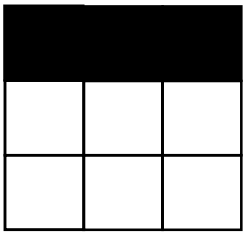
Prof. Dr. Alfred Toth

# Die Raumfeldbelegungen 3-stelliger semiotischer Relationen

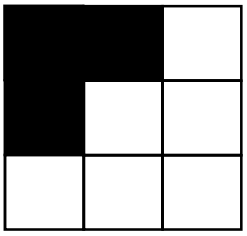
1. Grundsätzlich hat ein 3×3-Raumfeld 9 Plätze für 9 Werte, also z.B. die 9 Subzeichen der von Bense (1975, S. 35 ff.) eingeführten triadisch-trichotomischen Matrix. Würden alle 9 Werte auf allen 9 Plätzen zugelassen werden, so gäbe es natürlich $9^9 = 387'420'489$ Kombinationen. Allerdings sind nun aber semiotische Relationen in der Bense-Semiotik triadisch, d.h. nur 3 Plätze pro 3×3-Raumfeld werden belegt. Diese drei Werte können allerdings auf allen 9 Plätzen zu stehen kommen, so zwar, daß kein Wert auf 2 Plätzen stehen darf. Dann gibt es vermöge der in Toth (2014, 2019a-e) angegebenen Fixpunkt- und Rotationsmethode genau 84 Kombinationen. Diese operieren natürlich ohne die zusätzlichen Bedingungen an Zeichenklassen, daß deren Struktur (a.b, c.d, e.f) sein muß mit $a = 3$, $c = 2$, $e = 1$, d.h. $a \neq b \neq c$, und $b \leqq d \leqq f$.

2. Die 84 3-stelligen semiotischen Relationen und ihre Raumfelddiagramme

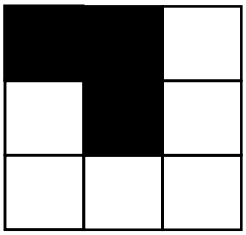
(1.1), (1.2), (1.3)



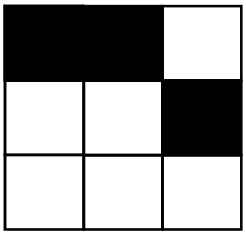
(1.1), (1.2), (2.1)



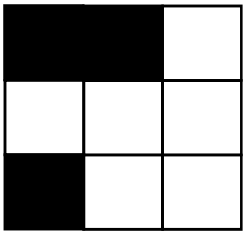
(1.1), (1.2), (2.2)



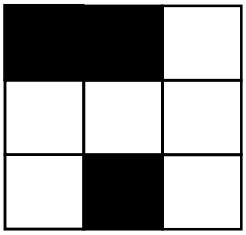
(1.1), (1.2), (2.3)



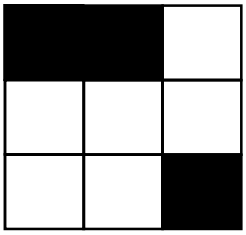
(1.1), (1.2), (3.1)



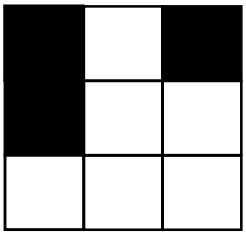
(1.1), (1.2), (3.2)



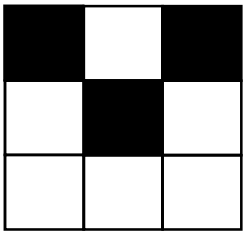
(1.1), (1.2), (3.3)



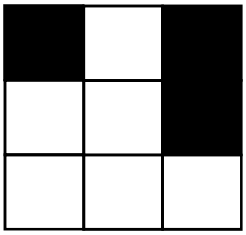
(1.1), (1.3), (2.1)



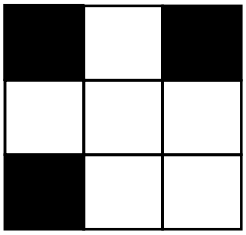
(1.1), (1.3), (2.2)



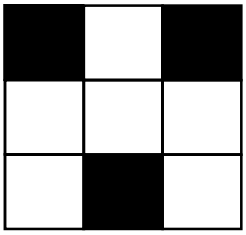
(1.1), (1.3), (2.3)



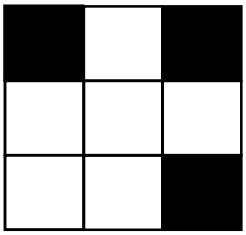
(1.1), (1.3), (3.1)



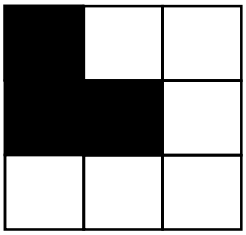
(1.1), (1.3), (3.2)



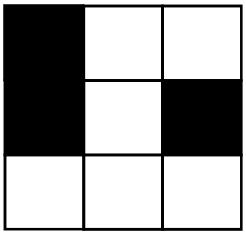
(1.1), (1.3), (3.3)



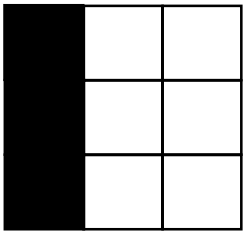
(1.1), (2.1), (2.2)



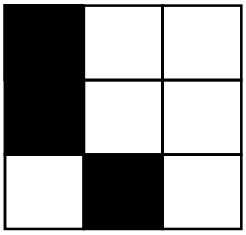
(1.1), (2.1), (2.3)



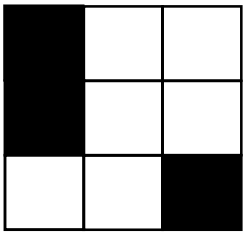
(1.1), (2.1), (3.1)



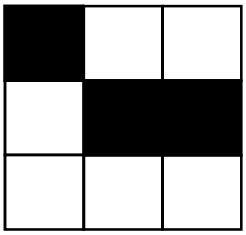
(1.1), (2.1), (3.2)



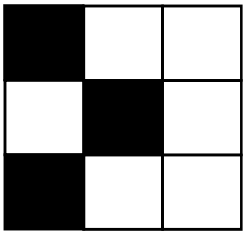
(1.1), (2.1), (3.3)



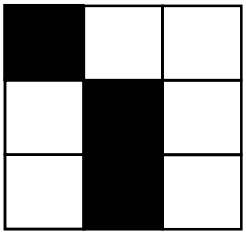
(1.1), (2.2), (2.3)



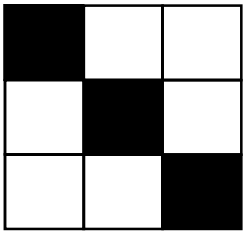
(1.1), (2.2), (3.1)



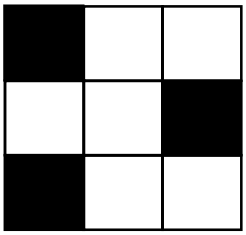
(1.1), (2.2), (3.2)



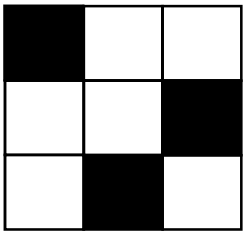
(1.1), (2.2), (3.3)



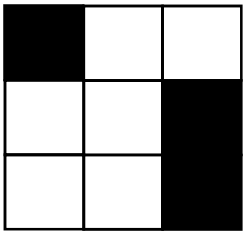
(1.1), (2.3), (3.1)



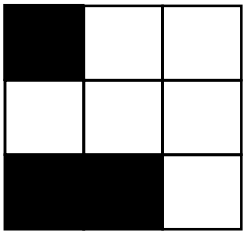
(1.1), (2.3), (3.2)



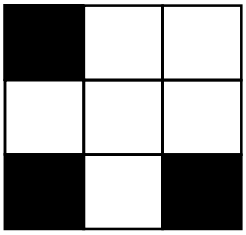
(1.1), (2.3), (3.3)



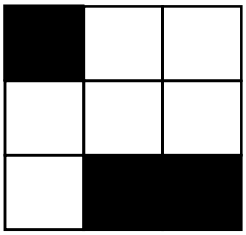
(1.1), (3.1), (3.2)



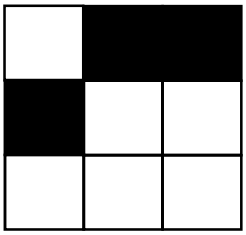
(1.1), (3.1), (3.3)



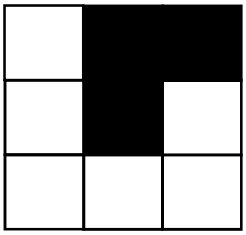
(1.1), (3.2), (3.3)



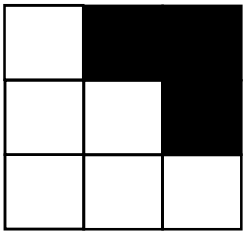
(1.2), (1.3), (2.1)



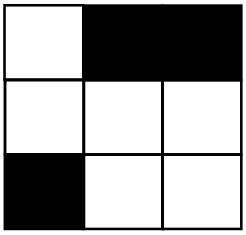
(1.2), (1.3), (2.2)



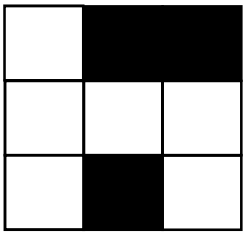
(1.2), (1.3), (2.3)



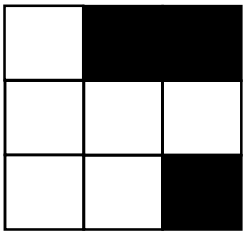
(1.2), (1.3), (3.1)



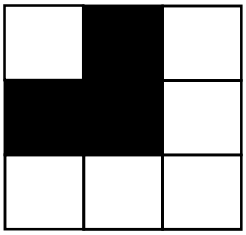
(1.2), (1.3), (3.2)



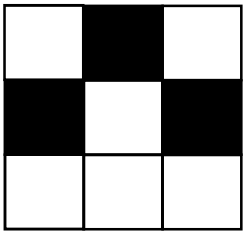
(1.2), (1.3), (3.3)



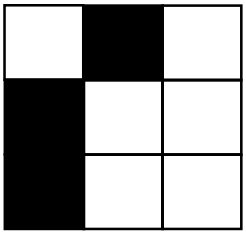
(1.2), (2.1), (2.2)



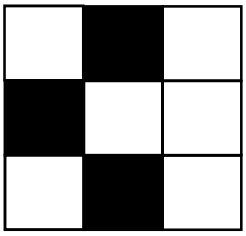
(1.2), (2.1), (2.3)



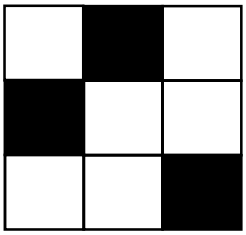
(1.2), (2.1), (3.1)



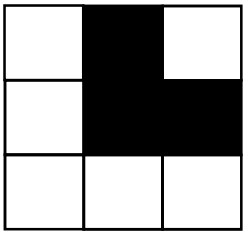
(1.2), (2.1), (3.2)



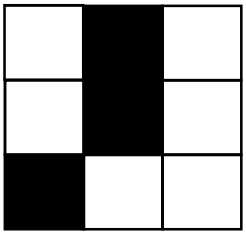
(1.2), (2.1), (3.3)



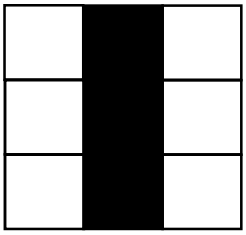
(1.2), (2.2), (2.3)



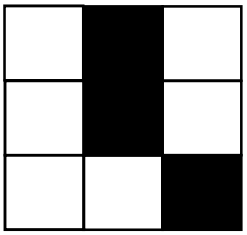
(1.2), (2.2), (3.1)



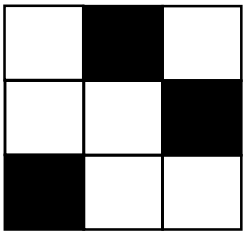
(1.2), (2.2), (3.2)



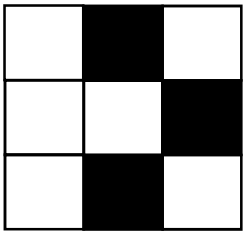
(1.2), (2.2), (3.3)



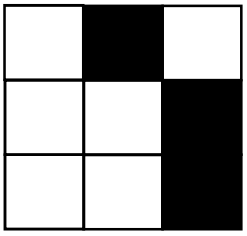
(1.2), (2.3), (3.1)



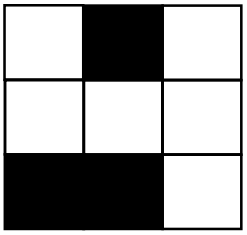
(1.2), (2.3), (3.2)



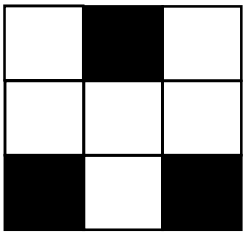
(1.2), (2.3), (3.3)



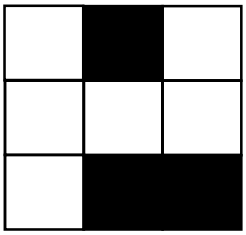
(1.2), (3.1), (3.2)



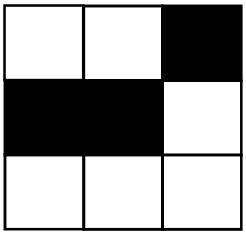
(1.2), (3.1), (3.3)



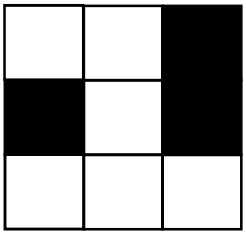
(1.2), (3.2), (3.3)



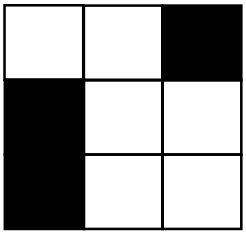
(1.3), (2.1), (2.2)



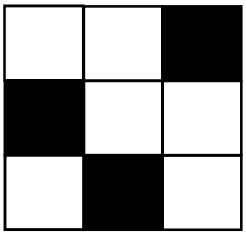
(1.3), (2.1), (2.3)



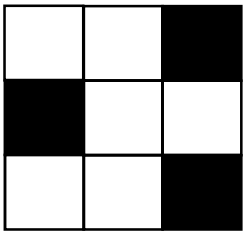
(1.3), (2.1), (3.1)



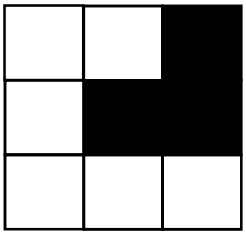
(1.3), (2.1), (3.2)



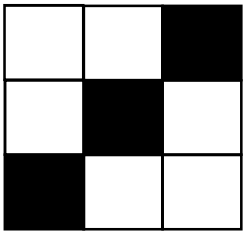
(1.3), (2.1), (3.3)



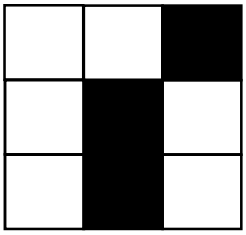
(1.3), (2.2), (2.3)



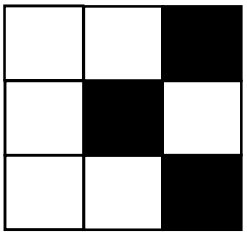
(1.3), (2.2), (3.1)



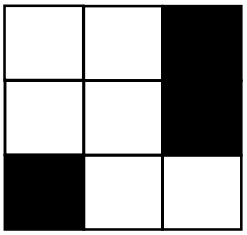
(1.3), (2.2), (3.2)



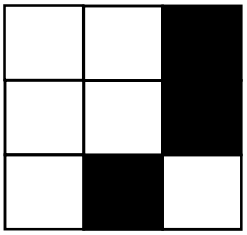
(1.3), (2.2), (3.3)



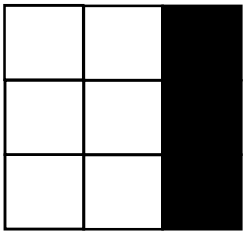
(1.3), (2.3), (3.1)



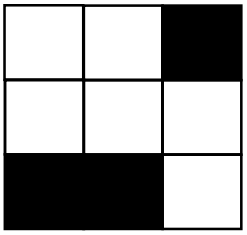
(1.3), (2.3), (3.2)



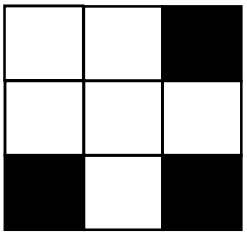
(1.3), (2.3), (3.3)



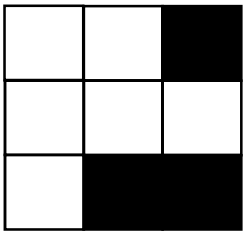
(1.3), (3.1), (3.2)



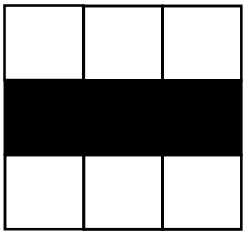
(1.3), (3.1), (3.3)



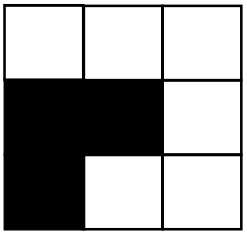
(1.3), (3.2), (3.3)



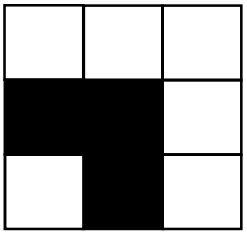
(2.1), (2.2), (2.3)



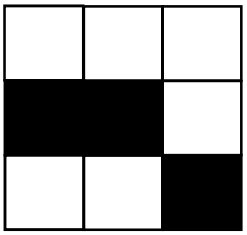
(2.1), (2.2), (3.1)



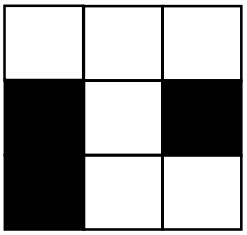
(2.1), (2.2), (3.2)



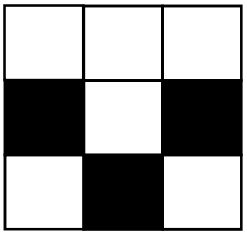
(2.1), (2.2), (3.3)



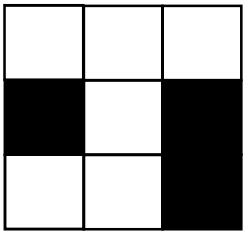
(2.1), (2.3), (3.1)



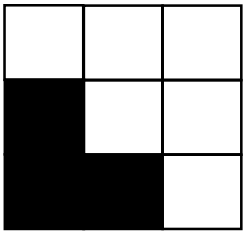
(2.1), (2.3), (3.2)



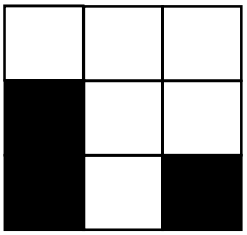
(2.1), (2.3), (3.3)



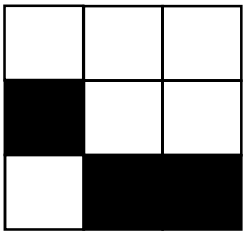
(2.1), (3.1), (3.2)



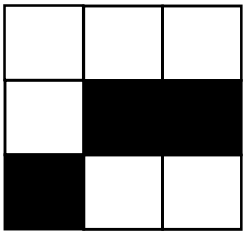
(2.1), (3.1), (3.3)



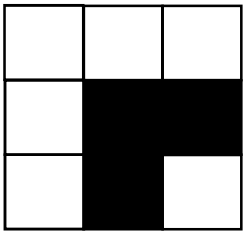
(2.1), (3.2), (3.3)



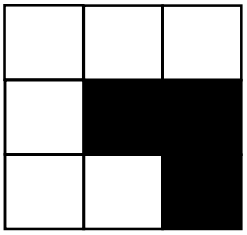
(2.2), (2.3), (3.1)



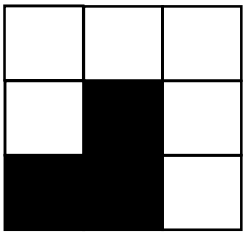
(2.2), (2.3), (3.2)



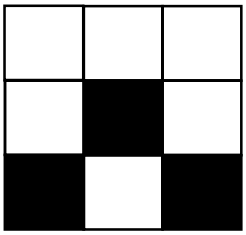
(2.2), (2.3), (3.3)



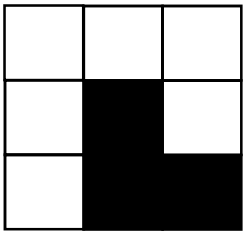
(2.2), (3.1), (3.2)



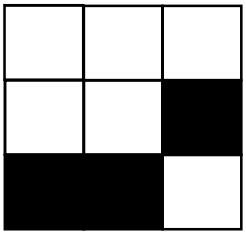
(2.2), (3.1), (3.3)



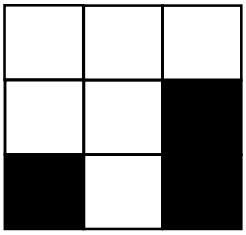
(2.2), (3.2), (3.3)



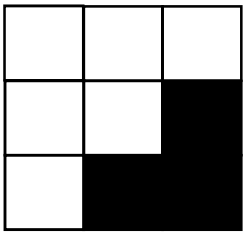
(2.3), (3.1), (3.2)



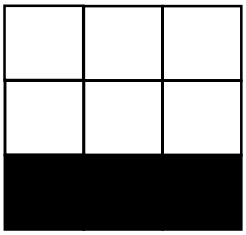
(2.3), (3.1), (3.3)



(2.3), (3.2), (3.3)



(3.1), (3.2), (3.3)



Literatur


Toth, Alfred, Theorie ontischer Raumfelder I-III. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2014

Toth, Alfred, Formale Einführung der Raumfeldzahlen. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics 2019a

Toth, Alfred, Paare von Peanozahlen in 4 Raumfeldern. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics 2019b

Toth, Alfred, Tripel von Peanozahlen in 9 Raumfeldern. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics 2019c

Toth, Alfred, Die Raumfelder der Tripelrelationen von Peanozahlen. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics 2019d

Toth, Alfred, Die semiotisch belegten Raumfelder der Tripelrelationen von Peanozahlen. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics 2019e


18.8.2019