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Decimal equivalents for 3-contextural sign classes

Und ich sag zu Wind und Wolken: Nehmt mich mit – ich tausche gerne.

Freddy Quinn, Unter fremden Sternen 1960

Unlike a quantitative number, a qualitative number consists only in contextur 1 of one number. Already in C = 2, we have 2 qualitative numbers (00, 01), according to the two values of Aristotelian logic. Up to here, all three number structures (proto-, deutero- and trito-structure) are still the same. This changes from C = 3. Here, we have for proto- and deutero-structure 3 and for trito-structure 5 qualitative numbers. In C = 4, there are already 4, 5, and 15, and in C = 5, there are 5, 7, and 126 qualitative numbers. The idea that one Peano-number corresponds to more than one qualitative number is based on the Korzybski-principle of multi-ordinality, i.e. there are choices, but the characters of the choices and their number is strictly determined. Mathematics of the qualities is a system of living organisms and not of dead machines.

We will now look how they 9 sub-signs of the 3-contextural 3×3-matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1.1_{1,3} & 1.2_{1} & 1.3_{3} \\ 2.1_{1} & 2.2_{1,2} & 2.3_{2} \\ 3.1_{3} & 3.2_{2} & 3.3_{2,3} \end{pmatrix}$$

are distributed over the 3 contextures of the qualitative numbers and their (decimal) Peano equivalents:

Proto	Deutero		Trito	Deci	
		(1.1), (1.2),			
0	0	(2.1), (2.2)	0	0	C1
		(2.2), (2.3),			
00	00	(3.2), (3.3)	00	0	
01	01		01	1	C2
		(1.1), (1.3),			
000	000	(3.1), (3.3)	000	0	
001	001		001	1	
012	012		010	3	C3
			011	4	
			012	5	

In the following we can now determine the 10 sign classes and their dual reality thematics by establishing intervals of Peano numbers over the qualitative numbers which correspond to the sub-signs as in the above table.

$(3.1_3\ 2.1_1\ 1.1_{1,3})$	$\times$	$(1.1_{3,1}\ 1.2_1\ 1.3_3)$	$\rightarrow$ I = [[0, 5], [0], [0, 5]]
$(3.1_3\ 2.1_1\ 1.2_1)$	$\times$	$(2.1_1\ 1.2_1\ 1.3_3)$	$\rightarrow$ I = [[0, 5, [0], [0]]
$(3.1_3\ 2.1_1\ 1.3_3)$	$\times$	$(3.1_3\ 1.2_1\ 1.3_3)$	$\rightarrow$ I = [[0, 5], [0], [0, 5]]
$(3.1_3\ 2.2_{1,2}\ 1.2_1)$	$\times$	$(2.1_1\ 2.2_{2,1}\ 1.3_3)$	$\rightarrow$ I = [[0, 5], [0, 1], [0]]
$(3.1_3\ 2.2_{1,2}\ 1.3_3)$	$\times$	$(3.1_3\ 2.2_{2,1}\ 1.3_3)$	$\rightarrow$ I = [[0, 5], [0, 1], [0, 5]]
$(3.1_3\ 2.3_2\ 1.3_3)$	$\times$	$(3.1_3\ 3.2_2\ 1.3_3)$	$\rightarrow$ I = [[0, 5], [0, 1], [0, 5]]
$(3.2_2\ 2.2_{1,2}\ 1.2_1)$	$\times$	$(2.1_1\ 2.2_{2,1}\ 2.3_2)$	$\rightarrow$ I = [[0, 1], [0, 1], [0]]
$(3.2_2\ 2.2_{1,2}\ 1.3_3)$	$\times$	$(3.1_3\ 2.2_{2,1}\ 2.3_2)$	$\rightarrow$ I = [[0, 5], [0, 1], [0, 5]]
$(3.2_2\ 2.3_2\ 1.3_3)$	$\times$	$(3.1_3\ 3.2_2\ 2.3_2)$	$\rightarrow$ I = [0, 5], |0, 1], [0, 5]]
$(3.3_{2,3}\ 2.3_2\ 1.3_3)$	$\times$	$(3.1_3\ 3.2_2\ 3.3_{3,2})$	$\rightarrow$ I = [[0, 5], [0, 1], [0, 5]

Thus, the order of the intervals is.

$(3.2_2\ 2.2_{1,2}\ 1.2_1)$	$\times$	$(2.1_1\ 2.2_{2,1}\ 2.3_2)$	$\rightarrow$ I = [[0, 1], [0, 1], [0]]
$(3.1_3\ 2.1_1\ 1.2_1)$	$\times$	$(2.1_1\ 1.2_1\ 1.3_3)$	$\rightarrow$ I = [[0, 5], [0], [0]]
$(3.1_3\ 2.1_1\ 1.1_{1,3})$	$\times$	$(1.1_{3,1}\ 1.2_1\ 1.3_3)$	$\rightarrow$ I = [[0, 5], [0], [0, 5]]
$(3.1_3\ 2.1_1\ 1.3_3)$	$\times$	$(3.1_3\ 1.2_1\ 1.3_3)$	$\rightarrow$ I = [[0, 5], [0], [0, 5]]

$(3.1_3\ 2.2_{1,2}\ 1.2_1) \quad \times \quad (2.1_1\ 2.2_{2,1}\ 1.3_3) \quad \rightarrow I = [[0, 5], [0, 1], [0]]$

$(3.1_3\ 2.2_{1,2}\ 1.3_3) \quad \times \quad (3.1_3\ 2.2_{2,1}\ 1.3_3) \quad \rightarrow I = [[0, 5], [0, 1], [0, 5]]$
$(3.1_3\ 2.3_2\ 1.3_3) \quad \times \quad (3.1_3\ 3.2_2\ 1.3_3) \quad \rightarrow I = [[0, 5], [0, 1], [0, 5]]$
$(3.2_2\ 2.2_{1,2}\ 1.3_3) \quad \times \quad (3.1_3\ 2.2_{2,1}\ 2.3_2) \quad \rightarrow I = [[0, 5], [0, 1], [0, 5]]$
$(3.2_2\ 2.3_2\ 1.3_3) \quad \times \quad (3.1_3\ 3.2_2\ 2.3_2) \quad \rightarrow I = [[0, 5], [0, 1], [0, 5]]$
$(3.3_{2,3}\ 2.3_2\ 1.3_3) \quad \times \quad (3.1_3\ 3.2_2\ 3.3_{3,2}) \quad \rightarrow I = [[0, 5], [0, 1], [0, 5]]$

Hence, one recognizes that the 10 sign classes are divided in 5 classes according to their intervals of Peano numbers which are equivalents to the qualitative numbers corresponding to their contextures.

Bibliography

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