptyset\}, \emptyset), (\{0, (\{0\}, \emptyset), (\{0, (\{0\}, \emptyset), \emptyset\}, \emptyset)\}, \emptyset), \emptyset\}, \emptyset)$$

$$(\{0, (\{0\}, \emptyset), (\{0, (\{0\}, \emptyset)\}, \emptyset), (\{0, (\{0\}, \emptyset), (\{0, (\{0\}, \emptyset)\}, \emptyset)\}, \emptyset)\}, \emptyset)$$

Mit Hilfe von Conway-Zahlen bzw. -Mengen benötigt man also zur Definition einer n-adischen Relation die erstes (n-1) Peano-Zahlen sowie die leere Menge.

3. Wie man sogleich erkennt, sind Conway-Zahlen eng den Dedekindschen Schnitten verwandt, nur dass dort die kein Element des Zahlenpaares, das eine Zahl definiert, leer sein darf (2. Forderung von Dedekind, vgl. z.B. Hermes 1992, S. 276). Man kann somit das obige semiotische Conway-System nicht tel-quel in ein entsprechendes Dedekind-System transformieren. Es gibt jedoch einen harmlosen kleinen Trick: Denn nichts hindert uns daran

$$1 \equiv (\{0\}, \emptyset) = (\{-1, 0\} |)$$

$$2 \equiv (\{0, (\{0\}, \emptyset)\}, \emptyset) = \{-1, 0, 1 | \}$$

$$3 \equiv (\{0, (\{0\}, \emptyset), (\{0, (\{0\}, \emptyset)\}, \emptyset)\}, \emptyset) = \{-1, 0, 1, 2 | \}$$

Damit ergibt sich also

$$1 = \{x \mid x > 0\}$$

$$2 = \{x \mid x > 1\}$$

$$3 = \{x \mid x > 2\},$$

d.h wir haben nun die leere Menge ersetzt, wobei sich die Existenz einer „Nullheit“ (vgl. Bense 1975, S. 65 f.) wie schon oben zwangsweise ergibt.

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Absorptiver und dissolventer Droste-Effekt

1. Zum Droste-Effekt innerhalb der Peirce-Bense-Semiotik hatte ich bereits in Toth (2009) gehandelt. Bei diesem handelt es sich im Sinne unserer Terminologie um einen „dissolventen“ Droste-Effekt, da bei der Auflösung der Partialrelationen in Benses Zeichendefinition (Bense 1979, S. 53)

$$ZR := (M \rightarrow ((M \rightarrow O) \rightarrow (M \rightarrow O \rightarrow I)))$$

eine stets „längere“ Hierarchie von ersetzenden Partialrelationen

$$ZR' = ZR = (M \rightarrow ((M \rightarrow (M \rightarrow O)) \rightarrow (M \rightarrow (M \rightarrow O) \rightarrow I)) \rightarrow (O \rightarrow (M \rightarrow O)))$$

$$ZR'' = ZR' = ZR = (M \rightarrow ((M \rightarrow (M \rightarrow (M \rightarrow O))) \rightarrow (M \rightarrow (M \rightarrow (M \rightarrow O)) \rightarrow (M \rightarrow O \rightarrow I)))) \rightarrow (O \rightarrow (M \rightarrow O)); (O \rightarrow (M \rightarrow O)), (I \rightarrow (M \rightarrow O \rightarrow I)), \text{ usw.}$$

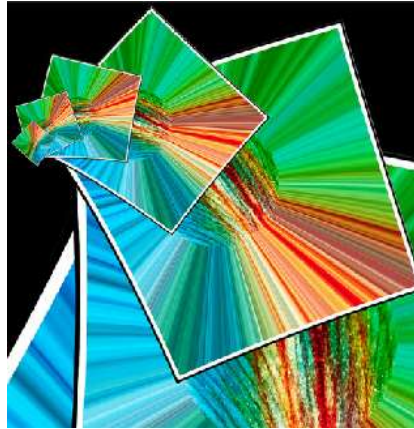


entsteht, denn die rekursive Definition der Peirceschen Kategorien setzt eine Mengentheorie voraus, in der das Fundierungsaxiom nicht gilt; es entstehen eben Folgen von Abbildungen der Art von „La vache qui rit“ oder dem Droste-Kaffee.

2. Gegenüber dem dissolventen Droste-Effekt in der auf Paaren von Peano-Zahlen aufgebauten Peirce-Bense-Semiotik handelt es sich bei der auf den flächigen relationalen Einbettungszahlen aufgebauten systemischen Semiotik mit der Basisrelation

$$mmRREZ := [[1, a], [[1-1, b], [1-2, c]], \dots, [n \ 1-(n-1), m]]$$

um einen absorptiven Droste-Effekt:



Bei jeder Ersetzung wird die Folge der Abbildungen nicht „länger“, sondern „kürzer“, denn für die einzelnen Partialrelationen gilt das Absorptionsschema

$$[1, a] \rightarrow [1-1, b]$$

$$[1-1, b] \rightarrow [1-2, c]$$

...

$$[1-(n-2), (m-1)] \rightarrow [1-(n-1), m]$$

und wegen

$$1-2 + 1-1 + 1 = 0$$

(Toth 2012) wird also n – und werden damit die Einbettungsrelationen – am Ende dieses Prozesses zu 0 zusammengezogen, genau dort also, wo die flächige REZ zur linearen Peano-Zahl wird und damit die systemische REZ-Semiotik mit der Peirce-Bense-Semiotik koinzidiert.

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Die Verselbständigung des Willens

1. In seiner Studie "Christus in psicho-pathologischer Beleuchtung" diagnostizierte der Psychiater Oskar Panizza (1853-1921): "Hier zeigt sich aber auch die gänzliche Unabhängigkeit und Intaktheit des Gefühllebens von allen logischen Fehlern und funktionellen Verkehrtheiten des Verstandes, eines Verstandes, der längst bei Jesus, wie sein schroffes Sich-Gegenüberstellen gegen die Staatsraison zeigt, dem Bereiche dessen, was wir heute empirisch 'Geisteskrankheit' nennen, verfallen war: die Primordialität des Gefühlslebens vor dem Verstandesleben" (Panizza 1898a, S. 3) und kommt zum Schluß, Jesus habe "das System des Selbst-Wahns gegen alle Feinde der Logik und der raison sieghaft ausgebaut" (ibd.). In seinen Erzählungen geht Panizza noch einen entscheidenden Schritt weiter. Dort wird nämlich der freie Wille als "dritte Bewegung" verselbständigt: "Wenn wir von einer Summe gleicher Geräusche affiziert⁴ und von einer Menge stets sich wiederholender optischer Eindrücke erregt werden, so dauert es einige Zeit, dann werden die äußeren Sinne stumpf, und es hebt sich aus unserem Innern eine Art 'Kristall-Sehen', eine autochtone Macht, eine dritte Bewegung, die wir nicht mehr komandieren können, die sich als 'freier Wille' selbst auf den Schauplatz stellt" (1992, S. 84 f.). Im "Pastor Johannes" wird "Das Thier von Seltsamhausen" als Materialisierung von Träumen dargestellt: "Es war, als wenn es sich bei den Schläfern rekrutierte; als wenn es Glied um Glied aus deren geöffneten Mündern sich ergänzte; als wenn das Thier das Produkt der Seelen der hier Schlafenden sei [...]. Was das für ein Thier sei? – frügen sie. – Ja, das wisse er doch nicht! Sei es vielleicht die *Lange-weile?* – Oder das *Nichts?*" (1981, S. 334 f.). Aus dem letzten Zitat geht hervor, daß für Panizza die Ontologie des Willens in den Kontexturbereich des Nichts gehört. Dies deckt sich mit der Polykontextualitätstheorie Gotthard Günthers: "Das Sein ist der Geburtsort des Denkens; das Nichts aber ist die Heimat des Willens" (Günther 1980, S. 288).

2. In "Eine Mondgeschichte" steht der Ich-Erzähler vor der Frage: Soll er dem Mondmann auf die Leiter zum Mond hinauf folgen oder nicht? "Der Gedanke: steig ihm nach! Ich wußte, die Entscheidung, wie sie auch ausfallen möge, werde, unabhängig von meinem sogenannten Ich, aus einem tieferen Grund heraufkommen, und ich, meine Person, werde der willenlose Zuschauer sein" (Panizza 1985, S. 15). Das Besondere ist hier, daß dem rationalen Denken die

⁴ Wie immer, wird auch hier Panizzas eigenständige Orthographie beibehalten.

Autonomie der Entscheidung abgesprochen, dem irrationalen Willen sogar Primordialität zugestanden wird: Der Wille bestimmt hier das Denken, die Volition in Übereinstimmung mit der Polykontextualitätstheorie die Kognition (vgl. Günther 1971). Für Panizza liegt der Reiz des menschlichen Lebens gerade darin, "daß unser Willens-Impuls das Resultat der gegensätzlichsten Motive und Neigungen ist, heute so, morgen so, und das Zusehen des 'Ich' bei diesem Kampfe ist ja eben das, was wir Leben nennen" (1981, S. 63). Man wird an mehrere ähnliche Stellen bei E.T.A. Hoffmann erinnert, so z.B. an die folgende aus den "Elixieren des Teufels": "Mein eignes Ich, zum grausamen Spiel eines launenhaften Zufalls geworden und in fremdartige Gestalten zerfließend, schwamm ohne Halt wie in einem Meer all der Ereignisse, die wie tobende Wellen auf mich hineinbrausten [...]. Aber das Verhältnis mit der Baronesse, welches Viktorin unterhält, kommt auf mein Haupt, denn ich bin selbst Viktorin. Ich bin das, was ich scheine, und scheine das nicht, was ich bin, mir selbst ein unerklärlich Rätsel, bin ich entzweit mit meinem Ich!" (ed. H. Leber, S. 283). Ein halbes Jahrhundert nach Panizza und nochmals hundert Jahre nach Hoffmann hatte Günther aufgezeigt, daß der Bereich des Willens denjenigen des Denkens umfaßt, jener aber viel umfassender als dieser ist, weil nämlich "das System der menschlichen Rationalität keineswegs das System der Rationalität des Universums ist. Es liefert nur einen infinitesimalen Bruchteil des letzteren" (Günther 1976, S. xii): "Es kommt diesem Denken nirgends der Gedanke, daß Realität vielleicht nicht mit der objektiv gegebenen, sinnlich und gegenständlich erfahrbaren Welt identisch ist. Daß der objektive Tatbestand der Welt vielleicht nur eine Teilkomponente des gesamten Wirklichkeitszusammenhangs ist. Daß die prinzipielle Sichtbarkeit, d.h. Wahrnehmbarkeit der Welt vielleicht eine metaphysische Eigenschaft ist, die nur einem partiellen Bestande des Daseins zukommt. Es ist in der Tat eine metaphysische Eigenschaft des Seins, daß es sichtbar, also objektiv vor Augen liegt. Sein ist dasjenige, dem man grundsätzlich begegnen kann. Aber das klassische Denken träumt nicht einmal davon, daß die Wirklichkeit Seiten haben könnte, denen man niemals zu begegnen vermag. Man muß die Region des Denkens ganz verlassen haben und sich in die Zauberwelt des Märchens und der Mythologie begeben, um auf dem Boden der zweiwertigen Hochkulturen eine Ahnung davon zu bekommen, daß die uns umgebende Realität prinzipiell un-objektive Aspekte hat, die sich nicht durch die Sesamformel: Sein des Seienden dem Bewußtsein zugänglich machen lassen" (Günther 1991, S. 140). Wenn Günther an anderer Stelle festhält: "Aber die tiefer begreifenden Geister wissen längst, daß es überhaupt nicht mehr um astronomische Räume geht, sondern um die Eroberung dessen, was einstmals als der alleinige Bereich der Seele galt" (1975,

S. 74), so haben wir hier zweifellos das Hauptmotiv für Panizzas "Mondgeschichte" vor uns: Äußerlich eine Reise ins Weltall, innerlich aber eine Reise in die Tiefen der Seele, d.h. in den meontischen Kontexturbereich des sich als "Drittes" verselbständigenden Willens.

3. Wenn Panizza also feststellt: "Ich löse das Mondrätsel nicht, lieber Leser, – und wenn Du es vermagst, so hast Du jetzt das Gesamt-Material meiner Betrachtungen vor Augen" (1985, S. 112), so muß man sich nach dem bisher Gesagten im Klaren sein, daß das Mondrätsel sich mit den monokontexturalen Mitteln der zweiwertigen aristotelischen Logik eben nicht lösen läßt und daß diese Tatsache Panizza zu folgender ironischer Bemerkung veranlaßte: "Ich muß dem Leser offen gestehen, ich konnte über die physikalischen, meteorologischen und astronomischen Bedingungen, unter denen unser Erdentrabant steht, hieroben nicht klar werden, und mein Respekt vor den gelehrten Vertretern dieser Disziplinen auf der Erde drunten wuchs auf dem Monde nicht" (1985, S. 55) – denn die letzteren vertreten ja – bis heute – die monokontexturale Sichtweise der Wissenschaft, denn in einer zweiwertigen Logik, die nur die beiden Werte wahr und falsch kennt, "wiederholt die Negation nur die Positivität, die sie angeblich verneint" (Günther 1980, S. 284). Allerdings läßt "die ursprüngliche naive Identifikation des Bewußtseins mit seinen Inhalten einen unbewältigten Reflexionsrest in dem durch diesen Identifikationsprozeß erzeugten Weltbild zurück. Und dieser vom Vorstellen und Denken nicht beherrschte Überschuß der Reflexion wirkt 'irgendwie' als Motiv, um das Bewußtsein aus seiner ursprünglichen Verfassung heraus und in eine neue Reflexionssituation hinein zu treiben" (1980, S. 15). Als Antizipation von Reflexionsresten finden wir ein besonders eindrückliches Beispiel in Panizzas "Liebeskonzil": Der Teufel, von Gott, Maria und ihrem Sohn mit der Aufgabe betraut, die Menschheit für ihre sexuellen Ausschweifungen mit einem besonderen Gift zu bestrafen, zieht sich in seine Wohnung zurück, versucht nachzudenken, kommt aber zu keinem Resultat und schläft darüber ein. Während er noch schläft, wechselt das Bühnenbild im Hintergrund: "Man erblickt ein ungeheures Totenfeld, auf dem eine schier unfassbare Zahl, wie es scheint lauter Weiber, in Leibesgestalt, mit fahlen Gewändern, die einen hockend, die anderen hingestreckt, teils die Arme aufgestützt, teils das Gesicht in den Armfalten vergraben, wie schlafend dortliegen". Plötzlich erwacht der Teufel: "Ah! – Ihr seid mir vorausgeeilt, Gedanken!" Er betrachtet lange mit Entzücken die Szene: "Ihr habt euch verwirklicht, meine guten Gedanken!" (Panizza 1991, S. 75 f.). Auch die Erkenntnis, daß die Negation in der aristotelischen Logik die Wiederholung der Position ist, findet sich bereits bei

Panizza: In der "Kirche von Zinsblech" feiern "Apostel, Märtyrer und Ortsheilige" nächtens die Kommunion in der Kirche, in der sich auch der Ich-Erzähler aufhält. Dazu gesellen sich zahlreiche verstorbene Personen, wobei die einen vom "weißen" (Christus), die andern vom "schwarzen" Priester (dem Teufel) die Hostie empfangen. Vom schwarzen Priester heißt es: "Eigentümlich war es, daß er fast pendelartig dieselben Bewegungen und Gesten machte, wie sein weißes Gegenüber auf der anderen Altarseite" (Panizza 1964, S. 30).

4. Fragen wir uns noch, wie das Nichts als Kontexturbereich des Willens in Panizzas Werken aussieht. In der "Mondgeschichte" liest man: "Mein erster Gang war zum Fenster: Alles lag in schwindelhafter Ferne; kein Baum, kein Strauch, keine Wolke, nicht einmal ein Nebel, weder Ton noch Geräusch, kein Vogel, kein Sonnenstrahl, nur in weiter Ferne einige scharf blitzende Gestirne auf einer dunkel-violetten Wand. Gott! sagte ich zu mir – wirklich ein Leichtsinn, sich auf eine so unberechenbare Bahn begeben zu haben" (1985, S. 38). Uns interessiert hier besonders das spezielle Licht, welches im Dunkeln herrscht. In der Beschreibung der Wohnung des Teufels im "Liebeskonzil" heißt es: "Nach einiger Zeit mündet dieser brunnenartige Gang in einen größeren, finsternen, kellerartigen Raum, der durch ein traniges Öllicht nur teilweise erhellt ist" (1991, S. 70). Als Helena von Sparta, vom Teufel gerufen, aus dem Gräberfeld aufsteht, heißt es von ihr: "den Lichtschimmer, der ihr aus dem Totenreiche anhaftet, beibehaltend" (1991, S. 76). Helena von Sparta, ebenso wie die anderen Frauen, die der Teufel zur Examination aus dem Jenseits kommen läßt, repräsentieren vom Standpunkt der polykontexturalen Logik ja Reflexionsreste, d.h. das Nichts wird nicht klassisch-zweiwertig als leer vorgestellt, sondern es gibt im Nichts, wenn auch schwaches, Licht, ein Mondhaus, das sogar bewohnt ist, usw. Günther schrieb: "Daß das Kenoma sein eigenes Licht (gleich pleromatischer Finsternis) besitzt, das ist in der Tradition schüchtern angedeutet; aber selten wird so deutlich ausgesprochen, welche Rolle Gott in der Kenose spielt, als bei Amos 5, 18, wo wir lesen: 'Weh denen, die des Herren Licht begehren! Was soll es euch? Denn des Herren Tag ist Finsternis, und nicht Licht'" (1980, S. 276), und z.B. bei Dionysios Areopagita lesen wir: "Möchten doch – auch wir! – in jenes Dunkel eindringen können, das heller ist als alles Licht" (1956, S. 165). Daß das Sein im Nichts, also das Denken im Willen (und die Ontik in der Semiotik) liegen, führt Panizza zu folgenden vor aristotelischem Hintergrund merkwürdigen Bemerkungen: "Es war der gewaltige Nachtopf der Mondfrau; ich drehte ihn um; 'Hazlitt und Söhne, Heilbronn', war unten eingebrannt" (1985, S. 32). "Wenn ich überlegte, wie dieses Fenster, das ein ganz gewöhnliches Fenster mit bogig glänzenden

Scheiben war, wie diese Bettstellen, die paar Möbel hieher an diesen beschränkten Ort kamen, wo doch von einer Industrie nicht entfernt die Rede sein konnte, so war es kein Zweifel, der arme, brave Mondmann hatte die Gegenstände alle auf seinem Buckel heraufgeschleppt" (1985, S. 29). "Nun, wo kam denn der Mondmann her? – Das weiß ich nicht! – Nun, wo kam die Mondfrau her? – Aus der Gegend zwischen Krefeld und Xanten!" (1985, S. 86). In seinem Aufsatz über die mittelalterliche Mystikerin Agnes Blannbekin pointierte Panizza: "Wir glauben heute nicht mehr an den außerweltlichen Gott, wir glauben nur noch an den Gott in uns" (1898b: 2). Er gibt uns ebenfalls eine Idee davon, wie eine – hier freilich ironisch geschilderte – Schöpfungsgeschichte des Seins aus dem Nichts lauten könnte: "Am Anfang war der große Käs, der tief drunten im Nebel hockt, und schnarcht, und in Dampf eingewickelt ist. Aber noch ehe der große Käs war, war das Mondhaus, das unter dem Gewölbe herrscht. Und das Mondhaus ward erleuchtet und ernährt, von der großen Butterkugel, die am Himmel schwebt. Und ihre fetten Strahlen befruchteten das Mondhaus, und es ward dick davon. Und eines Tages, als der Mond überdick war, sprang er auf und gebar den großen Käs, der hinunterfiel in die Tiefe, wo er in der Finsternis schnarcht" (1985, S. 67).

5. Die nur vor polykontexturalem Hintergrund verständlichen Themen Kontexturen, Kontexturgrenzen und Kontexturüberschreitungen erweisen sich somit als die eigentlichen philosophischen Hauptthemen in Panizzas Werken; sie sind Panizzas wichtigste Stilmittel, um die Verflechtungen der verschiedenen Realitäten darzustellen. Da das Sein das Nichts bzw. das Reich des Willens dasjenige des Denkens enthält, müssen natürlich auch die durch diese Dichotomien laufenden Kontexturgrenzen in der dadurch in zahlreiche Wirklichkeiten aufgespaltenen Realität liegen. Im "Wirtshaus zur Dreifaltigkeit" lesen wir: "Die Leute benahmen sich, als wären sie unter sich allein. Kein Versuch, mich in's Gespräch zu ziehen [...]. Auch unter sich sagten diese Leute kein Wort" (Panizza 1992, S. 101). Ich-Erzähler und Wirtsleute sind aber nicht nur durch eine räumliche, sondern auch eine zeitliche Kontexturgrenze voneinander geschieden. Als der Ich-Erzähler für seine Übernachtung bezahlt, erfahren wir nämlich: "Der Alte gab mir mit Mühe und Noth die paar Batzen heraus, von denen ich erst später zu meiner nicht geringen Verwunderung sah, daß es ausländisches Geld und mit den Bildnißen des Königs Herodes und des römischen Kaisers Augustus geschmückt war" (1992, S. 115). Als der Ich-Erzähler der "Mondgeschichte" vom Mond zurückkommt, auf dem er doch nur zwei Monate geblieben ist (Panizza 1985, S. 56), ist seine vordem noch rüstige Zimmerwirtin "ein altes, greisenhaftes Weib" (1985, S. 122), von ihm selbst,

zum Zeitpunkt des Aufstiegs auf den Mond ein junger Student, sagt er: "Mein Haar war fast vollständig ergraut; mein Gesicht zitronengelb und ledern; meine Augen erloschen" (1985, S. 123). In der "Kirche von Zinsblech" hält sich der Ich-Erzähler während der Kommunion der Heiligen-Statuen ebenfalls in der Kirche auf: "Niemand wunderte sich über den anderen, keiner sprach mit dem anderen [...]. Was mich am meisten wunderte: Niemand kümmerte sich um mich. Ich blieb völlig unbemerkt. Und selbst der Mann, der mit seinem schiefbalkigen Kreuz an mich angestoßen war, schien davon nichts bemerkt zu haben" (1964, S. 28). Man erinnert sich an die bekannte Begegnung zwischen Alice in dem Roten König in Lewis Carrolls "Through the Looking-Glass". Gotthard Günther hatte diese Szene wie folgt kommentiert: "No matter how loud the discourse between Alice and the Tweedle brothers may get, it will not wake the Red King, because the existence or mode of Reality of Alice and the Twins is discontextural with the physical body of the King who is – or seems at least – to be lying in front of them in the grass" (1979, S. 253).

6. Vom semiotischen und auch logischen Standpunkt liegt die "Lösung des Mondrätsels" bzw. die Erklärung für die aus Panizzas literarischen und metaphysischen Werken herausdestillierte Theorie des Willens als Teil des Denkens und des Nichts als Teil des Seins und der daraus folgenden Einbettung zweiwertiger Kontexturgrenzen in die dadurch in zahlreiche Wirklichkeiten aufgespaltene ursprünglich monokontexturale Realität in der folgenden Stelle aus der "Gelben Kröte", weshalb wir diese Passage nochmals anführen: "es hebt sich aus unserem Innern eine Art 'Kristall-Sehen', eine autochtone Macht, eine dritte Bewegung, die wir nicht mehr komandieren können, die sich als 'freier Wille' selbst auf den Schauplatz stellt" (1992, S. 84 f.). Man sollte sich bewusst sein, daß dieses Dritte als nicht ein "Neues" ist, das die Denken-Wille-Dichotomie aufhebt, sondern die Verselbständigung eines Teil dieser Dichotomie selbst, die nun als Drittes zwischen dem Rest der Teile der ursprünglichen Dichotomie vermittelt. Wie aus Panizzas Theorie hervorgeht, stammt dieses sich verselbständigende Dritte aus dem Kontexturbereich des Nichts, man vgl. die bereits oben angeführte Stelle des "Thiers von Selt-samhausen" aus der Erzählung "Pastor Johannes". Für die semiotische Dichotomie von Ontik und Semiotik, wie sie v.a. in Toth (2012a, b) skizziert worden war

$[A \rightarrow I]$	$[I \rightarrow A]$
$[[A \rightarrow I] \rightarrow A]$	$[A \rightarrow [I \rightarrow A]]$
$[[A \rightarrow I] \rightarrow A] \rightarrow I]$	$[I \rightarrow [A \rightarrow [I \rightarrow A]]]$
Zeichen	Objekt

(Z, Ω)-System

bedeutet dies, daß also nach Panizzas idealistischer Willensmetaphysik das vermittelnde dritte System aus der Kontextur des Zeichens und nicht aus derjenigen des Objekts stammt:

$[[A \rightarrow I] \sqcup \langle Z, \Omega \rangle [I \rightarrow A]]$

$[[[A \rightarrow I] \rightarrow A] \sqcup \langle Z, \Omega \rangle [A \rightarrow [I \rightarrow A]]]$

$[[[A \rightarrow I] \rightarrow A] \rightarrow I] \sqcup \langle Z, \Omega \rangle [I \rightarrow [A \rightarrow [I \rightarrow A]]]$

Das vollständige Systems Panizzas präsentiert sich daher wie folgt:

$[A \rightarrow I]$	$[[A \rightarrow I] \sqcup \langle Z, \Omega \rangle [I \rightarrow A]]$	$[I \rightarrow A]$
$[[A \rightarrow I] \rightarrow A]$	$[[[A \rightarrow I] \rightarrow A] \sqcup \langle Z, \Omega \rangle [A \rightarrow [I \rightarrow A]]]$	$[A \rightarrow [I \rightarrow A]]$
$[[A \rightarrow I] \rightarrow A] \rightarrow I]$	$[[[A \rightarrow I] \rightarrow A] \rightarrow I] \sqcup \langle Z, \Omega \rangle [I \rightarrow [A \rightarrow [I \rightarrow A]]]$	$[I \rightarrow [A \rightarrow [I \rightarrow A]]]$

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Kombinationen von Droste-Effekten

1. Dieser Aufsatz schließt an Toth (2009, 2012) an. In der letzteren Arbeit hatten wir zwischen dem "emanativen" und "demanativen" Droste-Effekt unterschieden. Der emanative zeichnet sich äußerlich dadurch aus, daß Relationen über Relationen durch fortgesetztes Einsetzen immer länger werden:

$$ZR := (M \rightarrow ((M \rightarrow O) \rightarrow (M \rightarrow O \rightarrow I)))$$

$$ZR' = ZR = (M \rightarrow ((M \rightarrow (M \rightarrow O)) \rightarrow (M \rightarrow (M \rightarrow O) \rightarrow I)))$$

$$ZR'' = (M \rightarrow ((M \rightarrow (M \rightarrow (M \rightarrow O))) \rightarrow (M \rightarrow (M \rightarrow (M \rightarrow O)) \rightarrow (M \rightarrow O \rightarrow I)))) \rightarrow (O \rightarrow (M \rightarrow O)) \rightarrow (O \rightarrow (M \rightarrow O)) \rightarrow (I \rightarrow (M \rightarrow O \rightarrow I)) \dots$$

Beim "demanativen" (besser wäre vielleicht: absorptiven) Droste-Effekt findet eine Art von "Kondensation" der Partialrelationen statt: die Gesamtrelation wird zwar, was die Anzahl ihrer Glieder betrifft, immer kürzer, aber dafür werden die Teilrelationen immer länger:

$$mnRREZ := [[1, a], [[1-1, b], [1-2, c]], \dots, [n \ 1-(n-1), m]$$

$$[1, a] \rightarrow [1-1, b]$$

$$[1-1, b] \rightarrow [1-2, c]$$

...

$$[1-(n-2), (m-1)] \rightarrow [1-(n-1), m],$$

Es gibt hier also einen dreifachen Konkatenations-Zusammenhang der zueinander nicht-isomorphen Fälle

$$1. [1-n, m] \rightarrow [1-n, (m-1)]$$

$$2. [1-n, m] \rightarrow [1-(n-1), m]$$

$$3. [1-n, m] \rightarrow [1-(n-1), (m-1)]$$

2. Auf der Ebene der systemischen Semiotik kann man beide Droste-Arten entweder durch Abbildungen von Partialrelationen auf Domänen oder auf

Codomänen von Partialrelationen erreichen, vgl. z.B. die folgende "Verfeinerung" der Domänen

$$[[A \rightarrow I] \rightarrow A] \Rightarrow [[[A \rightarrow I] \rightarrow I] \rightarrow A] \Rightarrow [[[[A \rightarrow I] \rightarrow I] \rightarrow I] \rightarrow A] \Rightarrow$$

$$[[[[[[A \rightarrow I] \rightarrow I] \rightarrow I] \rightarrow I] \rightarrow A] \Rightarrow \dots$$

sowie der Codomänen

$$[[[A \rightarrow I] \rightarrow A] \rightarrow I] \Rightarrow [[[A \rightarrow I] \rightarrow A] \rightarrow [A \rightarrow I]] \Rightarrow [[[[A \rightarrow I] \rightarrow A] \rightarrow [[A \rightarrow I] \rightarrow I]]$$

$$\Rightarrow [[[[A \rightarrow I] \rightarrow A] \rightarrow [[A \rightarrow [A \rightarrow I]] \rightarrow I]] \Rightarrow \dots .$$

Die folgende Graphik illustriert in hervorragender Weise die Kombination von emanativem und demanativem Droste-Effekt:



Versucht man, die im Bild dargestellten "antiparallelen" Droste-Effekte anhand der Peirce-Benseschen Zeichenrelation (vgl. v.a. Bense 1979, S. 53) (mehr nachzuahmen als) darzustellen, würde das bereits auf der emanativen Droste-Stufe von ZR'' durch Einbauen der beiden Droste-Effekte $M \Rightarrow (M \rightarrow O)$ sowie $O \Rightarrow (O \rightarrow I)$ zu einem kombinierten Droste-Relation von der folgenden Komplexität führen:

$$\text{ZR}'' = ((M \rightarrow (O \rightarrow I)) \rightarrow (((M \rightarrow (O \rightarrow I) \rightarrow (M \rightarrow (O \rightarrow I))) \rightarrow ((M \rightarrow (O \rightarrow I)) \rightarrow$$

$$((M \rightarrow (O \rightarrow I)) \rightarrow (O \rightarrow I)))) \rightarrow ((M \rightarrow (O \rightarrow I)) \rightarrow ((M \rightarrow (O \rightarrow I)) \rightarrow ((M \rightarrow (O \rightarrow$$

$$I)) \rightarrow (O \rightarrow I))) \rightarrow ((M \rightarrow (O \rightarrow I)) \rightarrow (O \rightarrow I) \rightarrow I))) \rightarrow ((O \rightarrow I) \rightarrow ((M \rightarrow (O \rightarrow I))$$

$$\rightarrow (O \rightarrow I))) \rightarrow ((O \rightarrow I) \rightarrow ((M \rightarrow (O \rightarrow I)) \rightarrow (O \rightarrow I))) \rightarrow (I \rightarrow ((M \rightarrow (O \rightarrow I)) \rightarrow$$

$$(O \rightarrow I) \rightarrow I)) \dots .$$

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Bivalenz und Tetravalenz

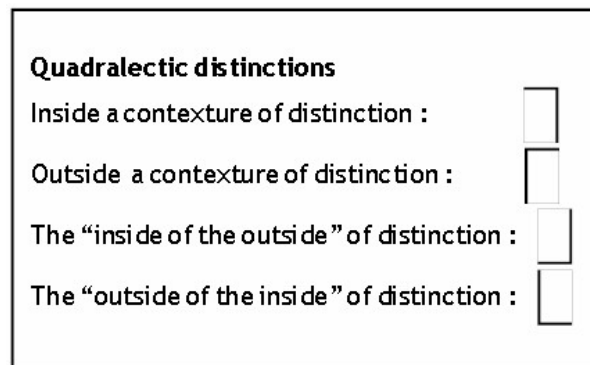
1. Wie zuletzt in Toth (2012a, b) gezeigt, weisen die logischen Semiotiken von Albert Menne (Menne 1992, S. 39 ff.) und von Georg Klaus (1965, 1973) als zentrale Gemeinsamkeit auf, daß sie auf einem Axiom der Isomorphie von Zeichen und Objekt bzw. von Signifikanten- und Signifikatsseite des Zeichens basieren, das eine direkte Konsequenz der zweiwertigen Logik darstellt. In einer solchen Semiotik fallen Abstraktionsklassenbildung und Superisation zusammen (vgl. Toth 2012c), d.h. der Weg vom konkreten zum abstrakten Zeichen und weiter zu einer theoretisch unendlichen Hierarchie von Superzeichen geschieht durch "kulminierte" iterative Mengenbildung. Wegen des Isomorphieaxioms können sowohl die Menne- als auch die Klaus-Semiotik als verdoppeltes von Neumann-Universums dargestellt werden (vgl. Toth 2012d), deren Strukturschema wie folgt aussieht

$$\begin{array}{lcl} x & \cong & y \\ \{x\} & \cong & \{y\} \\ \{\{x\}\} & \cong & \{\{y\}\} \\ \{\{\{x\}\}\} & \cong & \{\{\{y\}\}\} \\ \{\{\{\{x\}\}\}\} & \cong & \{\{\{\{y\}\}\}\} \\ \{\{\{\{\{x\}\}\}\}\} & \cong & \{\{\{\{\{y\}\}\}\}\} \\ \{\{\{\{\{\{x\}\}\}\}\}\} & \cong & \{\{\{\{\{\{y\}\}\}\}\}\} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \end{array}$$

Das weder von Menne noch von Klaus je auch nur erwähnte, geschweige denn besprochene Problem besteht jedoch darin, daß in der Semiotik nach Saussure Signifikant und Signifikat bekanntlich so zusammenhängen wie Recto- und Versoseite eines Blattes Papier. Falls dies korrekt, muß wegen des Isomorphieaxioms ein solcher Zusammenhang auch zwischen Zeichen und Objekt in der Logik existieren. Wegen des Tertium non Datur-Axioms definiert eine zweiwertige Kontextur einen ontologischen Ort, der in dieser Zweiwertigkeit absolut und vollständig determiniert ist, d.h. Zeichen und Objekt

hängen tatsächlich bis auf Isomorphie so zusammen, wie es Signifikant und Signifikat tun.

2. Die isomorphe "Parallelisierung" von Objekt und Zeichen sowie von Signifikat und Signifikant wird somit durch die Ontologie gestützt, deren zweiwertige Interpretation besagt, daß ein Etwas entweder existiert oder nicht existiert, d.h. daß es nur Sein oder Nichts gibt. Allerdings wird die Parallelisierung nicht durch die Epistemologie gestützt, denn in der zweiwertigen Logik und ihrer korrespondierenden Ontologie gibt es keine Möglichkeit, neben den "reinen" Kategorien von Subjekt und Objekt die "gemischten" oder besser: vermittelnden Kategorien des subjektives Objekts und des objektiven Subjekts zu designieren bzw. zu thematisieren. wie Kaehr (2011) gezeigt hat, somit somit bivalente Semiotiken und Logiken auch systemtheoretisch defizient:



In Toth (2011a) hatte ich deshalb eine tetravalente Semiotik folgendermaßen systemtheoretisch definiert:

Mittelbezug (M): $[A \rightarrow I] := I$

Objektbezug (O): $[[A \rightarrow I] \rightarrow A := A$

Interpretantenbezug (J): $[[[A \rightarrow I] \rightarrow A] \rightarrow I := I(A)$

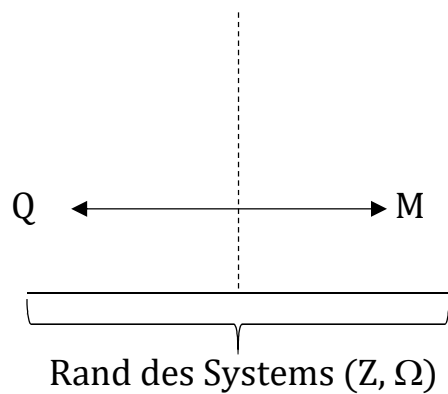
Qualität (Q) $[A \rightarrow I]^\circ = [I \rightarrow A] := A(I).$

Wie man aus der Konversionsbeziehung zwischen der ersten und der letzten Definition erkennt, gilt also

Mittelbezug (M): $[A \rightarrow I] := I$

Qualität (Q) $[A \rightarrow I]^\circ = [I \rightarrow A] := A(I),$

d.h. es ist $M^\circ = Q$ und $Q^\circ = M$. Das bedeutet aber, daß der tetravalenten Semiotik ein Systemmodell zugrunde liegt, das man wie folgt schematisieren könnte:



Der Rand des Systems partizipiert somit sowohl am "semiotischen Raum" als auch am "ontischen Raum" (vgl. dazu Bense 1975, S. 65 f.), d.h. Q und M stehen in einer PARTIZIPATIVEN AUSTAUSCHRELATION, und der Übergang vom semiotischen zum ontischen Raum erfolgt durch einen chiasmatischen Austausch der Systemkategorien A und I:

3.heit $[[[A \rightarrow I] \rightarrow A] \rightarrow I]$

2.heit $[[A \rightarrow I] \rightarrow A]$

1.heit $[A \rightarrow I]$



0.heit $[I \rightarrow A],$

d.h. dieser fällt unter die von Günther (1971) entdeckte Proemialrelation und führt somit unter die Ebene der (zweiwertigen) Logik.

3. Wie man leicht einsieht, ergibt sich auf dieser sowohl unter der Logik als auch unterhalb der auf dieser basierenden Semiotik liegenden Ebene nicht nur ein System von zwei, sondern von $(16-4 =)$ 12 erkenntnistheoretischen Vermittlungsrelationen

	L	J	Γ	⌈
L	LL	LJ	LΓ	L⌈
J	JL	JJ	JΓ	J⌈
Γ	ΓL	ΓJ	ΓΓ	Γ⌈
⌈	⌈L	⌈J	⌈Γ	⌈⌈.

Definieren wir wie in Toth (2011b)

$$\omega := (A \rightarrow I)$$

$$[\omega, 1] := ((A \rightarrow I) \rightarrow A)$$

$$[[\omega, 1], 1] := (((A \rightarrow I) \rightarrow A) \rightarrow I),$$

so haben wir die ja wegen der der tetravalenten Semiotik zugrunde liegenden Systemdefinition vorhandene Parallelisierung von Zeichen und Objekt insofern "gerettet", als wir nur von einer einzigen Abbildung ω , allerdings in drei verschiedenen Einbettungsstufen, ausgehen, die man genauso gut durch $[\omega]$, $[[\omega]]$, $[[[\omega]]]$, also wie in den kumulativen Mengenhierarchien von Menne und von Klaus, bezeichnen könnte. Versuchen wir nun also, noch abstrakter zu sein und den Systembegriff selbst als Spezialfall einer beliebigen Dichotomie D zu definieren. Sei

$$D := [a, b]$$

eine beliebige Dichotomie und

$$1 := a(b) = b \rightarrow a$$

eine beliebige Abbildung der Glieder von D . Ferner bedeute „1“, daß diese Abbildung eine „Oberflächenabbildung“ sei, d.h. daß die Einbettungsstufe 0 vorliege:

$$1 = [10] := 10.$$

Damit können wir das obige systemtheoretische semiotische Minimalssystem wie folgt notieren

$$\omega = 1$$

$$[\omega, 1] = 1-1$$

$$[[\omega, 1], 1] = 1-2,$$

d.h. wir können hiermit nicht nur die Semiotik auf die Systemtheorie zurückführen, sondern die letztere durch das Paar

$$RE = \langle 1, n \rangle,$$

bestehend aus einer Abbildung 1 und einem n-stufigen Einbettungsoperator n] definieren und nennen dieses Paar RE eine relationale Einbettungszahl. Wir erhalten dann z.B. für die Bensesche Zeichenklasse des vollständigen Mittelbezugs, d.h. für das Klaussche Zeichenexemplar und für das Mennesche Lalem:

$$Zkl = \{3.1, 2.1, 1.1\} =$$

$$S1 = ((((\omega, 1), 2), \omega) ((\omega, 1), \omega) (\omega, \omega)) =$$

$$*S1 = \{\{\{\{\omega\}\}\}, \{\{\omega\}\}, \{\omega\}\}$$

$$RE \quad [[1-3, 1], [1-2, 1], [1, 1]].$$

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Systemtheoretische Objekttheorie mit und ohne externen Beobachter

1. Nach der Einführung der systemtheoretischen Objekttheorie in Toth (2012a-c) definieren wir ein Objekt Ω als gerichtetes Objekt durch die Paarrelation

$$\Omega = [O_i, O_j].$$

Unter Hinzunahme eines Subjekts Σ , das in irgendeiner Weise mit Ω in Relation tritt (durch bloße Wahrnehmung oder aber Handhabung) ergeben sich dann eine Menge von 3 Ordnungsrelationen

$$\Sigma \rightarrow \Omega = [[\Sigma, [O_i, O_j]], [[O_i, O_j], \Sigma], [[O_i, \Sigma, O_j]]].$$

Damit sind Subjekte als systemische Ränder im Sinne von Toth (2012d) definiert.

2. Unter Hinzunahme der Definition des elementaren Systems

$$S = [A, I]$$

bekommen wir also

$$\Sigma \rightarrow S = [[\Sigma, [[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]]], [[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], \Sigma], [[O_i, O_j], \Sigma, [O_k, O_l]]].$$

Und wenn wir statt des elementaren das sich selbst enthaltende System

$$S^* = [S, U]$$

verwenden, haben wir

$$\Sigma \rightarrow S^* = [[\Sigma, [S, U]], [[S, U], \Sigma], [S, \Sigma, U]] =$$

$$[[\Sigma, [[A, I], U]], [[[A, I], U], \Sigma], [[A, I], \Sigma, U]] =$$

$$[[\Sigma, [[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]]], [[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]], \Sigma], [[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], \Sigma, [O_m, O_n]]].$$

Damit befinden wir uns jedoch immer noch innerhalb einer systemtheoretisch-objekttheoretischen Kybernetik der 1. Stufe.

3. Um zur Kybernetik 2. Stufe überzugehen, nennen wir Σ von nun an Σ_l (interner Beobachter). Unter Hinzunahme eines externen Beobachters Σ_k , erhalten wir wesentlich komplexere Mengen systemtheoretisch-objekttheoretischer Ordnungsrelationen.

3.1. Beobachtung externer Beobachter in einem elementaren selbstenthaltenden System

Basisrelation = $[\Sigma_k, \Sigma_l, [[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]]]]$

3.1.1. $[\Sigma_k, [\Sigma_l, [[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]]]]]$

3.1.2. $[\Sigma_l, \Sigma_k, [[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]]]]]$

3.1.3. $[\Sigma_l, [\Sigma_k, [[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]]]]]$

3.1.4. $[\Sigma_l, [[[\Sigma_k, [[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]]]]]$

3.1.5. $[\Sigma_l, [[[[\Sigma_k, [O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]]]]]$

3.1.6. $[\Sigma_l, [[[[[\Sigma_k, O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]]]]]$

3.1.7. $[\Sigma_l, [[[[[O_i, \Sigma_k, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]]]]]$

3.1.8. $[\Sigma_l, [[[[[O_i, O_j, \Sigma_k], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]]]]]$

3.1.9. $[\Sigma_l, [[[[[O_i, O_j], \Sigma_k, [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]]]]]$

3.1.10. $[\Sigma_l, [[[[[O_i, O_j], \Sigma_k, [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]]]]]$

3.1.11. $[\Sigma_l, [[[[[O_i, O_j], [\Sigma_k, O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]]]]]$

3.1.12. $[\Sigma_l, [[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, \Sigma_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]]]]]$

3.1.13. $[\Sigma_l, [[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l, \Sigma_k]], [O_m, O_n]]]]]$

3.1.14. $[\Sigma_l, [[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l], \Sigma_k], [O_m, O_n]]]]]$

3.1.15. $[\Sigma_l, [[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], \Sigma_k, [O_m, O_n]]]]]$

3.1.16. $[\Sigma_l, [[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [\Sigma_k, O_m, O_n]]]]]$

3.1.17. $[\Sigma_l, [[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, \Sigma_k, O_n]]]]]$

3.1.18. $[\Sigma\iota, [[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n, \Sigma\kappa]]]]]$

3.1.19. $[\Sigma\iota, [[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n], \Sigma\kappa]]]]$

3.1.20. $[\Sigma\iota, [[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]], \Sigma\kappa]]]]$

3.1.21. $[[[\Sigma\iota, [[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]]], \Sigma\kappa]]]]$

3.2. Beobachtung interner Beobachter in einem elementaren selbstenthaltenden System

Basisrelation = $[[[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]], \Sigma\iota]]]]$

3.2.1. $[\Sigma\kappa, [[[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]], \Sigma\iota]]]]$

3.2.2. $[\Sigma\kappa, [[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]], \Sigma\iota]]]]$

3.2.3. $[[[\Sigma\kappa, [[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]], \Sigma\iota]]]]$

3.2.4. $[[[[[\Sigma\kappa, [[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]], \Sigma\iota]]]]$

3.2.5. $[[[[[[\Sigma\kappa, [O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]], \Sigma\iota]]]]$

3.2.6. $[[[[[[[\Sigma\kappa, O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]], \Sigma\iota]]]]$

3.2.7. $[[[[[[[O_i, \Sigma\kappa, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]], \Sigma\iota]]]]$

3.2.8. $[[[[[[[O_i, O_j, \Sigma\kappa], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]], \Sigma\iota]]]]$

3.2.9. $[[[[[[[O_i, O_j], \Sigma\kappa, [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]], \Sigma\iota]]]]$

3.2.10. $[[[[[[[O_i, O_j], [\Sigma\kappa, O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]], \Sigma\iota]]]]$

3.2.11. $[[[[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, \Sigma\kappa, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]], \Sigma\iota]]]]$

3.2.12. $[[[[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l, \Sigma\kappa]], [O_m, O_n]], \Sigma\iota]]]]$

3.2.13. $[[[[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l], \Sigma\kappa], [O_m, O_n]], \Sigma\iota]]]]$

3.2.14. $[[[[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], \Sigma\kappa, [O_m, O_n]], \Sigma\iota]]]]$

3.2.15. $[[[[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [\Sigma\kappa, O_m, O_n]], \Sigma\iota]]]]$

3.2.16. $[[[[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, \Sigma\kappa, O_n]], \Sigma\iota]]]]$

3.2.17. [[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n, Σ_κ]], Σ_ι]

3.2.18. [[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n Σ_κ], Σ_ι]

3.2.19. [[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]], Σ_κ, Σ_ι]

3.2.20. [[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]], Σ_ι, Σ_κ]

3.2.21. [[[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], [O_m, O_n]], Σ_ι], Σ_κ]

3.3. Beobachtung intermediärer Beobachter in einem elementaren selbstenthaltenden System

Basisrelation = [[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], Σ_ι, [O_m, O_n]]]

3.3.1. [Σ_κ, [[[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], Σ_ι, [O_m, O_n]]]]]

3.3.2. [Σ_κ, [[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], Σ_ι, [O_m, O_n]]]

3.3.3. [[Σ_κ, [[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], Σ_ι, [O_m, O_n]]]

3.3.4. [[[Σ_κ, [O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], Σ_ι, [O_m, O_n]]]

3.3.5. [[[[Σ_κ, O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], Σ_ι, [O_m, O_n]]]

3.3.6. [[[[O_i, Σ_κ, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], Σ_ι, [O_m, O_n]]]

3.3.7. [[[[O_i, O_j, Σ_κ], [O_k, O_l]], Σ_ι, [O_m, O_n]]]

3.3.8. [[[[O_i, O_j], Σ_κ, [O_k, O_l]], Σ_ι, [O_m, O_n]]]

3.3.9. [[[[O_i, O_j], [Σ_κ, O_k, O_l]], Σ_ι, [O_m, O_n]]]

3.3.10. [[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, Σ_κ, O_l]], Σ_ι, [O_m, O_n]]]

3.3.11. [[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l, Σ_κ]], Σ_ι, [O_m, O_n]]]

3.3.12. [[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l Σ_κ]], Σ_ι, [O_m, O_n]]]

3.3.13. [[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], Σ_κ, Σ_ι, [O_m, O_n]]]

3.3.14. [[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], Σ_ι, Σ_κ, [O_m, O_n]]]

3.3.15. [[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], Σ_ι, [Σ_κ, O_m, O_n]]]

3.3.16. [[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], Σ_ι, [O_m, Σ_κ, O_n]]]

3.3.17. [[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], Σ_ι, [O_m, O_n, Σ_κ]]]

3.3.18. [[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], Σ_ι, [O_m, O_n], Σ_κ]]]

3.3.19. [[[[O_i, O_j], [O_k, O_l]], Σ_ι, [O_m, O_n]], Σ_κ]]]

Für die Beobachtung eines durch einen intermediären Beobachter beobachteten elementaren Systems mit Selbstenthaltung ergeben sich also reduzierte strukturelle Möglichkeiten.

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Die kategoriale Struktur der Erkenntnisrelation

1. In Toth (2013) hatten wir im Rahmen der dort skizzierten kybernetisch-semiotischen Erkenntnistheorie zwischen Beobachtungs-, Wahrnehmungs- und Erkenntnisrelation unterschieden und die beiden ersten Teilrelationen durch folgende semiotischen Relationen definiert

$$R\alpha_1 = (1.1 \rightarrow 2.1) \quad R\alpha_2 = (1.2 \rightarrow 2.1) \quad R\alpha_3 = (1.3 \rightarrow 2.1)$$

$$R\beta_1 = (1.1 \rightarrow 2.2) \quad R\beta_2 = (1.2 \rightarrow 2.2) \quad R\beta_3 = (1.3 \rightarrow 2.2)$$

$$R\gamma_1 = (1.1 \rightarrow 2.3) \quad R\gamma_2 = (1.2 \rightarrow 2.3) \quad R\gamma_3 = (1.3 \rightarrow 2.3).$$

Die semiotischen Übergänge der Beobachtungs- und Wahrnehmungsrelationen zu den Erkenntnisrelationen können somit wie folgt dargestellt werden.

$$R\alpha_1 \rightarrow \{(3.1, \underline{2.1}, \underline{1.1}), *(3.2, \underline{2.1}, \underline{1.1}), *(3.3, \underline{2.1}, \underline{1.1})\}$$

$$R\alpha_2 \rightarrow \{(3.1, \underline{2.1}, \underline{1.2}), *(3.2, \underline{2.1}, \underline{1.2}), *(3.3, \underline{2.1}, \underline{1.2})\}$$

$$R\alpha_3 \rightarrow \{(3.1, \underline{2.1}, \underline{1.3}), *(3.2, \underline{2.1}, \underline{1.3}), *(3.3, \underline{2.1}, \underline{1.3})\}$$

$$R\beta_1 \rightarrow \{*(3.1, \underline{2.2}, \underline{1.1}), *(3.2, \underline{2.2}, \underline{1.1}), *(3.3, \underline{2.2}, \underline{1.1})\}$$

$$R\beta_2 \rightarrow \{(3.1, \underline{2.2}, \underline{1.2}), (3.2, \underline{2.2}, \underline{1.2}), *(3.3, \underline{2.2}, \underline{1.2})\}$$

$$R\beta_3 \rightarrow \{(3.1, \underline{2.2}, \underline{1.3}), (3.2, \underline{2.2}, \underline{1.3}), *(3.3, \underline{2.2}, \underline{1.3})\}$$

$$R\gamma_1 \rightarrow \{*(3.1, \underline{2.3}, \underline{1.1}), *(3.2, \underline{2.3}, \underline{1.1}), *(3.3, \underline{2.3}, \underline{1.1})\}$$

$$R\gamma_2 \rightarrow \{*(3.1, \underline{2.3}, \underline{1.2}), *(3.2, \underline{2.3}, \underline{1.2}), *(3.3, \underline{2.3}, \underline{1.2})\}$$

$$R\gamma_3 \rightarrow \{(3.1, \underline{2.3}, \underline{1.3}), (3.2, \underline{2.3}, \underline{1.3}), (3.3, \underline{2.3}, \underline{1.3})\}$$

2. Im Rahmen von der von Max Bense (1981, S. 124 ff.) begründeten algebraischen Semiotik können nun die kategorialen Strukturen der 27 semiotischen Teilrelationen (ER_n) der vollständigen Erkenntnisrelation wie folgt formal notiert werden.

$$\text{ER1} = (3.1, \underline{2.1, 1.1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \text{id1} & \alpha^\circ & \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ER2} = *(3.2, \underline{2.1, 1.1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \text{id1} & \alpha^\circ & \beta^\circ \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ER3} = *(3.3, \underline{2.1, 1.1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \text{id1} & \alpha^\circ & \text{id3} \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ER4} = (3.1, \underline{2.1, 1.2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \alpha & \alpha^\circ & \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ER5} = *(3.2, \underline{2.1, 1.2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \alpha & \alpha^\circ & \beta^\circ \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ER6} = *(3.3, \underline{2.1, 1.2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \alpha & \alpha^\circ & \text{id3} \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ER7} = (3.1, \underline{2.1, 1.3}) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \beta\alpha & \alpha^\circ & \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ER8} = *(3.2, \underline{2.1, 1.3}) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \beta\alpha & \alpha^\circ & \beta^\circ \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ER9} = *(3.3, \underline{2.1, 1.3}) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \beta\alpha & \alpha^\circ & \text{id3} \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ER10} = *(3.1, \underline{2.2, 1.1}) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \text{id1} & \text{id2} & \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ER11} = *(3.2, \underline{2.2, 1.1}) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \text{id1} & \text{id2} & \beta^\circ \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ER12} = *(3.3, \underline{2.2, 1.1}) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \text{id1} & \text{id2} & \text{id3} \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ER13} = (3.1, \underline{2.2}, 1.2) \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \alpha & \text{id2} & \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{ER14} = (3.2, \underline{2.2}, 1.2) \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \alpha & \text{id2} & \beta^\circ \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{ER15} = *(3.3, \underline{2.2}, 1.2) \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \alpha & \text{id2} & \text{id3} \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{ER16} = (3.1, \underline{2.2}, 1.3) \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \beta\alpha & \text{id2} & \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{ER17} = (3.2, \underline{2.2}, 1.3) \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \beta\alpha & \text{id2} & \beta^\circ \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{ER18} = *(3.3, \underline{2.2}, 1.3) \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \beta\alpha & \text{id2} & \text{id3} \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{ER19} = *(3.1, \underline{2.3, 1.1}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \text{id1} & \beta & \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ER20} = *(3.2, \underline{2.3, 1.1}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \text{id1} & \beta & \beta^\circ \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ER21} = *(3.3, \underline{2.3, 1.1}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \text{id1} & \beta & \text{id3} \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ER22} = *(3.1, \underline{2.3, 1.2}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \alpha & \beta & \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ER23} = *(3.2, \underline{2.3, 1.2}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \alpha & \beta & \beta^\circ \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ER24} = *(3.3, \underline{2.3, 1.2}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \alpha & \beta & \text{id3} \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ER25} = (3.1, \underline{2.3}, 1.3) \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \beta\alpha & \beta & \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{ER26} = (3.2, \underline{2.3}, 1.3) \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \beta\alpha & \beta & \beta^\circ \\ 3 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{ER27} = (3.3, \underline{2.3}, 1.3) \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \beta\alpha & \beta & \text{id}3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

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Semiotische Genese der Erkenntnis

Der vorliegende Aufsatz stellt eine Fortsetzung von Toth (2013a, b) dar. Bereits Bense (1983, S. 87) hatte festgestellt, daß metasemiotische Systeme im Gegensatz zu den triadisch fungierenden semiotischen Systemen dyadisch fungieren und daß zwischen beiden Systemen sog. Mesozeichen die Übergänge bewerkstelligen. Wie in unseren früheren Arbeiten gezeigt, repräsentieren darüber hinaus die dyadischen semiotischen Subsysteme sowohl die kybernetische Beobachtungs- als auch Wahrnehmungsrelation, während die triadischen semiotischen Systeme die Erkenntnisrelation repräsentieren. Im folgenden werden alle 27 Übergangsrelationen dargestellt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \text{id1} & \alpha^\circ \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \text{id1} & \alpha^\circ & \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \text{id1} & \alpha^\circ \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \text{id1} & \alpha^\circ & \beta^\circ \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \text{id1} & \alpha^\circ \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \text{id1} & \alpha^\circ & \text{id3} \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \alpha & \alpha^\circ \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \alpha & \alpha^\circ & \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \alpha & \alpha^\circ \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \alpha & \alpha^\circ & \beta^\circ \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \alpha & \alpha^\circ \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \alpha & \alpha^\circ & \text{id}3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \beta\alpha & \text{id}1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \beta\alpha & \alpha^\circ & \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \beta\alpha & \alpha^\circ \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \beta\alpha & \alpha^\circ & \beta^\circ \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \beta\alpha & \alpha^\circ \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \beta\alpha & \alpha^\circ & \text{id}3 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \text{id1} & \text{id2} \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \text{id1} & \text{id2} & \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \text{id1} & \text{id2} \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \text{id1} & \text{id2} & \beta^\circ \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \text{id1} & \text{id2} \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \text{id1} & \text{id2} & \text{id3} \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \alpha & \text{id1} \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \alpha & \text{id2} & \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \alpha & \text{id2} \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \alpha & \text{id2} & \beta^\circ \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \alpha & \text{id2} \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \alpha & \text{id2} & \text{id3} \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \beta\alpha & \text{id2} \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \beta\alpha & \text{id2} & \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \beta\alpha & \text{id2} \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \beta\alpha & \text{id2} & \beta^\circ \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \beta\alpha & \text{id2} \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \beta\alpha & \text{id2} & \text{id3} \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \text{id1} & \beta \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \text{id1} & \beta & \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \text{id1} & \beta \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \text{id1} & \beta & \beta^\circ \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \text{id1} & \beta \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \text{id1} & \beta & \text{id3} \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \alpha & \beta \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \alpha & \beta & \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \alpha & \beta \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \alpha & \beta & \beta^\circ \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \alpha & \beta \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \alpha & \beta & \text{id3} \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \alpha\beta & \beta \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \beta\alpha & \beta & \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \alpha\beta & \beta \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \beta\alpha & \beta & \beta^\circ \\ 3 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \alpha\beta & \beta \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \beta\alpha & \beta & \text{id}_3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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Die erkenntnistheoretischen Transitionen

1. Im folgenden werden im Anschluß an das in Toth (2013a, b) vorgestellte semiotisch-kybernetische Modell sämtliche 270 möglichen Übergänge von den 9 semiotisch differenzierbaren Beobachtungs- und Wahrnehmungsrelationen zu den nach dem peirceschen Zeichenmodell 10 möglichen Erkenntnisrelationen in der Sprache der semiotischen Kategorientheorie gegeben. Was hiermit also formalisiert vorliegt, sind alle semiotisch repräsentierbaren Fälle, wie beobachtete und wahrgenommene Objekte durch thetische Einführung zu Zeichen erklärt werden können. (Vgl. zur Metaobjektivierung Bense 1967, S. 9 u. zur Terminologie der Subrelationen Bense 1979, S. 61).

2. Wahrnehmungsrelationen

2.1. $\{\text{id1}, \alpha, \beta\alpha\} \rightarrow \{\alpha, \text{id2}, \beta\}$

(1.1. \rightarrow 2.1) (1.2. \rightarrow 2.1) (1.3 \rightarrow 2.1)

(1.1. \rightarrow 2.2) (1.2. \rightarrow 2.2) (1.3 \rightarrow 2.2)

(1.1. \rightarrow 2.3) (1.2. \rightarrow 2.3) (1.3 \rightarrow 2.3)

2.2. $\{\alpha^\circ, \text{id2}, \beta\} \rightarrow \{\alpha, \text{id2}, \beta\}$

(2.1. \rightarrow 2.1) (2.2. \rightarrow 2.1) (2.3 \rightarrow 2.1)

(2.1. \rightarrow 2.2) (2.2. \rightarrow 2.2) (2.3 \rightarrow 2.2)

(2.1. \rightarrow 2.3) (2.2. \rightarrow 2.3) (2.3 \rightarrow 2.3)

2.3. $\{\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ, \beta^\circ, \text{id3}\} \rightarrow \{\alpha, \text{id2}, \beta\}$

(3.1. \rightarrow 2.1) (3.2. \rightarrow 2.1) (3.3 \rightarrow 2.1)

(3.1. \rightarrow 2.2) (3.2. \rightarrow 2.2) (3.3 \rightarrow 2.2)

(3.1. \rightarrow 2.3) (3.2. \rightarrow 2.3) (3.3 \rightarrow 2.3)

3. Erkenntnisrelationen

3.1. $(3.1, 2.1, 1.1) = [[\text{id1} \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$

- 3.2. (3.1, 2.1, 1.2) = $[[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
 3.3. (3.1, 2.1, 1.3) = $[[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
 3.4. (3.1, 2.2, 1.2) = $[[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
 3.5. (3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = $[[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
 3.6. (3.1, 2.3, 1.3) = $[[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
 3.7. (3.2, 2.2, 1.2) = $[[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$
 3.8. (3.2, 2.2, 1.3) = $[[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$
 3.9. (3.2, 2.3, 1.3) = $[[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$
 3.10. (3.3, 2.3, 1.3) = $[[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id}3]$

4. Abbildungen der Wahrnehmungs- auf die Erkenntnisrelationen

4.1. Mediale Transitionen

4.1.1. Qualitative Transitionen

- $[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
 $[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
 $[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
 $[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
 $[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
 $[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
 $[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$
 $[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$
 $[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$
 $[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id}3]$

4.1.2. Quantitative Transitionen

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\text{id1} \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id3}]$$

4.1.3. Essentielle Transitionen

$$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\text{id1} \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id3}]$$

4.1.4. Abstraktive Transitionen

$$[\text{id1} \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\text{id1} \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id1} \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id1} \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id1} \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id1} \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id1} \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id1} \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id1} \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id1} \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id1} \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id3}]$$

4.1.5. Relative Transitionen

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\text{id1} \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id3}]$$

4.1.6. Komprehensive Transitionen

$$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\text{id1} \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
 $[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
 $[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
 $[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
 $[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
 $[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$
 $[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$
 $[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$
 $[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id}3]$

4.1.7. Konnexive Transitionen

$[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
 $[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
 $[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
 $[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
 $[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
 $[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
 $[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$
 $[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$
 $[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$
 $[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id}3]$

4.1.8. Limitative Transitionen

$[\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$
 $[\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id}3]$$

4.1.9. Komplettierende Transitionen

$$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id}3]$$

4.2. Objekale Transitionen

4.2.1. Qualitative Transitionen

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id3}]$$

4.2.2. Quantitative Transitionen

$$[\text{id2} \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\text{id1} \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id2} \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id2} \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id2} \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id2} \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id2} \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id2} \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id2} \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id2} \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id2} \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id3}]$$

4.2.3. Essentielle Transitionen

$$[\beta \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\text{id1} \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id}3]$$

4.2.4. Abstraktive Transitionen

$$[\alpha^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow [[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id}3]$$

4.2.5. Relative Transitionen

$$[\text{id}2 \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow [[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}2 \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}2 \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}2 \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id2} \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id2} \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id2} \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id2} \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id2} \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id2} \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id3}]$$

4.2.6. Komprehensive Transitionen

$$[\beta \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\text{id1} \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id3}]$$

4.2.7. Konnexive Transitionen

$$[\alpha^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\text{id1} \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id}_3]$$

4.2.8. Limitative Transitionen

$$[\text{id}_2 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\text{id}_1 \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_2 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_2 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_2 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_2 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_2 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_2 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_2 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_2 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_2 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id}_3]$$

4.2.9. Komplettierende Transitionen

$$[\beta \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\text{id}_1 \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id}3]$$

4.3. Subjektale Transitionen

4.3.1. Qualitative Transitionen

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id}3]$$

4.3.2. Quantitative Transitionen

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\text{id}1 \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id}_3]$$

4.3.3. Essentielle Transitionen

$$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\text{id}_1 \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id}_3]$$

4.3.4. Abstraktive Transitionen

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\text{id}_1 \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id}_3]$$

4.3.5. Relative Transitionen

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\text{id}_1 \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id}_3]$$

4.3.6. Komprehensive Transitionen

$$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\text{id}_1 \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id3} \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\text{id3} \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id3}]$$

4.3.7. Konnexive Transitionen

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\text{id1} \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id3}]$$

4.3.8. Limitative Transitionen

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\text{id1} \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id2}] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$$

$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id}_3]$

4.3.9. Komplettierende Transitionen

$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\text{id}_1 \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$

$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$

$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^\circ] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$

$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$

$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$

$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \alpha^\circ\beta^\circ]$

$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$

$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$

$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \beta^\circ]$

$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow \text{id}_3]$

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Beobachtete Systeme von Objekten und Zeichen

1. Vorausgesetzt seien die zwei ontisch-semiotischen Äquivalenzsätze (vgl. Toth 2013a)

SEMIOTISCH-TOPOLOGISCHES ÄQUIVALENZPRINZIP: Das Repertoire, zu dem ein selektiertes Zeichen gehört, kann als semiotischer Raum eingeführt werden. (Bense 1973, S. 80)

SYSTEMISCH-SEMIOTISCHES ÄQUIVALENZPRINZIP: Exessive Objektrelationen sind iconisch, adessive indexikalisch, und inessive symbolisch.

sowie der meontisch-semiotische Äquivalenzsatz (Toth 2013b)

MEONTISCH-SEMIOTISCHES ÄQUIVALENZPRINZIP: Das Zeichen ist qua seiner systemtheoretischen Exessivität ins inessive Sein eingebettet.

2. Dann können wir Objekt und Zeichen wie folgt definieren

$$\Omega = Z^{-1} = [\Omega, [\Omega^{-1}]]$$

$$Z = \Omega^{-1} = [[Z], Z^{-1}].$$

Beobachtete Systeme 1. Stufe haben demnach die Form

$$U(\Omega) = [\Omega, [\Omega, [\Omega^{-1}]]]$$

$$U(Z) = [[[Z], Z^{-1}], Z^{-1}]$$

Dies ist die semiotische Stufe der triadisch-trichotomischen Zeichenrelation der Peirce-Bense-Semiotik (Kommunikation).

Beobachtete Systeme 2. Stufe haben die Form

$$U(U(\Omega)) = [\Omega, [\Omega, [\Omega, [\Omega^{-1}]]]]$$

$$U(U(Z)) = [[[[Z], Z^{-1}], Z^{-1}], Z^{-1}]$$

Dies ist die metasemiotische der Beobachtung von Kommunikation.

Beobachtete Systeme 3. Stufe haben schließlich die Form

$$U(U(U(\Omega))) = [\Omega, [\Omega, [\Omega, [\Omega, [\Omega-1]]]]]$$

$$U(U(U(Z))) = [[[[[Z], Z-1], Z-1], Z-1], Z-1]$$

Dies ist die kybernetische Stufe der Kontrolle von Kommunikation.

Die Frage, ob es sinnvoll sei, wie dies z.B. in der Kybernetik mehrfacher Ordnung geschehen ist, noch höhere ontisch-semiotische Stufen anzusetzen, sei vorderhand unbeantwortet belassen.

3. Ontisch-semiotische Ausdrücke können in der Form von Relationalzahlen (vgl. Toth 2011) vermöge folgender Vereinbarungen notiert werden

$$U(\Omega) = [\Omega, [\Omega, [\Omega-1]]] := (1, (1, (1-1)))$$

Das die ontische Inessivität erzeugende Element hat dabei die Form

$$(1, (1, (1, \dots, =: (1 \rightarrow$$

$$U(Z) = [[[[Z], Z-1], Z-1] := (((1), 1-1), 1-1)$$

Das die semiotische Exessivität erzeugende Element hat die Form

$$\dots, 1-1), 1-1), 1-1) =: \leftarrow 1-1)$$

Somit können wir ein Objekt mit Umgebung als ein Paar

$$[\Omega, U] = \langle [\Omega, [\Omega-1]], (1 \rightarrow \rangle$$

und ein Zeichen mit Umgebung als ein Paar

$$[Z, U] = \langle [[Z], Z-1], \leftarrow 1-1) \rangle$$

definieren.

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Die Erotik der Helga Anders

1. In Toth (2013a) wurden die 270 möglichen Fälle dargestellt, auf welche Weise semiotisch repräsentierte Beobachtungs- und Wahrnehmunsrelationen auf Erkenntnisrelationen abgebildet werden können. Damit liegt ein vollständiger Katalog aller innerhalb der semiotischen Kybernetik differenzierbaren Metaobjektivation vor, d.h. der Strategien, auf welche Weisen wahrgenommene Objekte thetisch als Zeichen eingeführt werden können (vgl. Toth 2013b, c).

2. Anhand der bekanntlich äußerst starken erotischen Wirkung der Schauspielerin Helga Anders (1948-1986), wie sie sie z.B. in der Derrick-Folge "Kaffee mit Beate" (14.7.1978) präsentieren konnte, wird im folgenden begründet, weshalb neben dem aufgewiesenen allgemeinen Schema der thetischen Setzung, das die Form

$((a.b) \rightarrow (c.d)) \rightarrow ((e.f) \rightarrow ((g.h.) \rightarrow (i.j)))$ mit $a \dots j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$

hat, eine weitere Form der Metaobjektivation auf der Abbildung von *Differenzen wahrgenommener Objekte* beruht, welche die allgemeine Form

$((a.b) \rightarrow (c.d)) \setminus ((e.f) \rightarrow (g.h)) ((i.j) \rightarrow ((k.l.) \rightarrow (m.n)))$ mit $a \dots n \in \{1, 2, 3\}$

hat.





3. In Toth (2013a) waren mediale, objektale und subjektale Transitionen unterschieden worden, von denen jede in die folgenden 9 Subtransitionen der nachstehenden Formen zerfiel.

Mediale Transitionen

Qualitative Transitionen: $[id1 \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$

Quantitative Transitionen: $[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$

Essentielle Transitionen: $[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$

Abstraktive Transitionen: $[id1 \rightarrow id2] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$

Relative Transitionen: $[\alpha \rightarrow id2] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$

Komprehensive Transitionen:	$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$
Konnexive Transitionen:	$[\text{id}_1 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$
Limitative Transitionen:	$[\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$
Komplettierende Transitionen:	$[\beta\alpha \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$

Objekale Transitionen

Qualitative Transitionen:	$[\alpha \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$
Quantitative Transitionen:	$[\text{id}_2 \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$
Essentielle Transitionen:	$[\beta \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$
Abstraktive Transitionen:	$[\alpha^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$
Relative Transitionen:	$[\text{id}_2 \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$
Komprehensive Transitionen:	$[\beta \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$
Konnexive Transitionen:	$[\alpha^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$
Limitative Transitionen:	$[\text{id}_2 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$
Komplettierende Transitionen:	$[\beta \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$

Subjektale Transitionen

Qualitative Transitionen:	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$
Quantitative Transitionen:	$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$
Essentielle Transitionen:	$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \alpha] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$
Abstraktive Transitionen:	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$
Relative Transitionen:	$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$
Komprehensive Transitionen:	$[\text{id}_3 \rightarrow \text{id}_2] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$
Konnexive Transitionen:	$[\alpha^\circ\beta^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$
Limitative Transitionen:	$[\beta^\circ \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$

Komplettierende Transitionen: $[id_3 \rightarrow \beta] \rightarrow [[\kappa \rightarrow \lambda] \rightarrow \mu]$

Die möglichen Typen thetischer Einführung von Zeichen, die auf der Differenz wahrgenommener Objekte beruhen, erhält man also durch Einsetzung in das allgemeine Schema

$((a.b) \rightarrow (c.d)) \setminus ((e.f) \rightarrow (g.h)) ((i.j) \rightarrow ((k.l) \rightarrow (m.n)))$ mit $a \dots n \in \{1, 2, 3\}$,

in dem die Subzeichen durch semiotische Kategorien ersetzt werden.

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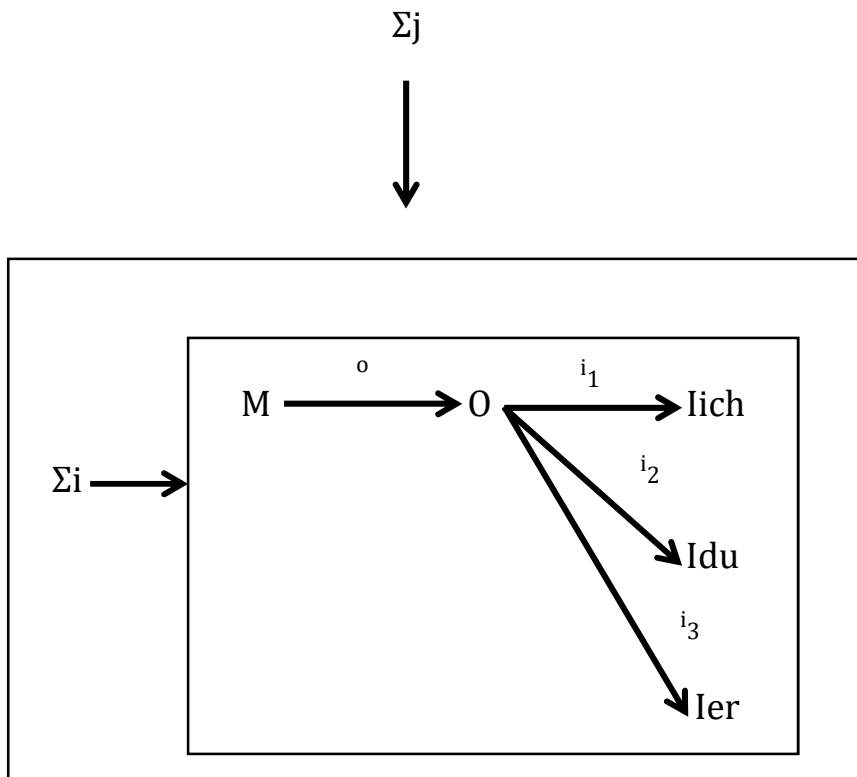
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Polyontik und Polylogik der Semiotik

1. In Toth (2014a-c) hatten wir folgendes Korrespondenzschema zwischen n-adischen Semiotiken, n-wertigen Logiken und Subjektdeixis erarbeitet

Semiotik	Logik	Subjekte
ZR3	2-wertig	Ich
ZR4	3-wertig	Ich-Du
ZR5	4-wertig	Ich-Du-Er
ZR6	5-wertig	(Ich-Du-Er)-Beobachter
ZR7	6-wertig	[(Ich-Du-Er)-Beobachter 1] Beobachter2

Der minimale semiotische Automat, der ein kybernetisches System 2. Ordnung beschreiben kann, hat somit folgende Form



2. Nun geht das Problem des Verhältnisses zwischen Logik und Semiotik natürlich nicht erst auf Peirce und Bense zurück, sondern die Relation zwischen beiden Disziplinen bestand wohl bereits seit Anbeginn. Üblicherweise hatte man sich jedoch auf die beiden folgenden Alternativen beschränkt: 1. Begründet die Logik die Semiotik? 2. Begründet die Semiotik die Logik? Der m.W. einzige alternative und ernst zu nehmende Vorschlag, mit Hilfe der polykontexturalen Logik Gotthard Günthers ein kenogramatisches Vermittlungsmodell zu etablieren, stammt von Kronthaler (1992). Indessen gibt es für polykontexturale Systeme keine Objekte, wenigstens keine solchen, die der Objekttheorie oder Ontik (vgl. Toth 2012) zugrunde liegen, d.h. gerichtete subjektive Objekte, die als "disponible" bzw. "vorthetische" 0-stellige Relationen nach einem als genial zu bezeichnenden Vorschlag Benses durch Metaobjektivierung auf Zeichen abgebildet werden (vgl. Bense 1975, S. 64 ff.). In diesem Falle wäre das Verhältnis von Objekt und Zeichen dasjenige zwischen subjektiven Objekten und objektiven Subjekten, d.h. die Dualrelation, die zwischen Zeichen- und Realitätsthematik nach der thetischen Setzung von Zeichen besteht, bestünde bereits vor der thetischen Setzung in der kontextuellen Differenz der logischen Zweiwertigkeit von Objekt und Zeichen und würde also von ontischer Ebene auf semiotischer Ebene "mitgeführt" (Bense). Die Kenogrammatik bzw. Morphogrammatik jedoch operiert nicht mit Objekten, sondern mit Leerformen, die entweder mit Objekten oder Zeichen aufgefüllt, d.h. besetzt werden können. Insofern scheint die polykontexturale Morphogrammatik tatsächlich tiefer zu liegen als die Logik und als die Semiotik und daher imstande zu sein, beide auf einer viel abstrakteren Ebene zu begründen (vgl. Günther 1971). Allerdings stellt die Kenose, wie aus Mahler (1993) klar hervorgeht, keine Konversion der Semiose dar, denn erstens gibt es, wie gesagt, keine ontischen Objekte in der polykontexturalen Logik, und zweitens, ist die Semiose prinzipiell nicht-umkehrbar.

3. Doch es gibt noch ein drittes Handycap der polykontexturalen Logik: Auch wenn Günther (1979, S. 149 ff.) ausdrücklich von einer Polykontextualitätstheorie spricht, die neben Logiken auch Ontologien umfaßt – bei den letzteren handelt es sich um Systeme nicht-designierender Rejektionswerte (vgl. bes. Günther 1979, S. 153) –, so unterscheidet sich die polykontexturale Logik von der monokontexturalen, d.h. der 2-wertigen aristotelischen Logik, lediglich dadurch, daß sie über mehr als eine Subjektposition im klassischen Schema

$$L = [\Omega, \Sigma]$$

verfügt, d.h. sie transformiert L zu

$$L_n = [\Omega, \Sigma_1, \dots, \Sigma_n],$$

d.h. die durch Selbstgegebenheit verursachte Einzigkeit des Objektes bleibt auch in der sogenannten polykontexturalen Ontologie unangetastet.

Demgegenüber ist das bereits von Peirce eingeführte Zeichen durch

$$Z_R = [M, O, I]$$

definiert. Als Subrelationen referiert jedoch M als semiotischer Mittelbezug auf ein ontisches Mittel und damit auf ein Objekt, O als semiotischer Objektbezug referiert auf ein weiteres ontisches Objekt, und I als semiotischer Interpretantenbezug referiert auf ein ontisches Subjekt, d.h. ZR hat die ontische Form

$$Z = [\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \Sigma].$$

Nehmen wir die Ergebnisse der zu Anfang dieser Arbeit referierten semiotischen Automatentheorie hinzu, welche Subjekt- auf Objektdeixis abbildet, haben wir

$$Z_n = [\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3, \Sigma_4, \Sigma_5],$$

worin also Σ_1 das Ich-Subjekt, Σ_2 das Du-Subjekt, Σ_3 das Er-Subjekt und Σ_4 und Σ_5 die beiden Beobachter-Subjekte sind, die für kybernetische Systeme 1. bzw. 2. Ordnung benötigt werden. Eine dergestalt vollständige Zeichenrelation besitzt also 5 Subjektpositionen, aber auch 2 Objektpositionen, von denen nur Ω_2 der klassisch-logischen Es-Position korrespondiert. Der ebenfalls materiale und daher objektale Zeichenträger bzw. (im Falle von semiotischen Objekten) Präsentationsträger Ω_1 kann nun zwar, muß jedoch nicht mit Ω_2 koinzidieren, denn wir haben folgende drei mögliche Fälle.

1. $\Omega_1 \subset \Omega_2$

Beispiele sind Spuren oder Reste, d.h. man nimmt einen realen Teil eines Objektes und verwendet ihn als Zeichen pars pro toto für das ganze Objekt, wie z.B. im Falle einer Haarlocke für die Geliebte.

2. $\Omega_1 = \Omega_2$

Dies ist der Fall ostensiv verwendeter Objekte, d.h. wenn das ganze Objekt und nicht nur ein Teil von ihm als Zeichen dient.

3. $\Omega_1 \neq \Omega_2$

Dies ist der Regelfall. Das wohl bekannteste Beispiel gehört hierher: Wenn ich mein Taschentuch verknote, dann kann ich das dergestalt verfremdete Objekt zum Zeichen für irgendein Objekt erklären, z.B., daß ich morgen meiner Frau einen Blumenstrauß mitbringe, daß ich meine Tochter vom Kindergarten abhole oder daß ich mich mit Freunden abends zum Bier treffe, usw.

Für die beiden Objekte gilt also entweder $\Omega_1 \subseteq \Omega_2$ oder $\Omega_1 \neq \Omega_2$, d.h. eine Logik der Semiotik muß auf jeden Fall über (mindestens) 2 Objektpositionen verfügen. Damit aber ist sie nach Günther (1979, S. 149 ff.) und selbstverständlich auch vom aristotelischen Standpunkt aus betrachtet keine Logik mehr, allerdings auch keine Ontologie, sondern ein gewissermaßen pathologisches System eines polyontisch-polylogischen Hybrids. Zu dessen Beschreibung gibt es, es ist fast überflüssig, dies zu vermerken, bis heute nicht einmal Ansätze.

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Zur Kybernetik eingebetteter Dichotomien I

1. Nach Toth (2014a-c) sind von den üblichen, auf der 2-wertigen aristotelischen Logik basierenden, beordnenden Dichotomien

$$S^* = [S, U]$$

$$Z^* = [Z, U] = [Z, \Omega],$$

mit $Z = \Sigma$

$$\Sigma^* = [\Sigma, U] = [\Sigma, \Omega],$$

die unterordnenden Dichotomien zu unterscheiden, bei denen das eine dichotomische Glied in einer Teilmengenrelation zum anderen steht. Hier gibt es somit immer zwei Möglichkeiten.

$$S1^* = [S \subset U]$$

$$S2^* = [S \supset U]$$

$$Z1^* = [Z \subset U] = [Z \subset \Omega]$$

$$Z2^* = [Z \supset U] = [Z \supset \Omega].$$

mit $Z = \Sigma$

$$\Sigma1^* = [\Sigma \subset U] = [\Sigma \subset \Omega]$$

$$\Sigma2^* = [\Sigma \supset U] = [\Sigma \supset \Omega].$$

2. Die beiden Paare für Objekt-Subjekt-Dichotomien sind somit

$$\Omega1^* = [\Omega \subset \Sigma] = \Sigma2^* = [\Sigma \supset \Omega]$$

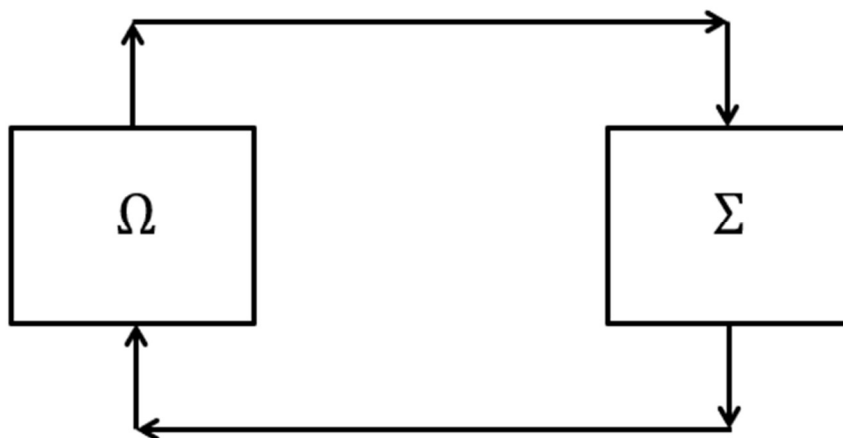
$$\Omega2^* = [\Omega \supset \Sigma] = \Sigma1^* = [\Sigma \subset \Omega].$$

Wie bereits in Toth (2014) ausgeführt, werden inklusive Dichotomien immer dann benötigt, wenn wir es mit metaphysischen Konzeptionen zu tun haben, bei denen z.B. das Sein als Teil des Nichts bzw. umgekehrt aufgefaßt wird, oder

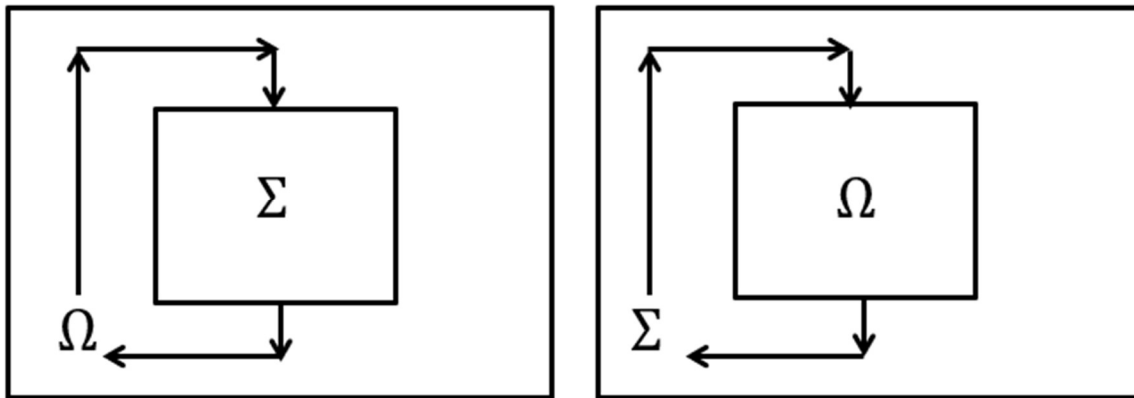
bei der Materialismus-Idealismus-Debatte. Innerhalb der letzteren findet sich ein Schlüssel-Zitat in dem Werk Oskar Panizzas.

"Zerstören wir nicht den Gedanken, so zerstört der Gedanke uns. Machen wir nicht den Gedanken zur Tat und entäußern und seiner, so handelt er und richtet uns zu Grund: Ein Mann liebt ein Mädchen, sie refüsirt ihn; oder die Verhältnisse refüsiren ihn. Von diesem Moment an hat er es nicht mehr mit dem Mädchen, sondern mit dem G e d a n k e n an das Mädchen zu tun. Die Sache liegt nicht mehr in seinem Willen, sondern hängt in seiner Weiter-Entwicklung von der Organisation seines Gehirns ab. Und begreiflich erscheint es, dass ein solcher Mann, um sich von dem ihm ü b e r den Kopf gewachsenen Gedanken zu befreien, sich eine Kugel d u r c h den Kopf schießt. Er konnte die Illusion nicht mehr zerstören. So zerstört sie ihn. Und er war noch der letzte Handlanger seines eigenen Spuks. Hätte er das Mädchen bekommen, so war er den G e d a n k e n los, und die Illusion kurze Zeit darauf verflogen. Er h a t t e das Mädchen, und die 'Illusion ging zum Teufel', wie man sagt" (Panizza 1895, § 29).

2.1. Während die klassische, nicht-inklusive Objekt-Subjekt-Dichotomie mit dem Modell eines Mealy-Automaten dargestellt werden kann (vgl. dazu auch Bense 1971, S. 42 ff.)



benötigt man zur Darstellung nicht-inklusive Objekt-Subjekt-Dichotomien eines der beiden folgenden Automaten-Modelle.



Die Alternative, welche diese beiden nicht-klassischen Automatenmodelle liefern, sind präzise diejenigen, welche Panizza aus seiner (auf Stirner, Hegel und Kant) zurückgehenden "illusionistischen" Sicht des transzendentalen Idealismus beschreibt.

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Zur Kybernetik eingebetteter Dichotomien II

1. Die folgende Einleitung ist Teil I (vgl. Toth 2014a) entnommen.

Nach Toth (2014b-d) sind von den üblichen, auf der 2-wertigen aristotelischen Logik basierenden, nicht-inklusive Dichotomien

$$S^* = [S, U]$$

$$Z^* = [Z, U] = [Z, \Omega],$$

mit $Z = \Sigma$

$$\Sigma^* = [\Sigma, U] = [\Sigma, \Omega],$$

die inklusiven Dichotomien zu unterscheiden, bei denen das eine dichotomische Glied in einer Teilmengenrelation zum anderen steht. Hier gibt es somit immer zwei Möglichkeiten.

$$S1^* = [S \subset U]$$

$$S2^* = [S \supset U]$$

$$Z1^* = [Z \subset U] = [Z \subset \Omega]$$

$$Z2^* = [Z \supset U] = [Z \supset \Omega].$$

mit $Z = \Sigma$

$$\Sigma1^* = [\Sigma \subset U] = [\Sigma \subset \Omega]$$

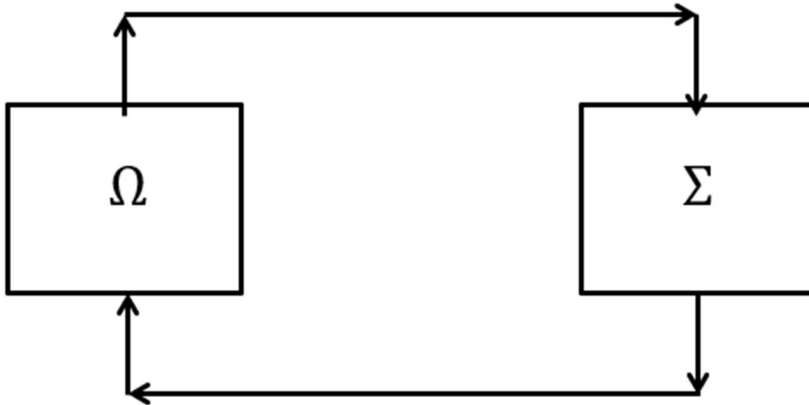
$$\Sigma2^* = [\Sigma \supset U] = [\Sigma \supset \Omega].$$

Die beiden Paare für Objekt-Subjekt-Dichotomien sind somit

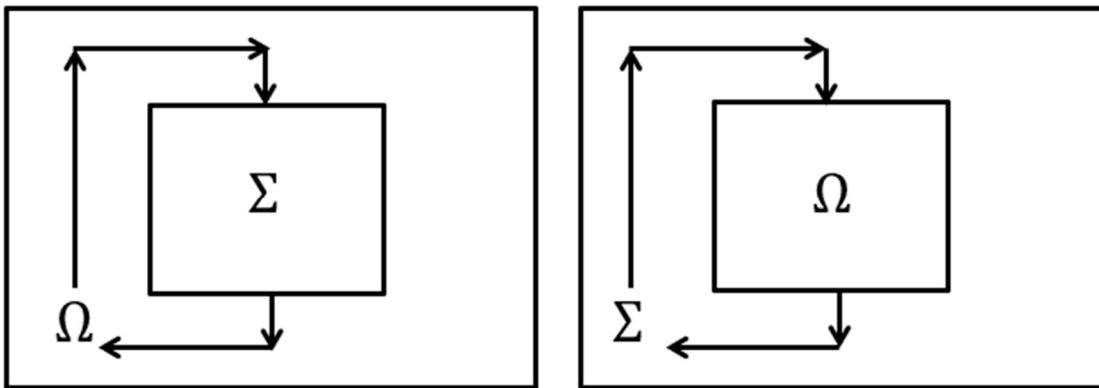
$$\Omega1^* = [\Omega \subset \Sigma] = \Sigma2^* = [\Sigma \supset \Omega]$$

$$\Omega2^* = [\Omega \supset \Sigma] = \Sigma1^* = [\Sigma \subset \Omega].$$

Während die klassische, nicht-inklusive Objekt-Subjekt-Dichotomie mit dem Modell eines Mealy-Automaten dargestellt werden kann (vgl. dazu auch Bense 1971, S. 42 ff.)



benötigt man zur Darstellung der nicht-inklusiven Objekt-Subjekt-Dichotomien eines der beiden folgenden Automaten-Modelle.



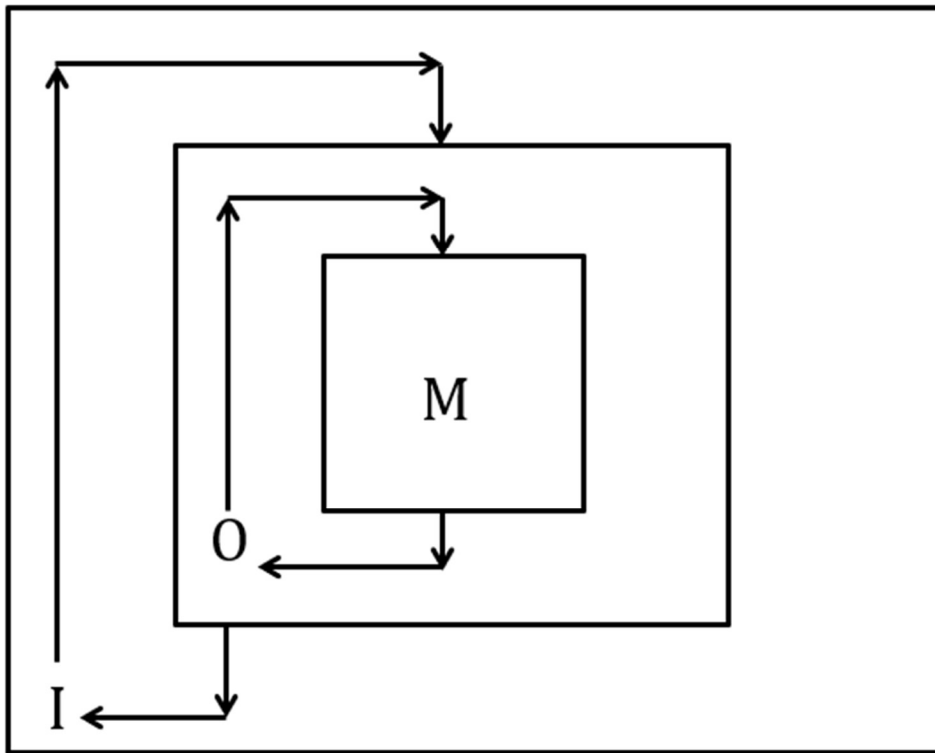
2. Nun folgen aber die inklusiven unter den obigen Systemdefinitionen dem u.a. in Toth (2014d) behandelten Axiom der ontisch-semiotischen Isomorphie, denn Bense (1979, S. 53) hatte die triadische Zeichenrelation wie folgt definiert

ZR (M, O, I) =
 ZR (M, M=>O, M=>O=>I) =
 ZR (mon. Rel., dyad. Rel., triad. Rel.)
 ZR (.1. .2. .3.) =
 ZR 1.1 1.2 1.3, 1.1 1.2 1.3, 1.1 1.2 1.3
 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.1 2.2 2.3
 3.1 3.2 3.3

d.h. es gilt

$$ZR = (1 \rightarrow ((1 \rightarrow 2) \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3))).$$

Da ferner nach Bense (1971, S. 42 f.) ZR als Automatenrelation darstellbar ist, bekommen wir ein weiteres Modell eines nicht-klassischen Automaten



das die systemtheoretischen nicht-klassischen Automaten als Teilautomaten enthält.

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Bense, Max, Die Unwahrscheinlichkeit des Ästhetischen. Baden-Baden 1979

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Toth, Alfred, Stationsberg und Zauberspiegel. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics 2014c

Toth, Alfred, Vollständige und unvollständige ontisch-semiotische Isomorphien I-III.. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics 2014d

Zur Kybernetik eingebetteter Dichotomien III

Zu den Teilen I u. II vgl. Toth (2014a-c).

1. Nicht-inklusive Systemdefinitionen

$$S^* = [S, U],$$

$$U^* = S^{*-1} = [U, S],$$

$$Z^* = [Z, \Omega],$$

$$\Omega^* = Z^{*-1} = [\Omega, Z].$$

2. Inklusive Systemdefinitionen

$$\Omega 1^* = [\Omega \subset \Sigma],$$

$$\Omega 2^* = \Omega 1^{*-1} = [\Omega \supset \Sigma],$$

$$\Sigma 1^* = [\Sigma \subset \Omega],$$

$$\Sigma 2^* = \Sigma 1^{*-1} = [\Sigma \supset \Omega].$$

Damit haben wir aber

$$\Omega 1^* = \Sigma 2^* = \Sigma 1^{*-1} = [\Omega \subset \Sigma],$$

$$\Omega 2^* = \Omega 1^{*-1} = \Sigma 1^* = [\Omega \supset \Sigma].$$

Setzen wir nun mit Bense (1979, S. 53)

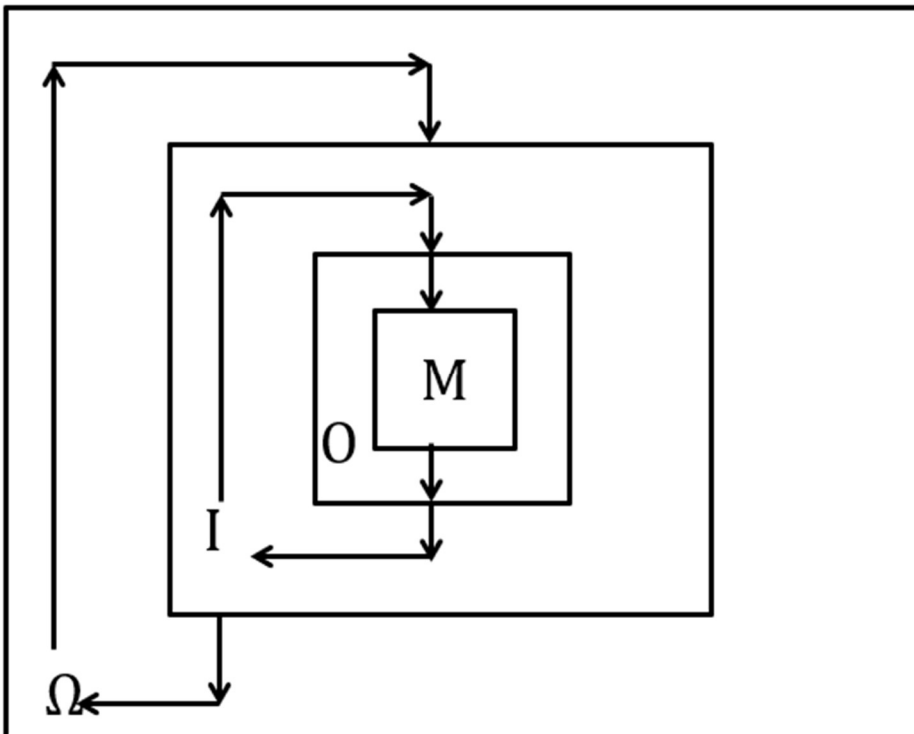
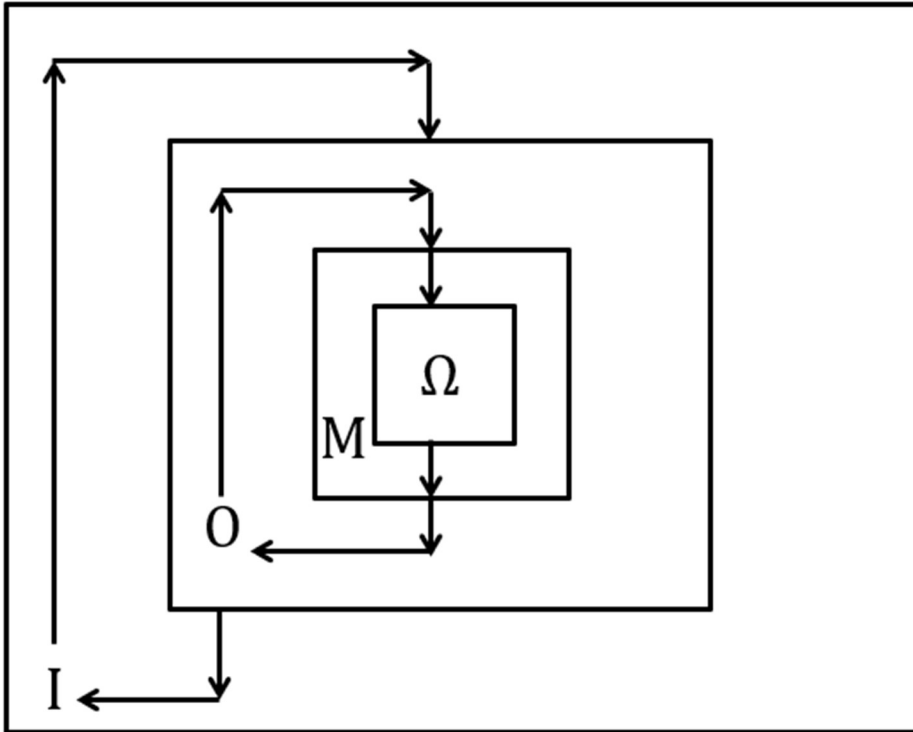
$$Z = [M \subset [O \subset I]],$$

für Σ ein, so bekommen wir

$$\Omega 1^* = \Sigma 2^* = [\Omega \subset [M \subset [O \subset I]]]$$

$$\Omega 2^* = \Sigma 1^* = [\Omega \supset [M \subset [O \subset I]]].$$

Somit bekommen wir zwei nicht-klassische Mealy-Automaten-Modelle (vgl. Bense 1971, S. 42 f.).



Literatur

Bense, Max, Zeichen und Design. Baden-Baden 1971

Bense, Max, Die Unwahrscheinlichkeit des Ästhetischen. Baden-Baden 1979

Toth, Alfred, Ontik, Präsemiotik und Semiotik. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics 2014a

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Toth, Alfred, Zur Kybernetik eingebetteter Dichotomien I-II. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics 2014c

Präkybernetische und kybernetische semiotische Systeme

1. Zur Einleitung vgl. Toth (2014a-d).

2.1. Nicht-beobachtete semiotische Systeme

Beispiele sind das System der 10 Zeichenklassen

Zkl 1 = (3.1, 2.1, 1.1)

Zkl 2 = (3.1, 2.1, 1.2)

Zkl 3 = (3.1, 2.1, 1.3)

Zkl 4 = (3.1, 2.2, 1.2)

Zkl 5 = (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)

Zkl 6 = (3.1, 2.3, 1.3)

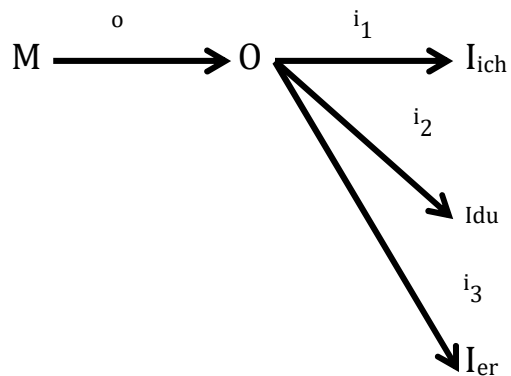
Zkl 7 = (3.2, 2.2, 1.2)

Zkl 8 = (3.2, 2.2, 1.3)

Zkl 9 = (3.2, 2.3, 1.3)

Zkl 10 = (3.3, 2.3, 1.3)

oder das zu ihm duale System der 10 Realitätsthematiken, aber nicht beide Systeme als Teilsysteme eines vollständigen Dualsystems zusammen. Die semiotische Beschreibung solcher prä-kybernetischen Systeme erfolgt durch logisch 4-wertige und semiotisch 5-adische semiotische Automaten (Toth 2014).



2.2. Kybernetisch-semiotische Systeme 1. Ordnung

Das einfachste Beispiel ist das sog. Zehnersystem der peirceschen Zeichenklassen und ihrer dualen Realitätsthematiken

$$\text{DS 1} = (3.1, 2.1, 1.1) \quad \times \quad (1.1, 1.2, 1.3)$$

$$\text{DS 2} = (3.1, 2.1, 1.2) \quad \times \quad (2.1, 1.2, 1.3)$$

$$\text{DS 3} = (3.1, 2.1, 1.3) \quad \times \quad (3.1, 1.2, 1.3)$$

$$\text{DS 4} = (3.1, 2.2, 1.2) \quad \times \quad (2.1, 2.2, 1.3)$$

$$\text{DS 5} = (3.1, 2.2, 1.3) \quad \times \quad (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)$$

$$\text{DS 6} = (3.1, 2.3, 1.3) \quad \times \quad (3.1, 3.2, 1.3)$$

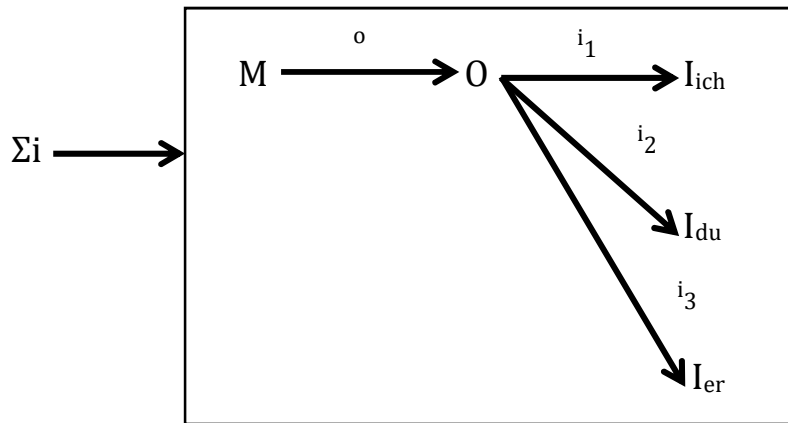
$$\text{DS 7} = (3.2, 2.2, 1.2) \quad \times \quad (2.1, 2.2, 2.3)$$

$$\text{DS 8} = (3.2, 2.2, 1.3) \quad \times \quad (3.1, 2.2, 2.3)$$

$$\text{DS 9} = (3.2, 2.3, 1.3) \quad \times \quad (3.1, 3.2, 2.3)$$

$$\text{DS 10} = (3.3, 2.3, 1.3) \quad \times \quad (3.1, 3.2, 3.3)$$

Seine Beschreibung erfolgt durch logisch ein logisch 5-wertiges System, das ein logisch 4-wertiges und semiotisch 5-adisches System determiniert.



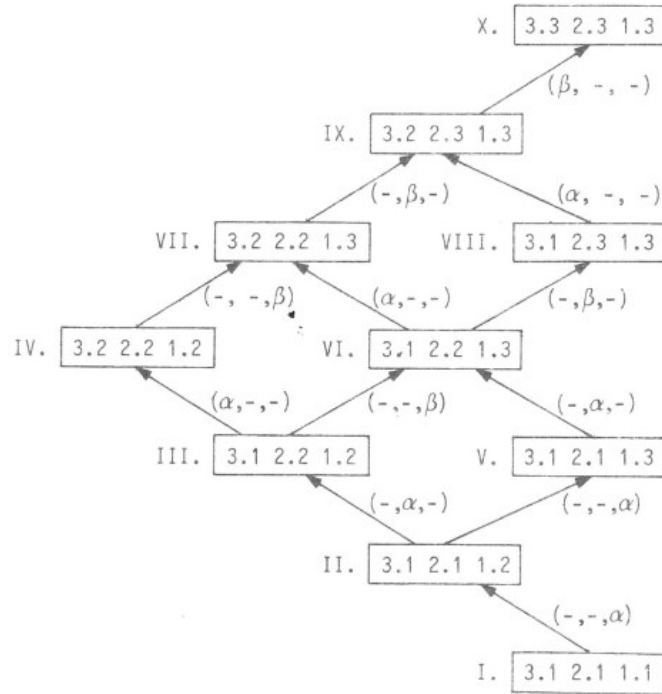
2.3. Kybernetisch-semiotische Systeme 2. Ordnung

Die beiden bekanntesten Beispiele sind

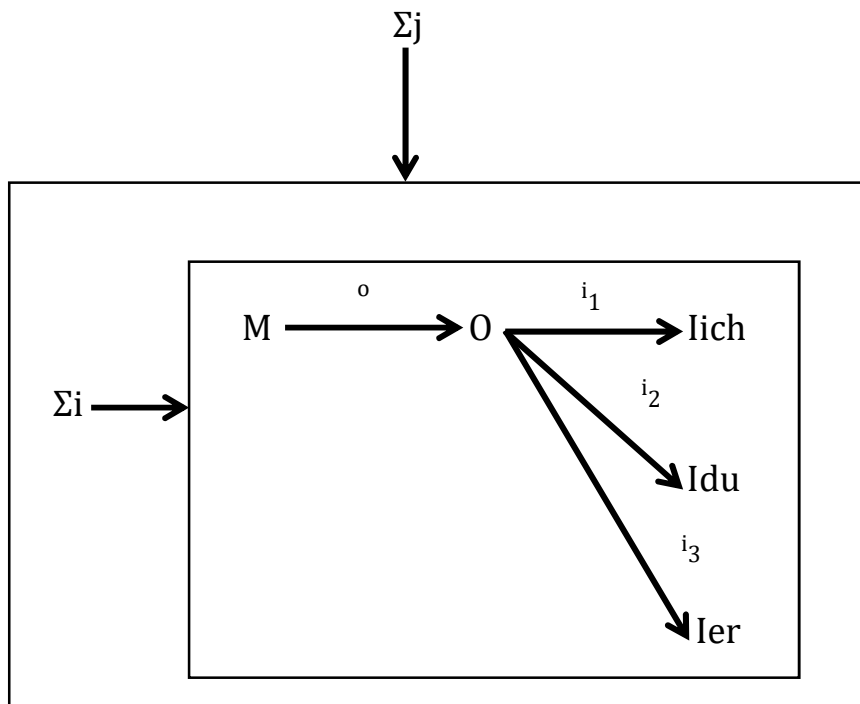
2.3.1. Das von Walther entdeckte determinantensymmetrische Dualitätssystem, das in Bense (1992, S. 76) wie folgt dargestellt ist.

Zkl		Rth		Rpw	
3.1	2.1 1.1	1.1 1.2	1.3	9	} Mittel
3.1	2.1 1.2	2.1 1.2	1.3	10	
3.1	2.1 1.3	3.1 1.2	1.3	11	
3.1	2.2 1.2	2.1 2.2	1.3	11	} Objekt
3.2	2.2 1.2	2.1 2.2	2.3	12	
3.2	2.2 1.3	3.1 2.2	2.3	13	
3.1	2.3 1.3	3.1 3.2	1.3	13	} Interpretant
3.2	2.3 1.3	3.1 3.2	2.3	14	
3.3	2.3 1.3	3.1 3.2	3.3	15	
3.1 2.2 1.3		3.1 2.2 1.3		12	Eigenrealität

2.3.2. Das von Walther (1979, S. 138) veränderte, auf die verbandstheoretischen Arbeiten Peter Beckmanns und die kategoriethoretischen Arbeiten Robert Martys zurückgehende verbandstheoretisch-kategoriethoretische System.



Seine Beschreibung erfolgt durch logisch ein logisch 6-wertiges System, das ein logisch 5-wertiges System und ein logisch 4-wertiges und semiotisch 5-adisches System determiniert.



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Toth, Alfred, Minimale Zeichenrelationen. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2014b

Toth, Alfred, Nicht-minimale Semiotiken. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2014c

Toth, Alfred, Subjektdeixis und Markoffprozesse bei semiotischer Kommunikation. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2014d

Zur Transformation kybernetisch-semiotischer Systeme 1. Ordnung in solche 2. Ordnung

1. Wie in Toth (2014) dargelegt, stellt das vollständige peircesche "Zehnersystem" der Zeichenklassen und ihrer dualen Realitätsthematiken

$$\text{DS 1} = (3.1, 2.1, 1.1) \times (1.1, 1.2, 1.3)$$

$$\text{DS 2} = (3.1, 2.1, 1.2) \times (2.1, 1.2, 1.3)$$

$$\text{DS 3} = (3.1, 2.1, 1.3) \times (3.1, 1.2, 1.3)$$

$$\text{DS 4} = (3.1, 2.2, 1.2) \times (2.1, 2.2, 1.3)$$

$$\text{DS 5} = (3.1, 2.2, 1.3) \times (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)$$

$$\text{DS 6} = (3.1, 2.3, 1.3) \times (3.1, 3.2, 1.3)$$

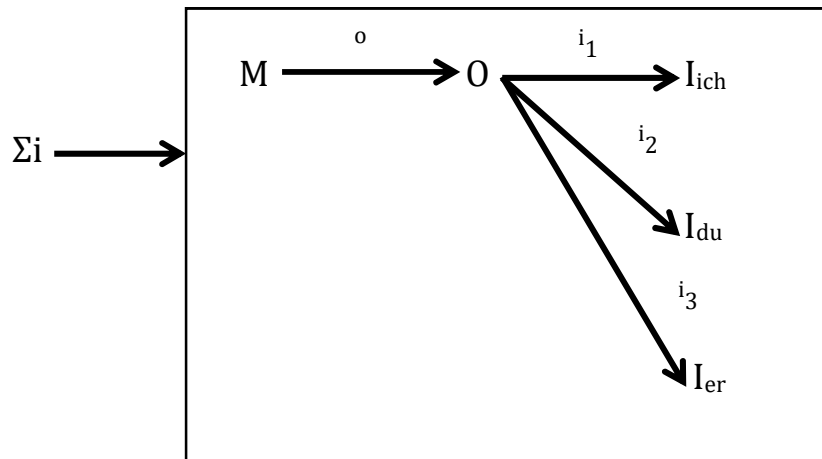
$$\text{DS 7} = (3.2, 2.2, 1.2) \times (2.1, 2.2, 2.3)$$

$$\text{DS 8} = (3.2, 2.2, 1.3) \times (3.1, 2.2, 2.3)$$

$$\text{DS 9} = (3.2, 2.3, 1.3) \times (3.1, 3.2, 2.3)$$

$$\text{DS 10} = (3.3, 2.3, 1.3) \times (3.1, 3.2, 3.3)$$

ein kybernetisches System 1. Ordnung, d.h. ein beobachtetes System, das durch ein logisch 5-wertiges System determiniert wird, welches ein logisch 4-wertiges und semiotisch 5-adisches System determiniert.



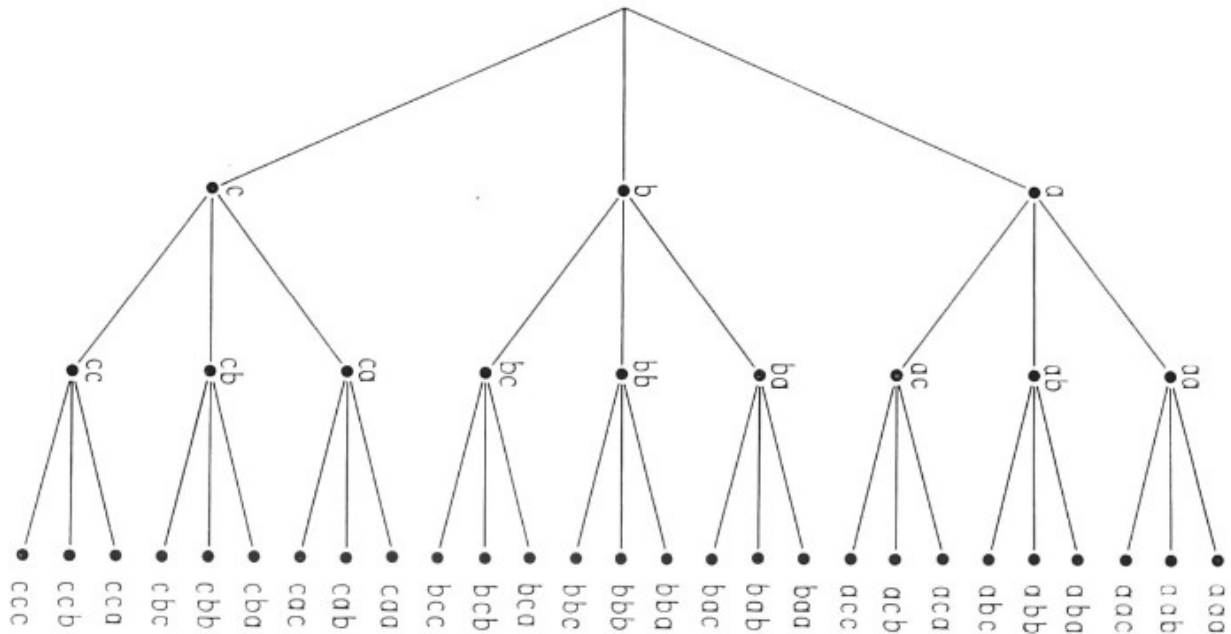
2. Neben den ebenfalls in Toth (2014) präsentierten zwei Beispielen für semiotische Systeme 2. kybernetischer Ordnung gibt es eine weitere Möglichkeit, das obige System 1. Ordnung in ein System 2. Ordnung zu transformieren, und zwar, indem man die für die peircsesche Zeichenrelation der Form

$$Z = R(3.a, 2.b, 1.c)$$

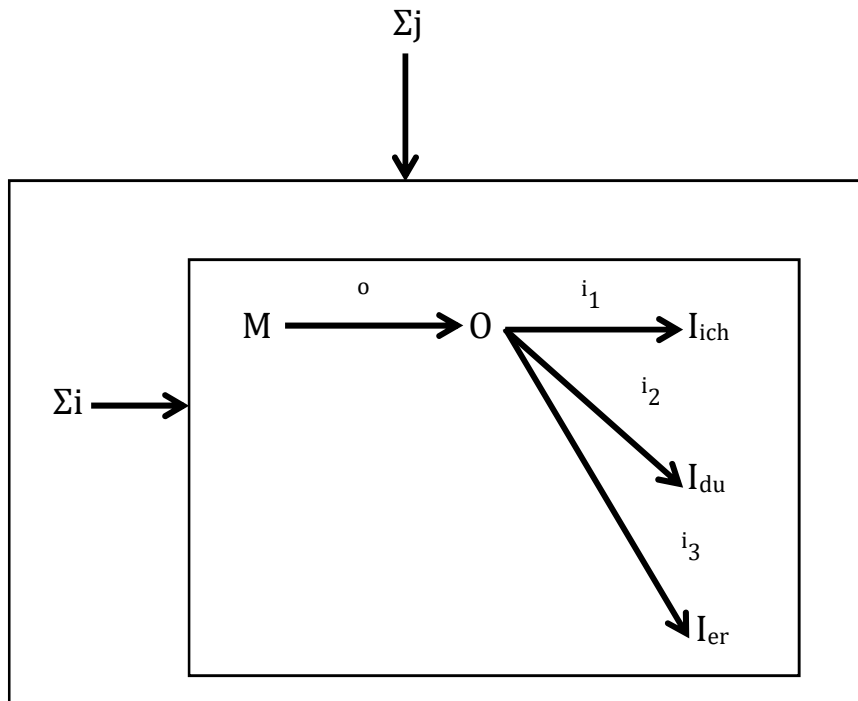
gültige inklusive trichotomische Ordnung

$$a \cong b \cong c$$

aufhebt und somit statt nur 10 Dualsystemen das vollständige System von $3^3 = 27$ Dualsystemen erhält. Wie der folgende topologische Baum für ein 3-elementiges Symbolinventar aus Meyer-Eppler (1969, S. 119) zeigt, kann man ihn als Modell für die 27 möglichen semiotischen Dualsysteme nehmen, insofern deren trichotomische Werte bijektiv auf die in Z außerdem konstanten triadischen Werte abbildbar sind.



In dem also die Teilmenge der peirceschen Dualsysteme auf deren Obermenge abgebildet wird, wird aus dem ursprünglichen kybernetischen System 1. Ordnung ein solches 2. Ordnung, das durch den semiotischen Automaten



formal darstellbar ist.

Literatur

Meyer-Eppler, W[olfgang], Grundlagen und Anwendungen der Informationstheorie. 2. Aufl. Heidelberg 1969

Toth, Alfred, Präkybernetische und kybernetische semiotische Systeme. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2014

Subjekt- und Objektsysteme 1. und 2. kybernetischer Ordnung

1. Bereits in Toth (2014) hatten wir auf die folgenden Differenzen von Subjektsystemen hingewiesen:

1. Ein Subjekt kann beobachten.
2. Ein Subjekt kann beobachtet werden.

Im 1. Fall kann das Objekt der Beobachtung durch das Subjekt sowohl ein Objekt als auch ein Subjekt sein. Im 2. Fall kann das Subjekt der Beobachtung jedoch nur wiederum ein Subjekt sein. Relation zur Dichotomie von Beobachtetheit und Beobachtendheit verhalten sich somit Subjekte und Objekte asymmetrisch

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 f: & \Omega \leftarrow \Sigma \quad \text{---} \\
 g: & \Sigma_{i,j} \leftarrow \Sigma_i \quad \quad g^{-1}: \Sigma_i \rightarrow \Sigma_{j,i}.
 \end{array}$$

Neben diesem zur Kybernetik 1. Ordnung gehörenden System können alle 3 Abbildungen wieder beobachtet werden, aber selbst nicht beobachten, d.h. das zugehörige System 2. Ordnung unterscheidet sich nicht strukturell, sondern nur in der logischen Wertigkeit von demjenigen 1. Ordnung

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 h: & \Sigma_k \rightarrow [\Omega \leftarrow \Sigma_i] \quad \text{---} \\
 i: & \Sigma_k \rightarrow [\Sigma_{i,j} \leftarrow \Sigma_i] \quad i^{-1}: \Sigma_k \rightarrow [\Sigma_i \rightarrow \Sigma_{j,i}].
 \end{array}$$

Damit dürfte hinreichend begründet sein, daß zwischen den drei Typen von Systemen die folgenden Korrespondenzen bestehen

System	Beobachtetes System	Beobachtetes beobachtetes System
Reflexion-in-anderes	Reflexion-in-sich	Doppelte Reflexion-in-sich-und-anderes
irreflexive Ordnung	reflektierte Seinsordnung	Reflektierte Bewußtseinsordnung,

wie sie zwischen den systemtheoretischen und den hegelschen bzw. günther-schen Begriffen (vgl. Günther 1976, S. 85 u. 1991, S. 292) bestehen.

Bei den folgenden Illustrationen beachte man natürlich, daß es sich hier um Zeichen für Subjekte und Objekte und damit per definitionem um bereits beobachtete Systeme handelt. Es werden alle im Rahmen der 3-wertigen Logik möglichen Fälle aufgezeigt.

2. Subjekt-Systeme

2.1. Beobachtendes Subjekt



2.2. Beobachtetes Subjekt



2.3. Beobachtetes beobachtendes Subjekt



3. Objektsysteme

3.1. Objekt



28, rue des Rosiers, Paris

3.2. Beobachtetes Objekt



28, rue des Rosiers, Paris

3.3. Beobachtetes beobachtetes System



28, rue des Rosiers, Paris

Literatur

Günther, Gotthard, Beiträge zur Grundlegung einer operationsfähigen Dialektik. Bd. 1. Hamburg 1976

Günther, Gotthard, Idee und Grundriß einer nicht-Aristotelischen Logik. 3. Aufl. Hamburg 1991

Toth, Alfred, Subjektdeiktische Partizipationsrelationen. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics 2014

Die Logiken der kybernetischen Semiotik

1. Die von Bense (1973) begründete kybernetische Semiotik geht insofern über die 2-wertige aristotelische Logik hinaus, als das Zeichen eine dritte erkenntnistheoretische Funktion neben Objekt und Subjekt ausübt, d.h. wir müssen ausgehen von einer Tripelrelation der Form

$$R = (\Omega, Z, \Sigma),$$

darin zwar Ω das logische Objekt und Σ das logische Subjekt, Z aber keine logische Kategorie vertritt. Genau darin aber besteht nach Bense "der bemerkenswerte erkenntnistheoretische Effekt der Semiotik, also der Umstand, daß die Semiotik, im Unterschied zur Logik, die als solche nur eine ontologische Seinshematik konstituieren kann, darüber hinaus auch die erkenntnistheoretische Differenz, die Disjunktion zwischen Welt und Bewußtsein in der prinzipiellen Frage nach der Erkennbarkeit der Dinge oder Sachverhalte zu thematisieren vermag (Bense 1975, S. 16). Damit bekommen wir die folgende zugehörige 3×3 -Matrix der Form

	Ω	Z	Σ
Ω	$\Omega\Omega$	ΩZ	<u>$\Omega\Sigma$</u>
Z	$Z\Omega$	<u>ZZ</u>	$Z\Sigma$
Σ	<u>$\Sigma\Omega$</u>	ΣZ	$\Sigma\Sigma$

2. Wie man leicht erkennt, enthält die Nebendiagonale dieser Matrix genau das objektive Subjekt $\Omega\Sigma$, das subjektive Objekt $\Sigma\Omega$ und das zwischen beiden vermittelnde Zeichen ZZ

$$ND = \langle \Omega\Sigma, ZZ, \Sigma\Omega \rangle,$$

das man als "Zeichen an sich" im Sinne der von Bense (1992) bestimmten daseinsrelativen "Eigenrealität" interpretieren kann. Außerdem enthält die Hauptdiagonale das eigenreale Zeichen als Vermittlungsfunktion zwischen den beiden Basiskategorien der klassischen Logik, dem objekten Objekt und dem subjektiven Subjekt

$$HD = \langle \Omega\Omega, ZZ, \Sigma\Sigma \rangle,$$

die jedoch genauso wenig dualidentisch ist wie die Kategorienklasse, die Bense allerdings im Sinne von "Eigenrealität schwächerer Repräsentation" interpretiert hatte (Bense 1992, S. 40). Jedenfalls repräsentiert die obige 3×3-Matrix erkenntnistheoretisch-logischer Kategorien sowohl das dichotomische Schema der unvermittelten aristotelischen Kategorien

$$L = [0, 1]$$

als auch das Quadrupel der in Toth (2015) zuletzt behandelten vermittelten Kategorien

$$L1 = [0, [1]] \quad L2 = [[1], 0]$$

$$L3 = [[0], 1] \quad L4 = [1, [0]]$$

mit mit $L2 = L1-1$ und $L4 = L3-1$. Ferner schneiden sich beide Logiken dieser kybernetischen Semiotik in der eigenrealen Zeichenfunktion ZZ.

Auf der Basis dieser Matrix erhalten wir somit eine Menge von $3 \times 3! = 18$ erkenntnistheoretisch-logischen Tripelrelationen mit "Leerstellen"

$$R = \langle \Omega, Z, _ \rangle \quad R = \langle \Omega, \Sigma, _ \rangle \quad R = \langle Z, \Omega, _ \rangle$$

$$R = \langle \Omega, _, \Sigma \rangle \quad R = \langle \Omega, _, Z \rangle \quad R = \langle Z, _, \Sigma \rangle$$

$$R = \langle _, Z, \Sigma \rangle \quad R = \langle _, \Sigma, Z \rangle \quad R = \langle _, \Omega, \Sigma \rangle$$

$$R = \langle Z, \Sigma, _ \rangle \quad R = \langle \Sigma, Z, _ \rangle \quad R = \langle \Sigma, \Omega, _ \rangle$$

$$R = \langle Z, _, \Omega \rangle \quad R = \langle \Sigma, _, \Omega \rangle \quad R = \langle \Sigma, _, Z \rangle$$

$$R = \langle _, \Sigma, \Omega \rangle \quad R = \langle _, Z, \Omega \rangle \quad R = \langle _, \Omega, Z \rangle,$$

wobei die Besonderheit dieser Relationen darin besteht, daß sie sich nicht nur in ihren substantiellen Werten, sondern auch in den ontischen Orten, an denen diese Werte stehen, unterscheiden, so daß es kein Paar identischer Tripelrelationen gibt.

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Bense, Max, Semiotik und Kybernetik. In: GrKG 14/1, 1973, S. 1-6

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

Bense, Max, Die Eigenrealität der Zeichen. Baden-Baden 1992

Toth, Alfred, "Die Unterschiede wären, wenn sie wären, alles oder leer". In:
Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2015

Kybernethik und ihre logischen Grundlagen

1. Bekanntlich lautet einer der Kernsätze aus der von Heinz von Foerster inaugurierten "Kybernethik"

"Act always as to increase the number of choices."

(vgl. von Foerster/Ollrogge 1993). Über einen solchen Satz sollte man sich nicht nur wundern, sondern man sollte sich darüber wundern, daß sich, wie es scheint, bisher noch niemand über ihn gewundert hat. Erstens ist Handlung Entscheidung für Etwas, und da die Menge der Möglichkeiten von Entscheidungen zum Zeitpunkt der Entscheidung feststeht, bedeutet eine Entscheidung für eine Möglichkeit die Entscheidung gegen alle anderen Möglichkeiten, welche die Menge bereithält. In Sonderheit gilt dies für die Stemmata der binären Bifurkationen von Entscheidungsbäumen, welche der kybernetischen Entscheidungstheorie zugrunde liegen. Die Anzahl der Möglichkeiten bleibt dann nämlich sogar gleich. Zusammenfassend gesagt bedeutet also eine Entscheidung immer die Elimination von Freiheit, niemals aber deren Kreation. Man sollte sich an dieser Stelle an Max Benses "Theorie Kafkas" (Bense 1952) erinnern, in Sonderheit an die Passagen, welche den "Landarzt" betreffen: Einmal dem Ruf der Nachtglocke gefolgt – es ist niemals mehr gutzumachen. Das bedeutet, daß selbst die de facto unmögliche quantitative Kenntnis der n Möglichkeiten, aus denen durch Entscheidung eine Wahl getroffen werden soll, als qualitative Kenntnis völlig ausgeschlossen ist. Der Arzt wird von einem Kranken zu Hilfe gerufen. Er tut, was er als Arzt zu tun hat und gleitet dadurch in einen qualitativen topologischen Raum, den ich in Toth (2006) den "Transit-Korridor" genannt hatte, aus dem es, wie wir ferner aus R.W. Faßbinders "Despair" (1978) und hauptsächlich aus dem großartigen Film Lukas Moodyssons "Lilya 4-ever" (2003) wissen, kein Entrinnen gibt. Es ist also nicht nur so, daß es rein mathematisch ausgeschlossen ist, durch eine Handlungsentscheidung seine Wahlmöglichkeiten zu vergrößern, es ist sogar so, daß die Menge der bestehenden und konstanten Wahlmöglichkeiten weder quantitativ noch qualitativ abschätzbar, geschweige denn berechenbar sind.

2. Die Kybernethik Heinz von Foersters – diese kritischen Anmerkungen sind keineswegs als Angriffe an unsere freundschaftliche Beziehung post mortem intendiert – gründet in der Überzeugung, daß die Wahrheit die Erfindung eines Lügners sei (vgl. von Foerster/Pörksen 1998). Angespielt ist natürlich auf das

Epimenides-Paradox, wonach die simple Aussage "Ich lüge" wahr ist gdw. sie falsch ist und falsch ist gdw. wenn sie wahr ist (da lügen = nicht die Wahrheit sagen bedeutet). Genauso wie die unter der Tutel von Foersters konzipierte polykontexturale Logik Gotthard Günthers beruht auch die nicht-polykontexturale Logik, die dem Werk Heinz von Foersters zugrunde liegt, auf der 2-wertigen aristotelischen Logik, die sich dadurch auszeichnet, daß ihr eine Dichotomie der Form

$$L = [0, 1]$$

zugrunde liegt, deren Werte unvermittelt und daher gegenseitig austauschbar sind (vgl. Günther 2000, S. 230 f.). Es gilt also

$$L = L^{-1} = [0, 1],$$

d.h. die beiden Aussagen "Die Wahrheit ist die Erfindung eines Lügners" ist isomorph der Aussage "Die Lüge ist die Erfindung eines die Wahrheit Sagenden". Ob man eine Logik auf der Positivität oder auf der Negativität aufbaut, ist vollkommen belanglos, solange nur die Werte bijektiv designiert sind. Die Paradoxie besteht nun darin, daß es ausgerechnet diese Unvermitteltheit von L ist, welche eine Möglichkeit der Zunahme von Wahlmöglichkeiten bei einer Entscheidungshandlung ausschließt. Erstens gibt es keinen dritten Wert neben 0 und 1, und zweitens sind die beiden Werte 0 und 1 selbst ebenfalls nicht vermittelt.

Geht man jedoch, wie in Toth (2015) vorgeschlagen, davon aus, daß man statt der ontisch nicht-existenten objektiven Objekte und subjektiven Objekte die vermittelten Kategorien der subjektiven, d.h. wahrgenommenen Objekte und der objektiven, d.h. wahrnehmenden Subjekte verwendet, in anderen Worten, definiert man 0 und 1 durch

$$0 = f(1)$$

$$1 = f(0),$$

dann bekommt man genau 4 mögliche neue L -Strukturen, deren Werte vermittelt sind, ohne daß ein über die beiden Werte 0 und 1 hinausgehender dritter Wert benötigt wird

$$L1 = [0, [1]]$$

$$L2 = [[1], 0]$$

$L3 = [[0], 1]$

$L4 = [1, [0]]$

(wobei $L2 = L1-1$ und $L4 = L3-1$ ist). Hier enthält also das zuvor objektive Objekt qua Vermittlung Subjektanteile, und das zuvor subjektive Subjekt enthält qua Vermittlung Objektanteile. Damit können sich also tatsächlich die Wahlmöglichkeiten je nach Typus und Grad der funktionellen Einbettungen erhöhen. Die Wahrheit kann allerdings in solchen Strukturen vermittelter Logiken mit differentiellem statt substantiellem "Tertium" nicht mehr die Erfindung eines Lügners sein, genau wie natürlich auch die konverse Aussage nicht mehr länger gilt. Wahrheit im Sinne von objektiver Position ist immer subjektabhängig, und Falschheit im Sinne von subjektiver Negation ist immer objektabhängig. Es gibt somit weder absolute Wahrheit noch absolute Falschheit, und es gibt keine "sauberen Schnitte" zwischen ontischen, semiotischen, logischen, erkenntnistheoretischen und weiteren Dies- und Jenseitsen mehr. Ähnlich, wie, um beim Beispiel Kafkas zu bleiben, der Jäger Gracchus auf einer breiten Freitreppe in einem Niemandsland zwischen Leben und Tod herumgetrieben wird, bestehen zwischen den Paaren vermittelter Kategorien Mengen von Partizipationsrelationen, die entweder mehr objektiv oder mehr subjektiv sind, d.h. die nun zwar die vormals absoluten Werte miteinander vermitteln, aber dennoch nicht an der fundamentalen 2-Wertigkeit der aristotelischen Logik rütteln.

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Nicht-minimale Semiotiken

1. In Toth (2014a) wurde zwischen minimalen und nicht-minimalen Zeichenrelationen unterschieden. Zweifellos ist auch die peircesche Zeichenrelation

$$Z_2^3 = (M, O, I)$$

tatsächlich minimal im Sinne der Irreduzibilität der Kategorien, die Peirce deshalb als "universale" Kategorien bezeichnete. Jedes Zeichen bedarf eines Mittelbezugs, der das repräsentationelle Gegenstück des präsentationellen Zeichenträgers ist (vgl. Bense/Walther 1973, S. 137), und jedes Zeichen muß sich auf ein Objekt beziehen, welches das Zeichen bezeichnet. Das Problem beginnt aber bereits beim Interpretantenbezug. Dieser repräsentiert einerseits die logische Subjektposition im Zeichen, andererseits thematisiert er aber Zeichenkonexe, die nur dann eine drittheitliche statt eine erwartungsgemäße erstheitliche Thematisierung rechtfertigen, wenn sie logisch im Sinne von "weder wahren noch falschen", "wahren oder falschen" und "immer (d.h. notwendig) wahren" Aussagen eingeführt werden (vgl. Walther 1979, S. 73 ff.), d.h. wenn material-repertoirelle mit logischen Funktionen vermengt werden. Ansonsten könnte man, die dies z.B. Georg Klaus in seiner logischen Semiotik tut, Zeichenkonexe einfach als Mengen von Mittelbezügen definieren (vgl. Klaus 1973).

2. Allerdings sind diese logisch völlig verschiedenen Funktionen des Interpretantenbezugs nicht das einzige Problem, das die Peircesche Semiotik mit ihm hat, denn er stellt, als Subjektrepräsentation, eine Art von Personalunion der drei logisch nicht-reduzierbaren deiktischen Subjekte, d.h. des Ich-, Du- und Er-Subjektes dar. Dieses Problem wird spätestens dann akut, wenn es darum geht, die Shannon-Weaversche Kommunikationrelation als Zeichenrelation zu definieren, wie es Bense (1971, S. 39 ff.) tat. Da die Zeichenrelation Z_2^3 wie die 2-wertige aristotelische Logik, auf der sie basiert, nur Platz für ein einziges Subjekt hat, das demzufolge mit dem dem Es-Objekt in dichotomischer Opposition stehenden Ich-Subjekt identifiziert wird, muß das Du-Subjekt der Kommunikation notwendigerweise durch den Objektbezug repräsentiert werden, der eigentlich die innerhalb des Kommunikationsschema übermittelte Nachricht repräsentieren sollte. Zur Repräsentation des kommunikativen Kanals verbleibt natürlich der Mittelbezug, aber nun bekommt also nicht nur der Interpretantenbezug eine repräsentationelle Doppelrolle, sondern auch

der Objektbezug, indem er einerseits das logische Es-Objekt und andererseits das logische Du-Subjekt repräsentiert. Wie ebenfalls bereits in Toth (2014a) gezeigt worden war, wäre jedoch eine Zeichenrelation, welche lediglich der logischen Opposition zwischen Ich- und Du-Deixis Rechnung trägt

$$Z_3^4 = (M, O, I_{\text{ich}}, I_{\text{du}})$$

keine minimale Semiotik, und zwar einerseits deswegen nicht, weil sie eine Kategorie mehr als Z_2^3 enthält, andererseits aber deshalb, weil sie im Hinblick auf das von ihr nicht thematisierte Er-Subjekt unvollständig ist. Hier folgt also die Nicht-Minimalität der Zeichenrelation aus ihrer repräsentationellen Unvollständigkeit! Da die vollständige Subjekt-Deixis logisch 3-wertig ist, d.h. neben der Sprechenden und der Angesprochenen noch die besprochene Person enthält, stellt hingegen die sowohl logisch als auch semiotisch nächst höhere Zeichenrelation

$$Z_4^5 = (M, O, I_{\text{ich}}, I_{\text{du}}, I_{\text{er}})$$

wiederum eine minimale Semiotik dar.

3. Nun ist aus den Schriften Gotthard Günthers, des Schöpfers der polykontexturalen Logik und Ontologie (vgl. bes. Günther 1976-80) bekannt, daß es formallogisch keinen Grund gibt, bei 4-wertigen Logiken, wie sie z.B. Z_4^5 voraussetzt, stehen zu bleiben (vgl. Günther 1979, S. 149 ff.). Tatsächlich läuft die Polykontextualitätstheorie auf ein System hinaus, das für n Subjekte ein Verbundsystem aus n mal 2-wertigen Logiken darstellt, die unter einander durch logische Transjunktionen (vgl. Günther 1976, S. 313 ff.) sowie arithmetische Transoperatoren (vgl. Kronthaler 1986, S. 52 ff.) vermittelt werden. Die auch von Günther und seinen Nachfolgern nie beantwortete Frage lautet jedoch:

WELCHE FORMEN VON DEIXIS WERDEN VON N -WERTIGEN SUBJEKTEN FÜR $N > 3$ IN M -WERTIGEN POLYKONTEXTURALEN LOGIKEN FÜR $M > 4$ DESIGNIERT?

Die einzige mir bekannte und zudem höchst seltsame Stellungnahme, welche diese im Grunde doch zentrale⁵ aller logischen Fragen betrifft, findet sich im

⁵ Die polykontexturale Logik unterscheidet sich von der 2-wertigen aristotelischen Logik nur durch die Möglichkeit mehr als einer Subjekt-Position, nicht aber in der Objekt-Position, welche in beiden Logiken unitär bleibt.

Vorwort zur 2. Aufl. von Günthers Buch "Idee und Grundriß einer nicht-Aristotelischen Logik", das in der 3. Aufl. teilweise wieder abgedruckt wurde und das ich im folgenden photomechanisch reproduziere (Günther 1991, S. xviii).

Alle bisher entwickelten Sprachen in unseren terrestrischen Hochkulturen setzen ein zweiwertiges Weltbild voraus. Ihre Reflexionsstruktur ist deshalb ebenfalls rigoros zweiwertig, und es fehlen die linguistischen Mittel, um mehrwertige Erlebnissituationen in ihnen angemessen auszudrücken. Ein Beispiel soll die Situation verdeutlichen. Der klassische Kalkül kennt einen und nur einen Begriff von „und“. Das gleiche gilt für die deutsche, englische, französische usw. Sprache. In einer dreiwertigen Logik aber werden bereits vier (!) verschiedene und durch differente logische Funktoren identifizierte Bedeutungen von „und“ unterschieden. In unseren heutigen Umgangssprachen hat „und“ in den folgenden Konjunktionen „ein Gegenstand *und* noch ein Gegenstand“, „Ich *und* die Gegenstände“, „Du *und* die Gegenstände“, „Wir *und* die Gegenstände“ immer die gleiche Bedeutung. In anderen Worten: die klassische Logik und die an ihr spirituell orientierten Sprachen setzen voraus, daß der metaphysische Begriff der Ko-existenz so allgemein gefaßt werden kann und muß, daß in ihm der Unterschied zwischen gegenständlicher Existenz und den drei möglichen Aspekten von Reflexionsexistenz irrelevant ist. Begriffe wie „Ich“, „Du“ und „Wir“ haben in der uns überlieferten Logik schlechthin keinen Sinn. Logisch relevant ist dort nur die Konzeption: „Subjekt-überhaupt.“ Eine dreiwertige Logik aber setzt voraus, daß es logisch relevant ist, ob ich den Reflexionsprozeß im subjektiven Subjekt (Ich) oder im objektiven Subjekt (Du) beschreibe. Unter dieser Voraussetzung aber müssen die obigen vier verschiedenen Bedeutungen von „und“ genau auseinandergelassen werden.

Davon abgesehen, daß in Günthers Beispielen das Er-Subjekt fehlt, unterscheidet er zwischen Ich-, Du- und Wir-Deixis. Die Pluralität von Subjekten ist aber deiktisch irrelevant, zumal in einer als qualitatives Vermittlungssystem eingeführten Logik, da das mehrfache Auftreten referentieller Subjekte rein quantitativ ist. Anders ausgedrückt: Die Annahme der logischen Relevanz einer Wir-, Ihr- und Sie-Deixis ist sinnlos, da diese einfach die quantitativen Pluralitäten der Ich-, Du- und Er-Deixis sind. Hingegen fehlt bei Günther die in bestimmten Sprachen auftretende und tatsächlich logisch relevante Differenz zwischen metasemiotischer Exklusivität und Inklusivität, d.h. wir haben z.B.

Wir = ich + du, aber nicht er

Wir = ich + er, aber nicht du

*Wir = du + er, aber nicht ich.

Diese letztere kombinatorische deiktische Möglichkeit scheidet hingegen zu Gunsten der folgenden aus

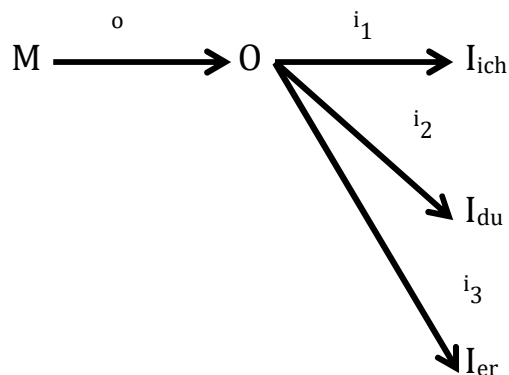
Ihr = du + er, aber nicht ich,

und zwar eben deswegen, weil eine Wir-Deixis an notwendiger Teildeixis nur die Ich-Deixis voraussetzt. Entsprechend setzt eine Ihr-Deixis die Du-Deixis und eine Sie-Deixis die Er-Deixis voraus. Nochmals anders ausgedrückt: Auch wenn es wahr ist, daß eine Wir-Deixis eine Menge von Subjekten logisch designieren würde, die untereinander wiederum ich-, du- und er-deiktisch aufträten, SO WIRD DADURCH DIE LOGISCHE VOLLSTÄNDIG DER TRIADISCHEN DEIXIS NICHT IM GERINGSTEN BERÜHRT.

4. Was bedeutet dies also für Semiotiken, welche über die logische 4-Wertigkeit und die semiotische 5-adizität hinausgehen? Werfen wir hierzu einen Blick auf die entsprechenden semiotischen Automaten, von denen wir zwei in Toth (2014b) konstruiert hatten.

4.1. Zunächst dient der folgende semiotische Automat zur formalen Darstellung der quaternär-pentadischen Semiotik

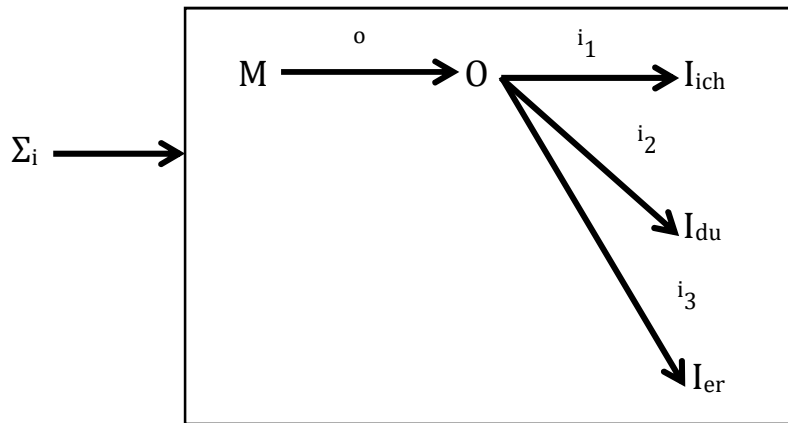
$$Z_4^5 = (M, O, I_{ich}, I_{du}, I_{er})$$



4.2. Die beiden, relativ zu $Z_4^5 = (M, O, I_{ich}, I_{du}, I_{er})$ nächst-höheren Zeichenrelationen werden wie folgt durch semiotische Automaten dargestellt.

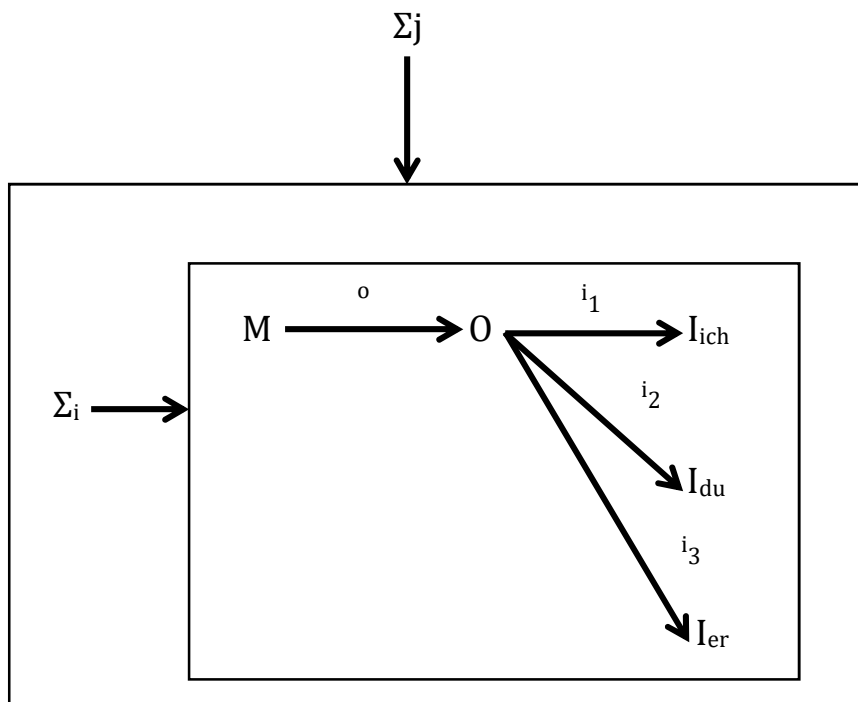
$$4.2. Z_5^6 = (\Sigma_i (M, O, I_{ich}, I_{du}, I_{er}))$$

Quintär-hexadischer semiotischer Automat



$$4.3. Z_6^7 = (\Sigma_j, (\Sigma_i, (M, O, I_{ich}, I_{du}, I_{er})))$$

Senär-heptadischer semiotischer Automat



Das bedeutet also folgendes: Für Z_n^m mit $m > 5$ und $n > 4$ werden zusätzliche Subjekte nicht mehr deiktisch interpretiert – da in allen diesen Zeichenrelationen die zugleich ternäre als auch triadische Subjektdeixis ja vollständig ist -, sondern sie werden als Beobachter-Subjekte interpretiert, so daß die Hierarchie von Zeichenrelation für $m = 5, 6, 7, \dots$ und $n = 4, 5, 6, \dots$ eine Hierarchie beobachteter semiotischer Systeme impliziert. In anderen Worten:

MIT DEM ÜBERGANG VON $M = 5$ ZU $M > 5$ UND $N = 4$ ZU $N > 4$ IST DIE EINBETTUNG EINES SEMIOTISCHEN SYSTEMS IN EIN KYBERNETISCHES SYSTEM IM SINNE EINES DURCH EIN EXTERNES BEOBACHTENDES SUBJEKT VERBUNDEN.

Da für Z_5^6 die Stufe eines kybernetischen Systems 1. Ordnung und für Z_6^7 die Stufe eines kybernetischen Systems 2. Ordnung erreicht, sind die beiden zusätzlichen semiotischen Automaten, die wir oben konstruiert haben, wiederum minimale semiotische Automaten, da es fraglich ist, ob die Weiterführung einer Hierarchie beobachteter Systeme über Z_6^7 hinaus noch sinnvoll ist. (Sie läuft, um ein praktisches Beispiel zu bringen, etwa auf pseudo-beobachtete Systeme hinauf, wie sie etwa beim Friseur aufscheinen, wenn sich ein System, bestehend aus Subjekt und im Spiegel vor ihm gespiegelten Subjekt, sich im Spiegel hinter ihm wiederum gespiegelt findet und dann, sich iterativ reflektierend, wie in einem Korridor zu verschwinden scheint. Man höre dazu das höchst illustrative Lied von Mani Matter (Dr. Hans Peter Matter, 1936-1972), auf Berndeutsch, betitelt "Bim Coiffeur"(1970).

Kurz zusammengefaßt, ergibt unsere Studie also folgende zwei zentrale Ergebnisse:

1. $Z_4^5 = (M, O, I_{ich}, I_{du}, I_{er})$ und sein zugehöriger semiotischer Automat sind vollständig im Sinne der ternären und triadischen logisch-semiotischen sowie metasemiotischen Deixis.

2. $Z_5^6 = (\Sigma_i (M, O, I_{ich}, I_{du}, I_{er}))$ und $Z_6^7 = (\Sigma_j, (\Sigma_i, (M, O, I_{ich}, I_{du}, I_{er})))$ induzieren die Einbettung des minimalen und deiktisch vollständigen semiotischen Systems über $Z_4^5 = (M, O, I_{ich}, I_{du}, I_{er})$ in kybernetische Systeme 1. sowie 2. Ordnung. Da höhere kybernetische Systeme nicht, oder wenigstens nicht sinnvollerweise, definierbar sind, bedeutet logische 6-Wertigkeit und semiotische 7-adizität eine Art von oberer Schranke für polykontexturale Systeme, durch deren Überschreitung im Sinne der von Günther wiederholt angedeuteten n-wertigen Logiken für beliebiges n nur noch semiotische und logische Trivialitäten resultieren. Genauso, wie die aristotelische Lichtschalterlogik, die nur Platz für ein Ich-Subjekt hat, sinnlos ist, ist eine polykontexturale unendlich-wertige Logik sinnlos, weil mit dem Erreichen der vollständigen 3-fachen subjektalen Deixis einerseits und dem Erreichen der vollständigen Einbettung logischer bzw. semiotischer Systeme in kybernetische Systeme 1. und 2. Ordnung alle ontischen, semiotischen, logischen und erkenntnistheoretisch differenzierbaren Möglichkeiten, welche irgendwelche Semiotiken und irgendwelche Logiken bereithalten, erschöpft sind.

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Subjektdeiktische Bedingungen semiotischer Homöostase

1. In Toth (2014a) hatten wir die Grundform dyadischer Subrelationen in der peirce-benseschen Semiotik

$$S = \langle x.y \rangle$$

mit einer subjektdeiktischen Abbildung

$$i: I \rightarrow S$$

durch

$$S_i = \langle x.y \rangle_i$$

neu definiert. Damit kann die in Toth (2014b) vorgeschlagene logisch 4-wertige Semiotik ohne Aufgabe der triadisch-trichotomischen Struktur der Zeichenrelation konstruiert werden, und man erhält dadurch die deiktisch kontexturierte semiotische mit mit S_i als Einträgen

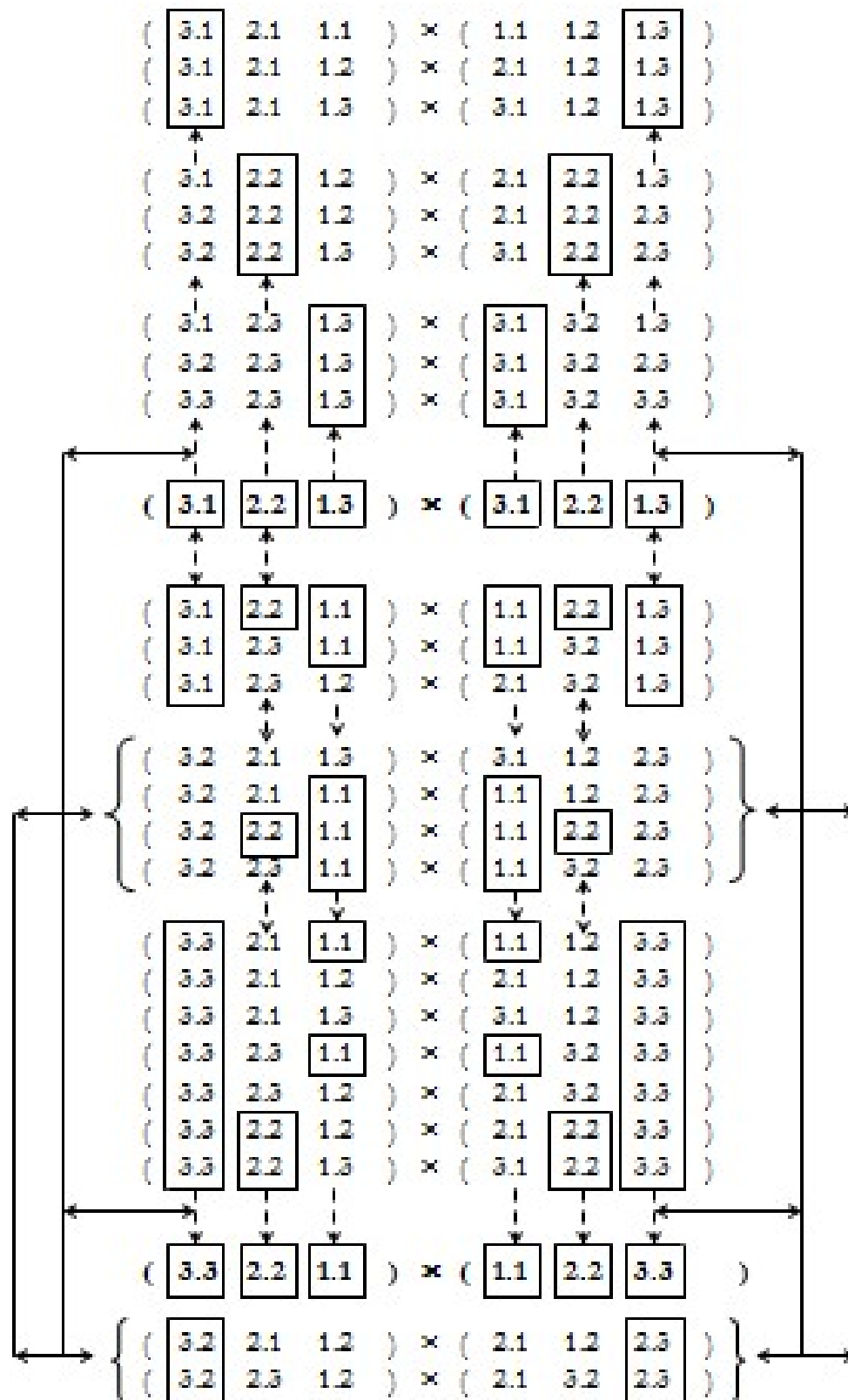
$$(1.1)_i \quad (1.2)_i \quad (1.3)_i$$

$$(2.1)_i \quad (2.2)_i \quad (2.3)_i$$

$$(3.1)_i \quad (3.2)_i \quad (3.3)_i$$

mit $i \in \{\text{ich, du, er}\}$.

2. Eine vollständige semiotische Homöostase (vgl. Toth 2009) kann nur mittels eines kybernetisch-semiotischen Systems (vgl. Toth 2014c) erfolgen, das sämtliche $3^3 = 27$ triadisch-trichotomischen Relationen enthält und also nicht das Fragment der 10 semiotischen Dualsysteme.



Für jedes Dualsystem der allgemeinen Form

$$DS = [[(3.a)i, (2.b)i, (1.c)i] \times [(c.1)i, (b.2)i, (a.3)i]]$$

gilt somit, daß Homöostase nicht allein an Eigenrealität, d.h.

$$DS(ER) = [[(3.1), (2.2), (1.3)] \times [(3.1), (2.2), (1.3)]]$$

wie in der klassischen Semiotik (vgl. Bense 1992) gebunden ist, sondern daß DS(ER) zusätzlich deiktisch bijektiv sein muß. Es gibt somit nur die folgenden Fälle kontexturierter Eigenrealität in einer 2-deiktischen Semiotik

$$DS(ER1) = [[(3.1)ich, (2.2)du, (1.3)ich] \times [(3.1)ich, (2.2)du, (1.3)ich]]$$

$$DS(ER2) = [[(3.1)ich, (2.2)er, (1.3)ich] \times [(3.1)ich, (2.2)er, (1.3)ich]]$$

$$DS(ER3) = [[(3.1)du, (2.2)ich, (1.3)du] \times [(3.1)du, (2.2)ich, (1.3)du]]$$

$$DS(ER4) = [[(3.1)du, (2.2)er, (1.3)du] \times [(3.1)du, (2.2)er, (1.3)du]],$$

in Sonderheit ist also Eigenrealität für mehr als 2 Subjekt-Deixen ausgeschlossen, d.h. es können nur entweder Ich- und Du-, Ich- und Er- oder Du- und Er-Subjekt relativ zueinander repräsentationstheoretisch eigenreal sein.

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Kommunikationstheoretische Umkehrabbildungen

1. Die nach dem Vorbild des Shannon-Weaverschen informationstheoretischen Kommunikationsmodelles (vgl. Meyer-Eppler 1969, S. 1 ff.) definierte semiotische Kommunikationsrelation wurde von Bense (1971, S. 39 ff.) wie folgt definiert

$$K = (O \rightarrow M \rightarrow I).$$

Wir haben somit folgende Korrespondenzen (vgl. dazu Toth 2014a, b),

	kybernetisch	semiotisch	logisch
M	Kanal	Mittelbezug	Objekt
O	Sender	Objektbezug	Du-Subjekt, Es-Objekt
I	Empfänger	Interpretantenbezug	Ich-Subjekt
?	?	?	Er-Subjekt

Hingegen ergibt die konverse Relation

$$K^{-1} = (I \rightarrow M \rightarrow O)$$

das folgende Korrespondenzschema

	kybernetisch	semiotisch	logisch
M	Kanal	Mittelbezug	Objekt
O	Empfänger	Objektbezug	Du-Subjekt, Es-Objekt
I	Sender	Interpretantenbezug	Ich-Subjekt
?	?	?	Er-Subjekt,

d.h. K und K^{-1} stehen zwar logisch und semiotisch, aber nicht kybernetisch in der Relation einer Umkehrabbildung.

2. Gehen wir hingegen von der in Toth (2014c) definierten deiktisch kontexturierten Matrix

(1.1)i (1.2)i (1.3)i

(2.1)i (2.2)i (2.3)i

(3.1)i (3.2)i (3.3)i

mit $i \in \{\text{ich, du, er}\}$

aus, dann erhalten wir die beiden folgenden logisch mehr-wertigen Entsprechungen zu den auf der logisch 2-wertigen peirceschen Semiotik basierenden Kommunikationsschemata.

$$K_i = (I_{\text{ich}} \rightarrow M(O) \rightarrow I_{\text{du}})$$

	kybernetisch	semiotisch	logisch
M	Kanal	Mittelbezug	Objekt
O	Nachricht	Objektbezug	Es-Objekt
I_{ich}	Sender	Interpretantenbezug	Ich-Subjekt
I_{du}	Empfänger	Interpretantenbezug	Du-Subjekt

Vermöge der der kontexturierten Matrix ist ferner

Er-Subjekt := I_{er} .

$$K_i^{-1} = (I_{\text{du}} \rightarrow M(O) \rightarrow I_{\text{ich}})$$

	kybernetisch	semiotisch	logisch
M	Kanal	Mittelbezug	Objekt
O	Nachricht	Objektbezug	Es-Objekt
I_{du}	Sender	Interpretantenbezug	Du-Subjekt
I_{ich}	Empfänger	Interpretantenbezug	Ich-Subjekt,

d.h. K und K^{-1} sind nun sowohl logisch und semiotisch, als auch kybernetisch Umkehrabbildungen voneinander. O ist logisch und semiotisch desambiguiert, und ferner können mittels nur drei semiotischen Kategorien alle vier bereits für elementare Kommunikation benötigten Entitäten, d.h. also auch die Nach-

richt, auf allen drei Ebenen repräsentiert werden. Schließlich, und vor allem, sind nun das kontexturierte Kommunikationsschema und seine Konverse auch erkenntnistheoretisch vollständig, da es die von Günther (1976, S. 336 ff.) unterschiedenen zwei Objektarten (subjektives und objektives Objekt) und zwei Subjektarten (objektives und subjektives Subjekt) enthält.

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Subjektdeiktische Partizipationsrelationen

1. In Toth (2014) hatten wir zusätzlich zu den bereits zuvor eingeführten und behandelten objektdeiktischen Partizipationsrelationen subjektdeiktische eingeführt und dabei zwischen einem Er-Subjekt, das außerhalb eines Metasystems steht, das ein System sowie Ich- und Du-Subjekte enthält,

$$\tau 1: \quad \Sigma_k \rightarrow [S^*/S^*-1, [\Sigma_i, \Sigma_j]]$$

und einem Er-Subjekt, das innerhalb dieses Metasystems steht, das somit zusätzlich ein Er-Subjekt und damit die vollständige subjektale Deixis enthält,

$$\tau 2: \quad \Sigma_l \rightarrow [\Sigma_k, S^*/S^*-1, [\Sigma_i, \Sigma_j]]$$

unterschieden. Wie man sieht, geht mit der kybernetischen Transformation ($\tau 1 \rightarrow \tau 2$) ein logischer Wechsel zwischen 3- und 4-Wertigkeit einher. Damit können wir also drei Typen subjektdeiktischer Partizipationsrelationen unterscheiden: 1. das von einem Er-Subjekt beobachtete System mit Ich- und Du-Subjekten, 2. das beobachtende Subjekt, das selbst beobachtet wird, sowie 3. ein beobachtetes System, das von einem beobachtenden Subjekt beobachtet wird. Als thematisch homogene Beispiele dienen Photos von R.W. Faßbinder (1945-1982) und dessen Film "Berlin Alexanderplatz" (1980).

2.1. Beobachtetes System



Barbara Sukowa (Mieze) und Günter Lamprecht (Franz Biberkopf)

2.2. Beobachtetes beobachtendes Subjekt



2.3. Von einem beobachtenden Subjekt beobachtetes System



Am Set von "Berlin Alexanderplatz".

Literatur

Toth, Alfred, Objektdeixis, Subjektdeixis und Rand. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics 2014

Systemtheorie und semiotische Automatentheorie

1. Sei $\Omega^* = [\Omega, \Sigma]$ und $\Sigma^* = [\Sigma, \Omega]$, dann gibt es in diesen zwar dialektisch in die "Synthesen" Ω^* und Σ^* eingebetteten (und insofern selbst-enthaltenden), jedoch logisch 2-wertigen Systemen die folgenden Abbildungen, die ein asymmetrisches System bilden (vgl. Toth 2014a)

$$f: \quad \Omega \leftarrow \Sigma \quad \text{---}$$

$$g: \quad \Sigma_{i,j} \leftarrow \Sigma_i \quad g-1: \quad \Sigma_i \rightarrow \Sigma_{j,i}$$

Geht man zu einem logisch 3-wertigen System über, d.h. definiert man

$$\Omega^{**} = [\Omega, \Sigma_i, \Sigma_j]$$

$$\Sigma^{**} = [\Sigma_i, \Sigma_j, \Omega],$$

dann bleibt die Asymmetrie des ursprünglich 2-wertigen System bestehen

$$h: \quad \Sigma_k \rightarrow [\Omega \leftarrow \Sigma_i] \quad \text{---}$$

$$i: \quad \Sigma_k \rightarrow [\Sigma_{i,j} \leftarrow \Sigma_i] \quad i-1: \quad \Sigma_k \rightarrow [\Sigma_i \rightarrow \Sigma_{j,i}],$$

aber man hat nun statt der unbeobachteten Systeme S^* und U^* die beobachteten Systeme S^{**} , U^{**} , denn natürlich ist

$$\Omega^{**} = [\Omega, \Sigma_i, \Sigma_j] = [\Omega^*, \Sigma]$$

$$\Sigma^{**} = [\Sigma_i, \Sigma_j, \Omega] = [\Sigma^*, \Omega].$$

Damit ist allerdings erst kybernetische Stufe 1. Ordnung erreicht. Will man, wie dies H. von Foerster getan hatte, beobachtete beobachtete Systeme, d.h. kybernetische Systeme 2. Ordnung einführen, wird ein weiterer Subjektwert benötigt, der einen Übergang von logisch 3-wertigen zu 4-wertigen Systemen erfordert

$$\Omega^{***} = [\Omega, \Sigma_i, \Sigma_j, \Sigma_k] = [\Omega^{**}, \Sigma]$$

$$\Sigma^{***} = [\Sigma_i, \Sigma_j, \Sigma_k, \Omega] = [\Sigma^{**}, \Omega].$$

Da auch hier wiederum die logische 2-Wertigkeit der Basisstruktur erhalten bleibt, ändert sich auch bei beobachteten beobachteten Systemen nichts.

2. Allerdings ist man nun im Stande, das von Günther (1976, S. 85 u. 1991, S. 292) wie folgt dargestellte und interpretierte Schema der dialektischen Logik Hegels

System	Beobachtetes System	Beobachtetes beobachtetes System
Reflexion-in-anderes	Reflexion-in-sich	Doppelte Reflexion-in-sich-und-anderes
irreflexive Ordnung	reflektierte Seinsordnung	Reflektierte Bewußtseinsordnung,

direkt auf das in Toth (2014b) gegebene semiotische Schema abzubilden

Semiotik	Logik	Subjekte
ZR3	2-wertig	Ich
ZR4	3-wertig	Ich-Du
ZR5	4-wertig	Ich-Du-Er

ZR6	5-wertig	(Ich-Du-Er)-Beobachter
=====		
ZR7	6-wertig	[(Ich-Du-Er)-Beobachter 1] Beobachter2,

darin die einfach gestrichelte Linie die Grenze zwischen unbeobachteten und beobachteten Systemen und die doppelt gestrichelte Linie diejenige zwischen beobachteten und beobachteten beobachteten Systemen markiert. Da die Semiotik über zwei Objekt-Positionen verfügt – neben dem ihr ontisches Referenzobjekt und damit das logische Es-Subjekt repräsentierenden Objektbezug noch den den Zeichenträger repräsentierenden Mittelbezug (der nur im Falle von natürlichen Zeichen sowie ostensiv gebrauchten Objekten mit dem Referenzobjekt koinzidiert) – korrespondiert also eine n-wertige Logik mit einer (n+1)-adischen Semiotik.

In Sonderheit ergeben sich die folgenden Korrespondenzen

ZR3 Reflexion-in-anderes irreflexive Ordnung

ZR4 Reflexion-in-sich

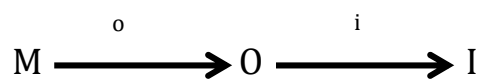
reflektierte Seinsordnung

ZR5 Reflexion-in-sich-und-anderes

reflektierte Bewußtseinsordnung

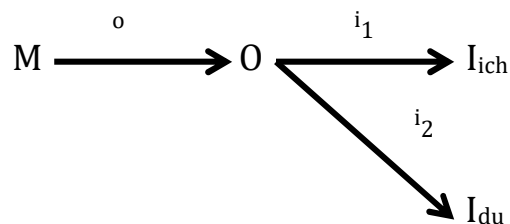
Wenn man zur Darstellung dieser semiotisch-logischen Korrespondenzen die von Bense (1971, S. 42 f) skizzierte semiotische Automatentheorie benutzt, kann somit irreflexive Ordnung einfach durch die peircesche Zeichenrelation dargestellt werden.

Binär-triadischer semiotischer Automat



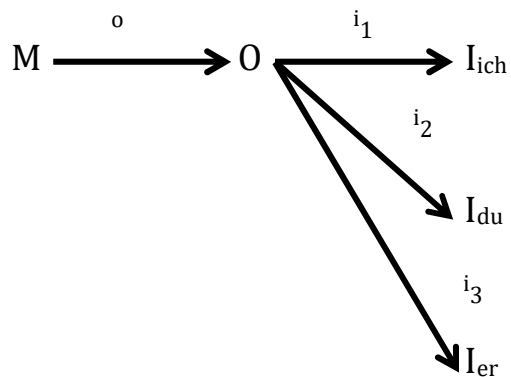
Zur Darstellung reflektierter Seinsordnung ist hingegen die Unterscheidung zwischen logischem Ich- und Du-Subjekt nötig, d.h. semiotische Kommunikation erfordert im Widerspruch zu Bense (1971, S. 39 ff.) einen ternär-tetradischen Automaten.

Ternär-tetradischer semiotischer Automat



Dagegen wird zur Darstellung reflektierter Bewußtseinsordnung die vollständige erkenntnistheorie Subjektdeixis, d.h. die Unterscheidung von logischem Ich-, Du- und Er-Subjekt benötigt.

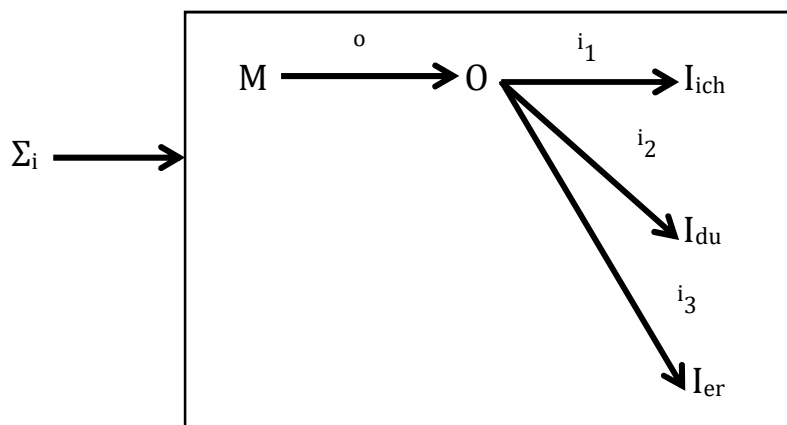
Quaternär-pentadischer semiotischer Automat



3. Damit sind unbeobachtete ontische Systeme sowohl logisch als auch semiotisch vollständig dargestellt. Zur Darstellung beobachteter Systeme 1. und 2. Ordnung muß somit der quaternär-pentadische semiotische Automat als Codomäne weiterer Subjektabbildungen genommen werden.⁶

3.1. Beobachtete Systeme 1. Ordnung

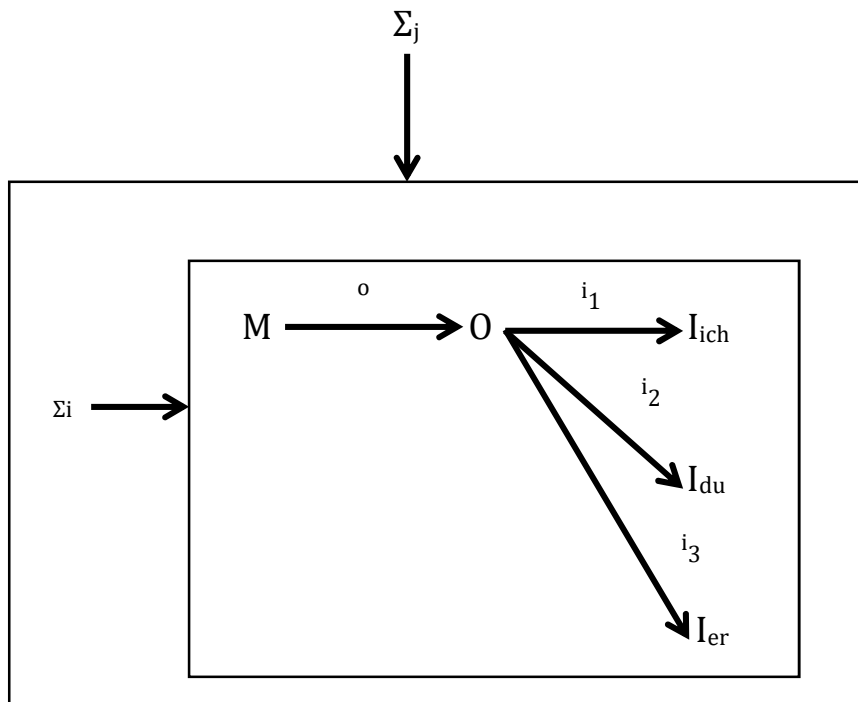
Quintär-hexadischer semiotischer Automat



⁶ Rein theoretisch ist es natürlich möglich, auch die beiden semiotischen Automaten geringerer logischer und semiotischer Wertigkeit als Codomänen zu wählen, nur sind dann die semiotischen Relationen subjektdeiktisch unvollständig, d.h. es würde z.B. beim zweiten Automaten die Repräsentation des Er-Subjektes fehlen, das dann durch den Objektbezug unter Koinzidenz von logischem Es-Objekt und Er-Subjekt repräsentiert werden müßte. Auch wenn also Beobachter-Subjekte von den sich innerhalb der Codomänen der Abbildungen befindlichen Ich-, Du- und Er-Subjekte aus gesehen natürlich wiederum Er-Subjekte sind, sind sie qua Differenz zwischen Observandum und Observatum systemisch different,

3.2. Beobachtete Systeme 2. Ordnung

Senär-heptadischer semiotischer Automat



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Günther, Gotthard, Beiträge zur Grundlegung einer operationsfähigen Dialektik. Bd. 1. Hamburg 1976

Günther, Gotthard, Idee und Grundriß einer nicht-Aristotelischen Logik. 3. Aufl. Hamburg 1991

Toth, Alfred, Subjekt- und Objekt-Systeme 1. und 2. kybernetischer Ordnung. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics 2014a

Toth, Alfred, Zu einer mehrwertigen semiotischen Automatentheorie. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics 2014b

Semiotische Permutationszyklen

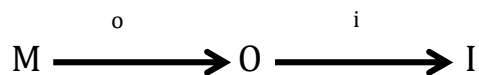
1. Die 3-adische Semiotik ist logisch 2-wertig, weil sie über 2 Objektpositionen verfügt, d.h. den Objekt- und den Mittelbezug, die nur bei natürlichen Zeichen und Ostensiva koinzidieren. Nach Toth (2014a) ergibt sich folgendes System von Semiotiken mit partieller und vollständiger Subjektdeixis sowie als un-beobachtete, beobachtete und beobachtete beobachtete Systeme.

Semiotik	Logik	Subjekte
ZR3	2-wertig	Ich
ZR4	3-wertig	Ich-Du
ZR5	4-wertig	Ich-Du-Er

ZR6	5-wertig	(Ich-Du-Er)-Beobachter
=====		
ZR7	6-wertig	[(Ich-Du-Er)-Beobachter 1] Beobachter2,

2.1. Logisch 2-wertige Semiotik

Sie ist darstellbar durch einen ternären semiotischen Automaten



und weist lediglich den minimalen Permutationszyklus $2! = 2$

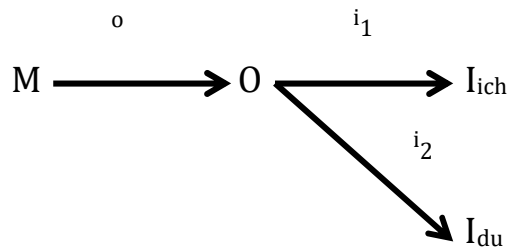
1 2

2 1

auf.

2.2. Logisch 3-wertige Semiotik

Sie ist darstellbar durch einen quaternären semiotischen Automaten



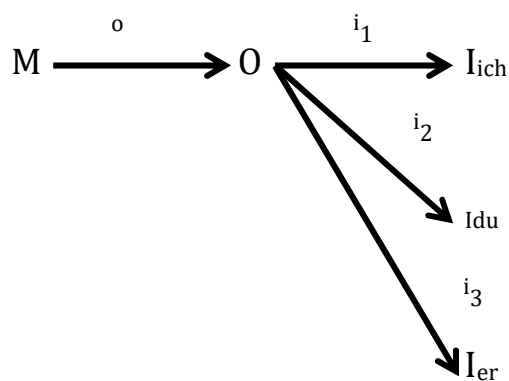
und weist den folgenden $3! = 6$ -fachen Permutationszyklus

1	1	2	2	3	3
2	3	1	3	1	2
3	2	3	1	2	1

auf.

2.3. Logisch 4-wertige Semiotik

Diese ist im Sinne von Toth (2014b) eine minimale Semiotik, insofern sie erstmals alle drei logisch und erkenntnistheoretisch relevanten Subjektdeixen aufweist, d.h. das Ich-, Du- und Er-Subjekt repräsentieren kann.



Ihr korrespondiert ein $4! = 24$ -facher Permutationszyklus

1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	3	3	4	4	1	1	3	3	4	4

3	4	2	4	2	3	3	4	1	4	1	3
4	3	4	2	3	2	4	3	4	1	3	1
3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
1	1	2	2	4	4	1	1	2	2	3	3
2	4	1	4	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	2
4	2	4	1	2	1	3	2	3	1	2	1

Damit ist gemäß der eingangs wiedergegebenen Tabelle eine Semiotik im Sinne eines kybernetisch nicht beobachteten Systems nicht nur minimal, sondern auch vollständig. Geht man zu beobachteten Systemen über, so besitzen einfach beobachtete Semiotiken kybernetisch 1. Ordnung $5! = 120$ logische Wertpermutationen, und doppelte beobachtete Semiotiken kybernetisch 2. Ordnung besitzen $6! = 720$ Wertpermutationen.

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Toth, Alfred, Systemtheorie und semiotische Automatentheorie. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics 2014a

Toth, Alfred, Minimale Zeichenrelationen. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2014b

Das Objekt als Grenze des semiotischen Universums

1. Nach Toth (2014a) kann man die Tatsache, daß sich Zeichen und Objekt wechselseitig transzendent sind, durch die beiden Austauschrelationen

$$A = [Z, \Omega]$$

$$A-1 = [\Omega, Z]$$

ausdrücken, die man genauso wenig zur Deckung bringen kann wie z.B. im dreidimensionalen Raum die rechte und die linke Hand. Während aber bei Objekten eine zusätzliche Raumdimension genügt, um Chiralität zu überwinden, erfordert die Aufhebung der Kontexturgrenze zwischen Zeichen und Objekt, wie besonders Kronthaler (1992) gezeigt hatte, die Aufgabe der Grundgesetze des Denkens, welche das Fundament der 2-wertigen aristotelischen Logik bilden, in Sonderheit des logischen Drittsatzes. Somit hat in einer Semiotik, die auf der aristotelischen Logik beruht, das Objekt genauso keinen Platz wie das Zeichen in einer 2-wertigen aristotelischen Ontik keinen Platz hat. Das Objekt bildet somit eine Grenze des semiotischen Universums und das Zeichen bildet somit eine Grenze des ontischen Universums.

2. Allerdings kann man, wie in Toth (2014b) gezeigt, Zeichen und Objekt so in funktionale Abhängigkeit voneinander setzen, daß sie nicht mehr, wie in A und in A-1, einander koordiniert, sondern einander sub- bzw. superordiniert sind. Durch Anwendung eines Einbettungsoperators erhält man aus A und A-1 das folgende Quadrupel von Einbettungsrelationen von Z und von Ω

$$A1 = [Z, [\Omega]] \quad A1-1 = [[\Omega], Z]$$

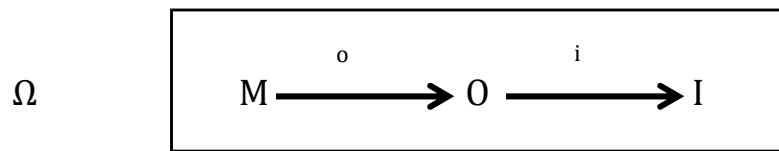
$$A2 = [\Omega, [A]] \quad A2-1 = [[A], \Omega],$$

d.h. der Einbettungsoperator erwirkt zwar kein Tertium in der Form eines dritten, neben Z und Ω bestehenden "wertes", aber ein relationales Tertium, indem er die zwei Austauschrelationen A und A-1 in die vier Einbettungsrelationen A1, A1-1, A2 und A2-1 transformiert. Sowohl Objekt als auch Zeichen, die sich zueinander wie These und Antithese verhalten, gehören somit nun einem System an, das wie eine Synthese sie beide enthält und die man abgekürzt durch

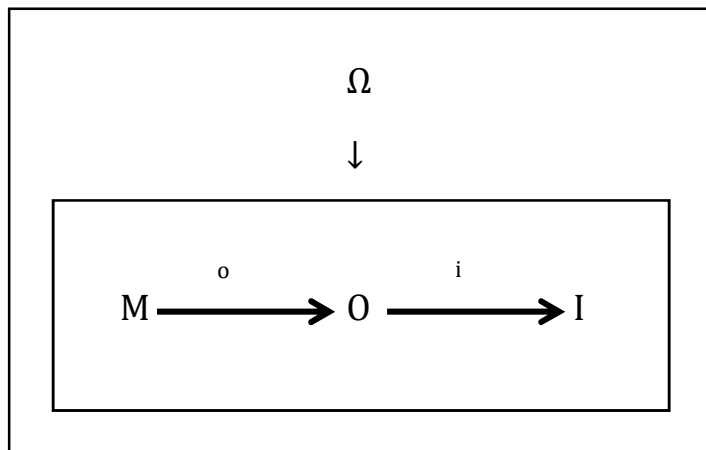
$$Z^* = [Z, \Omega]$$

$$\Omega^* = [\Omega, Z]$$

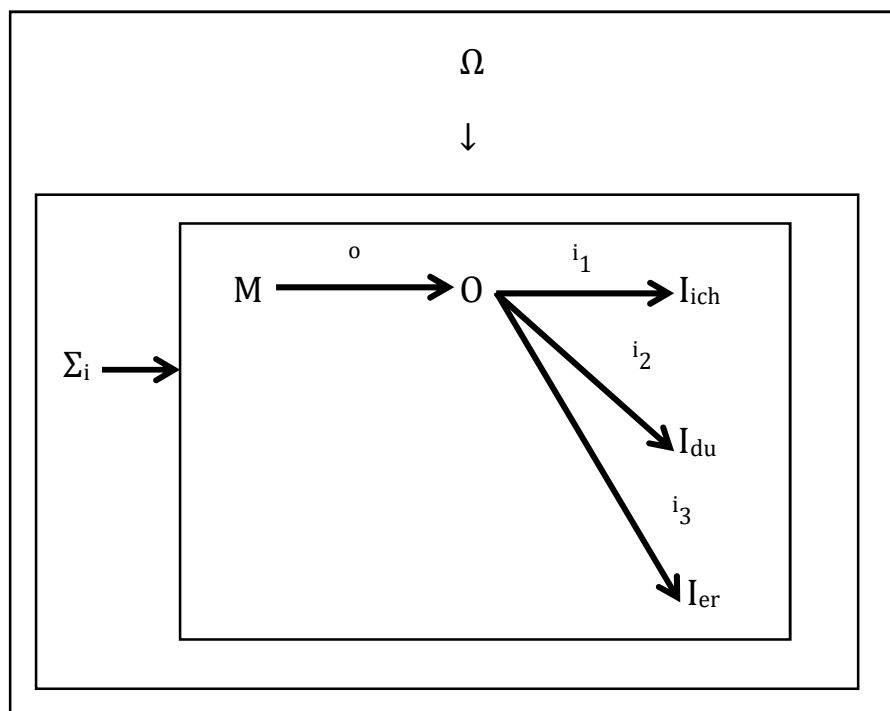
definieren kann. Dadurch verwandelt sich also der semiotische Automat, der der peirceschen Zeichendefinition korrespondiert (vgl. Bense 1975, S. 42 f.)



in einen semiotischen Automaten der Form



3. Man beachte, daß diese Transformation vermöge Toth (2014a) unabhängig von der Existenz eines oder mehrerer Beobachter-Subjekte ist, denn die Relation zwischen Beobachtersubjekt und semiotischem Universum ist keineswegs transzendent, in Sonderheit verläuft also keine Kontexturgrenze zwischen beiden, denn das Beobachtersubjekt kann bei vollständiger Ich-Du-Er-Deixis auch nur wiederum ein Er-deiktisches sein. Deswegen ist es möglich, das Beobachtersubjekt ins semiotische Universum einzuschließen und ein weiteres beobachtetes System zu konstruieren, usw. Wir haben somit folgendes Modelle für ein kybernetisches semiotisches System 1. Ordnung (analog dazu für Systeme 2. Ordnung, vgl. Toth 2014a).



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Kronthaler, Engelbert, Zeichen – Zahl – Begriff. In: Semiosis 65-68, 1992, S. 282-302

Toth, Alfred, Das Subjekt als Grenze der Welt. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics 2014a

Toth, Alfred, Der semiotische Fundamentaldefekt. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics 2014b

Expedientelle Subjekte bei zeicheninterner und zeichenexterner Kommunikation

1. Im Falle der peirceschen Zeichenrelation

$$Z = R(M, O, I)$$

repräsentiert O die logische Objekt- und I die logische Subjektposition. Da es in der auch der Semiotik zugrunde liegenden 2-wertigen aristotelischen Logik nur ein einziges Subjekt gibt, stellt also die Zeichendefinition kein Problem dar. Das ändert sich jedoch, wenn man Z zur Definition zeicheninterner Kommunikation verwendet, wie dies Bense (1971, S. 39 ff.) getan hatte, denn in

$$K = O \rightarrow M \rightarrow I$$

repräsentiert O nun nicht nur das logische Objekt, sondern auch das Sendersubjekt, während I auf die Repräsentanz des Empfängersubjektes restringiert ist.

2. Eine Reflexion der Abbildung der logisch geschiedenen Subjektfunktionen, die damit die 2-wertige Logik überschreiten, folgt aus der Unterscheidung zwischen "virtueller" und "effektiver" Zeichendefinition, die Bense (1975, S. 94 ff.) vorgeschlagen hatte. Als virtuelle Zeichendefinition fungiert die peircesche Zeichenrelation, d.h. in

$$Z_v = R(M, O, I)$$

ist $Z_v = Z$. Dagegen ist die effektive Zeichendefinition

$$Z_e = R(K, U, I_e)$$

eine Relation zwischen einem erstheitlich fungierenden Kanal K, einer zweitheitlich fungierenden Umgebung U und einem drittheitlich fungierenden externen Interpreten. Die Relanda von Z_e sind somit im Gegensatz zu denjenigen von Z_v nicht semiotisch, sondern ontisch, und ihre Definition ist systemtheoretisch, oder in Benses Terminologie situationstheoretisch (vgl. Bense 1971, S. 84 ff.).

Wenn wir die Isomorphieschemata für Z_v

Semiotisch	ontisch	logisch	
M	K	ΩM	System (S)
O	U	$\Omega O / \Sigma \text{exp}$	Umgebung (U)
I	Ie	Σperz	Subjekt (Σ)

und für Ze

Semiotisch	ontisch	logisch	systemtheoretisch
M	K	$\Omega M / \Sigma \text{exp}$	System (S)
O	U	ΩO	Umgebung (U)
I	Ie	Σperz	Subjekt (Σ)

(vgl. Toth 2015) miteinander vergleichen, so stellen wir fest, daß in Zv

$$M \cong \Omega M$$

$$O \cong \Omega O / \Sigma \text{exp}$$

in Ze aber

$$M \cong \Omega M / \Sigma \text{exp}$$

$$O \cong \Omega O$$

gilt, d.h. daß bei der zeicheninternen Kommunikation der Objektbezug, in der zeichenexternen Kommunikation aber der Mittelbezug zusätzlich das Sender-subjekt repräsentiert, während die Empfängersubjekte in Zv und in Ze konstant durch den Interpretantenbezug repräsentiert sind.

3. Es dürfte kein Zufall sein, daß Bense (1975, S. 95 f.) als Beispiel für Ze ein Hausnummernschild, d.h. ein semiotisches Objekt beibringt (vgl. Walther 1979, S. 122 f.), denn semiotische Objekte sind als Zeichen verwendete Objekte und erfüllen somit die Definition des effektiven Zeichens Ze. Bei ihnen ist es, wie z.B. auch im Falle des nachstehend abgebildeten Wirtshausschildes



Rest. Zum Weißen Schwan, Predigerplatz 34, 8001 Zürich

nicht das Referenzobjekt des semiotischen Objektes, d.h. das Haus, an dem es befestigt ist, sondern das semiotische Objekt, welche in seiner Materialität das kommunikative Sendersubjekt repräsentiert. Dagegen dürfte die Repräsentationskoinzidenz von Objekt und Sendersubjekt bei nicht-semiotischen Objekten, welche durch Z_v repräsentiert werden, dadurch zu erklären sein, daß Benses Kommunikationsschema ($K = O \rightarrow M \rightarrow I$) dem kybernetischen nachgebildet ist (vgl. Meyer-Eppler 1969, S. 1 ff.), in dem Objekte als "Signalquellen" definiert sind, also nicht nur Sendersubjekte, sondern auch Senderobjekte miteinschließen. Man darf daher die Ergebnisse der vorliegenden Studie wie folgt zusammenfassen: Z_v ist das zeicheninterne Kommunikationsschema der semiotischen Repräsentation von Objekten, während Z_e das zeichenexterne Kommunikationsschema der semiotischen Repräsentation von semiotischen Objekten ist.

Literatur

Bense, Max, Zeichen und Design. Baden-Baden 1971

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

Meyer-Eppler, W[olfgang], Grundlagen und Anwendungen der Informationstheorie. 2. Aufl. Berlin 1969

Toth, Alfred, Dyadische Teilrelationen der "effektiven" Zeichenrelation. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics 2015

Verbotene Subjekteinbettungen

1. Wie allgemein bekannt ist, verfügt die 2-wertige aristotelische Logik nur über eine einzige Subjektperson, die als Ich-Subjekt designiert ist. Da es aber ontisch und semiotisch drei deiktisch geschiedene Subjekte gibt, insofern die folgenden drei Sätze weder die gleiche Bedeutung haben noch die von ihnen abgebildeten Sachverhalte gleich sind

- (1) Ich schreibe.
- (2) Du schreibst.
- (3) Er schreibt.

sind sie also auf logischer Ebene nicht nur gleich, sondern identisch, d.h. es liegt ihnen ein einziger Satz der Form "schreiben Subjekt" zugrunde. Man kann sich also im Rahmen der 2-wertigen Logik auch nicht selbst im Spiegel betrachten, denn man würde sein Spiegelbild, das einem ja als Du-Subjekt erscheint, gar nicht erkennen können. Damit fällt aber auch die spätere Identifikation des als Du-Subjekt gespiegelten Ich-Subjektes dahin. In der 2-wertigen Logik kann es daher weder Wahrnehmung, noch Erkenntnis, noch Selbsterkenntnis geben (vgl. Toth 2015).

2. Die folgende, aus Toth (2014) reproduzierte, Tabelle zeigt, daß zur Behebung der deiktischen Defektivität im Verein mit dem Fortschreiten zu höherwertigen Logiken auch zu höherwertigen Semiotiken fortgeschritten werden muß

Semiotik	Logik	Subjekte
ZR3	2-wertig	Ich
ZR4	3-wertig	Ich-Du
ZR5	4-wertig	Ich-Du-Er

Erst in einer 4-wertigen Logik ist also die vollständige ternäre Subjekt-Deixis erreicht. Dagegen wird bereits für die elementarste Form von Kommunikation zwischen einem Ich-Subjekt und einem Du-Subjekt eine 3-wertige Logik vorausgesetzt. Gegen diese Tatsache verstößt nun die durch Bense (1971, S.

39) auf der Basis der triadischen Semiotik und damit der 2-wertigen Logik definierte Kommunikationsrelation

$$K = (O \rightarrow M \rightarrow I),$$

denn klarerweise ist

$$K = Z,$$

d.h. Kommunikations- und Zeichenrelation sind identisch, und somit repräsentiert der Objektbezug nicht etwa das Objekt der Mitteilung, sondern den Sender, und der die logische Subjektposition repräsentierende Interpretant ist auf den Empfänger der Kommunikation restringiert. Der Mittelbezug repräsentiert den Kanal. Das bedeutet also, daß bei dieser verbotenen Subjektabbildung

$$\Sigma \text{Ich} \rightarrow O$$

Subjekt- und Objektposition vertauscht werden, d.h. der Versuch, eine logisch mehrwertige Situation auf die 2-wertige Logik abzubilden, verstößt gegen die letztere. Selbst dann, wenn der Objektbezug sowohl als Objekt- als auch als Subjektposition fungierte, liegt ein Verstoß gegen die 2-wertige Logik vor. Ferner liegt ein weiterer Verstoß deswegen vor, weil das einzige Subjekt der 2-wertigen Logik nicht, wie zu erwarten wäre, durch

$$\Sigma \text{Ich} \rightarrow I$$

abgebildet wird. Die Abbildung hingegen, die Bense vornimmt

$$\Sigma \text{Du} \rightarrow I$$

ist a priori ausgeschlossen, da es ja keine Du-Subjekte in der 2-wertigen Logik gibt.

3. Nun kann es sein, daß Gegenstand der Kommunikation zwischen einem Ich-Subjekt und einem Du-Subjekt ein Er-Subjekt ist, etwa dann, wenn zwei Nachbarinnen über eine dritte tratschen, in diesem Fall könnte ein Er-Subjekt im Rahmen der benseschen Kommunikationsrelation K wiederum nur entweder durch

$$\Sigma \text{Er} \rightarrow O$$

oder durch

$\Sigma Er \rightarrow I$

abgebildet werden. Im ersten Falle resultierte eine Dreifachbelegung einer logischen Position, in der immer noch Subjekt- und Objekt-Position vertauscht sind, und im zweiten Falle eine Doppelbelegung, insofern Ich- und Er-Subjekt koinzidierten. Es wäre in beiden Fällen sowohl logisch als auch semiotisch unmöglich, zwischen dem Gegenstand der Mitteilung und dem Sprechenden, dem Angesprochenen und dem Besprochenen Subjekt zu unterscheiden, da ihre Funktionen je nach Fall paarweise kollabierten.

4. Wird ein Gespräch zwischen mindestens zwei Subjekten von einem dritten Subjekt belauscht, d.h. einem Subjekt, das nicht Teil des Systems ist, welches durch die Kommunikationsrelation definiert ist, dann tritt also als viertes Subjekt das Beobachter-Subjekt auf, und dies bedingt den Übergang von der 4-wertigen zur 5-wertigen Logik und von der 5-wertigen zur 6-wertigen Semiotik

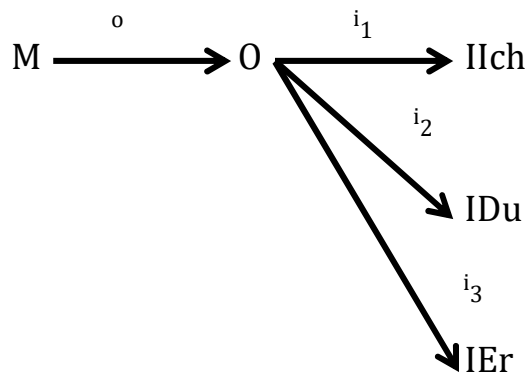
ZR6 5-wertig (Ich-Du-Er)-Beobachter.

Damit ist allerdings ein Systemwechsel verbunden, dessen Grenze mit derjenigen zwischen nicht-beobachteten und beobachteten Systemen koinzidiert

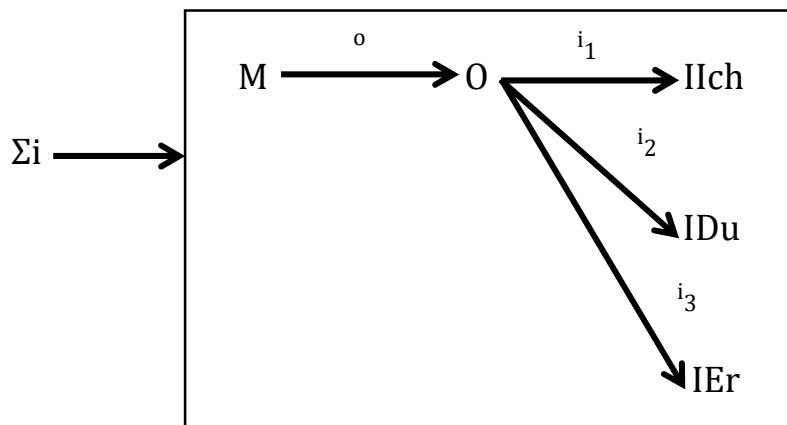
ZR5	4-wertig	Ich-Du-Er

ZR6	5-wertig	(Ich-Du-Er)-Beobachter,

denn das Beobachter-Subjekt beobachtet ja ein kommunikatives System mit vollständiger ternärer Deixis, es kann also nicht etwa mit dem Er-Subjekt zusammenfallen. Dies wäre nicht einmal dann der Fall, wenn das vom Ich- und Du-Subjekt besprochene Er-Subjekt ein Gespräch über sich selbst belauschte. Automatentheoretisch korrespondiert die Subjekt-Kontexturgrenze, wie sie im obigen Schema durch die gestrichelte Linie angedeutet ist, dem Übergang des quaternären semiotischen Automaten



zu einem quintären semiotischen Automaten der Form



in dem die durch die deiktische Vollständigkeit der Subjektpositionen bedingte Abgeschlossenheit des kybernetischen Systems des quaternären Automaten durch den Kasten markiert ist. Hier sind nun also nicht einmal die gegen die 2-wertige Logik verstoßenden Subjektabbildungen mehr möglich, sondern es gibt überhaupt keine Möglichkeit, das Beobachtersubjekt Σi auf Ich, IDu oder IEr abzubilden.

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Ein Subjekt beobachtet ein Subjekt, das ein Objekt beobachtet

1. Sei $\Omega^* = [\Omega, \Sigma]$ und $\Sigma^* = [\Sigma, \Omega]$ (vgl. Toth 2015), dann gibt es in diesen zwar dialektisch in die Synthesen Ω^* und Σ^* eingebetteten (und insofern selbstenthaltenden), jedoch logisch 2-wertigen Systemen die folgenden Abbildungen, die ein asymmetrisches System bilden (vgl. Toth 2014a)

$$f: \quad \Omega \leftarrow \Sigma \quad \text{—}$$

$$g: \quad \Sigma_{i,j} \leftarrow \Sigma_i \quad g-1: \quad \Sigma_i \rightarrow \Sigma_{j,i}$$

Geht man zu einem logisch 3-wertigen System über, d.h. definiert man

$$\Omega^{**} = [\Omega, \Sigma_i, \Sigma_j]$$

$$\Sigma^{**} = [\Sigma_i, \Sigma_j, \Omega],$$

dann bleibt die Asymmetrie des ursprünglich 2-wertigen Systems bestehen

$$h: \quad \Sigma_k \rightarrow [\Omega \leftarrow \Sigma_i] \quad \text{—}$$

$$i: \quad \Sigma_k \rightarrow [\Sigma_{i,j} \leftarrow \Sigma_i] \quad i-1: \quad \Sigma_k \rightarrow [\Sigma_i \rightarrow \Sigma_{j,i}],$$

aber man hat nun statt der unbeobachteten Systeme S^* und U^* die beobachteten Systeme S^{**} , U^{**} , denn natürlich ist

$$\Omega^{**} = [\Omega, \Sigma_i, \Sigma_j] = [\Omega^*, \Sigma]$$

$$\Sigma^{**} = [\Sigma_i, \Sigma_j, \Omega] = [\Sigma^*, \Omega].$$

Damit ist allerdings erst die kybernetische Stufe 1. Ordnung erreicht. Will man, wie dies H. von Foerster getan hatte, beobachtete beobachtete Systeme, d.h. kybernetische Systeme 2. Ordnung einführen, wird ein weiterer Subjektwert benötigt, der einen Übergang von logisch 3-wertigen zu 4-wertigen Systemen erfordert

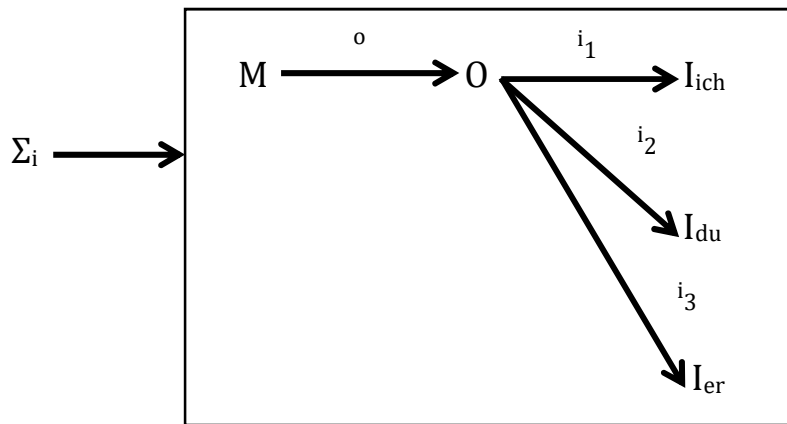
$$\Omega^{***} = [\Omega, \Sigma_i, \Sigma_j, \Sigma_k] = [\Omega^{**}, \Sigma]$$

$$\Sigma^{***} = [\Sigma_i, \Sigma_j, \Sigma_k, \Omega] = [\Sigma^{**}, \Omega].$$

2. Wie in Toth (2014b) gezeigt, korrespondieren den kybernetischen Systemen 1. und 2. Ordnung die folgenden ontisch-semiotischen Automaten.

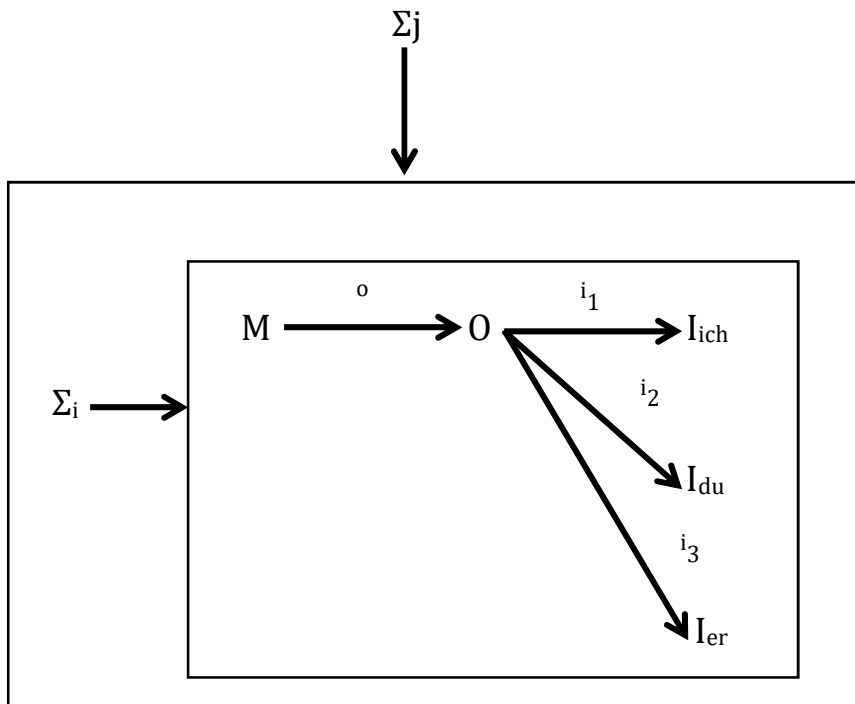
2.1. Beobachtete Systeme 1. Ordnung

Quintär-hexadischer semiotischer Automat



2.2. Beobachtete Systeme 2. Ordnung

Senär-heptadischer semiotischer Automat



Ein Beispiel für ein kybernetisches System 2. Ordnung stellt das folgende Bild dar. Hier betrachten wir als Subjekte ein Subjekt, das ein Objekt beobachtet.



Rue Saint-André des Arts, Paris

Man beachte übrigens den bisher m.W. nicht erkannten Zusammenhang kybernetischer Systeme 1. und 2. Ordnung mit den folgenden drei Typen von metasemiotischen Aussagen

- (1) (Eine Frau betrachtet ein Objekt in einem Schaufenster.)
- (2) (Frau:) "Ich betrachte ein Objekt in einem Schaufenster."
- (3) (Frau:) "Sie sehen mich ein Objekt in einem Schaufenster betrachten."

Aussagen des Typs (1) kann man metasemiotisch gar nicht ausdrücken. Es handelt sich um Interpretationen von Eigenschaften oder Tätigkeiten eines Subjektes A durch ein Subjekt B, etwa dann, wo B dem A ansieht, daß er erschüttert ist. Wenn A dann zu B sagt: "Ich bin erschüttert", so liegt eine Aussage des Typs (2) vor, d.h. es ist eine Selbstdeskription zuhanden eines anderen Subjektes. Sagt A zu B jedoch: "Sie sehen mich erschüttert", so findet logischer Austausch zwischen dem Subjekt A, das für das Subjekt B Objekt ist, und dem Subjekt B, für das das Subjekt A Objekt ist, statt, d.h. es findet ein chiastischer Subjekt-Objekt-Austausch statt. Aussagen des Typs 1 sind somit keine Sätze im logischen Sinne, Aussagen des Typs 2 sind Performative, und Aussagen des Typs 3 haben, soviel mir bekannt ist, innerhalb der Linguistik noch nicht einmal eine Bezeichnung erhalten. Im Grunde handelt es sich hier darum, daß ein Subjekt A einem Subjekt B unterstellt, daß eine Eigenschaft oder Tätigkeit des Subjektes A durch B wahrnehmbar ist.

Literatur

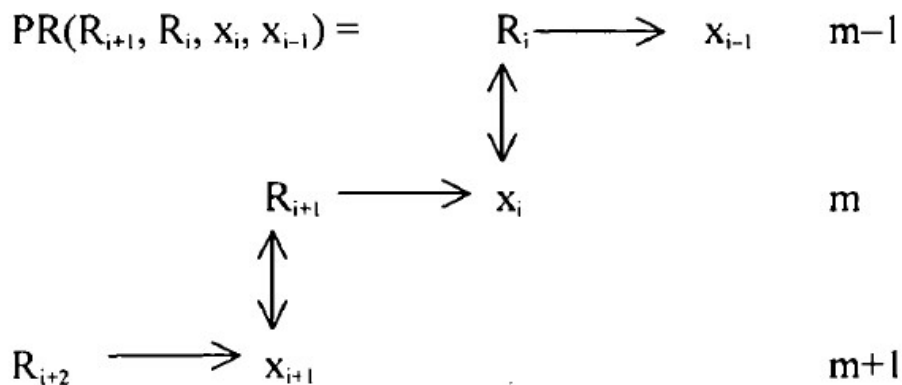
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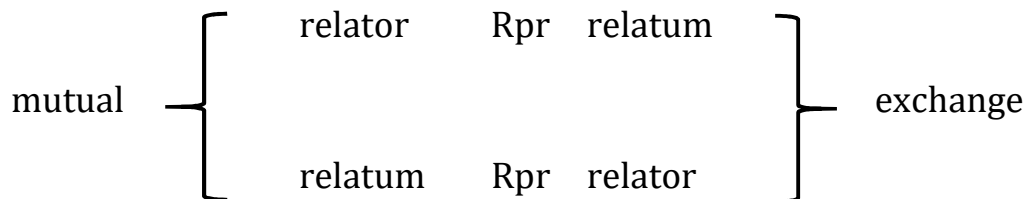
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Das Phantasma der ursprünglichen Einheit von Objekt und Zeichen

1. Als Grundlage der von Gotthard Günther begründeten Polykontextualitätstheorie, die nicht nur eine polykontexturale Logik, sondern auch eine polykontexturale Ontologie einführt, dient die sogenannte Proömalrelation, so benannt, weil sie angeblich allen (anderen Arten von) Relationen vorangeht. Ihre ursprüngliche Form, die Günther (1979, S. 203 ff.) einführte, sieht folgendermaßen aus.



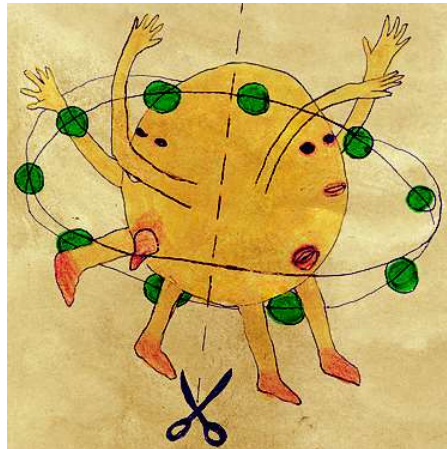
Darin können also Relata und Relatoren auf zweifache Weise gemäß dem Schema (vgl. Günther 1979, S. 227)



ausgetauscht werden. Solche Austauschrelationen sind innerhalb der 2-wertigen aristotelischen Logik natürlich verboten, denn eine Funktion darf nicht ihr eigenes Argument sein.

2. Mit Hilfe der Proömalrelation wird somit ein metaphysischer Anfangszustand von dichotomisch geschiedenen Relationen der 2-wertigen Form $L = [0, 1]$ axiomatisch festgesetzt, d.h. es wird behauptet, daß es eine initiale Stufe gebe, auf der die Elemente 0 und 1 von L noch nicht dichotomisch und damit kontexturell geschieden sind und daß diese spätere Scheidung, d.h. die Etablierung einer Transzendenzrelation zwischen 0 und 1, durch Reduktion von Poly- auf Monokontexturalität stattfindet. Die Idee, die hinter der Proömal-

relation steht, ist allerdings nicht neu. Sie findet sich in der abendländischen Philosophie in Platons Symposion in Form der Andrógynoi, im Deutschen auch als Kugelmenschen bezeichnet, bei denen die Elemente 0 und 1 von L als "Mann" und "Frau" interpretiert sind.



3. In semiotischer Interpretation läßt also $L = [0, 1]$ die beiden folgenden Dichotomien zu

$$L1 = [\Omega, Z]$$

$$L2 = [Z, \Omega],$$

d.h. Objekt und Zeichen bzw. Zeichen und Objekt (die Proömalrelation ist ja heterarchisch und nicht hierarchisch) sollen eine ursprüngliche Einheit gebildet haben. Damit können L1 und L2 nur die beiden folgenden Interpretationen haben

$$\Omega^* = [\Omega, Z]$$

$$Z^* = [Z, \Omega].$$

An dieser Stelle stellt sich jedoch die Frage nach dem Huhn und dem Ei, denn obwohl sowohl Ω^* als auch Z^* als OBJEKTZEICHEN bzw. ZEICHENOBJEKT, d.h. als noch ungeteilte Einheiten zweier später transzendental geschiedenen Entitäten erscheinen, stellt sich die Frage nach der Primordialität des Objektes vor dem Zeichen oder aber des Zeichens vor dem Objekt ein. Da das Zeichen als Metaobjekt definiert ist (vgl. Bense 1967, S. 9), muß das Objekt dem Zeichen primordial sein, d.h. es muß vorgegeben sein, bevor ein Zeichen auf es abgebildet werden kann. Damit scheidet Z^* aus. Solche Argumentation wird nun aber von den Vertretern der Polykontextualitätstheorie als logisch 2-wertig

abgetan, da es sich bei der Proömalrelation ja gerade um eine nicht-aristotelische Relation handle. Da es nun aber weder ontische noch semiotische Entitäten gibt, auf welche eine solche ursprüngliche Einheit vor einer Unterscheidung zutrifft, führt die Polykontextualitätstheorie das Kenogramm als Leerform ein, auf das Werte abgebildet werden können. Vor einer Unterscheidung von 0 und 1, Objekt und Zeichen, Objekt und Subjekt usw. steht also die Leere, aber woher die Werte kommen, die auf die Leerformen abgebildet werden, diese Frage kann auch die Polykontextualitätstheorie nicht beantworten. Im Gegensatz zur biblischen Schöpfungs idee der Individualobjekte und -subjekte aus dem Chaos einer Ursuppe ist nämlich das Kenogramm wirklich leer, und die Behauptung, die aus Einzelkenogrammen zusammengesetzten Morphogramme würden als "Wörter" einer "Negativsprache" (vgl. Günther 1980, S. 260 ff.) als Teil einer "cybernetic theory of subjectivity" (Günther 1979, S. 203) fungieren, ist völlig aus der Luft gegriffen, da hier ja im Widerspruch zu sich selbst mit dem Begriff des Subjektes nicht nur das Objekt, sondern die 2-wertige Logik plötzlich wieder eingeführt wird. Bestenfalls kann man die Polykontextualitätstheorie als einen verzweifelten Versuch betrachten, logische Mehrwertigkeit mit Hilfe von logischer Zweiwertigkeit darzustellen, ein Unterfangen, das von vornherein zum Scheitern verurteilt ist, weil das Subjekt, das ein solches Unterfangen bewerkstelligen möchte, selbstverständlich der realen Welt der Ontik angehört und diese notwendig 2-wertig ist. Es gibt beispielsweise weder eine ontische noch eine semiotische Rejektion zwischen den Alternativen des Schwangerseins und des Nicht-Schwangerseins. Somit ist auch die Vorstellung von einer ursprünglichen Einheit von Objekt und Zeichen ein bloßes Phantasma. Selbst dann, wenn eine solche Einheit existierte, wäre es unmöglich, Zeichen und Objekt zu unterscheiden, und falls sie auf der Stufe der Morphogrammatik unterschieden werden könnten, dann könnten sie dies nur wiederum mit Hilfe der 2-wertigen Dichotomie von Objekt und Subjekt, da das Zeichen bekanntlich die logische Subjektposition vertritt. Vor allem aber ist es vollkommen sinnlos, in einem System von Leerformen, deren Relationen proömal definiert sind, überhaupt von Objekten und von Zeichen zu sprechen, denn es gibt ja wegen der Nicht-Gültigkeit der logischen Zweiwertigkeit auch keine semiotische Referenz. In Wahrheit ist das Zeichen eine Erfindung des Subjektes, um ein Objekt in weitgehender Orts- und Zeitunabhängigkeit verfügbar zu machen. Da man nicht die Zugspitze versenden kann, stellt man eine Objektkopie, d.h. ein Zeichen als Metaobjekt, her, und verschickt eine Postkarte (iconischer Fall). Darf man seine Geliebte nicht mitnehmen in die Kaserne, so mag ein realer Teil von ihr, der wegen Referenz durch pars pro toto-Relation als Zeichen fungiert, als Ersatz dienen

(indexikalischer Fall). Handelt es sich um ein Gedankenobjekt, d.h. ein abstraktes Objekt, so kann man sich leerer Abbildungen bedienen, d.h. solcher, bei denen zwischen Zeichen und Objekt weder Ähnlichkeits- noch Nexalrelationen bestehen (symbolischer Fall).

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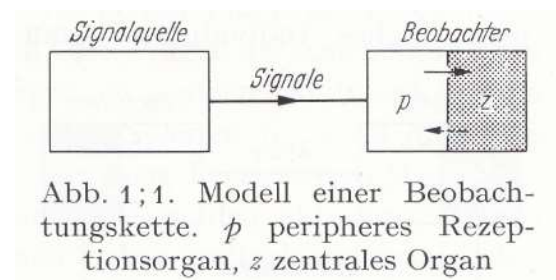
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Signale und Objekte

1. Gemäß Meyer-Eppler (1969, S. 1 ff.) ist das Signal eine raumzeitliche Funktion mit vier Variablen

$$\text{Sig} = f(x, y, z, t),$$

d.h. den drei Raumkoordinaten und der Zeitkoordinate. Diese Definition trifft nun auch auf das Objekt zu, denn jedes Objekt ist, wie bereits in Toth (2014) ausgeführt wurde, sowohl orts- als auch zeitfunktional. Ferner kann ein Objekt immer nur ein Objekt für ein Subjekt sein, da Objekt und Subjekt eine Dichotomie bilden, welche der logischen Basisdichotomie von Position und Negation $L = [P, N]$ isomorph ist. Somit ist auch das elementarste der drei von Meyer-Eppler unterschiedenen Kommunikationsschemata



ontisch der Abbildung eines Objektes Ω auf ein Subjekt Σ

$$f: \Omega \rightarrow \Sigma$$

isomorph.

2. Ein Problem tritt allerdings auf, sobald mehr als ein Subjekt in ein Kommunikationsschema involviert ist, wie dies im zweiten von Meyer-Eppler präsentierten Kommunikationsschema der Fall ist.

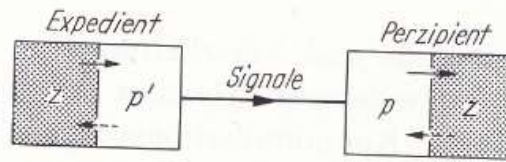


Abb. 1;2. Modell einer diagnostischen Kommunikationskette. *z* zentrales Organ, *p'* peripheres Aktionsorgan, *p* peripheres Rezeptionsorgan

In diesem Fall haben wir nämlich eine 3-stellige Relation

$$R = [\Sigma_i, \Omega, \Sigma_j]$$

mit $\Sigma_i \neq \Sigma_j$, wobei beide Subjekte, je nach der Gerichtetheit der kommunikativen Abbildung, als Expedient (Quelle) oder als Perzipient (Senke) fungieren können. Eine solche Relation R widerspricht jedoch der 2-wertigen aristotelischen Logik, die bekanntlich nur über eine einzige Subjektposition verfügt und somit in Sonderheit nicht imstande ist, zwischen Ich- und Du-Deixis zu differenzieren.

3. Das Signal selbst hat jedoch in beiden elementaren Kommunikationsschemata den erkenntnistheoretischen Status eines Objektes, das im ersten Fall zwischen einem Objekt, dessen realer Teil es (vermöge Emission) ist und einem Subjekt, und im zweiten Fall zwischen zwei Subjekten vermittelt. Nun ist allerdings spätestens seit Bühler (1934) bekannt, daß die Signalfunktion neben der Symptomfunktion und der Zeichenfunktion (Darstellungsfunktion) semiotisch verwandt ist. Für die Kybernetik stellten sich damit zwei schwerwiegende Probleme:

1. Wie kann ein Objekt überhaupt Information vermitteln?
2. Wie kann ein selbst nicht-vermitteltes Objekt diese Information vermitteln?

Meyer-Epplers drittes Kommunikationsschema ist daher alles anderes als klar und trägt höchstens zur Verschleierung der Relation zwischen Signal und Zeichen bei.

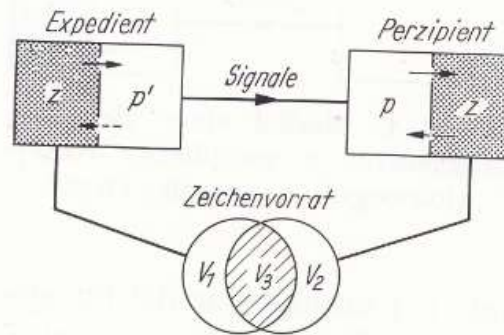
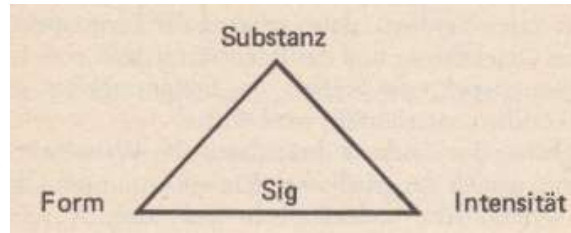


Abb. 1;3. Modell der einfachsten sprachlichen Kommunikationskette. V_1 aktiver Zeichenvorrat des Expedienten, V_2 passiver Zeichenvorrat des Perzipienten, V_3 gemeinsamer Zeichenvorrat

Dieses Schema besagt, stark vereinfacht gesprochen, daß beide Subjekte, d.h. sowohl das Sender- als auch das Empfängersubjekt, über ein Repertoire von Zeichen verfügen. Woher diese stammen, bleibt allerdings unklar, und in Sonderheit bleibt unklar, wie die Relation zwischen Objekten und den – sie per definitionem bezeichnenden – Zeichen beschaffen ist. Vor allem aber erweckt das dritte Kommunikationsschema den Eindruck, als fänden bei der Übermittlung von Information zwei separate Abbildungen statt: diejenige durch Signale zum einen und diejenige durch Zeichen zum andern, denn es gibt weder eine direkte noch eine indirekte Verbindung zwischen dem signalitiven Kanal und den sich schneidenden Repertoiremengen der Zeichen.

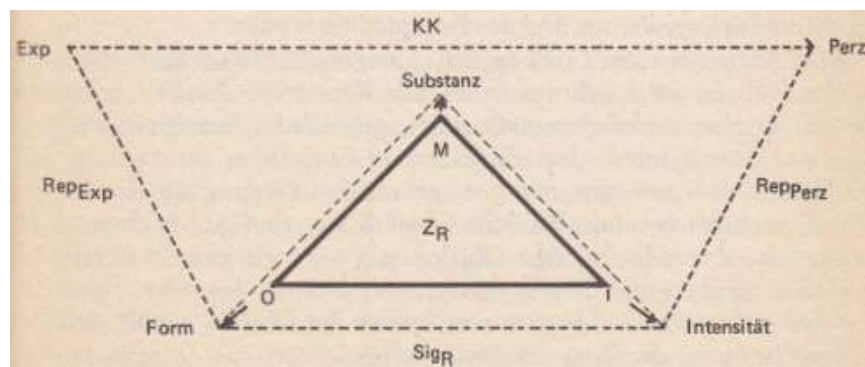
4. Eine Klärung der Relation zwischen Signal und Zeichen wurde erst von Bense (1969, S. 19 ff.) geliefert. Allerdings fragt man sich, warum diese Begründung nicht in die ja im selben Jahre erschienene 2. Auflage von Meyer-Epplers Standardwerk eingeflossen ist, zumal das Buch sogar mit einer Dedikation an Max Bense beginnt. Nach Bense gibt es zwei fundamentale Unterschiede zwischen Signalen und Objekten: "Über seine Fixierung als Raum-Zeit-Funktion hinaus ist aber das Signal noch durch zwei weitere Kennzeichen bestimmt. Erstens verschwindet im Begriff des Signals die Unterscheidung zwischen Ereignis und Objekt, die für die klassische Erkenntnistheorie wichtig war. Ein Signal ist vielmehr als Ereignisobjekt aufzufassen, d.h. es ist zugleich Objekt und Ereignis. Zweitens lassen sich beim Signal sowohl Substanzkategorien wie auch Form- und Intensitätskategorien unterscheiden. Das im allgemeinen Kommunikationsschema fungierende Signal stellt also eine energetische triadische Relation aus Substanz, Form und Intensität dar"



(Bense 1969, S. 20 f.). Weniger überzeugend als diese im übrigen nie weiter untersuchte energetische triadische Relation (sie tritt, wenn auch in leicht abgeänderter Form, ebenfalls in Bense 1971, S. 97, auf) ist jedoch Benses Versuch, den Übergang von Signalen zu Zeichen, d.h. die Abbildung (vgl. Bense 1976, S. 71)

g: (Sig = f(x, y, z, t) → Zei = R(.1., .2., .3.))

zu erläutern: "Solche Signale fungieren nun als Zeichen- und Informationsträger bzw. als Kommunikationsvermittler. Dabei ist zu beachten, daß ein Signal (...) einmal als lebendes Signal und ein andermal als totes Signal angesehen werden kann. Wir sprechen von einem lebenden Signal, wenn es sich effektiv als Ereignis darstellt, also nur in der Dauer des energetischen Prozesses wirksam ist, und wir sprechen von einem toten Signal, wenn es, unabhängig von seiner erzeugenden Energie, als Konfiguration fixiert auftritt und gespeichert ist (...). Der Übergang vom (energetischen) Signal zum (selektierten) Zeichen kann dadurch erreicht werden, daß man unter dem Zeichen ein totes Signal versteht, d.h. also ein konfigurativ gespeichertes bzw. fixiertes Signal. Damit wird das tote Signal zum konfigurativen Zeichenträger und die triadische Signalrelation zur triadischen Zeichenrelation, wie es folgendes Schema zeigt" (Bense 1969, S. 21)



Nach Bense finden dabei zwischen der energetischen Signalrelation und der selektiven Zeichenrelation folgende drei Teilabbildungen statt

Substanz-Relation → Mittelbezug (M)

Form-Relation → Objektbezug (O)

Intensitätsrelation → Interpretantenbezug (I),

drei Transformationen, die Bense übrigens auffälligerweise als "Entartungen" bezeichnet (1969, S. 22). Da das von Bense (1971, S. 40) definierte semiotische Kommunikationsmodell die Form

$$K = O \rightarrow M \rightarrow I$$

hat, bedeutet dies allerdings, daß eine Form via Substanz einer Intensität vermittelt wird, so daß die der Signalfunktion $\text{Sig} = f(x, y, z, t)$ zugehörige Zeichenfunktion in Abweichung von der peirceschen kategorialen Ordnung nicht $\text{Zei} = (M, O, I)$, sondern $\text{Zei} = (O, M, I)$, d.h. numerisch $\text{Zei} = (.2., .1., .3.)$ sein muß, dies in Widerspruch zur Definition in Bense (1976, S. 71).

Das größte Problem besteht jedoch, wie bereits genannt, darin, daß sowohl in der kybernetischen Informationstheorie Meyer-Epplers als auch in der informationstheoretischen Ästhetik Benses unterschlagen wird, daß die Abbildung eines Objektes auf ein Zeichen

$$\mu: \Omega \rightarrow \text{Zei},$$

die ich im Anschluß an Benses Definition des Zeichens als eines "Metaobjektes" (1967, S. 9) als Metaobjektivation bezeichnet hatte, ein intentionaler, d.h. willkürlicher Akt ist. Kein Objekt wird durch bloße Wahrnehmung zu einem Zeichen, und damit kann sich auch kein Signal durch bloße Übertragung magisch in ein Zeichen verwandeln. Genau dies behauptet aber Bense einige Jahre später: "Nicht Realität als solche, im Sinne eines allgemeinen Gegenstandes oder Zustandes, wird vermittelt, sondern nur präsentierende (materiell-energetische) Signale der Realität treten in die fundierende Phase des Erkenntnisprozesses ein und generieren die repräsentierenden (ordinal-kategorialen) Zeichenklassen der Realitätsthematiken" (Bense 1976, S. 71).

Diese mysteriöse "Generierung" von Signalen zu Zeichen bzw. die "Entartung" der energetischen Signalrelation zur selektiven Zeichenrelation bedeutet, daß eine thetische Einführung in der Form der Metaobjektion μ stattfinden muß, damit ein Signal Bedeutung und Sinn übertragen kann, d.h. damit ein

Ereignisobjekt auf der Empfängerseite als Zeichen dekodiert oder bereits auf der Senderseite als Zeichen kodiert werden kann.

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Subjekt-Objekt-Differenz mit und ohne Beobachtersubjekt

1. Die folgenden beiden Illustrationen sind Steinbuch (1971, S. 6 u. 9) entnommen, einem der seinerzeit am meisten aufgelegten und weitest verbreiteten Einführungsbücher zur Kybernetik.

2.1. Subjekt-Objekt-Differenz mit Beobachter-Subjekt

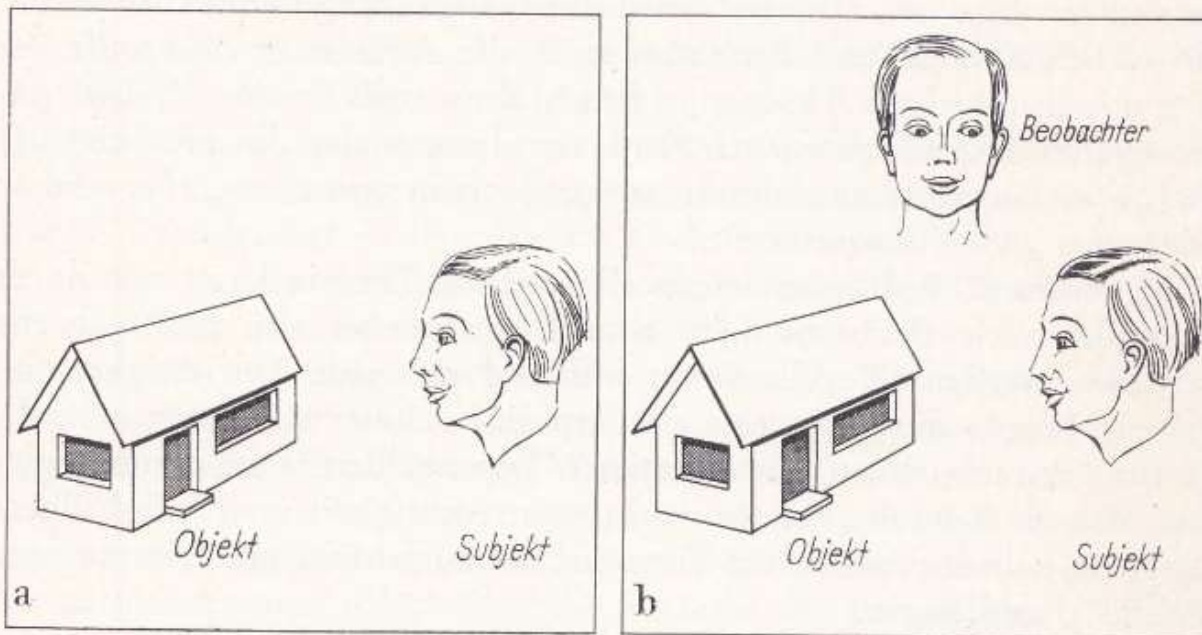


Bild 1. Zur Objekt/Subjekt-Polarität

Dieses Bild enthält im Grunde die ganze Differenz zwischen Kybernetik 1. und Kybernetik 2. Stufe, d.h. zwischen beobachteten und beobachtenden Systemen. In Bild a betrachtet ein Subjekt ein Objekt, und damit will Steinbuch die von ihm so genannten "Objekt/Subjekt"-Polarität definieren. Tatsächlich ist aber der Objektbegriff ohne den Subjektbegriff et vice versa unsinnig, da beide Begriffe Teile einer Dichotomie und somit wechselseitig 2-seitig voneinander abhängig sind. Ferner ist diese Dichotomie isomorph der logischen Basisdichotomie von Position (P) und Negation (N) in $L = [P, N]$, d.h. aber, P und N, und damit Objekt und Subjekt, sind beliebig austauschbar. Eine auf N anstatt auf P konstruierte Logik ist der klassischen aristotelischen Logik isomorph. Logisch gesehen ist die erst abgeleitete erkenntnistheoretische Differenz zwischen Objekt und Subjekt belanglos und vermöge Isomorphie damit auch für die mathematische Teildisziplin der Kybernetik bzw. Informationstheorie, da diese natürlich auf

der aristotelischen Logik basiert. Dagegen ist die in Bild 1b abgebildete Situation mit Hilfe der klassischen Logik, die ja nur über eine Subjektposition verfügt, gar nicht widerspruchsfrei darstellbar.

2.2. Subjekt-Objekt-Differenz ohne Beobachter-Subjekt

Relevant ist die Differenz zwischen Objekt und Subjekt hingegen für die in Toth (2012) begründete und seither in einigen tausenden von Aufsätzen ausgebaute Ontik. Aber gerade diese ontische Relevanz der Subjekt-Objekt-Dichotomie wird mit Bezug auf das nächste Bild

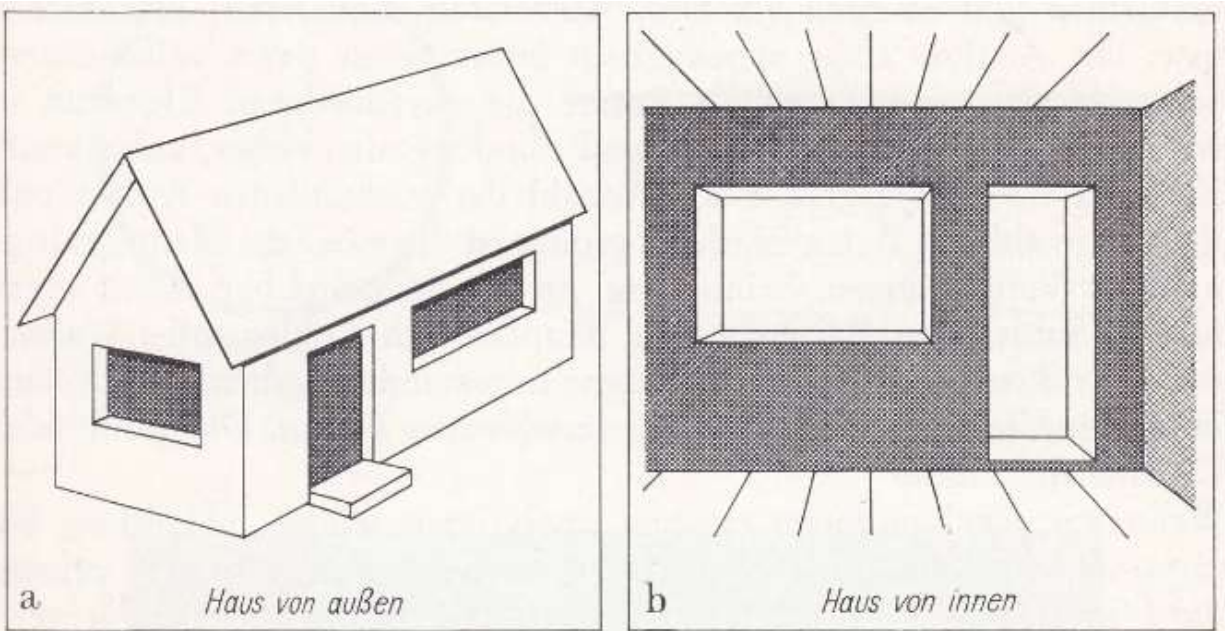


Bild 2. Die Objekt/Subjekt-Polarität als Standpunktproblem

von Steinbuch (übrigens auf einem erstaunlich primitiven Niveau) quasi vom Tisch gefegt: "Bild 2a zeigt ein Haus von außen, Bild 2b dasselbe Haus (teilweise) von innen. Die Betrachtung der beiden Bilder liefert zweifellos zwei verschiedene 'Erlebnisse'. Ist es vernünftig, diesen beiden Erlebnissen zwei verschiedene Realitäten zuzuschreiben, beispielsweise Bild 2a ein 'Außenhaus', Bild 2b ein 'Innenhaus'? Eine solche Darstellung wäre wohl töricht, unter anderem deshalb, weil es nicht nur zwei, sondern unendlich viele unterscheidbare Ansichten dieses Hauses gibt" (1971, S. 8).

Das Problem von Steinbuch und mit ihm der gesamten Kybernetik besteht darin, daß sie von einer unvermittelten Dichotomie $S^* = [S, U]$, die $L = [P, N]$ isomorph ist, ausgehen, für die jeweils das Verbot des Tertium non datur gibt,

d.h. es gibt weder im logischen, noch in dem von ihm abgeleiteten systemischen Schema eine Vermittlung der beiden Werte. Auf Steinbuchs Beispiel bezogen, bedeutet das, daß die Hauswand als Rand zwischen System (S) und Umgebung (U) überhaupt nicht existiert. Folgt man also den Ausführungen Steinbuchs wörtlich, so wäre er gar nicht imstande, die zwei Paare von Bildern 1a und 1b sowie 2a und 2b darzustellen, und dennoch ist dies, wie Exempla zeigen, offenbar möglich. Die ontische Relation $S^* = [S, R[S, U], U]$ ist nämlich der ebenfalls vermittelten semiotischen Relation $Z = [.2., .1., .3.]$ isomorph, wobei somit der ontische Rand die gleiche vermittelnde Funktion übernimmt wie der semiotische Mittelbezug, der genau aus diesem Grunde ja so genannt wird. Erst die Existenz der Ungleichung der beiden Randrelationen

$$R[S, U] \neq R[U, S] \neq \emptyset$$

ermöglicht die Differenzierung zwischen Innen und Außen im Falle von Bild 2 ebenso wie diejenige zwischen Objekt und Subjekt im Falle von Bild 1. Während diese Tatsache im Falle von Bild 2 unmittelbar einsichtig ist, bedarf ihre Gültigkeit im Falle von Bild 1 des erläuternden Hinweises, daß jedes Subjekt jedem anderen Subjekt gegenüber als Objekt erscheint und umgekehrt. Wenn also der Hans den Fritz schlägt, ist Hans das Subjekt und Fritz das Objekt. Wenn aber der Fritz den Hans schlägt, ist die Verteilung der erkenntnistheoretischen Relation genau umgekehrt. Es ist also so, daß nicht nur im Falle von Bild 1, sondern auch im Falle von Bild 2 ein beobachtetes System vorliegt, da sonst die Differenz zwischen Außen und Innen des Hauses gar nicht darstellbar wäre. Nur ist das Beobachtersubjekt in Bild 1 Teil der abgebildeten Situation und in Bild 2 nicht. Es handelt sich also nicht um die Differenz zwischen Beobachtersubjekt und Nicht-Beobachtersubjekt, sondern um diejenige zwischen manifestem und opakem Beobachtersubjekt.

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Toth, Alfred, Systeme, Teilsysteme und Objekte I-V. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics 2012

Drei Typen semiotischer Automaten

1. Bense (1971, S. 42) hatte die Isomorphie zwischen der kybernetischen Definition eines abstrakten Automaten und der semiotischen Definition der abstrakten Zeichenrelation durch

$$Au = Au(A, X, Y, \delta, \lambda) \cong Z = Z(M, O, I, o, i)$$

bestimmt (vgl. auch Toth 2014). Im folgenden schreiben wir uns, da wir uns auf die formalen Definitionen aus Frank (1969, S. 255 ff.) stützen, $Au = (X, Y, Z, \delta, \lambda)$. Danach wird ein abstrakter Automat als "Zuordner" wie folgt definiert.

Ein Zuordner ist ein Automat $(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{Y}, \mathfrak{Z}, \delta, \lambda)$ mit folgenden Eigenschaften:

(1) Für jeden Zustand $z_k \in \mathfrak{Z}$ und jeden Eingabebuchstaben $x_i \in \mathfrak{X}$ gilt: $\delta(z_k, x_i) = z_k$.
(Ein Zuordner ändert also seinen Zustand durch Nachrichtenaufnahme nicht; vielfach ist überhaupt $|\mathfrak{Z}| = 1$.)

(2) Falls $|\mathfrak{X}| > 1$ ist, gilt⁵¹ für mindestens einen Zustand $z_k : |\lambda(z_k, \mathfrak{X})| > 1$.
(Ein Zuordner muß also ein Nachrichtenübertragungskanal mit positiver Kapazität sein können, d. h. die Transinformation zwischen Eingabebuchstabe und Ausgabebuchstabe darf nur Null werden, wenn für das Feld X der Eingabebuchstaben $H(X) = 0$ ist!)

2.1. Semiotischer Medwedew-Automat

Die kybernetische Definition eines Medwedew-Automaten lautet

Ein *Medwedew-Automat* ist ein Automat $(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{Y}, \mathfrak{Z}, \delta, \lambda)$, welcher seinen jeweils neuen Zustand ein-eindeutig durch den gleichzeitig gelieferten Ausgabebuchstaben zeigt. Das heißt: es existiert eine („Markierungs“-)Funktion $\mu(\dots)$ mit einer Umkehrfunktion $\mu^{-1}(\dots)$, so daß für alle $z_k \in \mathfrak{Z}$ und alle $x_i \in \mathfrak{X}$ gilt

(125 a) $\lambda(z_k, x_i) = \mu(z') = \mu(\delta(z_k, x_i))$
und

(125 b) $\delta(z_k, x_i) = \mu^{-1}(y_j) = \mu^{-1}(\lambda(z_k, x_i)).$

darin μ die Markierungsfunktion ist. Vermöge kybernetisch-semiotischer Isomorphie folgt also

$$(125a) \quad \lambda(y_k, a_j) = \mu(y') = \mu(\delta(y_k, a_j)) \cong \mu(o(y_k, a_j))$$

$$(125b) \quad \delta(y_k, a_j) = \mu^{-1}(y_j) = \mu^{-1}(\lambda(y_k, a_j)) \cong \mu^{-1}(i(y_k, a_j)),$$

d.h. in (125a) betrifft die Markierung

$$o = (.1. \rightarrow .2.) = \alpha$$

und in (125b) betrifft die Markierung

$$i = (.2. \rightarrow .3.) = \beta,$$

da o die Bezeichnungs- und i die Bedeutungsfunktion des Zeichens sind, wird also in einem semiotischen Medwedew-Automaten die vollständige triadische Zeichenrelation markiert.

2.2. Semiotischer Moore-Automat

Der *Moore-Automat* ist eine Verallgemeinerung des Medwedew-Automaten, insofern bei ihm nur die Beziehung (125 a) erfüllt sein muß, nicht jedoch auch unbedingt (125 b), d. h. die Markierungsfunktion braucht nicht eindeutig umkehrbar zu sein.

Aus unseren Ausführung in 2.1. folgt unmittelbar, daß bei einem semiotischen Moore-Automaten nur die Bezeichnungs-, nicht aber unbedingt auch die Bedeutungsfunktion des Zeichens markiert werden muß. Obligaterweise wird also in diesem Automatentyp nur eine dyadische Teilrelation der vollständigen Zeichenrelation markiert.

2.3. Semiotischer Mealy-Automat

Gilt die Gleichung (125 a) *nicht* (sind also in der Graphendarstellung nicht überall alle zum selben Punkt führende Pfeile mit demselben Ausgabebuchstaben behaftet), dann liegt ein *Mealy-Automat* vor.

Aus unseren Ausführungen zu 2.1. und 2.2. folgt direkt, daß bei semiotischen Mealy-Automaten weder die Bezeichnungs-, noch die Bedeutungsfunktion und somit überhaupt keine Teilrelation der vollständigen triadischen Zeichenrelation markiert wird.

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Frank Helmar, Kybernetische Grundlagen der Pädagogik. Bd. 1. 2. Aufl. Baden-Baden 1969

Toth, Alfred, Systemtheorie und semiotische Automatentheorie. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics 2014

Verknüpfungen semiotischer Automaten

1. Bense (1971, S. 42) hatte die Isomorphie zwischen der kybernetischen Definition eines abstrakten Automaten und der semiotischen Definition der abstrakten Zeichenrelation durch

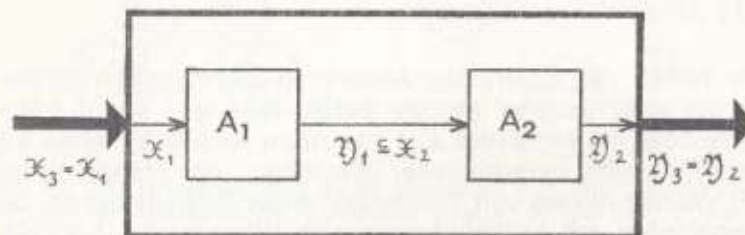
$$Au = Au(A, X, Y, \delta, \lambda) \cong Z = Z(M, O, I, o, i)$$

bestimmt (vgl. auch Toth 2014, 2016).

2. Aus der Isomorphie zwischen dem abstrakten Automatenmodell und der abstrakten Zeichenrelation folgt, wie im folgenden zu zeigen ist, automatisch die weitere Isomorphie zwischen der kybernetischen und der semiotischen Verknüpfung von Automaten. Die kybernetischen Definitionen sind Frank (1969, S. 273 ff.) entnommen.

2.1. Superposition

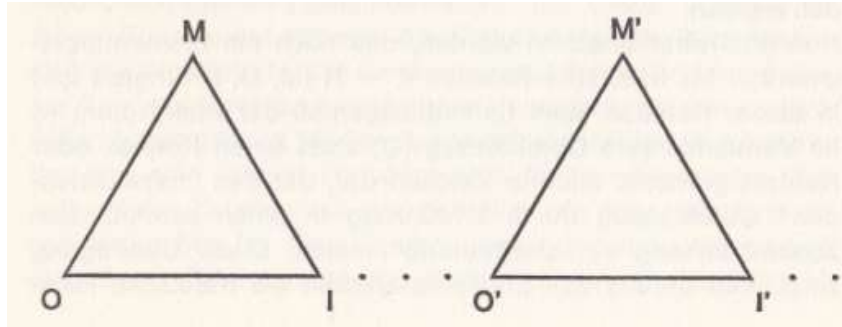
Die Überlagerung (Superposition) zweier abstrakter Automaten A_1, A_2 kann als Hintereinanderschaltung anschaulich gedeutet werden: der Ausgabebuchstabe von A_1 ist Eingabebuchstabe von A_2 (Bild 49). Daher stimmt das Ergebnis der



$$A_3 = A_1 \oplus A_2$$

Bild 49: Verknüpfung zweier abstrakter Automaten durch Überlagerung

Die Superposition ist somit isomorph der von Bense definierten semiotischen Operation der Adjunktion (vgl. Bense 1971, S. 52)



2.2. Direktes Automatenprodukt

Das **direkte Automatenprodukt** zweier abstrakter Automaten A_1, A_2 kann als Parallelschaltung anschaulich gedeutet werden (Bild 50). Beispielsweise kann $A_3 = A_1 \cdot A_2$ ein audiovisueller Lehrautomat sein, dessen optische Ausgabe vom Teilautomaten A_1 stammt, während A_2 den akustischen Teil liefert. Das übereinstimmende Eingabealphabet ist in diesem Falle beispielsweise durch eine Anzahl wahlweise zu

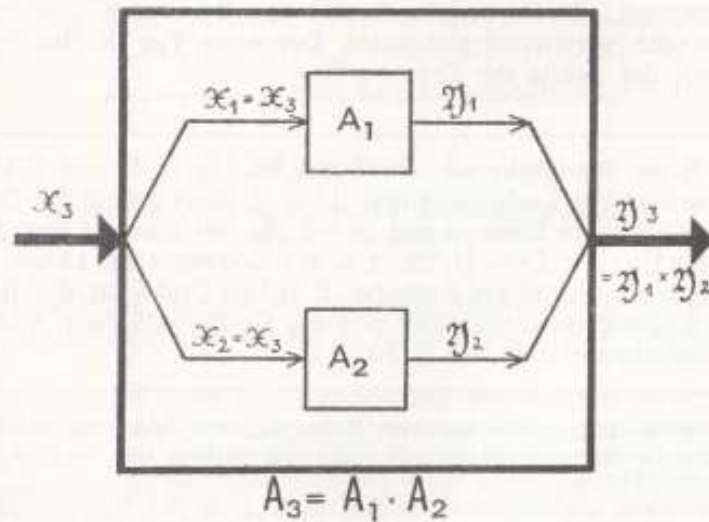
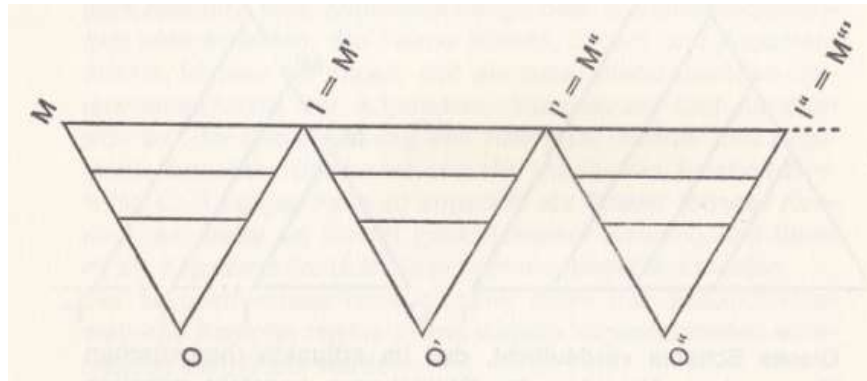


Bild 50: Direktes Produkt zweier abstrakter Automaten mit übereinstimmendem Eingabealphabet

Das direkte Automatenprodukt ist somit isomorph der von Bense definierten semiotischen Operation der Superisation (vgl. Bense 1971, S. 54)

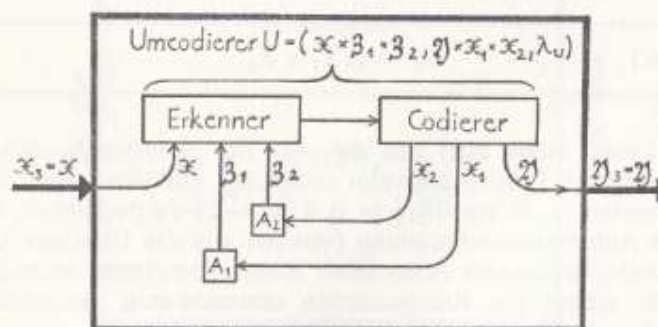


2.3. Das (X, Y, λ_U) -Produkt

(Darin U für Überlagerung, d.h. Superposition, steht; vgl. 2.1.)

Das (X, Y, λ_U) -Produkt (kurz: das U -Produkt) $U(A_1 \cdot A_2)$ wird aus einem Umcodierer U und zwei Medwedew-Automaten A_1 bzw. A_2 gebildet. Man kann das U -Produkt auch ansehen als eine kreisrelationale Verknüpfung des direkten Produkts $A_1 \cdot A_2$ mit einer Überlagerung $U = E \odot C$, wobei jedoch die Kreisrelation am Eingang und am Ausgang von U je teilweise offen ist.

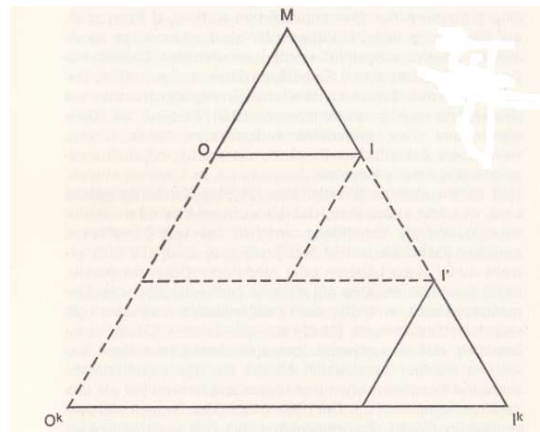
Für unsere Betrachtung verallgemeinern wir den schon eingeführten Begriff des Erkenners und des Codierers in natürlicher Weise dadurch, daß die Codewörter Elemente des Repertoires $X_U = X \times Z_1 \times Z_2$ bzw. des Repertoires $Y_U = Y \times X_1 \times X_2$ sind, d. h. die drei Positionen der Codewörter werden mit Elementen aus *verschiedenen* Repertoires besetzt. (Auch bei bundesdeutschen Auto-„Nummern“ stammt das erste Zeichen des Codewortes grundsätzlich aus dem Repertoire der Blockschriftbuchstaben, das letzte grundsätzlich aus dem Repertoire der Dezimalziffern.) Man entnimmt nunmehr dem Bild 51, daß mit $U(A_1 \cdot A_2)$ ein „Zuordner“ gemeint ist, der Elementen aus X Elemente aus Y zuordnet, wobei diese Zu-



$$A_3 = U(A_1 \cdot A_2)$$

Bild 51: U -Produkt zweier Medwedew-Automaten

Das $(X, Y, \lambda U)$ -Produkt ist somit isomorph der von Bense definierten semiotischen Operation der Iteration (vgl. Bense 1971, S. 55)



denn wie die Iteration sowohl die Adjunktion als auch die Superisation voraussetzt, setzt ja vermöge der kybernetischen Definition das $(X, Y, \lambda U)$ -Produkt sowohl die Superposition als auch das direkte Automatenprodukt voraus.

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Toth, Alfred, Systemtheorie und semiotische Automatentheorie. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics 2014

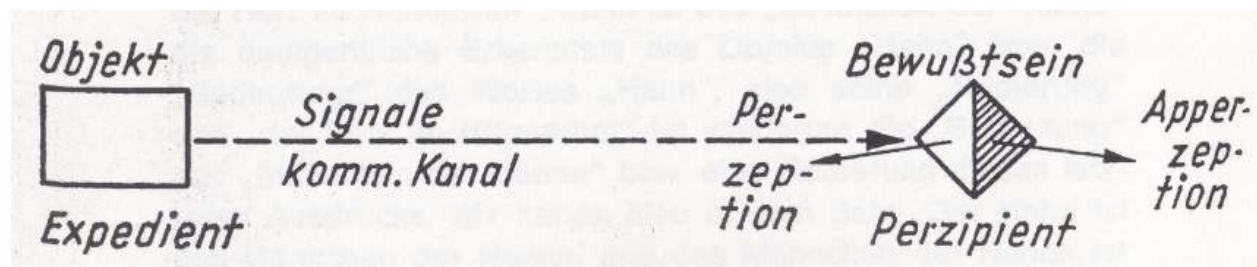
Toth, Alfred, Drei Typen semiotischer Automaten. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics 2016

Der Perzeptions-Apperzeptions-Transformator

1. Liest man das Kapitel "Semiotik und Architektur" in Walthers Lehrbuch der Semiotik (Walther 1979, S. 153 ff.), so stellt man fest, daß bedenkenlos Objekte und Zeichen verwechselt werden. So heißt es etwa anläßlich der Beschreibung von Häusern: "Diese materiellen Elemente sind zum Beispiel Wände, Fenster, Türen, Decken, Dächer, die im allgemeinen zu einem Repertoire von Legizeichen gehören, in dem besonderen Fall jedoch als Replicas von Legizeichen, also also Sinzeichen, aufzufassen sind" (1979, S. 154). Hinter all dem steckt die bekannte Behauptung von Peirce, daß wir alles, was wir wahrnehmen, in Zeichen wahrnehmen (vgl. dazu Toth 2015).

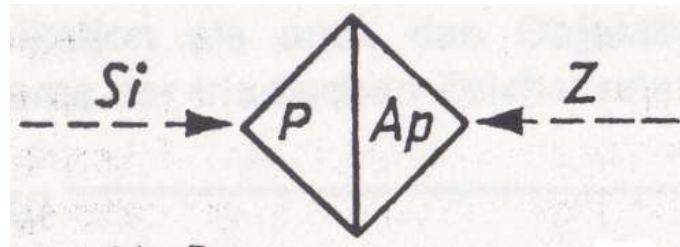
2. Es dürfte klar sein, daß Wahrnehmung ein nicht-intentionaler Akt, die thetische Setzung von Zeichen (vgl. Bense 1967, S. 9) dagegen ein intentionaler Akt ist. Allein deshalb sind wahrgenommene "Bilder" der Realität, wie sich etwa Georg Klaus in seiner semiotischen Erkenntnistheorie ausgedrückt hatte, keine Zeichen. Am erstaunlichsten ist jedoch, daß es Bense selbst war, der bereits in seinem ersten semiotischen Buch (Bense 1967) ausdrücklich auf die Differenz zwischen Signalen und Zeichen im Zusammenhang mit der erkenntnistheoretischen Differenz von Perzeption und Apperzeption hingewiesen und eine Vermittlungstheorie von Signaltheorie und Zeichentheorie in diesem frühen Stadium der theoretischen Semiotik skizziert und durch mehrere Graphen illustriert hatte. Darüber hinaus dürfte das Kapitel "Semiotik und Erkenntnistheorie" (Bense 1967, S. 42 ff.) zum Besten gehören, was je über Semiotik geschrieben wurde.

3. Nach Bense (1967, S. 44) kann "eigentliche Kommunikation" wie folgt schematisch dargestellt werden.

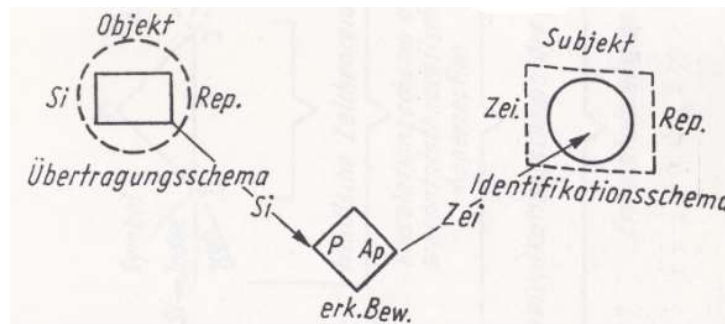


Obwohl Bense diesen Ausdruck nicht benutzt, ist somit zwischen Objekt und Subjekt ein Transformator am Perzipientenpol der kommunikationstheoretischen

schen Erkenntnisrelation eingeschaltet, der Signale in Zeichen transformiert, vgl. das folgende Schema aus Bense (1967, S. 46).



Der vollständige Prozeß zwischen der Signalemission am expedientellen Objektpol der Erkenntnis und der Zeichenrezeption am perzipientellen Subjektpol der Erkenntnis wird somit durch eben diesen transferenten Transformator vermittelt, welcher Signale in Zeichen verwandelt, vgl. das folgende Schema aus Bense (1967, S. 47).



4. Das Signal selbst wird exakt gleich definiert wie jedes Objekt, nämlich als Funktion seiner raumzeitlichen Koordinaten

$$\text{Sig} = f(x, y, z, t).$$

Ein Signal unterscheidet sich von einem gewöhnlichen Objekt also lediglich dadurch, daß es Information tragen kann, allerdings nur, wenn es Teil eines erkenntnistheoretischen Kommunikationsschemas ist. Das Objekt, das am Expedientenpol steht, ist damit aber kein objektives Objekt, sondern ein subjektives Objekt, und es ist immer noch ein subjektives Objekt, solange es nur perzipiert, nicht aber apperzipiert wird, d.h. solange es nicht durch den transformatorischen Wandler zu einem objektiven Subjekt gemacht wird. Der Perzeptions-Apperzeptions-Transformator kehrt somit die Subjekanteile von Objekten in Objektanteile von Subjekten bzw. vice versa um, d.h. er ist ein Dualisationsoperator

subjektives Objekt \times objektives Subjekt.

Von objektiven Subjekten, d.h. Zeichen, kann somit erst dann gesprochen werden, wenn wahrgenommene Objekte auch apperzipiert sind. Der Übergang von der Perzeption zur Apperzeption unterscheidet sich somit, was ihre erkenntnistheoretischen, informationstheoretischen und semiotischen Grundlagen betrifft, in nichts von der Metaobjektivierung

$\mu: \Omega \rightarrow Z,$

d.h. daß "jedes beliebige Etwas (im Prinzip) zum Zeichen erklärt werden" kann (Bense 1967, S. 9). Wesentlich ist, daß hier ja offensichtlich ein Objekt als Domänenelement vorausgesetzt wird, d.h. ein Etwas, das noch nicht Zeichen ist. Da wahrgenommene Objekte ebenfalls keine Zeichen sind, solange sie nicht apperzipiert sind, teilt sich die Welt in Objekte und Zeichen, und es gibt somit im Gegensatz zu Benses späterer Rückkehr zu Peirce keinesfalls ein singuläres "semiotisches Universum", das in modelltheoretischer Weise abgeschlossen ist, sondern es gibt

1. ein ontisches Universum expedienteller Objekte,
 2. ein semiotisches Universum apperzipienteller Zeichen
- und
3. ein vermittelndes Universum transferenter Signale.

Daß man versäumt hatte, auf den Grundlagen, die Bense bereits 1967 gelegt hatte, die formale Strukturen und Operationen, welche diese drei Universen, die für die Erkenntnistheorie in absoluter Weise grundlegend sind, herauszuarbeiten, gehört zu den schlimmsten Versäumnissen der Semiotik und der Kybernetik. Diese beiden für die 1960er Jahre typischen Wissenschaften haben exakt zu einem Zeitpunkt de facto zu existieren aufgehört, als sie dabei waren, Erkenntnisse zu liefern, welche wirklich zu einer Revolution des Geistes geführt hätten.

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Semiotisch-ontische Transformationen im kybernetischen Kommunikationsschema

1. Kommunikation ist nur zwischen Subjekten, genauer zwischen einem Ich- und einem Du-Subjekt möglich, wobei das Ich-Subjekt immer durch den Expedienten und das Du-Subjekt immer durch den Perzipienten kodiert ist, es sei denn, man spreche zu sich selbst. Hingegen darf keine der beiden Subjektpositionen durch ein Objekt besetzt sein, denn weder können Objekte sprechen, noch hören und somit auch nicht miteinander kommunizieren. Das dem kybernetischen Kommunikationsmodell Meyer-Eppler (1969, S. 2 ff.) zugrunde liegende ontische Kommunikationsschema hat demnach folgende Form

$$\text{Kont} = \mathfrak{I}_{\text{exp}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M} \rightarrow \mathfrak{I}_{\text{per}} .$$

2. Indessen geht Bense (1971, S. 39 ff.) für sein semiotisches Kommunikationsmodell im Anschluß an Meyer-Eppler von einem ontischen Kommunikationsmodell mit kategorial verschiedener Expedientenposition aus

$$\text{Ksem} = \text{O} \rightarrow \text{M} \rightarrow \text{I} .$$

Der Grund dafür, warum der Objektbezug an der Stelle einer Subjektrelation steht, liegt einerseits darin, daß die triadische Zeichenrelation in Übereinstimmung mit der 2-wertigen Logik über nur eine einzige Subjektposition verfügt, d.h. paradoxerweise nicht einmal in der Kommunikationstheorie zwischen Ich- und Du-Subjekt unterscheiden kann, und andererseits darin, daß Meyer-Eppler radioaktive Objekte als kommunikativ relevant betrachtet und damit versucht, über die Unzulänglichkeit der aristotelischen Logik hinwegzutäuschen, die natürlich die Basis nicht nur für die Informationstheorie, sondern für die gesamte Mathematik darstellt.

2. Im Anschluß an Toth (2016) gehen wir aus von der semiotisch-ontischen Matrix

	M	D	S
M	MM	MD	MS
O	OM	OD	OS
I	IM	ID	IS

und können die Abbildungen der semiotischen auf die ontischen kommunikationsrelationalen Kategorien wie folgt definieren

$$O \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_{\text{exp}} = (010) \rightarrow (100)$$

$$M \rightarrow \mathfrak{M} = (110) \rightarrow (011)$$

$$O \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_{\text{per}} = (010) \rightarrow (100).$$

Man beachte, daß auf der Ebene der qualitativen semiotischen Zahlen ebenfalls nicht zwischen expedientellem (100) und perzipientellem (100) differenziert wird. Das ist jedoch eine Täuschung, denn die 3-stellige Relation $Z = (x, y, z)$ mit $x, y, z \in \{0, 1\}$ und der Bedingung, daß Z mindestens einen 0-Wert und einen 1-Wert enthält, ist ja 5-wertig, d.h. sie kann z.B. adjazent in den Formen

$\emptyset \quad \emptyset \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1,$
 $\emptyset \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad \emptyset$
 $0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad \emptyset \quad \emptyset,$

subjazent in den Formen

$\emptyset \quad \emptyset \quad 0$
 $\emptyset \quad 0 \quad 1$
 $0 \quad 1 \quad 1$
 $1 \quad 1 \quad \emptyset$
 $1, \quad \emptyset, \quad \emptyset$

und transjazent in den Formen

\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	0	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	0	\emptyset
\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	1	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	1	\emptyset	\emptyset
\emptyset	\emptyset	1	\emptyset	\emptyset ,	\emptyset	1	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset ,

\emptyset	\emptyset	0	\emptyset	\emptyset
\emptyset	1	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset
1	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset

aufscheinen.

Literatur

Bense, Max, Zeichen und Design. Baden-Baden 1971

Meyer-Eppler, W[olfgang], Grundlagen und Anwendungen der Informationstheorie. 2. Aufl. Berlin 1969

Toth, Alfred, Die vier ontisch-semiotischen Matrizen. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2016

Semiotische Automatentheorie und semiotische Zahlen

1. In Toth (2014a) waren wir zu zwei zentralen Ergebnissen gelangt. Das erste ist ein logisch-semiotisches Theorem.

SATZ. Der Repräsentationswert eines Subzeichens ist gleich der Summe seines Reflexionswertes plus 1, d.h. $Rpw(Sz) = Rfw(Sz) + 1$.

Das zweite ist eine eine logisch-semiotische Korrespondenztabelle.

Semiotik	Logik	Subjekte
ZR3	2-wertig	Ich
ZR4	3-wertig	Ich-Du
ZR5	4-wertig	Ich-Du-Er
ZR6	5-wertig	(Ich-Du-Er)-Beobachter

Eine strukturlogisch vollständige Semiotik ist damit ein sog. beobachtetes System, d.h. ein kybernetisches System 1. Ordnung, das somit wiederum im Sinne Heinz von Foersters fragmentarisch ist, da die Beobachtung eines beobachteten Systems ein kybernetisches System 2. Ordnung – und damit

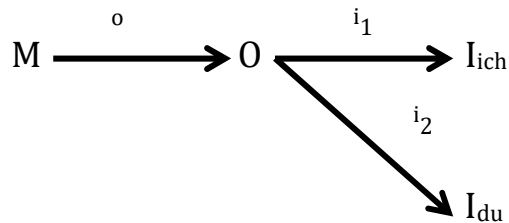
ZR7 6-wertig [(Ich-Du-Er)-Beobachter 1] Beobachter2

voraussetzte. Allerdings, und das sei hier nochmals ausdrücklich betont, sprengt der Übergang von ZR6 zu ZR7 die strukturellen Möglichkeiten der semiotischen Matrizen von Peirce und Bense.

2. Bereits ein elementares semiotisches Kommunikationsschema (vgl. Bense 1971, S. 33 ff.) setzt also eine 3-wertige Logik und eine 4-wertige Semiotik voraus. Die Repräsentation der vollständigen metasemiotischen Deixis zwischen Sprechendem, Angesprochenem und Besprochenem setzt eine 4-wertige Logik und eine 5-wertige Semiotik voraus. Wenn wir uns schließlich in die Lage jemandes versetzen, der an einer Tür, hinter der zwei Personen miteinander sprechen, lauscht, dann sind wir bei einer 5-wertigen Logik und einer 6-wertigen Semiotik angelangt. Wir können diese auf dem Boden der peirce-benseschen Semiotik nicht vorhandenen neuen Abbildungsprozesse auf

den Grundlagen, die Bense für eine semiotische Automatentheorie gegeben hatte (vgl. Bense 1971, 42 f.) wie folgt darstellen (vgl. Toth 2014b). Da wir inzwischen die qualitativen semiotischen Zahlen eingeführt haben (vgl. Toth 2017a, b), sind wir ferner imstande, auch die allgemeinen numerischen Formen der semiotischen Automaten anzugeben.

2.1. Ternär-tetradischer semiotischer Automat

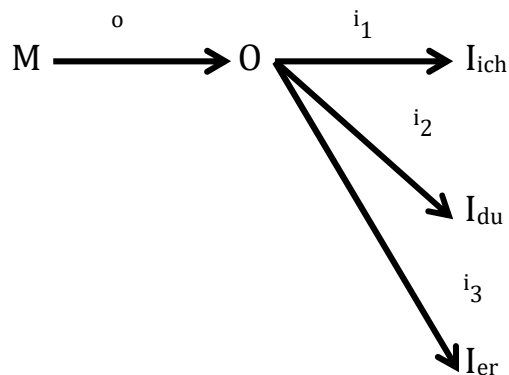


Dreistellige semiotische Zahlen der Formen

0(001), 1(001), 0(010), 1(010), 0(100), 1(100), 0(011), 1(011), 0(101), 1(101), 0(110), 1(110).

(001)0, (001)1, (010)0, (010)1, (100)0, (100)1, (011)0, (011)1, (101)0, (101)1, (110)0, (110)1.

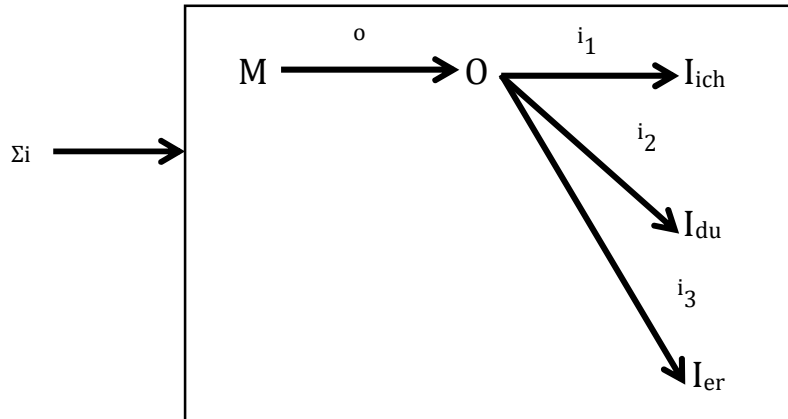
2.2. Quaternär-pentadischer semiotischer Automat



01(001), 10(001), 01(010), 10(010), 01(100), 10(100), 01(011), 10(011), 01(101), 10(101), 01(110), 10(110).

(001)01, (001)10, (010)01, (010)10, (100)01, (100)10, (011)01, (011)10, (101)01, (101)10, (110)01, (110)10.

2.3. Quintär-hexadischer semiotischer Automat

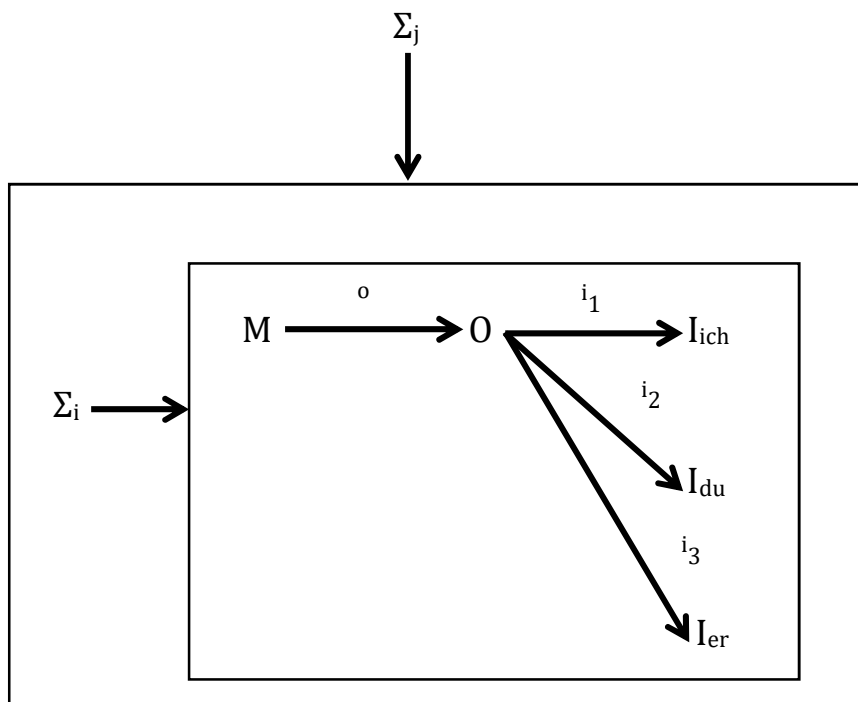


Dreistellige semiotische Zahlen der Formen

010(001), 101(001), 010(010), 101(010), 010(100), 101(100), 010(011),
101(011), 010(101), 101(101), 010 (110), 101(110).

(001)010, (001)101, (010)010, (010)101, (100)010, (100)101, (011)010,
(011)101, (101)010, (101)101, (110)010, (110)101.

2.4. Senär-heptadischer semiotischer Automat



0101(001), 1010(001), 0101(010), 1010(010), 0101(100), 1010(100),
0101(011), 1010(011), 0101(101), 1010(101), 0101(110), 1010(110).

(001)0101, (0011010), (010)0101, (010)1010, (100)0101, (100)1010,
(011)0101, (011)1010, (101)0101, (101)1010, (110)0101, (110)1010.

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Ortsfunktionalisierung der polykontexturalen Zahlen

1. Die sog. polykontexturalen Zahlen – Protozahlen, Deuterozahlen und Tritozahlen – wurden von Gotthard Günther eingeführt (vgl. Günther 1976-80). Genauer genommen handelt es sich bei diesen Zahlen, im Gegensatz zu den Peanozahlen $0, 1, 2, \dots$ oder $1, 2, 3, \dots$, nicht um Einzelzahlen, sondern um Zahlensysteme: „Diese Zahlensysteme verweisen nun nicht auf die Kontextualität EINES gegebenen ontologischen Ortes, d.h. auf EINE Qualität, sondern auf eine universelle Sub-Struktur, die diese unterschiedenen ontologischen Orte, die unterschiedenen Qualitäten miteinander verbindet“ (Kronthaler 1986, S. 34).

2. Das Problem besteht nun darin, daß der „ontologische Ort“ selbst die Qualität ist. Ferner bleibt auch in den Schriften Günthers weitgehend unklar, was denn dieser ontologische Ort ist. Da sich die polykontexturale Logik auch als polykontexturale Ontologie darstellen läßt (vgl. Günther 1976, S. 313 ff.), kann damit nur die iterierbare Subjektposition der ihr zugrunde liegenden aristotelischen Logik der Form $L = (0, 1)$ gemeint ist, denn das Objekt bleibt, um das Wort Hegels zu zitieren, genauso wie in der monokontexturalen Logik „totes Objekt“, die Objektposition ist damit also nicht-iterierbar. Das bedeutet somit, daß jedem Subjekt seine eigene monokontexturale Logik zukommt und die Polykontextualität in einem durch sog. Transjunktionen oder Transoperatoren bewerkstelligten Verbundsystem entsteht. Nicht die Logik eines Subjektes, sondern nur diejenige des Gesamtsystems ist also polykontextural. Daher kann es wegen der reinen Subjektfunktionalität einer polykontexturalen Zahl auch keinen ontischen Ort geben, denn ein solcher würde ja die Iteration auch der Objektposition voraussetzen.

3. Die Iteration der Objektposition ist nun der Ansatzpunkt für die von mir entwickelte qualitative Arithmetik, denn sie geht davon aus, daß jedes Objekt einen Ort hat

$$\Omega = f(\omega).$$

Damit vererbt sich jeder Peanozahl P , die ein Objekt zählt, diese Ortsfunktionalität

$$P = f(\omega).$$

Wie ich zusammenfassend in Toth (2016) gezeigt hatte, ergeben sich damit genau 3 mögliche Zählweisen, die ich die adjazente (lineare), subjazente (vertikale) und die transjazente (diagonale) genannt hatte.

3.1. Adjazente Zählweise

xi	yj	yi	xj	yj	xi	xj	yi
∅i	∅j	∅i	∅j	∅j	∅i	∅j	∅i
	×		×		×		
∅i	∅j	∅i	∅j	∅j	∅i	∅j	∅i
xi	yj	yi	xj	yj	xi	xj	yi

3.2. Subjazente Zählweise

xi	∅j	∅i	xj	∅j	xi	xj	∅i
yi	∅j	∅i	yj	∅j	yi	yj	∅i
	×		×		×		
yi	∅j	∅i	yj	∅j	yi	yj	∅i
xi	∅j	∅i	xj	∅j	xi	xj	∅i

3.3. Transjazente Zählweise

xi	∅j	∅i	xj	∅j	xi	xj	∅i
∅i	yj	yi	∅j	yj	∅i	∅j	yi
	×		×		×		
∅i	yj	yi	∅j	yj	∅i	∅j	yi
xi	∅j	∅i	xj	∅j	xi	xj	∅i

In der obigen Darstellung wurden zusätzlich die Subjektindizes i und j angegeben, d.h. diese qualitativen Zahlen sind nicht nur Objekt-, sondern auch Subjektunktional.

Der wesentliche Unterschied zwischen der qualitativen Arithmetik von Toth und der qualitativen Mathematik von Kronthaler besteht also darin, daß die erstere im Gegensatz zur letzteren trotz dieser iterierbaren Objekt- und Subjektpositionen monokontextural bleibt. Sie geht davon aus, daß die Begriffe Objekt und Subjekt ohne einander sinnlos sind. Ein Objekt kann nur dann ein solches sein, wenn es ein solches für ein Subjekt ist. Und ein Subjekt kann es nur dann geben, wenn es ein Objekt gibt, von dem es sich unterscheidet. Ontisch gesehen ist es daher nur dann sinnvoll, von einem Objekt zu sprechen, wenn es von einem Subjekt wahrgenommen wird. Durch die Wahrnehmung erhält aber das Objekt – als vom Subjekt Wahrgenommenes – Subjektanteile, und das Subjekt – als das das Objekt Wahrnehmende – erhält Objektanteile. Es ist daher nötig, statt von $L = (0, 1)$ von einem Quadrupel von L-Funktionen der Form

$$L1 = (0, (1)) \quad L1-1 = ((1), 0)$$

$$L2 = ((0), 1) \quad L2-1 = (1, (0))$$

auszugehen, die im Gegensatz zu $L = L-1$ paarweise ungleich sind. Man kann diese vier L-Funktionen unter Vernachlässigung der Positionen der Werte in den vier Gleichungen durch

$$0 = f(1)$$

$$1 = f(0)$$

ausdrücken. Je nachdem, ob man 0 oder 1 die erkenntnistheoretische Funktion des Objektes und 1 oder 0 diejenige des Subjektes zuweist, formalisieren daher die beiden letzten Gleichungen das subjektive Objekt und das objektive Subjekt. Rein formal wird für die Transformation

$$\tau: \quad L \rightarrow (L1, L1-1, L2, L2-1)$$

lediglich ein Einbettungsoperator der Form

$$E: \quad x \rightarrow [x] \text{ (mit } x \in (0, 1)\text{)}$$

benötigt, d.h. kein dritter Wert, welcher als (substantielles) Tertium die aristotelische Basis der Logik zerstört. Wenn man E als Tertium bezeichnen will,

dann handelt es sich um ein differentielles Tertium, das jedoch innerhalb der aristotelischen Logik nicht vorgesehen ist.

Wie man sieht, spielt innerhalb des Quadrupels von L-Funktionen allerdings nicht nur die Tatsache, ob ein Wert eingebettet oder nicht-eingebettet ist, eine Rolle, sondern auch der Ort, wo der Wert, d.h. die Zahl, steht, denn selbstverständlich gilt

$$(0, (1)) \neq ((1), 0)$$

$$((0), 1) \neq (1, (0))$$

$$(1, (0)) \neq ((0), 1)$$

$$((1), 0) \neq (0, (1)).$$

Jede Zahl ist somit nicht nur von E, sondern auch von einem Ort ω qua Objekt Ω abhängig, d.h. für jede Peanozahl P gilt

$$P = f(E, \omega),$$

und DIESE ABHÄNGIGKEIT VOM OBJEKT IST ES, WAS SIE ZUR QUALITATIVEN ZAHL MACHT und also weder der Ort selbst oder die Länge eines Morphogrammes (Kronthaler) noch die Orthogonalität von Paaren von Peanozahlen (vgl. Günther 1991, S. 419 ff.).

4. Die polykontexturalen Zahlen Günthers sind nun so definiert, daß bei den Protozahlen nur die Anzahl der verschiedenen Symbole, bei den Deuterozahlen nur die Verteilung der verschiedenen Symbole und erst bei den Tritozahlen die Position eines Symbols in einem Morphogramm, d.h. einer Folge von Kenogrammen, relevant ist.

Für die zwei ersten polykontexturalen Zahlen (vgl. die Tabelle bei Kronthaler 1986, S. 36) sind nun alle drei Zahlensysteme gleich, nicht aber für die dritte

Protozahlen	Deuterozahlen	Tritozahlen
0	0	0
00	00	00
01	01	01

000	000	000
001	001	001
012	012	010
		011
		012

Wenn wir also die peanoschen Primzeichen bzw. Zeichenzahlen Benses (vgl. Bense 1981, S. 17 ff.) statt mit kontexturierten qualitativen Zahlen (vgl. Toth 2018) mit polykontexturalen Zahlen einführen wollen, muß für jede polykontexturale Zahl Q gelten

$$Q = f(\omega).$$

ω ist also – um es nochmals in aller Deutlichkeit auszusprechen – nicht der ontologische, sondern der ontische Ort. Das kann man sehr schön zeigen, indem wir die 8 „fehlenden“ polykontexturalen Zahlen

100, 110, 101, 021, 102, 120, 201 und 210

bilden. Vermöge eines „Normalformoperators“ sind sie nämlich auf die 5 Tritozahlen der Kontextur $K = 3$ abbildbar, denn wir haben

$$N(100) = (011)$$

$$N(110) = (001)$$

$$N(101) = (010)$$

$$N(021) = (012)$$

$$N(102) = (012)$$

$$N(120) = (012)$$

$$N(201) = (012)$$

$$N(210) = (012).$$

Die positionsrelevanten Tritozahlen sind also nicht von ontischen, sondern von ontologischen Orten abhängig.

Will man also eine vollständige qualitative Mathematik nicht durch Kontexturierung der Zeichenzahlen, sondern durch Ortsfunktionalisierung der polykontexturalen Zahlen erreichen, besteht nur die Möglichkeit die letzteren in Form der drei ortsfunktionalen Zahlenschemata darzustellen. Dieses Verfahren ist auch dadurch legitimiert, daß Proto-, Deutero- und Tritozahlen ausdrücklich als 2-dimensionale Zahlen eingeführt sind (vgl. Kronthaler 1986, S. 31), also genau so wie die adjazenten, subjazenten und transjazenten Zahlen.

Wenn wir uns vorderhand aus Gründen der Verständlichkeit auf die Kontextur $K = 2$ beschränken (in der, wie gesagt, Proto-, Deutero- und Tritozahlen (P, D, T) nicht unterschieden sind), so bekommen wir (die Subjektindizes fallen nun natürlich weg wegen der Iterabilität der Subjektposition der den polykontexturalen Zahlen zugrunde liegenden Logik):

4.1. Adjazente polykontexturale Zahlen

4.1.1. P = D = T = (00)

0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0
∅	∅		∅	∅		∅	∅		∅	∅
		×			×			×		
∅	∅		∅	∅		∅	∅		∅	∅
0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0

4.1.2. P = D = T = (01)

0	1		1	0		1	0		0	1
∅	∅		∅	∅		∅	∅		∅	∅
		×			×			×		
∅	∅		∅	∅		∅	∅		∅	∅
0	1		1	0		1	0		0	1

4.2. Subjazente polykontexturale Zahlen

4.2.1. P = D = T = (00)

0	∅	∅	0	∅	0	0	∅
0	∅	∅	0	∅	0	0	∅
	×		×		×		
0	∅	∅	0	∅	0	0	∅
0	∅	∅	0	∅	0	0	∅

4.2.2. P = D = T = (01)

0	∅	∅	0	∅	0	0	∅
1	∅	∅	1	∅	1	1	∅
	×		×		×		
1	∅	∅	1	∅	1	1	∅
0	∅	∅	0	∅	0	0	∅

4.3. Transjazente polykontexturale Zahlen

4.3.1. P = D = T = (00)

0	∅	∅	0	∅	0	0	∅
∅	0	0	∅	0	∅	∅	0
	×		×		×		
∅	0	0	∅	0	∅	∅	0
0	∅	∅	0	∅	0	0	∅

4.3.2. P = D = T

0	∅	∅	0	∅	0	0	∅
∅	1	1	∅	1	∅	∅	1
	×		×		×		
∅	1	1	∅	1	∅	∅	1
0	∅	∅	0	∅	0	0	∅

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Kontexturierung der qualitativen Zeichenzahlen

1. In Toth (2018e) hatten wir festgestellt, daß die von Bense (1981, S. 17 ff.) eingeführten Primzeichen als Zeichenzahlen eingeführt werden sollten, d.h. als eine besondere Form von qualitativen Zahlen. Während Rudolf Kaehr gezeigt hatte, daß man die quantitative Semiotik von Bense durch Kontexturierung der Primzeichen --und somit auch der Subzeichen und der Zeichenklassen mit ihren Realitätsthematiken als polykontexturale qualitative Zahlen einführen kann (vgl. Kaehr 2008 u. Toth 2010), konnte ich in Toth (2016) die ortsfunktionale Peanozahl $P = f(\omega)$ einführen und auf ihrer Basis eine weitere qualitative Arithmetik entwickeln, die sich als zur Formalisierung qualitativer Zeichenzahlen geeignet erwiesen hat (vgl. Toth 2018a-e). Der wesentliche Unterschied zwischen der polykontextural-qualitativen Semiotik von Kaehr und der monokontextural-qualitativen Semiotik von Toth ist ein logischer: In der ersten ist die Subjektposition iterierbar, in der zweiten die Objektposition. Wie ich bereits in einer früheren Arbeit angedeutet hatte, würde eine vollständige qualitative Mathematik auf einer Logik basieren, in der sowohl die Subjekt- als auch die Objektposition iterierbar sind. Das könnte man entweder durch Kontexturierung der qualitativen Zeichenzahlen oder durch Ortsfunktionalisierung der von Gotthard Günther eingeführten Proto-, Deutero- und Tritozahlen erreichen.

2. Im folgenden wollen wir die qualitativen Zeichenzahlen und Subzeichen nach dem von Kaehr (2016) angegebenen Verfahren kontextualisieren. Dadurch gilt für jede Peanozahl der Form

$$P = f(\Omega)$$


nun auch


$$P = f(\Sigma),$$

d.h. die Zeichenzahlen haben vermöge der Ortsfunktionalität des Objektes $\Omega = f(\omega)$ nicht nur eine iterierbare logische Objektposition, sondern durch ihre Subjektfunktionalität wird auch die polykontexturale Iteration der Subjektposition auf die Zeichenzahl abgebildet. Beides ist unmittelbar einsichtig: So hatte Bense selbst das Zeichen als „polyrepräsentativ“ bezeichnet (Bense 1983, S. 45), und Zeichen dienen vermittels Konvention bekanntlich dazu, von theoretisch unendlichen vielen Subjekten apperzipiert werden zu können.

2.1. Wir setzen für die Primzeichen

 := 1

 := 2

 := 3.


Nun gilt vermöge Kaehr (2009, S. 7)


$1 \rightarrow 1_{1.3}$


$2 \rightarrow 2_{1.2}$

$3 \rightarrow 3_{2.3}$,

d.h. wir bekommen die folgenden kontexturierten qualitativen Zeichenzahlen

 := $1_{1.3}$

 := $2_{1.2}$

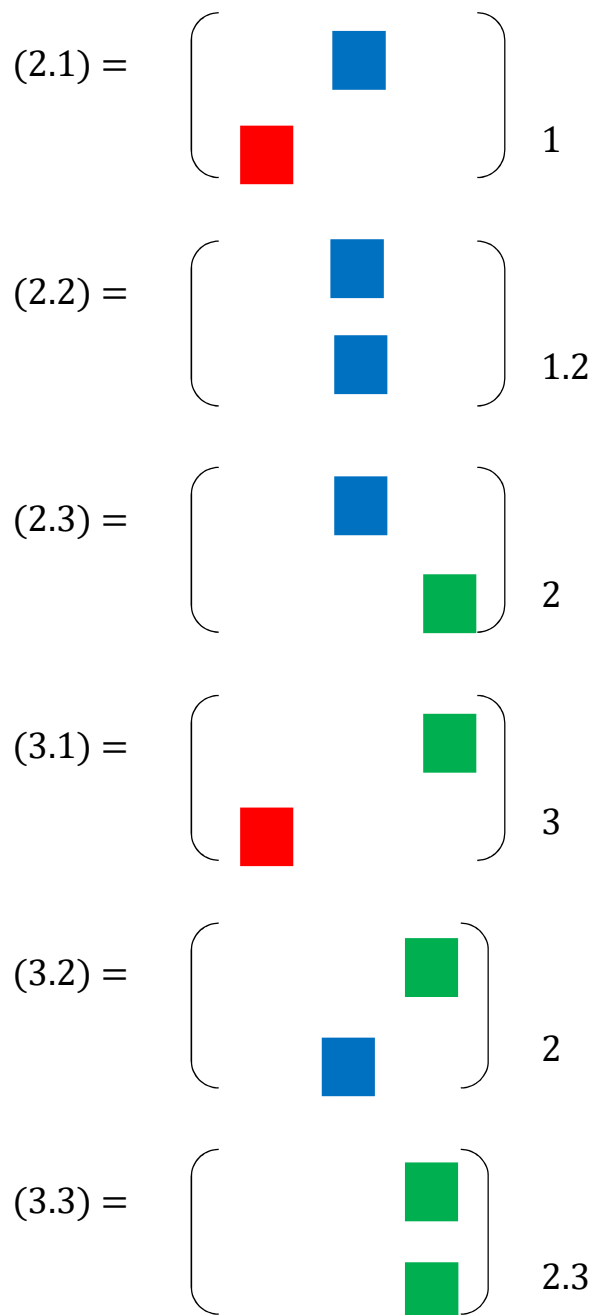
 := $3_{2.3}$.

2.2. Entsprechend lassen sich die qualitativen Subzeichen kontexturieren.

(1.1) = $\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{red square} \\ \text{red square} \end{array} \right) 1.3$

(1.2) = $\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{red square} \\ \text{blue square} \end{array} \right) 1$

(1.3) = $\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{red square} \\ \text{green square} \end{array} \right) 3$



Für die Kontexturierungen gelten also zwei Gesetze:

1. Duale Subzeichen gehören der gleichen Kontextur an.
2. Genuine Subzeichen haben die gleichen kontextuellen Indizes wie die entsprechenden Fundamentalkategorien.
- 2.3. Zeichenklassen werden nach der allgemeinen Form

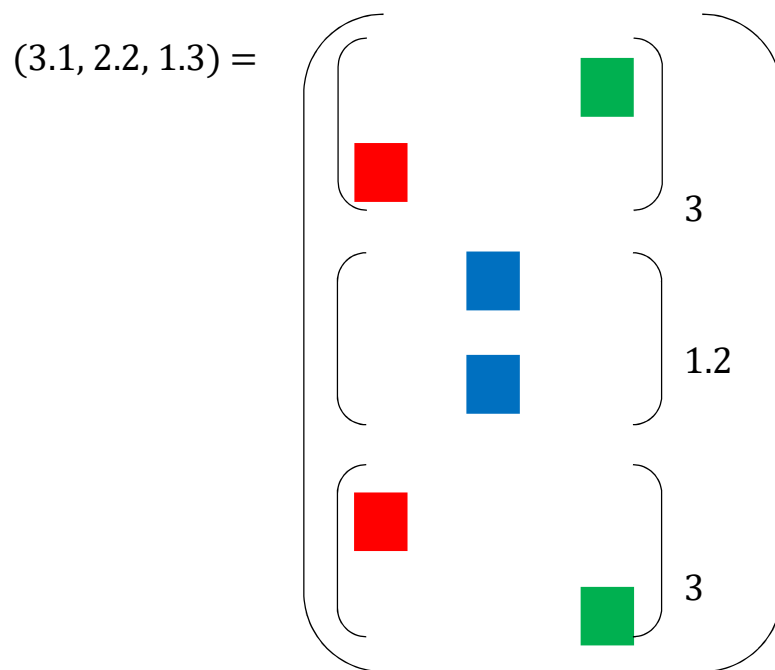
$$Zkl = (3.x, 2.y, 1.z)$$

mit

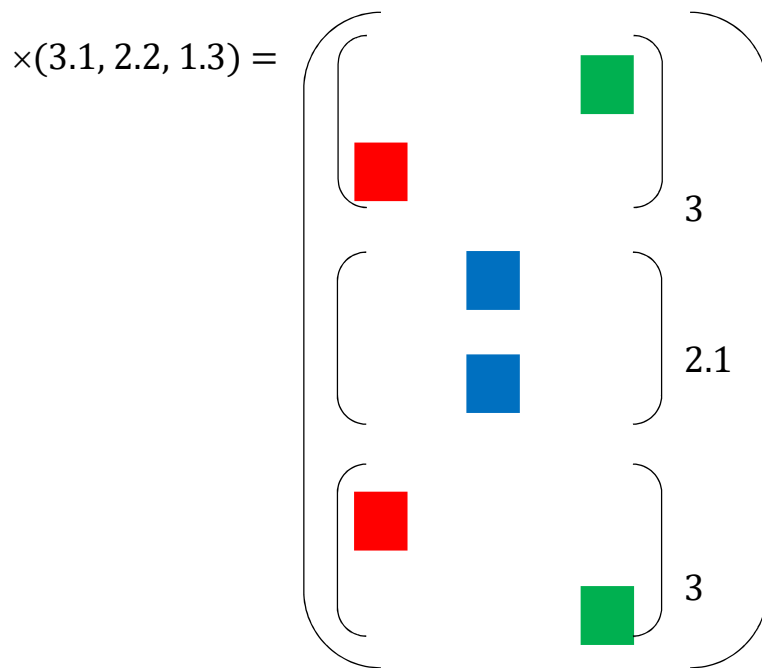
$$x \leq y \leq z$$

konstruiert.

Als Beispiel stehe die von Bense (1992) als eigenreale bezeichnete Zeichenklasse $Zkl(3.1, 2.2, 1.3)$



Während, wie wir in Toth (2018d) gezeigt hatten, bei dieser quantitativ „dualinvarianten, mit ihrer Realitätsthematik identischen Zeichenklasse“ (Bense) bei nicht-kontexturierten qualitativen Zeichenzahlen die Dualisation wegen reiner Objektiteration qua Ortsfunktionalität ebenfalls identisch ist, verliert sich jetzt diese Dualinvarianz vermöge der Kontexturierung qua Subjektfunktionalität, denn wir haben



mit Kontextualindizes des Objektbezuges

$1.2 \neq 2.1.$

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Ortsfunktionale Verbundsysteme

1. Bekanntlich stellt die polykontexturale Logik ein disseminiertes Verbundsystem von Monokontexturen dar, deren Übergänge logisch durch „cybernetic ontology operations“ geregelt sind (vgl. Günther 1976, S. 313 ff.). Anders als in polykontexturalen Systemen, bei denen nur die Subjektposition iterierbar ist, sind in ortsfunktionalen Systemen sowohl die Subjekt- als auch die Objektposition iterierbar (vgl. Toth 2018a-c).

2. In Toth (2018d) wurden die drei ortsfunktionalen Zählweisen, die adjazente oder lineare, die subjazente oder vertikale und die transjazente oder diagonale, in der Form von zyklischen zellulären Automaten für zwei Elemente **■** und **■** dargestellt.

2.1. Adjazente zyklische CA

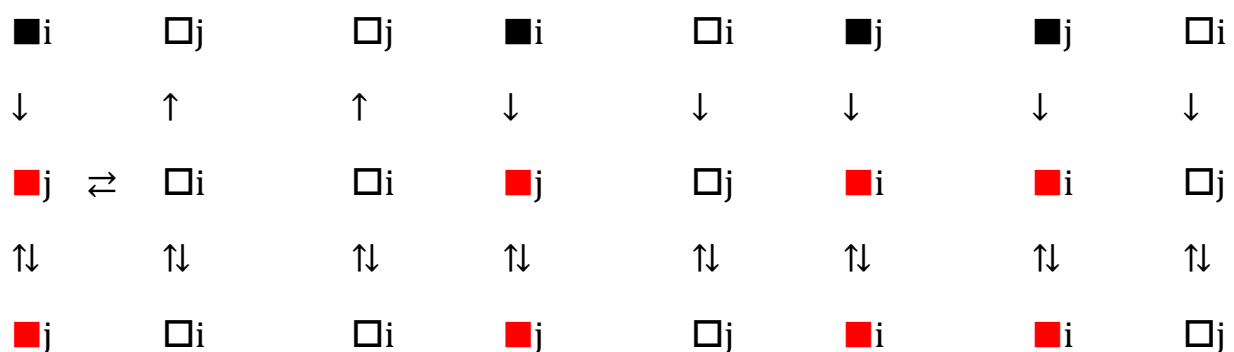
$$\blacksquare_i \rightarrow \blacksquare_j \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \blacksquare_j \leftarrow \blacksquare_i \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \blacksquare_i \rightarrow \blacksquare_j \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \blacksquare_j \leftarrow \blacksquare_i$$

$$\square_j \leftarrow \square_i \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \square_i \rightarrow \square_j \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \square_j \leftarrow \square_i \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \square_i \rightarrow \square_j$$

$$\square_j \leftarrow \square_i \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \square_i \rightarrow \square_j \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \square_j \leftarrow \square_i \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \square_i \rightarrow \square_j$$

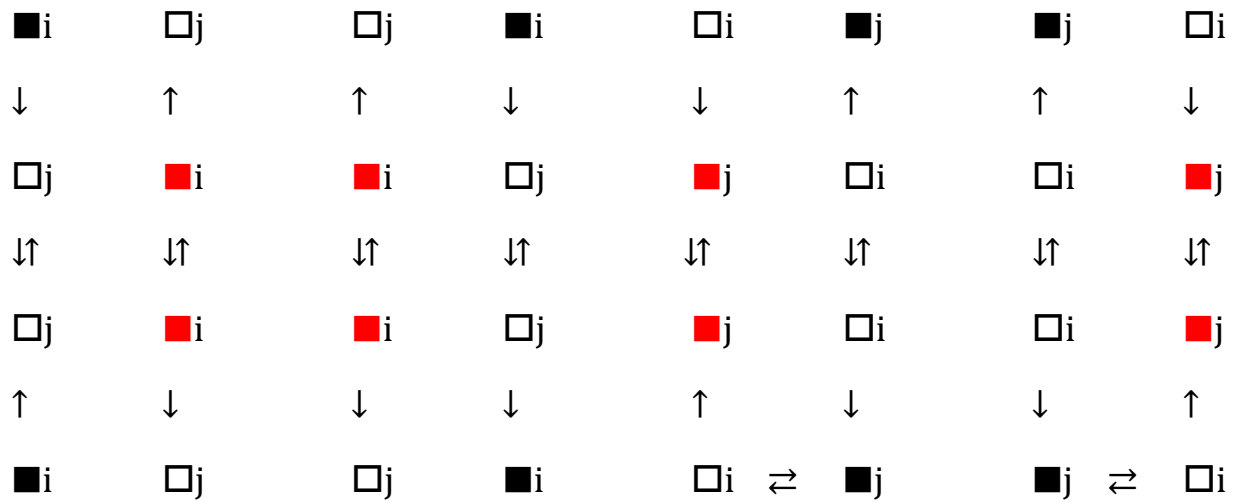
$$\blacksquare_i \rightarrow \blacksquare_j \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \blacksquare_j \leftarrow \blacksquare_i \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \blacksquare_i \rightarrow \blacksquare_j \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \blacksquare_j \leftarrow \blacksquare_i$$

2.2. Subjazente zyklische CA

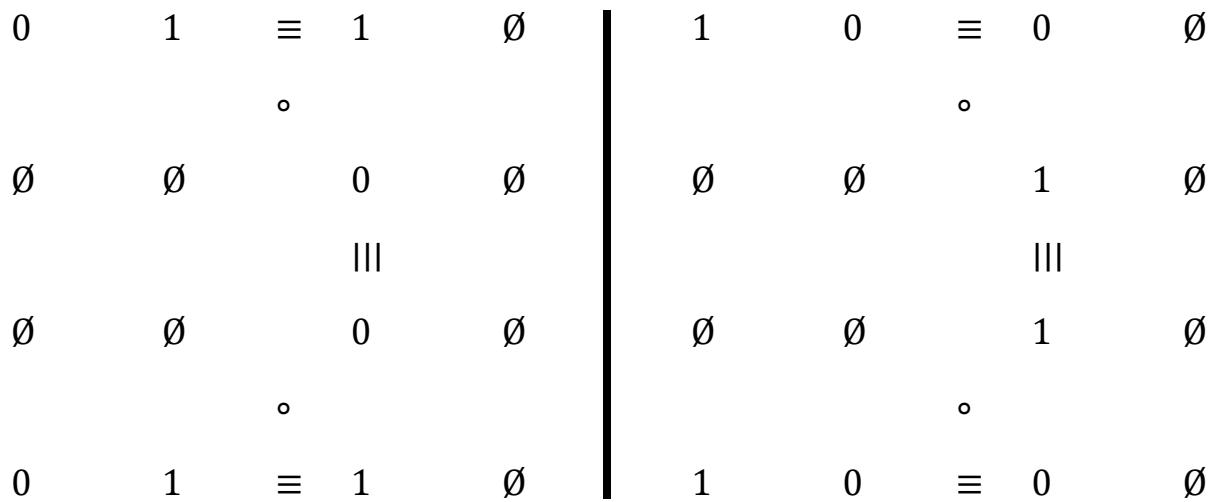




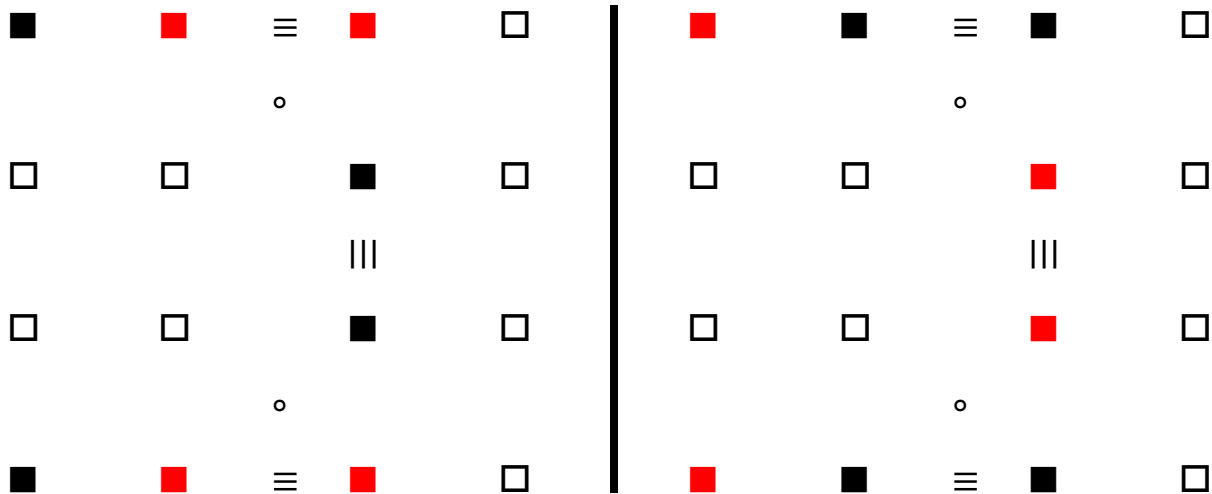
2.3. Transjazente zyklische CA



3. Man kann jedoch auch aus ortsfunktionalen Systemen Verbundsysteme konstruieren. Als Beispiel stehe im folgenden ein adjazent-subjzentes elementares Verbundsystem für zwei Werte 1 (■) und 2 (■).



bzw.



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Skizze einer semiotischen zellulären Automatentheorie

1. Die kybernetische Automatentheorie (vgl. Gluschkow 1963) basiert bekanntlich auf abstrakten Automaten der Form (Mealy)

$$Au = (A, X, Y, \delta, \lambda),$$

darin A die Menge der Zustände des Automaten Au, X die Menge der Eingabesignale und Y die Menge der Ausgabesignale von Au ist. δ ist die Überföhrungsfunktion und λ die Ergebnisfunktion.

Nun hatte Max Bense schon fröh auf der Basis der Definition von Gluschkow die peircesche Zeichenrelation als „semiotischen Automaten“ definiert (vgl. Bense 1971, S. 42 ff.)

$$Z = (M, O, I, o, i),$$

darin M, O und I die bekannten „fundamentalen“ Kategorien sind. o ist die Bezeichnungsfunktion

$$o = (M \rightarrow O)$$

und i ist die Bedeutungsfunktion

$$i = (O \rightarrow U).$$

Wie Bense gezeigt hatte, besteht eine kybernetisch-semiotische Isomorphie

Au	\cong	Z
<hr/>		
A	\cong	M
X	\cong	O
Y	\cong	I
δ	\cong	o
λ	\cong	i.

2. Die Theorie zellulärer Automaten stellt historisch natürlieh eine Fortsetzung der klassischen Automatentheorie dar. Nach Wolfram (2002) wird ein zellulä-

rer Automat definiert durch einen Zellarraum R, eine endliche Nachbarschaft N, eine Zustandsmenge Q und eine lokale Überföhrungsfunktion δ . Da in der Semiotik vermöge Walther (1979, S. 79) gilt

$$(M \rightarrow O) \circ (O \rightarrow I) = (o \rightarrow i),$$

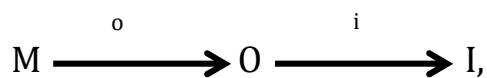
können wir also definieren

$$(o \rightarrow i) := \omega$$

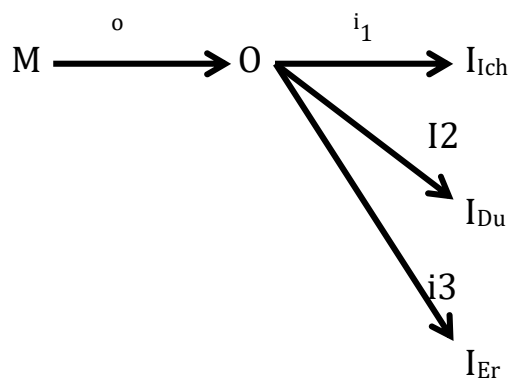
und bekommen damit folgende Isomorphien

CA	Z
R	M
N	O
Q	I
δ	ω .

3. Für die Semiotik wollen wir indessen nicht von der kanonischen triadischen Relation ausgehen, d.h. von einem semiotischen Automaten der Form



sondern von einem, der die dreifache logische Deixis im Interpretantenbezug repräsentieren kann (vgl. Toth 2014)



d.h. wir gehen aus von einer semiotischen Relation der allgemeinen Form

$$Z = (M, O, I_{Ich}, I_{Du}, I_{Er})$$

und vereinbaren

■ := Erstheit

■ := Zweiheit

■ := Drittheit-Ich

■ := Drittheit-Du

■ := Drittheit-Er.

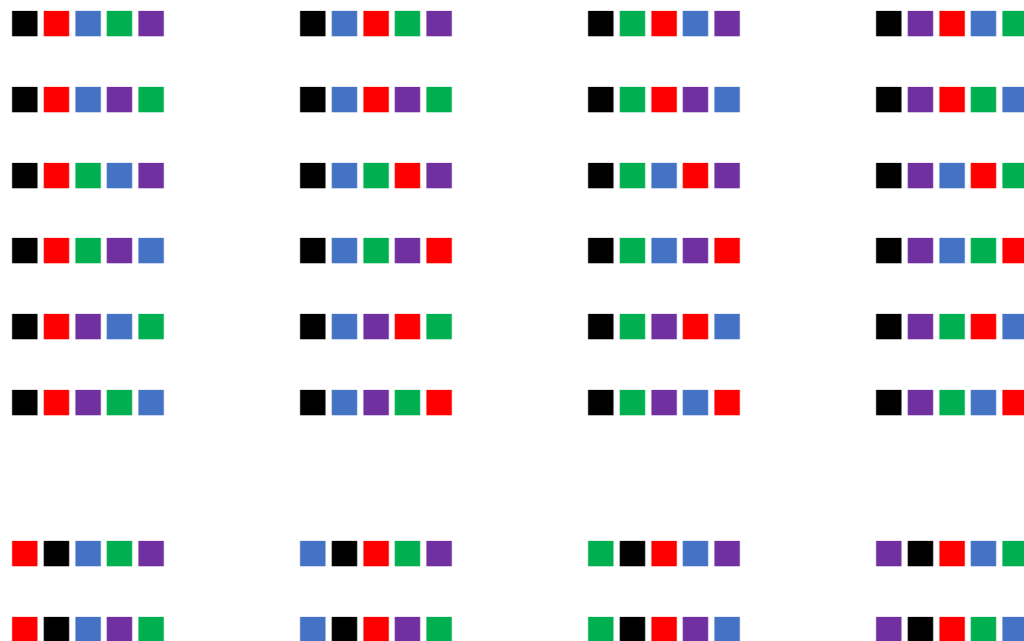
Jede pentadische semiotische Relation der Form

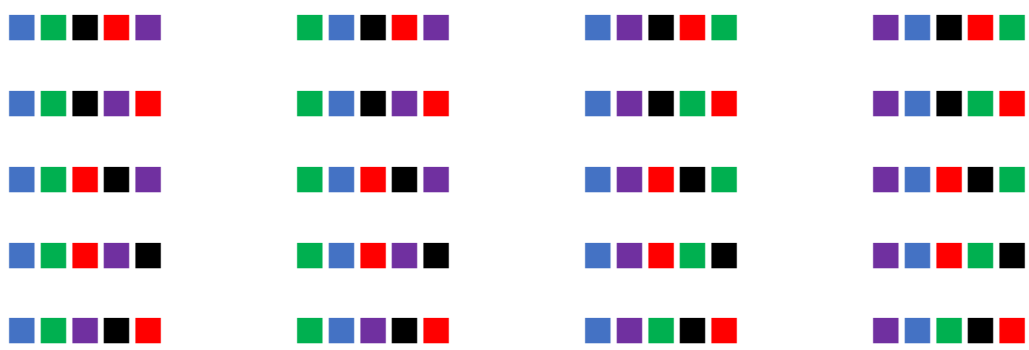
$$R = \square\square\square\square\square$$

hat damit 5 Plätze, auf denen entweder alle 5, oder nur 4, 3, 2 oder 1 semiotischer Wert stehen darf. Ferner darf es keine leeren Plätze geben.

Dann gibt es genau die folgenden kombinatorischen Möglichkeiten, die wir in der Form von „semiotischen zellulären Automaten“ definieren wollen.

3.1. 5 Plätze, 1 Wert gleich ($5! = 120$)







3.2. 5 Plätze, 2 Werte gleich (858)



1:2

2:3

3:4

4:5



1:3

1:4

1:5



2: 4



2: 5



3: 5

schwarz → rot



1: 2



2: 3



3: 4



4: 5



1: 3



1: 4



1: 5



2: 4



2: 5



3: 5

schwarz → blau



1: 2



2: 3



3: 4



4: 5



1: 3



1: 4



1: 5



2: 4



2: 5



3: 5

schwarz → grün



1: 2



2: 3



3: 4



4: 5



1: 3



1: 4



1: 5



2: 4



2: 5



3: 5

schwarz → violett



1: 2



2: 3



3: 4



4: 5



1: 3



1: 4



1: 5



2: 4

rot → blau



1: 2



1: 3



2: 5



2: 3



1: 4



3: 5



3: 4



1: 5



4: 5



2: 4

rot → grün



1: 2



1: 3



2: 5



2: 3



1: 4



3: 5



3: 4



1: 5



4: 5



2: 4



2: 5



3: 5

rot → violett



1: 2



2: 3



3: 4



4: 5



1: 3



1: 4



1: 5



2: 4

blau → grün



2:5



3: 5



1:2



2:3



3:4



4:5



1: 3



1:4



1:5



2: 4

blau → violet



2: 5



3: 5



1: 2



2: 3



3: 4



4: 5



1: 3



1: 4



1: 5



2: 4



2: 5



3: 5

grün → violett



1: 2



2: 3



3: 4



4: 5



1: 3



1: 4



1: 5



2: 4



2:5



3: 5

3.3. 5 Plätze, 3 Werte gleich (70)

Rot und blau



Rot und grün





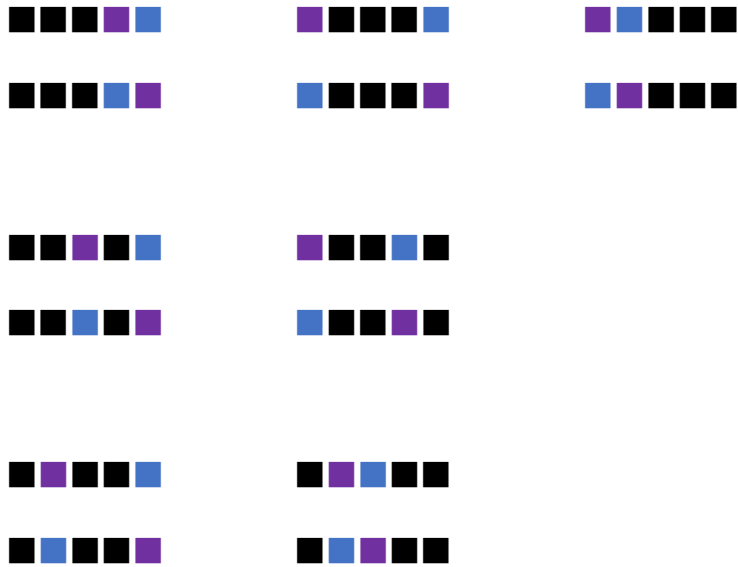
Rot und violett



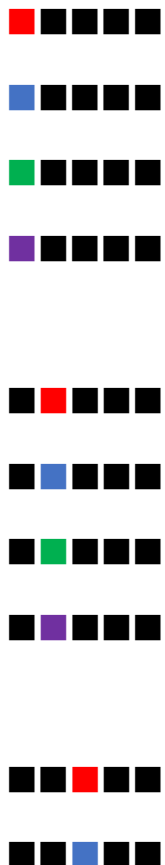
Blau und grün



Blau und violett



3.4. 5 Plätze, 4 Werte gleich (20)





3.5. 5 Plätze, 5 Werte gleich (5)



Insgesamt ergeben sich also 1073 semiotische zelluläre Automaten, oder besser gesagt TCA (totalistic cellular automata). Sie bilden das Gegenstück zu der von Kaehr (vgl. Kaehr 2013) definierten „Morphosphäre“. Möchte man die semiotische Morphosphäre in der Form von TCA darstellen, genügt es, die 1073 TCA mittels des Normalformoperators auf Trito-Normalformen zu reduzieren (vgl. dazu ebenfalls Kaehr 2013, der deswegen die asymmetrischen Palindrome als konstitutiv für die Morphosphäre, die symmetrischen Palindrome hingegen

als konstitutiv für die Semiosphäre herausgestellt hatte⁷). Zu Vorarbeiten zu einer, allerdings auf der triadisch-trichotomischen und der tetradisch-tetratomischen Semiotik basierenden, Theorie der semiotischen Morphosphäre vgl. Toth (2018a-p).

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⁷ Dieses Ergebnis deckt sich mit der Entdeckung Walthers, daß das sog. peircische Zehnersystem sich als "determinantensymmetrisches Dualitätssystem" darstellen läßt (vgl. Walther 1982) und der Bestimmung der "eigenrealen", d.h. dualinvarianten (und damit symmetrisch-palindromischen) Zeichenklasse des Zeichens und der Zahl durch Bense (vgl. Bense 1992).

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Semiotische Quadrupelrelationen als Brücken zwischen Objekt und Zeichen

1. Die Feststellung, daß das Objekt dem Zeichen „ewig transzendent“ ist, stammt von Kronthaler (1992). Dies gilt allerdings nur für Semiotiken, die dem Arbitraritätsgesetz de Saussures folgen (vgl. Toth 2008). Doch auch in diesen hat es nicht an Versuchen gefehlt, den „Abyss“ zwischen Objekt und Zeichen zu überbrücken. So führte etwa Bense (1975, S. 64 ff.) das Objekt als nullstellige Zeichenrelation ein, die demnach zwischen einem „ontischen“ und einem „semiotischen Raum“ vermittelt. Das Problem liegt allerdings an der für alle traditionellen Semiotiken gültige Basis der 2-wertigen aristotelischen Logik. Für diese gilt bekanntlich

$$L = (0, 1) = L^{-1} = (1, 0),$$

denn das Gesetz vom Ausgeschlossenen Dritten verbietet die Annahme eines vermittelnden Wertes.

Allerdings gibt es neben der Möglichkeit substantieller dritter Werte die Erzeugung eines differentiellen Tertiums. Dafür benötigen wir einen Einbettungsoperator E (vgl. Toth 2015)

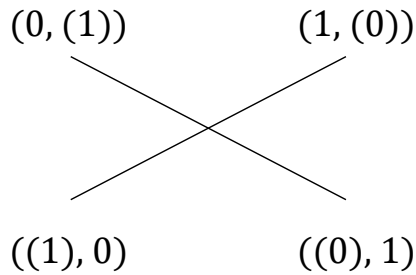
$$E: x \rightarrow (x) \text{ mit } x \in (0, 1).$$

Wenn wir E auf L anwenden, bekommen wir

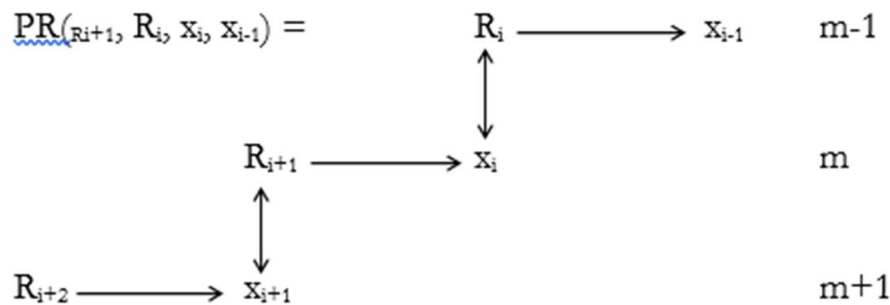
$$E \rightarrow L = (W, F) = L^* =$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ll} LF = (0, (1)) & LF-F = ((1), 0) \\ L2 = ((0), 1) & L2-F = (1, (0)) \end{array} \right)$$

d.h. keine reflektorische Dichotomie, sondern eine chiastische Quadrupelrelation (vgl. Toth 2015):



2. Da wir 4 Teilrelationen von L^* haben, gibt es $4! = 24$ Permutationen (vgl. Toth 2019). Diese Quadrupelrelationen haben also, obwohl sie immer noch auf dem Boden der 2-wertigen aristotelischen Logik stehen, eine der nicht-aristotelischen Proöomialrelation Günthers ähnliche Funktion (vgl. Günther 1971)



PR vermittelt also zwischen der kenogrammatischen und der logischen Ebene und stellt daher, kantisch ausgedrückt, so etwas wie eine „Hypotypose“ der 2-wertigen Logik dar. Genau dasselbe tun aber die Quadrupel-Relationen, indem sie die Reflexionsrelation von L durch die chiastische Relation von L^* substituieren. In L^* kann der negative Wert ja nichts anderes spiegeln, als das, was der positive Wert bereits hat – et vice versa.

Wir können die Quadrupelrelationen also auch für die peirce-bensesche Zeichenrelation

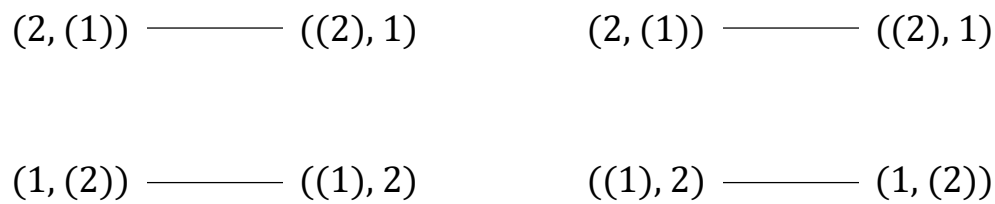
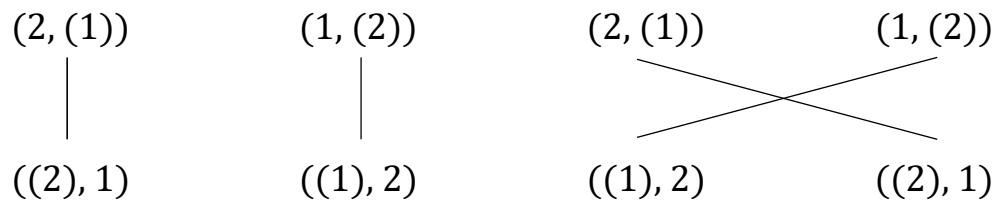
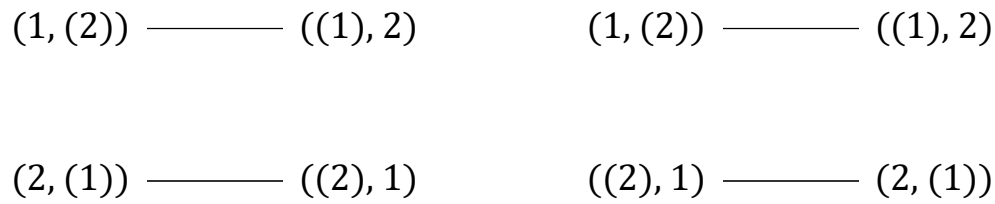
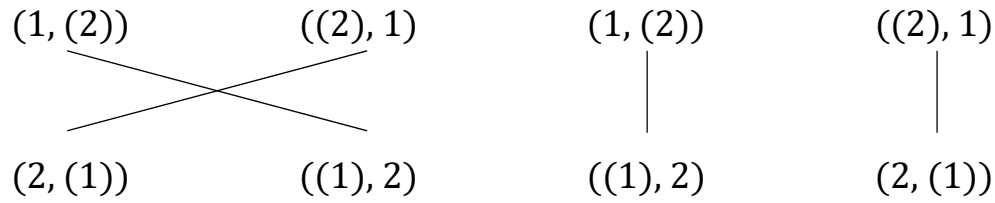
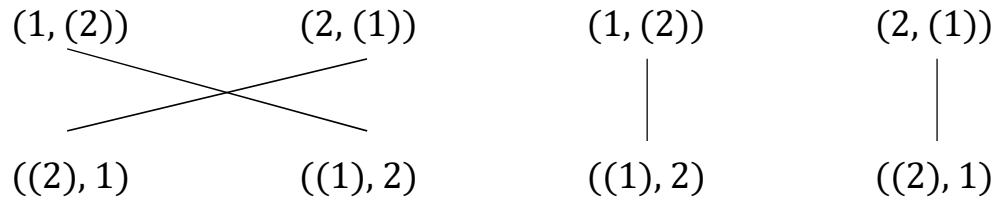
$$Z = (1, 2, 3)$$

mit ihren Subrelationen

$$(1, 2), (2, 3), (1, 3)$$

benutzen, um damit eine Form einer aristotelischen „Proöomialrelation“ zu konstruieren, die als recht komplexes System zwischen Objekt und Zeichen vermittelt.

2.1. $(1, 2) \subset \mathbb{Z}$



(1, (2)) ((2), 1) ((2), 1) (1, (2))

((2), 1) (1, (2)) ((2), 1) (1, (2))
| | / \
| | \ /
(2, (1)) ((1), 2) ((1), 2) (2, (1))

((2), 1) ——— (2, (1)) ((2), 1) ——— (2, (1))

(1, (2)) ——— ((1), 2) ((1), 2) ——— (1, (2))

((2), 1) ((1), 2) ((2), 1) ((1), 2)
 / \ | |
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((1), 2) ——— (1, (2)) ((1), 2) ——— (1, (2))

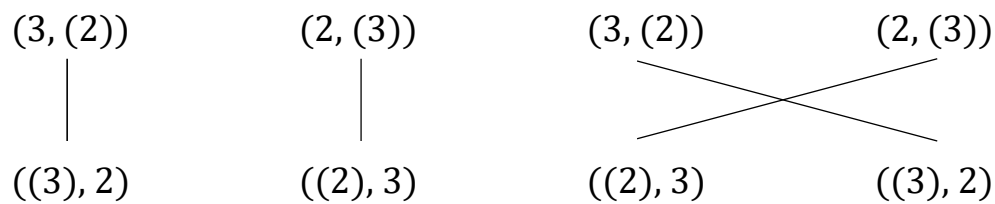
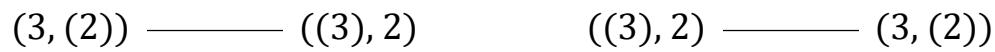
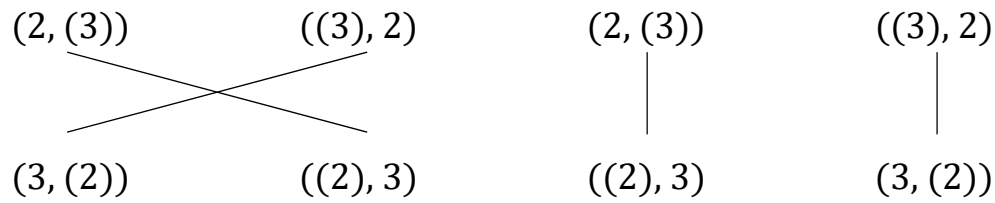
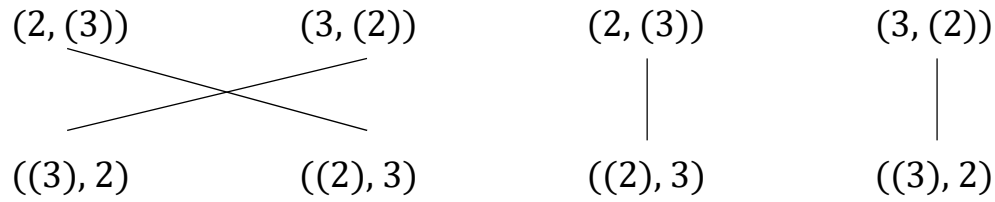
(2, (1)) ——— ((2), 1) ((2), 1) ——— (2, (1))

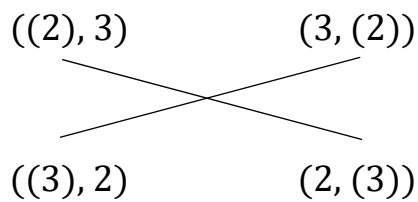
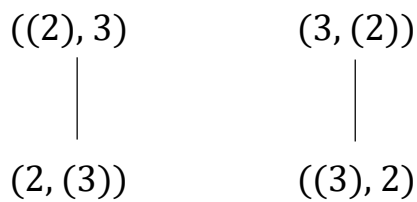
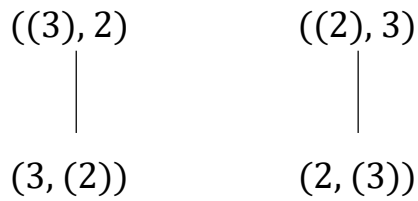
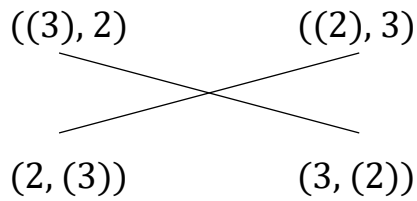
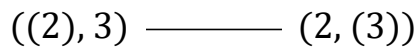
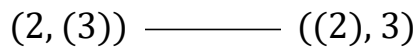
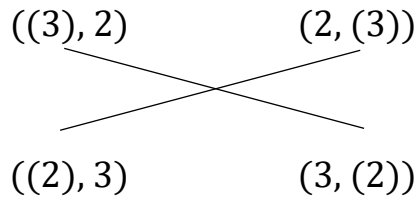
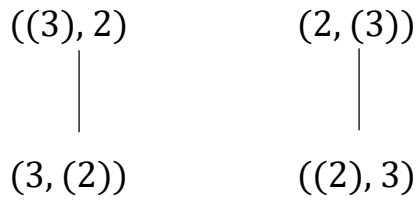
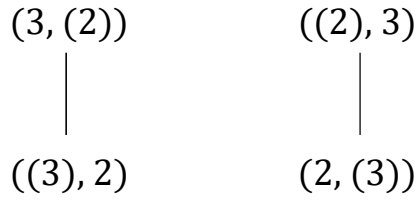
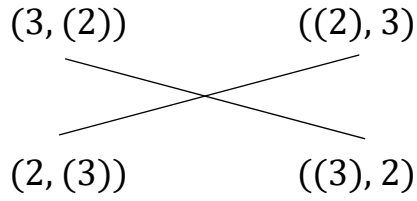
((1), 2) (2, (1)) ((1), 2) (2, (1))
| | / \
| | \ /
(1, (2)) ((2), 1) ((2), 1) (1, (2))

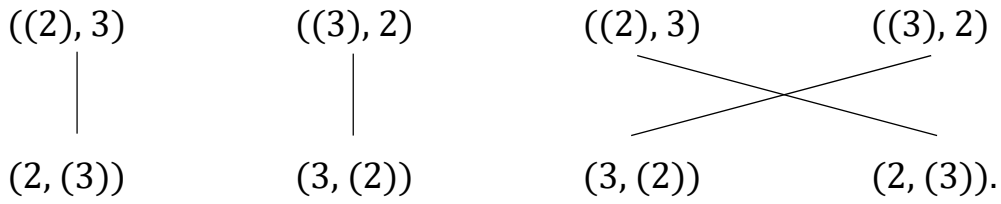
((1), 2) ((2), 1) ((1), 2) ((2), 1)
| | / \
| | \ /

$(1, (2)) \quad (2, (1)) \quad (2, (1)) \quad (1, (2)).$

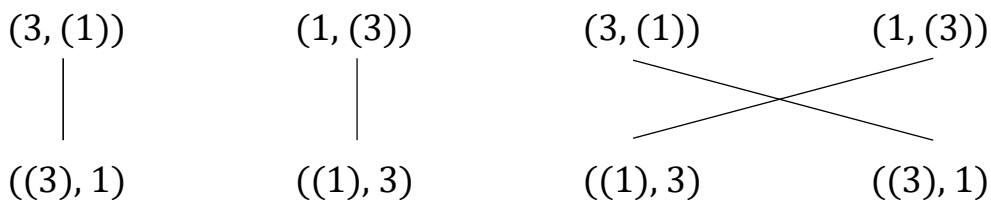
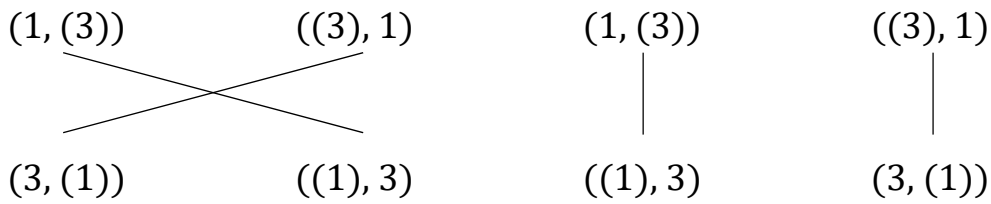
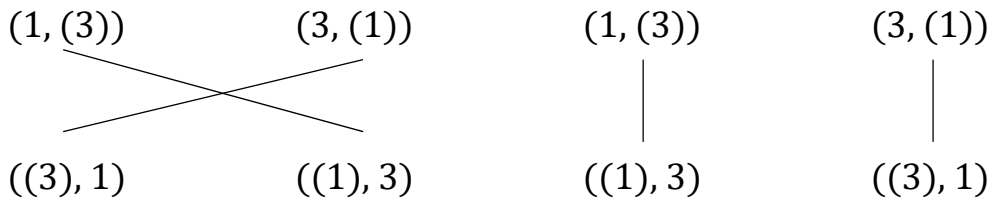
2.2. $(2, 3) \subset Z$







2.3. $(1, 3) \subset Z$



$(1, (3))$ ——— $((1), 3)$ $((1), 3)$ ——— $(1, (3))$



$(3, (1))$ $((1), 3)$ $(3, (1))$ $((1), 3)$
 \diagdown \diagup $|$ $|$
 $(1, (3))$ $((3), 1)$ $((3), 1)$ $(1, (3))$



$((3), 1)$ $(1, (3))$ $((3), 1)$ $(1, (3))$
 $|$ $|$ \diagdown \diagup
 $(3, (1))$ $((1), 3)$ $((1), 3)$ $(3, (1))$



$((3), 1)$ ——— $(3, (1))$ $((3), 1)$ ——— $(3, (1))$

$(1, (3))$ ——— $((1), 3)$ $((1), 3)$ ——— $(1, (3))$



$((3), 1)$ $((1), 3)$ $((3), 1)$ $((1), 3)$
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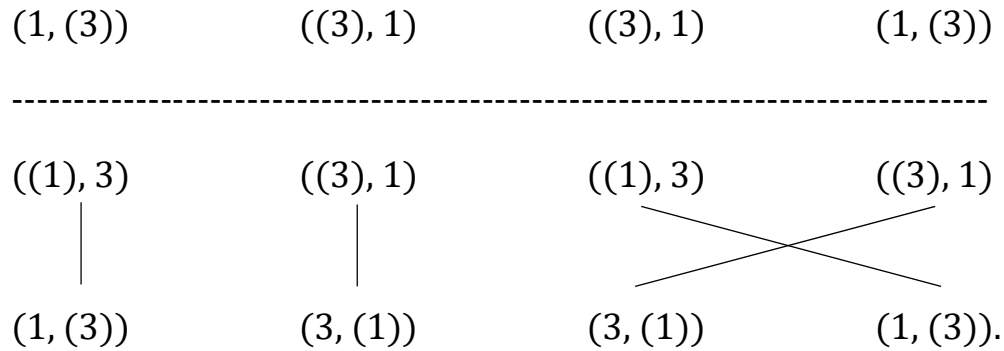


$((1), 3)$ ——— $(1, (3))$ $((1), 3)$ ——— $(1, (3))$

$(3, (1))$ ——— $((3), 1)$ $((3), 1)$ ——— $(3, (1))$



$((1), 3)$ $(3, (1))$ $((1), 3)$ $(3, (1))$
 $|$ $|$ \diagdown \diagup



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Zu einer polykontexturalen Kommunikationstheorie

1. Bense hatte für seine semiotische Kommunikationsrelation (vgl. Bense 1971)

$$K = (O, M, I)$$

bekanntlich die kybernetische Kommunikationsrelation von Meyer-Eppler (1969) benutzt

$$K = (\text{Sender, Kanal, Empfänger}),$$

so daß der Sender durch den Objektbezug, der Kanal durch den Mittelbezug und der Empfänger durch den Interpretantenbezug repräsentiert werden. Damit ist jedoch die K zugrunde liegende Zeichenrelation eine Permutation der peirceschen Zeichenrelation $Z = (M, O, I)$.

2. Wie man leicht zeigt, gibt es natürlich $3! = 6$ triadische Permutationen von Z, die man nach Walther (1979, S. 79) durch Konkatenation ihrer dyadischen Teilrelationen darstellen kann

$$(O \rightarrow M \rightarrow I) = (O \rightarrow M) \circ (M \rightarrow I)$$

$$(I \rightarrow M \rightarrow O) = (I \rightarrow M) \circ (M \rightarrow O)$$

$$(M \rightarrow O \rightarrow I) = (M \rightarrow O) \circ (O \rightarrow I)$$

$$(I \rightarrow O \rightarrow M) = (I \rightarrow O) \circ (O \rightarrow M)$$

$$(M \rightarrow I \rightarrow O) = (M \rightarrow I) \circ (I \rightarrow O)$$

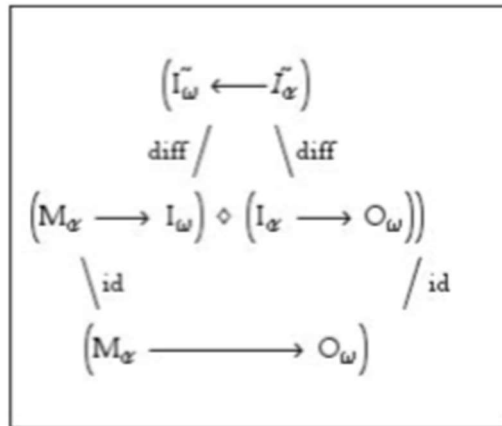
$$(O \rightarrow I \rightarrow M) = (O \rightarrow I) \circ (I \rightarrow M).$$

Die permutierten Relationen wurden so angeordnet, daß man sieht, daß es nur drei Typen von kategorialen Kompositionen gibt: M-, O- und I-Kompositionen.

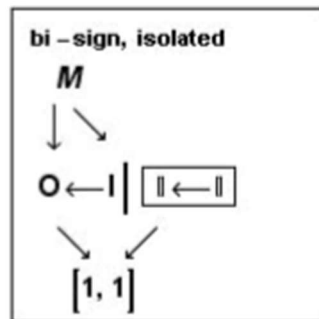
3. Für eine Einbettung der Semiotik in die Polykontexturalitätstheorie ist es vor allem wesentlich, die Monokontexturalität der „Peirce-Bense-Toth (PBT)-Semiotik“ zu eliminieren (Kaehr 2007, S. 5)

Semiotics (Peirce, Bense, Toth) is fundamentally mono-contextural and it is blind for its monocontextuality, i.e. the uniqueness property, 1, is not part of the definition of semiotics.

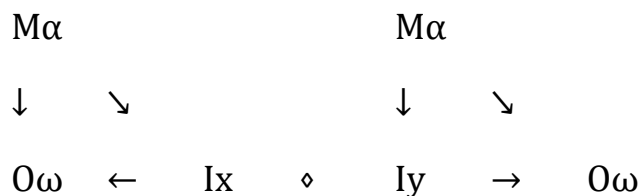
Wir gehen deshalb aus von dem Kaehr (2007, S. 5) vorgeschlagenen diamond-Modell.



Der dieser Komposition zugrunde liegende konzeptuelle Graph sieht wie folgt aus (Kaehr 2011, S. 6)



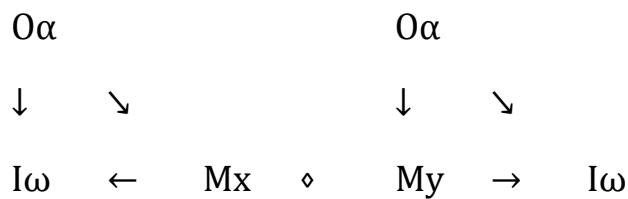
Ein diamond ist somit nicht anderes als die Komposition der beiden konzeptuellen Graphen



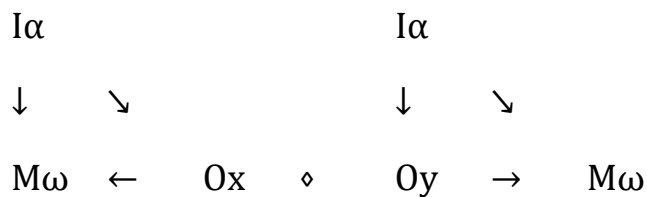
mit $x, y \in (\alpha, \omega)$ und also $I_x \neq I_y$.

Das bedeutet also, daß ein diamond zwei Zeichen, nämlich ein Zeichen und sein zugehöriges Bi-Zeichen, in einem Tetraktys-Modell vereinigt, daß nicht nur die logische Akzeptanz qua Komposition, sondern auch die logische Rejektion qua „Heteromorphismus“ enthält. DIE REJEKTION IST SOMIT WEDER KATEGORIAL NOCH KON-

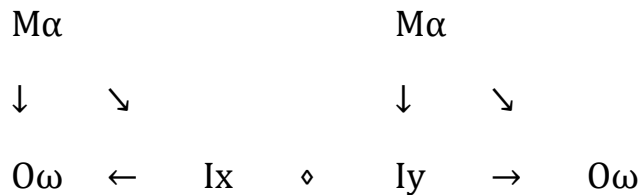
TEXTURELL DIE KONVERSE DER KOMPOSITION. (Wäre sie eine kategoriale Konverse, so müßte die Rejektion von $(M \rightarrow O) \circ (O \rightarrow I) = (M \rightarrow I)$ ja $(M \leftarrow I)$ sein, also lediglich die der kompositionellen Semiose entsprechende Retrosemiose.) Dennoch ist, wie der entsprechende konzeptuelle Graph zeigt, $(I\omega \leftarrow I\alpha)$ eine verkürzte Darstellung einer weiteren Zeichenrelation, so daß man sagen kann, daß ein diamond selbst eine Komposition eines morphismischen Zeichens und eines heteromorphismischen Zeichens ist, die sich nur in einer Kategorie – nämlich derjenigen, die sich an der Kompositionsstelle befindet – und in mindestens einer Kontextur unterscheiden. Somit läßt sich also jede Zeichenrelation der PBT-Semiotik auf 3 diamond-Modelle abbilden:



mit $x, y \in (\alpha, \omega)$ und also $M\alpha \neq M\omega$.



mit $x, y \in (\alpha, \omega)$ und also $O\alpha \neq O\omega$.



mit $x, y \in (\alpha, \omega)$ und also $I\alpha \neq I\omega$.

In der Darstellung Kaehrs (Kaehr 2011, S. 6):

Diamond composition based on O :

$$(M_{\alpha} \rightarrow O_{\omega}) \diamond (O_{\alpha} \rightarrow I_{\omega}) \implies (M_{\alpha} \rightarrow I_{\omega}) \mid (O_{\omega} \leftarrow O_{\alpha})$$

$$(I_{\alpha} \rightarrow O_{\omega}) \diamond (O_{\alpha} \rightarrow M_{\omega}) \implies (I_{\alpha} \rightarrow M_{\omega}) \mid (O_{\omega} \leftarrow O_{\alpha})$$

Diamond composition based on M :

$$(I_{\alpha} \rightarrow M_{\omega}) \diamond (M_{\alpha} \rightarrow O_{\omega}) \implies (I_{\alpha} \rightarrow O_{\omega}) \mid (M_{\omega} \leftarrow M_{\alpha})$$

$$(O_{\alpha} \rightarrow M_{\omega}) \diamond (M_{\alpha} \rightarrow I_{\omega}) \implies (O_{\alpha} \rightarrow I_{\omega}) \mid (M_{\omega} \leftarrow M_{\alpha})$$

Diamond composition based on I :

$$(M_{\alpha} \rightarrow I_{\omega}) \diamond (I_{\alpha} \rightarrow O_{\omega}) \implies (M_{\alpha} \rightarrow O_{\omega}) \mid (I_{\omega} \leftarrow I_{\alpha})$$

$$(O_{\alpha} \rightarrow I_{\omega}) \diamond (I_{\alpha} \rightarrow M_{\omega}) \implies (O_{\alpha} \rightarrow M_{\omega}) \mid (I_{\omega} \leftarrow I_{\alpha})$$

Different simultaneous environments are accessible only within the composition of signs. This is a kind of a "serial" order of environments. Or by a polycontextural construction with a simultaneous multitude of signs based on different environmental decisions. A kind of parallelism of environments, similar or different.

This combination of signs by a sign/environment chiasm is not covered by any other types of semiotic composition or combinations. It is different too from the case of diamond compositions, their morphisms and saltisations. Saltisations (hetero-morphisms) are combined by jump-operations, which are complementary to composition rules of morphisms. On that level, they are not involved into a chiasm between sign and environment, i.e. morphism and hetero-morphism.

There are other chiasms to observe in semiotics as Toth has shown *in extenso*.

In einer polykontexturalen semiotischen Kommunikationstheorie können also alle Kategorien als Sender, Kanal und Empfänger auftreten. Das mag zunächst befremdlich klingen, aber es sei daran erinnert, daß der Objektbezug bei Meyer-Eppler und Bense nur deswegen als Sender auftritt, weil von der Möglichkeit „emittierender“ (z.B. radioaktiver) Objekte ausgegangen wird. Sonst gibt es ja keinen Grund, warum der Empfänger, aber nicht der Sender durch den Interpretantenbezug semiotisch kodiert wird. Daß es ferner neben materialen (M) auch objektale (O) und informationelle (I) Kanäle (bzw. „Chreoden“) gibt, ist längst bekannt. Die Austauschrelation zwischen O und I innerhalb von K besteht jedenfalls solange, als die monokontextural konzipierte PBT nur über einen Interpretantenbezug verfügt, der demzufolge drei Deixen abdecken muß: die Ich-, Du- und Er-Deixis.

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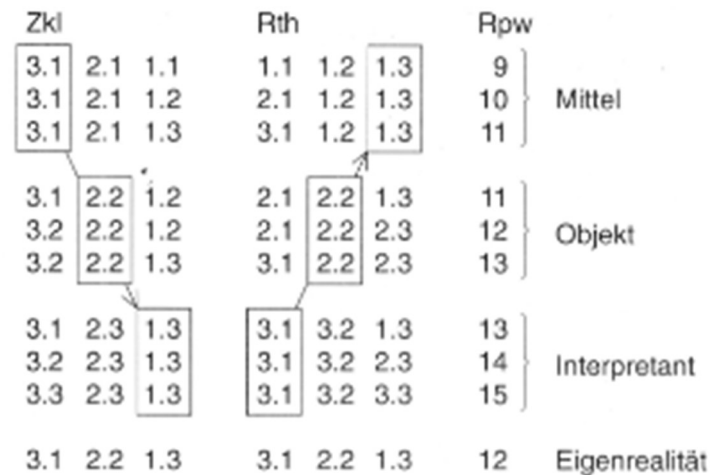
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Das determinantensymmetrische Dualitätssystem als Regulationssystem

1. Eine regelungstheoretische Semiotik wurde bereits von Bense (1975) inauguriert, vgl. Toth (2019). Wir befinden uns hier nicht zufällig in den Anfangsgründen der Semiotik, denn diese ist ja – wie man am besten aus den frühen Nummern der von Bense mitbegründeten „Grundlagenstudien aus Kybernetik und Geisteswissenschaft“ sehen kann – aus dem Geiste der Kybernetik geboren.

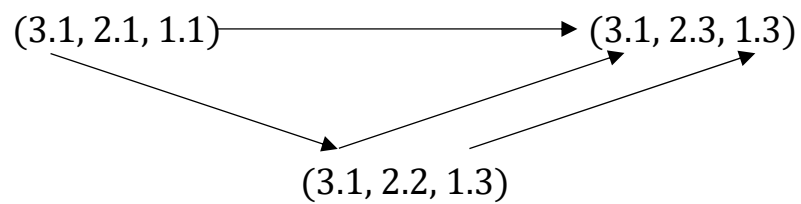
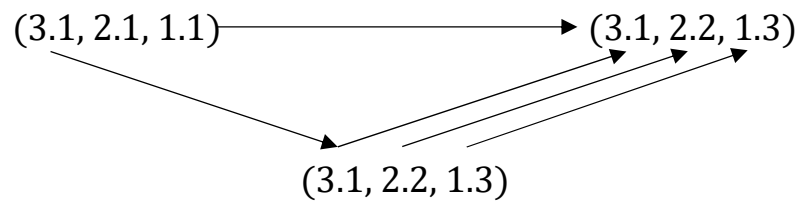
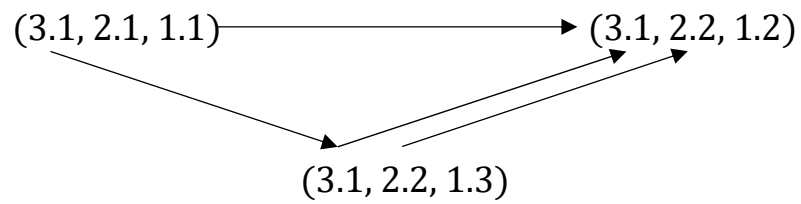
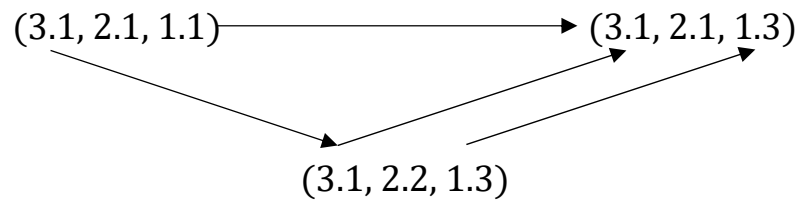
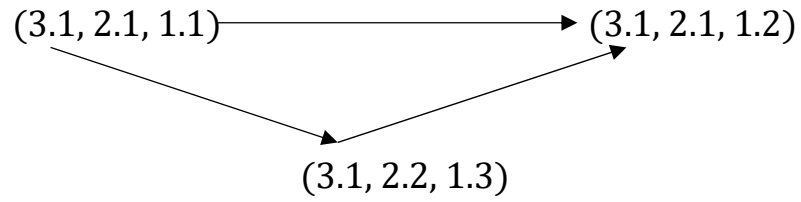
2. Im folgenden wird das von Walther und Bense entdeckte und formal dargestellte determinantensymmetrische Dualitätssystem als System von Regelsystemen dargestellt, vgl. dazu die folgende Abbildung aus Bense (1992, S. 76)

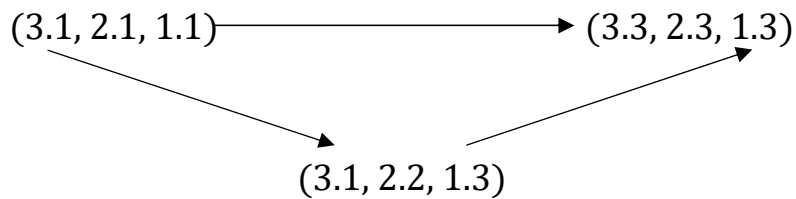
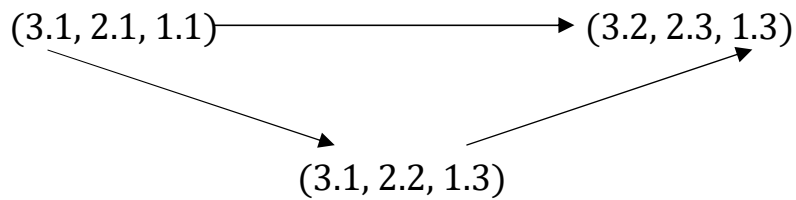
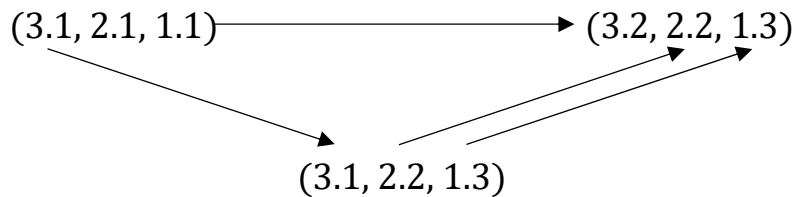
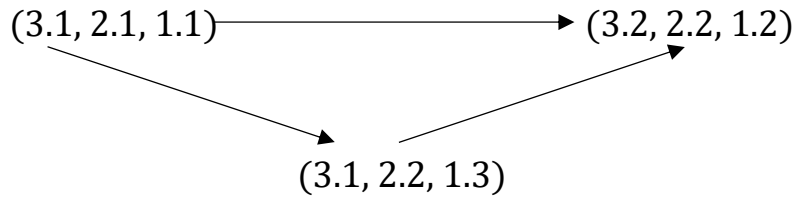


Wie man anhand des obigen Schemas erkennt, determiniert die eigenreale, d.h. dualinvariante Zeichenklasse (3.1, 2.2, 1.3) sämtliche Zeichenklassen und Realitätsthematiken des peirceschen „Zehnersystem“, insofern sie mit jeder Zeichenklasse und Realitätsthematik in minimal einem und maximal zwei Subzeichen zusammenhängt. Im folgenden sei exemplarisch das erste von 10 Regelsystemen des Gesamtsystems dargestellt, in dem durch die eigenreale Zeichenklasse das Paar von (3.1, 2.1, 1.1) und den übrigen 9 Zeichenklassen reguliert wird. Bei den regulären Zeichenklassen, d.h. denjenigen, für die (3.x, 2.y, 1.z) mit $x \leq y \leq z$ gilt, resultieren geschlossene Kreisfunktionen.

Regelsystem von (3.1, 2.1, 1.1)

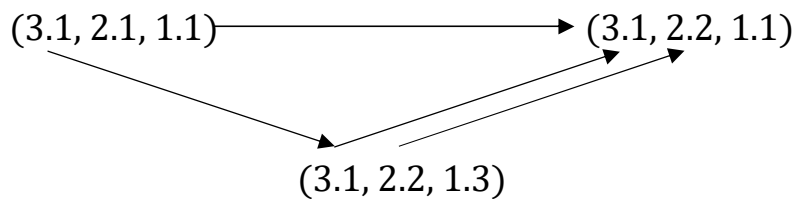
1. Mit regulären Zeichenklassen

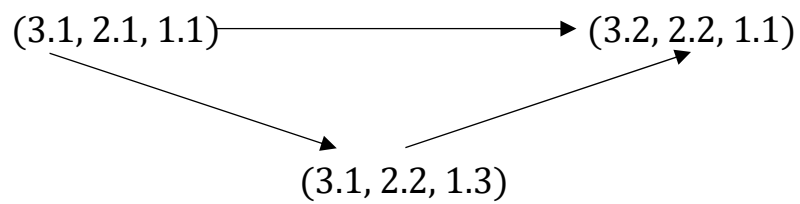
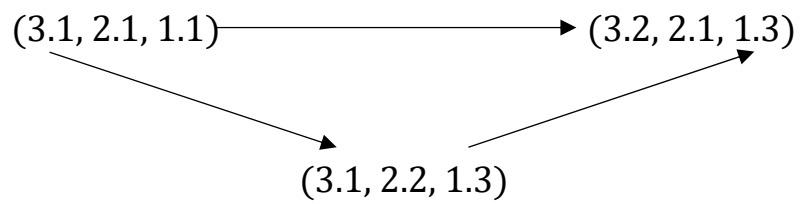
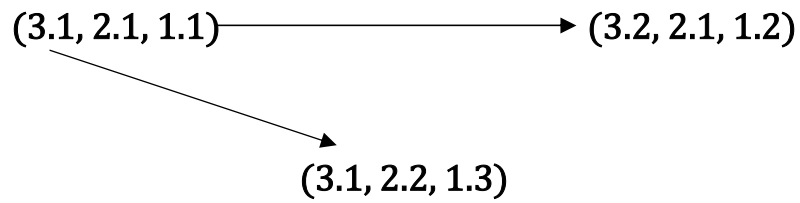
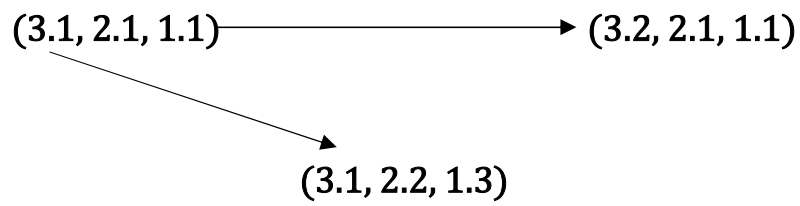
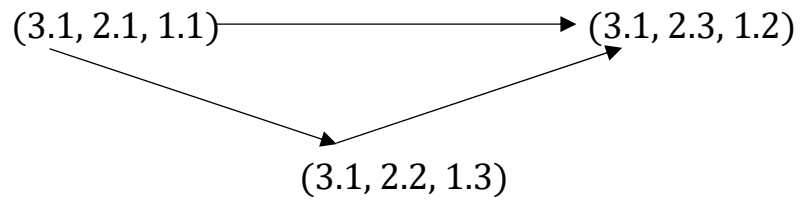
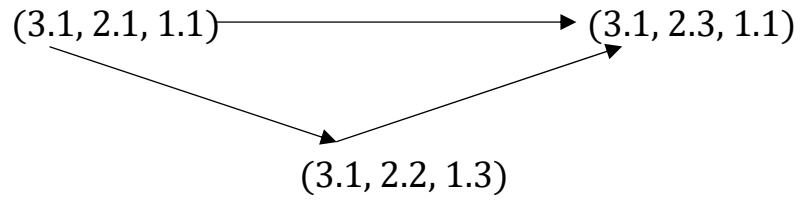


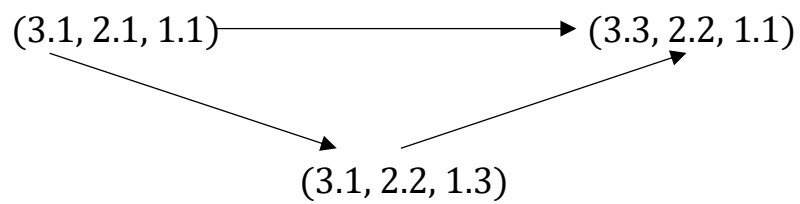
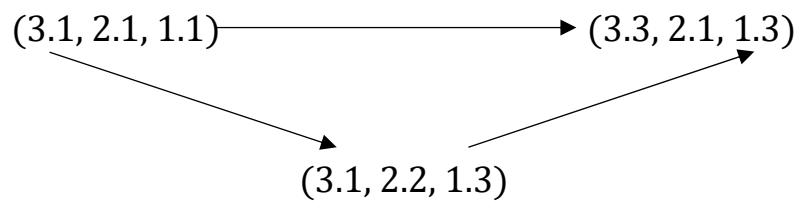
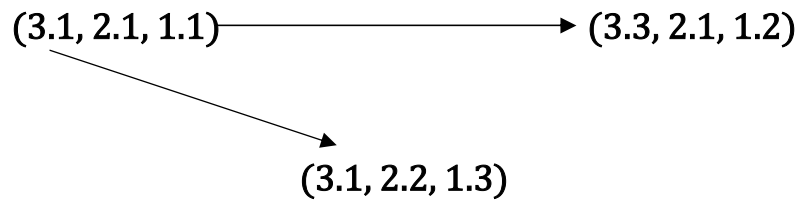
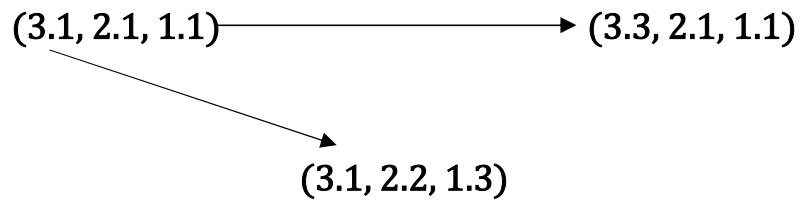
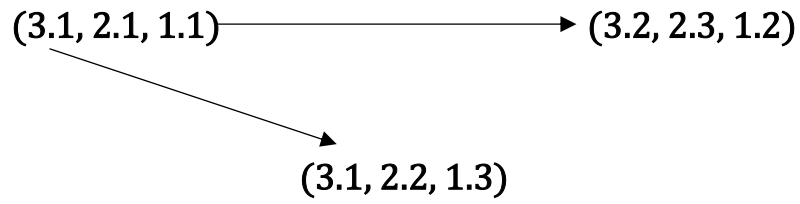
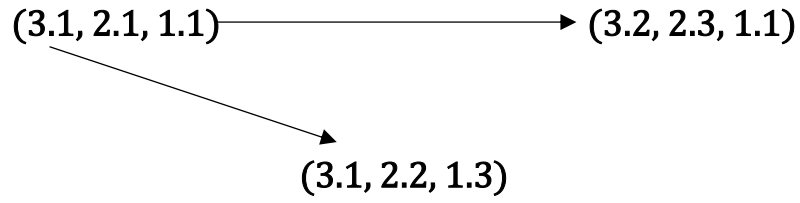


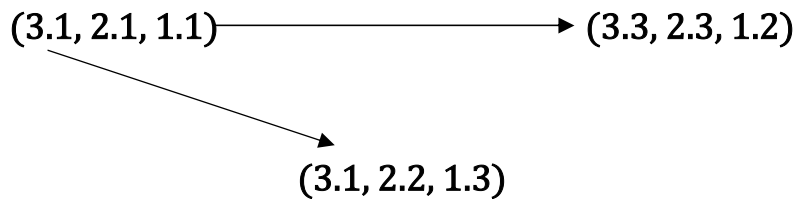
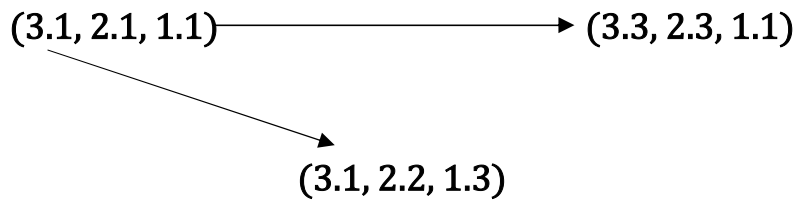
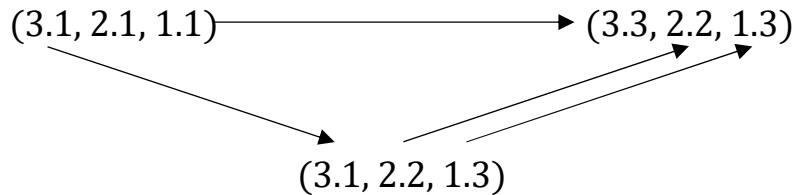
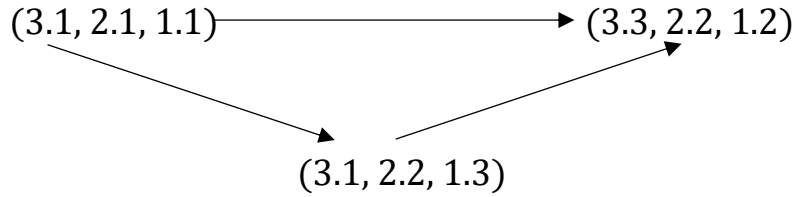
2. Mit irregulären Zeichenklassen

Hier sind nun nicht mehr durchwegs Kreisfunktionen zu erwarten, d.h. das determinantensymmetrische Dualitätssystem gilt nur für die topologisch aus der Gesamtmenge der $33 = 27$ möglichen herausgefilterten 10 Dualsysteme. Unvollständige Kreisfunktionen werden im folgenden durch Fettdruck markiert.









8 der 17 irregulären Zeichenklassen lassen sich also innerhalb von Dualitätssystemen nicht als Regelsysteme, sondern höchstens als Steuerungssysteme darstellen. (Bei diesen wird die Funktion der Determinanten von der Diskriminanten der semiotischen Matrix übernommen, d.h. an die Stelle von (3.1, 2.2, 1.3) tritt (3.3, 2.2, 1.1), vgl. zu starker und schwacher Eigenrealität Bense 1992, S. 28) (vgl. Toth 2008).

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