

Prof. Dr. Alfred Toth

## Ternär-triadische Zeichenklassen und ihre Trajektklassen

1. Wir betrachten den Abbildungswechsel von semiotischen Werten auf ontische Orte in einer ternär-triadischen Zeichenklasse mit Primzeichen (vgl. Toth 2026a) sowie ihren zugehörigen Trajektklassen. In den letzteren ist eine semiotische Form „anitzipativer Evolution“ (vgl. Toth 2026b) sichtbar, die es verdiente, in größerem Rahmen untersucht zu werden.

### 2. Ternär-triadische Zeichenklassen

$$R = ((1, \square, \square), (2, \square, \square), (3, \square, \square))$$

$$R = ((1, \square, \square), (2, \square, \square), (\square, 3, \square))$$

$$R = ((1, \square, \square), (2, \square, \square), (\square, \square, 3))$$

$$R = ((1, \square, \square), (\square, 2, \square), (3, \square, \square))$$

$$R = ((1, \square, \square), (\square, 2, \square), (\square, 3, \square))$$

$$R = ((1, \square, \square), (\square, 2, \square), (\square, \square, 3))$$

$$R = ((1, \square, \square), (\square, \square, 2), (3, \square, \square))$$

$$R = ((1, \square, \square), (\square, \square, 2), (\square, 3, \square))$$

$$R = ((1, \square, \square), (\square, \square, 2), (\square, \square, 3))$$

$$R = ((\square, 1, \square), (2, \square, \square), (3, \square, \square))$$

$$R = ((\square, 1, \square), (2, \square, \square), (\square, 3, \square))$$

$$R = ((\square, 1, \square), (2, \square, \square), (\square, \square, 3))$$

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$$R = ((\square, 1, \square), (\square, \square, 2), (\square, 3, \square))$$

$$R = ((\square, 1, \square), (\square, \square, 2), (\square, \square, 3))$$

$$R = ((\square, \square, 1), (2, \square, \square), (3, \square, \square))$$

$$R = ((\square, \square, 1), (2, \square, \square), (\square, 3, \square))$$

$$R = ((\square, \square, 1), (2, \square, \square), (\square, \square, 3))$$

$$R = ((\square, \square, 1), (\square, 2, \square), (3, \square, \square))$$

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$$R = ((\square, \square, 1), (\square, \square, 2), (\square, 3, \square))$$

$$R = ((\square, \square, 1), (\square, \square, 2), (\square, \square, 3))$$

### 3. Ternär-triadische Trajektklassen

$$T(R) = ((1.2, \square.\square, \square.\square), (2.3, \square.\square, \square.\square), (1.3, \square.\square, \square.\square))$$

$$T(R) = ((1.2, \square.\square, \square.\square), (2.\square, \square.3, \square.\square), (1.\square, \square.3, \square.\square))$$

$$T(R) = ((1.2, \square.\square, \square.\square), (2.\square, \square.\square, \square.3), (1.\square, \square.\square, \square.3))$$

$$T(R) = ((1.\square. \square.2, \square.\square), (\square.3, \square.\square, \square.\square), (1.3, \square.\square, \square.\square))$$

$$T(R) = ((1.\square, \square.2, \square.\square), (\square.\square, 2.3, \square.\square), (1.\square, \square.3, \square.\square))$$

$$T(R) = ((1.\square, \square.2, \square.\square), (\square.\square, 2.\square, \square.3), (1.\square, \square.\square, \square.3))$$

$$T(R) = ((1.\square, \square.\square, \square.2), (\square.3, \square.\square, 2.\square), (1.3, \square.\square, \square.\square))$$

$$T(R) = ((1.\square, \square.\square, \square.2), (\square.\square, \square.3, 2.\square), (1.\square. \square.3, \square.\square))$$

$$T(R) = ((1.\square, \square.\square, \square.2), (\square.\square, \square.\square, 2.3), (1.\square, \square.\square, \square.3))$$

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$$T(R) = ((\square.2, 1.\square, \square.\square), (2.3, \square.\square, \square.\square), (\square.3, 1.\square, \square.\square))$$

$$T(R) = ((\square.2, 1.\square, \square.\square), (2.\square, \square.3, \square.\square), (\square.\square, 1.3, \square.\square))$$

$$T(R) = ((\square.2, 1.\square, \square.\square), (2.\square, \square.\square, \square.3), (\square.\square, 1.\square, \square.3))$$

$$T(R) = ((\square.\square, 1.2, \square.\square), (\square.3, 2.\square, \square.\square), (\square.3, 1.\square, \square.\square))$$

$$T(R) = ((\square.\square, 1.2, \square.\square), (\square.\square, 2.3, \square.\square), (\square.\square, 1.3, \square.\square))$$

$$T(R) = ((\square.\square, 1.2, \square.\square), (\square.\square, 2.\square, \square.3), (\square.\square, 1.\square, \square.3))$$

$T(R) = ((0.0, 1.0, 0.2), (0.3, 0.0, 2.0), (0.3, 1.0, 0.0))$

$T(R) = ((0.0, 1.0, 0.2), (0.0, 0.3, 2.0), (0.0, 1.3, 0.0))$

$T(R) = ((0.0, 1.0, 0.2), (0.0, 0.0, 2.3), (0.0, 1.0, 0.3))$

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$T(R) = ((0.2, 0.0, 1.0), (2.3, 0.0, 0.0), (0.3, 0.0, 1.0))$

$T(R) = ((0.2, 0.0, 1.0), (2.0, 0.3, 0.0), (0.0, 0.3, 1.0))$

$T(R) = ((0.2, 0.0, 1.0), (2.0, 0.0, 0.3), (0.0, 0.0, 1.3))$

$T(R) = ((0.0, 0.2, 1.0), (0.3, 2.0, 0.0), (0.3, 0.0, 1.0))$

$T(R) = ((0.0, 0.2, 1.0), (0.0, 2.3, 0.0), (0.0, 0.3, 1.0))$

$T(R) = ((0.0, 0.2, 1.0), (0.0, 2.0, 0.3), (0.0, 0.0, 1.3))$

$T(R) = ((0.0, 0.0, 1.2), (0.3, 0.0, 2.0), (0.3, 0.0, 1.0))$

$T(R) = ((0.0, 0.0, 1.2), (0.0, 0.3, 2.0), (0.0, 0.3, 1.0))$

$T(R) = ((0.0, 0.0, 1.2), (0.0, 0.0, 2.3), (0.0, 0.0, 1.3))$

#### Literatur

Toth, Alfred, Eine ternäre triadische Semiotik mit Primzeichen. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2026a

Toth, Alfred, Antizipative Leerstellen. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2026b

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