

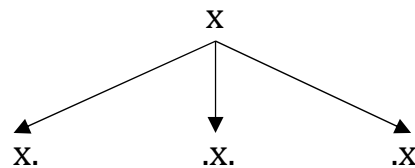
Prof. Dr. Alfred Toth

Topologische semiotische Dualsysteme

1. Eine Peirce-Zahl P

$P = (x, .x, .x)$ mit $x \in (1, 2, 3)$

ist eine topologische Ausdifferenzierung eines Primzeichens (vgl. Bense 1980, Toth 2010, 2025a):



Für Peirce-Zahlen gelten folgende Regeln (vgl. Toth 2025b):

arithmetische P

topologische P

$a. + b. = (a.b.)$

$(a_A b_A)$

$a. + .b = (a..b) = (a.b)$

$(a_A b_I)$

$.a + b. = (.ab.)$

$(a_I b_A)$

$.a + .b = (.a.b)$

$(a_I b_I)$

Aus $P^* = ((a_A b_A), (a_A b_I), (a_I b_A), (a_I b_I))$ kann man die von Bense (1975, S. 37) eingeführte semiotische Matrix auf ein Geviert von topologischen Matrizen abbilden.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ferner kann man über diesen Matrizen mit Hilfe der folgenden abstrakten Schemata je 10 Zeichenklassen und duale Realitätsthematiken konstruieren:

$$1. \text{Zkl} = ((a_A b_A), (c_A d_A), (e_A f_A)) \times ((f_A e_A), (d_A c_A), (b_A a_A))$$

$$2. \text{Zkl} = ((a_A b_I), (c_A d_I), (e_A f_I)) \times ((f_I e_A), (d_I c_A), (b_I a_A))$$

$$3. \text{Zkl} = ((a_I b_A), (c_I d_A), (e_I f_A)) \times ((f_A e_I), (d_A c_I), (b_A a_I))$$

$$4. \text{Zkl} = ((a_I b_I), (c_I d_I), (e_I f_I)) \times ((f_I e_I), (d_I c_I), (b_I a_I))$$

2. Topologische semiotische Dualsysteme

2.1. (A, A)-Zeichenklassen

$$((3_A 1_A), (2_A 1_A), (1_A 1_A)) \times ((1_A 1_A), (1_A 2_A), (1_A 3_A))$$

$$((3_A 1_A), (2_A 1_A), (1_A 2_A)) \times ((2_A 1_A), (1_A 2_A), (1_A 3_A))$$

$$((3_A 1_A), (2_A 1_A), (1_A 3_A)) \times ((3_A 1_A), (1_A 2_A), (1_A 3_A))$$

$$((3_A 1_A), (2_A 2_A), (1_A 2_A)) \times ((2_A 1_A), (2_A 2_A), (1_A 3_A))$$

$$((3_A 1_A), (2_A 2_A), (1_A 3_A)) \times ((3_A 1_A), (2_A 2_A), (1_A 3_A))$$

$$((3_A 1_A), (2_A 3_A), (1_A 3_A)) \times ((3_A 1_A), (3_A 2_A), (1_A 3_A))$$

$$((3_A 2_A), (2_A 2_A), (1_A 2_A)) \times ((2_A 1_A), (2_A 2_A), (2_A 3_A))$$

$$((3_A 2_A), (2_A 2_A), (1_A 3_A)) \times ((3_A 1_A), (2_A 2_A), (2_A 3_A))$$

$$((3_A 2_A), (2_A 3_A), (1_A 3_A)) \times ((3_A 1_A), (3_A 2_A), (2_A 3_A))$$

$$((3_A 3_A), (2_A 3_A), (1_A 3_A)) \times ((3_A 1_A), (3_A 2_A), (3_A 3_A))$$

2.2. (A, I)-Zeichenklassen

$$((3_A 1_I), (2_A 1_I), (1_A 1_I)) \times ((1_I 1_A), (1_I 2_A), (1_I 3_A))$$

$$((3_A 1_I), (2_A 1_I), (1_A 2_I)) \times ((2_I 1_A), (1_I 2_A), (1_I 3_A))$$

$$((3_A 1_I), (2_A 1_I), (1_A 3_I)) \times ((3_I 1_A), (1_I 2_A), (1_I 3_A))$$

$$((3_A 1_I), (2_A 2_I), (1_A 2_I)) \times ((2_I 1_A), (2_I 2_A), (1_I 3_A))$$

$$((3_A 1_I), (2_A 2_I), (1_A 3_I)) \times ((3_I 1_A), (2_I 2_A), (1_I 3_A))$$

$$((3_A 1_I), (2_A 3_I), (1_A 3_I)) \times ((3_I 1_A), (3_I 2_A), (1_I 3_A))$$

$$((3_A 2_I), (2_A 2_I), (1_A 2_I)) \times ((2_I 1_A), (2_I 2_A), (2_I 3_A))$$

$$((3_A 2_I), (2_A 2_I), (1_A 3_I)) \times ((3_I 1_A), (2_I 2_A), (2_I 3_A))$$

$$((3_A 2_I), (2_A 3_I), (1_A 3_I)) \times ((3_I 1_A), (3_I 2_A), (2_I 3_A))$$

$$((3_A 3_I), (2_A 3_I), (1_A 3_I)) \times ((3_I 1_A), (3_I 2_A), (3_I 3_A))$$

2.3. (I, A)-Zeichenklassen

$$((3_I 1_A), (2_I 1_A), (1_I 1_A)) \times ((1_A 1_I), (1_A 2_I), (1_A 3_I))$$

$$((3_I 1_A), (2_I 1_A), (1_I 2_A)) \times ((2_A 1_I), (1_A 2_I), (1_A 3_I))$$

$$((3_I 1_A), (2_I 1_A), (1_I 3_A)) \times ((3_A 1_I), (1_A 2_I), (1_A 3_I))$$

$$((3_I 1_A), (2_I 2_A), (1_I 2_A)) \times ((2_A 1_I), (2_A 2_I), (1_A 3_I))$$

$$((3_I 1_A), (2_I 2_A), (1_I 3_A)) \times ((3_A 1_I), (2_A 2_I), (1_A 3_I))$$

$$((3_I 1_A), (2_I 3_A), (1_I 3_A)) \times ((3_A 1_I), (3_A 2_I), (1_A 3_I))$$

$$((3_I 2_A), (2_I 2_A), (1_I 2_A)) \times ((2_A 1_I), (2_A 2_I), (2_A 3_I))$$

$$((3_I 2_A), (2_I 2_A), (1_I 3_A)) \times ((3_A 1_I), (2_A 2_I), (2_A 3_I))$$

$$((3_I 2_A), (2_I 3_A), (1_I 3_A)) \times ((3_A 1_I), (3_A 2_I), (2_A 3_I))$$

$$((3_I 3_A), (2_I 3_A), (1_I 3_A)) \times ((3_A 1_I), (3_A 2_I), (3_A 3_I))$$

2.4. (I, I)-Zeichenklassen

$$((3_I 1_I), (2_I 1_I), (1_I 1_I)) \times ((1_I 1_I), (1_I 2_I), (1_I 3_I))$$

$$((3_I 1_I), (2_I 1_I), (1_I 2_I)) \times ((2_I 1_I), (1_I 2_I), (1_I 3_I))$$

$$((3_I 1_I), (2_I 1_I), (1_I 3_I)) \times ((3_I 1_I), (1_I 2_I), (1_I 3_I))$$

$$((3_I 1_I), (2_I 2_I), (1_I 2_I)) \times ((2_I 1_I), (2_I 2_I), (1_I 3_I))$$

$$((3_I 1_I), (2_I 2_I), (1_I 3_I)) \times ((3_I 1_I), (2_I 2_I), (1_I 3_I))$$

$$((3_I 1_I), (2_I 3_I), (1_I 3_I)) \times ((3_I 1_I), (3_I 2_I), (1_I 3_I))$$

$$((3_I 2_I), (2_I 2_I), (1_I 2_I)) \times ((2_I 1_I), (2_I 2_I), (2_I 3_I))$$

$$((3_I 2_I), (2_I 2_I), (1_I 3_I)) \times ((3_I 1_I), (2_I 2_I), (2_I 3_I))$$

$$((3_I 2_I), (2_I 3_I), (1_I 3_I)) \times ((3_I 1_I), (3_I 2_I), (2_I 3_I))$$

$$((3_I 3_I), (2_I 3_I), (1_I 3_I)) \times ((3_I 1_I), (3_I 2_I), (3_I 3_I))$$

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