Prof. Dr. Alfred Toth

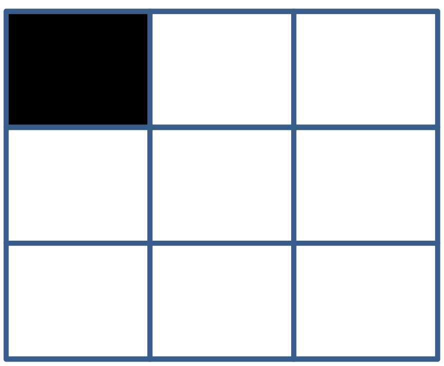
Grenzen, Ränder und Nachbarschaften semiotischer Subrelationen

1. Im Anschluß an Toth (2013a, b) und weitere Arbeiten stellen wir im folgenden die Grenzen, Ränder, Grenzränder und Nachbarschaften für alle 9 dyadischen semiotischen Subrelationen, wie sie durch die semiotische Matrix $\mathfrak{M}_{3\times3}$ konstruierbar sind, dar. Selbstverständlich ist G ist immer automorph, und $\mathfrak{G}$ ist immer = Ø.

2. Die dyadischen semiotischen Subrelationen

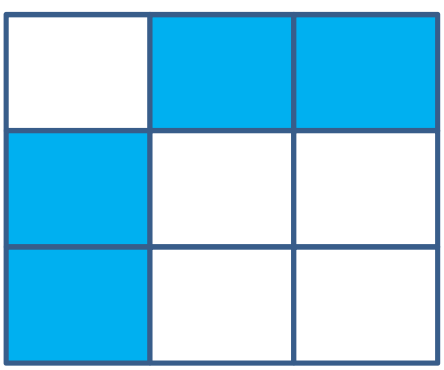
2.1. R = (1.1)

G(1.1, 1.1) = (1.1)



R_λ(1.1) = Ø

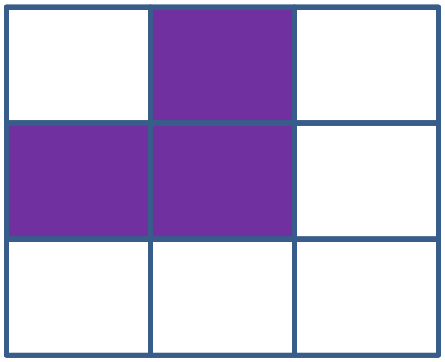
R_ρ(1.1) = (1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 3.1)



$\mathfrak{G}_\lambda$ = G(1.1) ∩ Ø = Ø

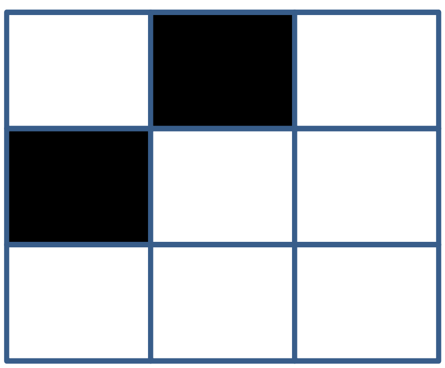
$\mathfrak{G}_\rho$ = G(1.1) ∩ (1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 3.1) = Ø

$N(1.1) = (1.2, 2.1, 2.2)$



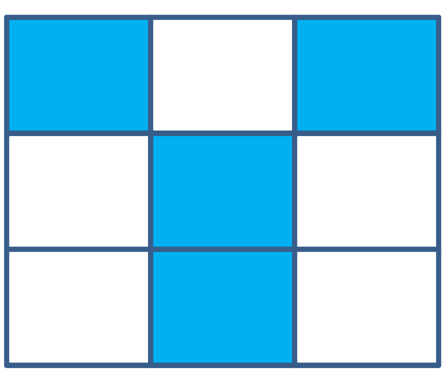
2.2. $R = (1.2)$

$G(1.2, 2.1) = (1.2, 2.1)$



$R_\lambda(1.2) = (1.1)$

$R_\rho(1.2) = (1.3, 2.2, 3.2)$

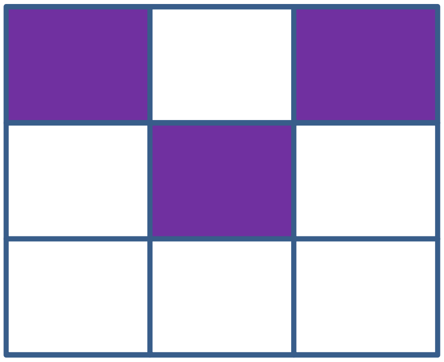


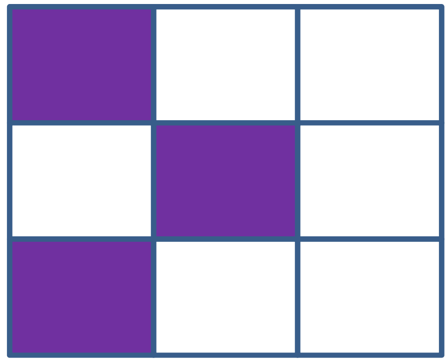
$\mathfrak{G}_\lambda = G(1.2, 2.1) \cap (1.1) = \varnothing$

$\mathfrak{G}_\rho = G(1.2, 2.1) \cap (1.3, 2.2, 3.2) = \varnothing$

$N(1.2) = (1.1, 1.3, 2.2)$

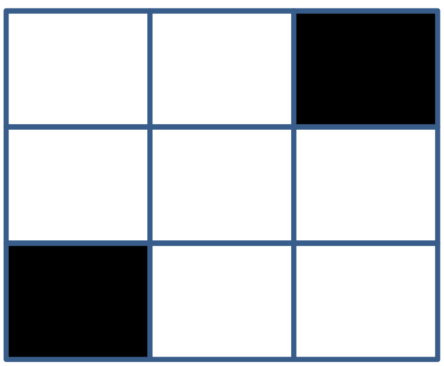
$N(2.1) = (1.1, 2.2, 3.1)$





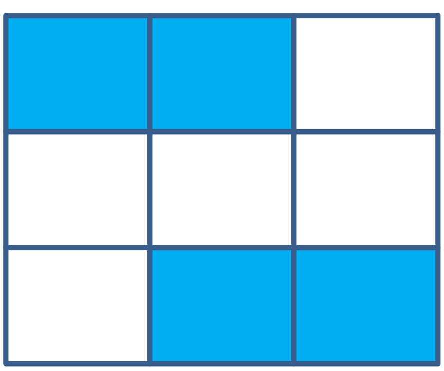
2.3. $R = (1.3)$

$G(1.3) = (1.3, 3.1)$



$R_\lambda(1.3) = (1.1, 1.2)$

$R_\rho(3.1) = (3.2, 3.3)$

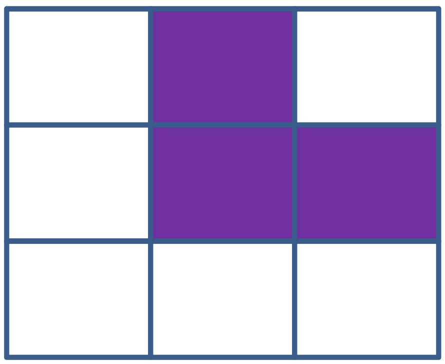


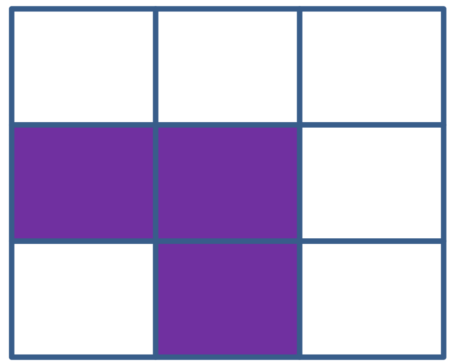
$\mathfrak{G}_\lambda = G(1.3, 3.1) \cap (1.1, 1.2) = \varnothing$

$\mathfrak{G}_\rho = G(1.3, 3.1) \cap (2.3, 3.3) = \emptyset$

$N(1.3) = (1.2, 2.2, 2.3)$

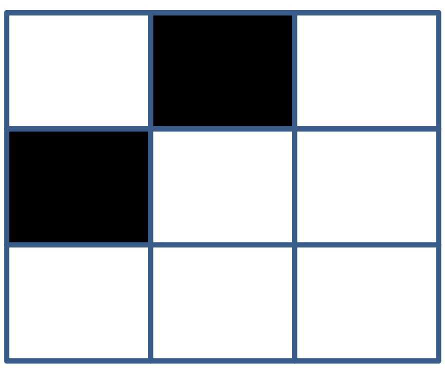
$N(3.1) = (2.1, 2.2, 3.2)$





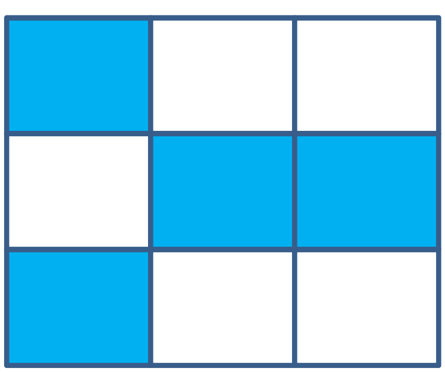
2.4. $R = (2.1)$

$G(2.1, 1.2) = (2.1, 1.2)$



$R_\lambda(2.1) = (1.1)$

$R_\rho(2.1) = (2.2, 2.3, 3.1)$

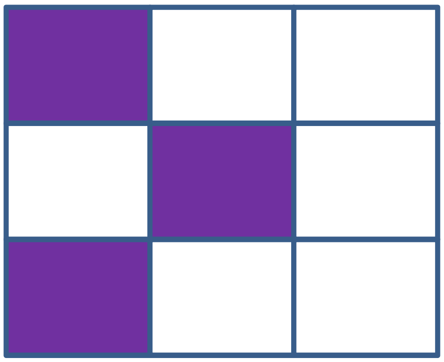


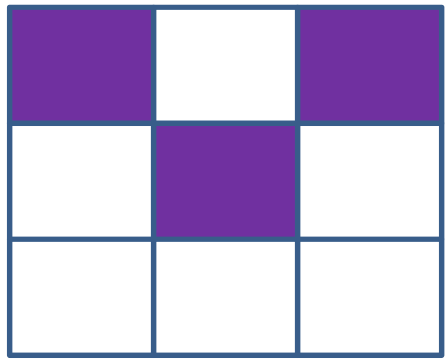
$\mathfrak{G}_{\lambda} = G(2.1, 1.2) \cap (1.1) = \emptyset$

$\mathfrak{G}_{\rho} = G(2.1, 1.2) \cap (2.2, 2.3, 3.1) = \emptyset$

$N(2.1) = (1.1, 2.2, 3.1)$

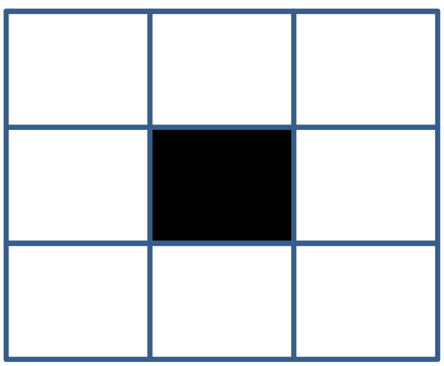
$N(1.2) = (1.1, 1.3, 2.2)$





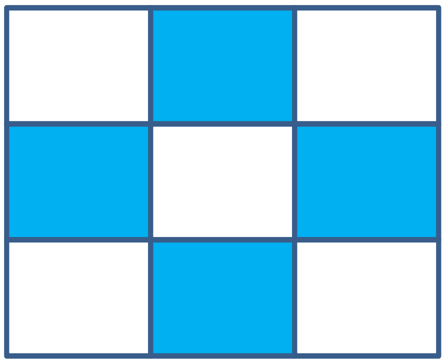
2.5. $R = (2.2)$

$G(2.2, 2.2) = (2.2)$



$R_{\lambda}(2.2) = (1.2, 2.1)$

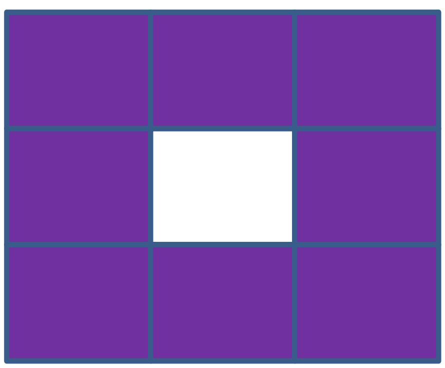
$R_{\rho}(2.2) = (2.3, 3.2)$



$\mathfrak{G}_{\lambda} = \mathrm{G}(2.2) \cap (1.2, 2.1) = \emptyset$

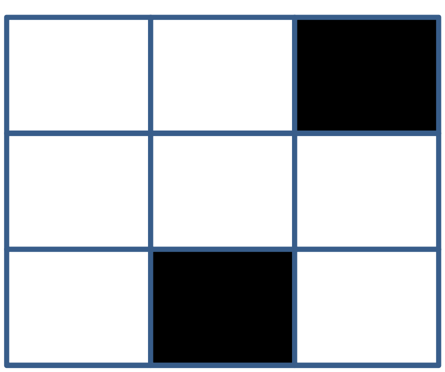
$\mathfrak{G}_{\rho} = \mathrm{G}(2.2) \cap (2.3, 3.2) = \emptyset$

$\mathrm{N}(2.2) = (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3)$



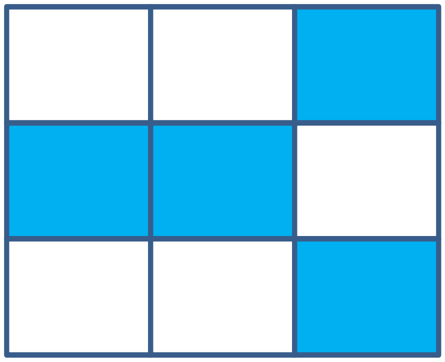
2.6. $\mathrm{R} = (2.3)$

$\mathrm{G}(2.3, 3.2) = (2.3, 3.2)$



$\mathrm{R}_{\lambda}(2.3) = (1.3, 2.1, 2.2)$

$\mathrm{R}_{\rho}(2.3) = (3.3)$

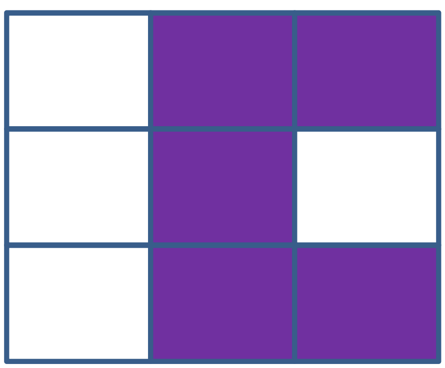


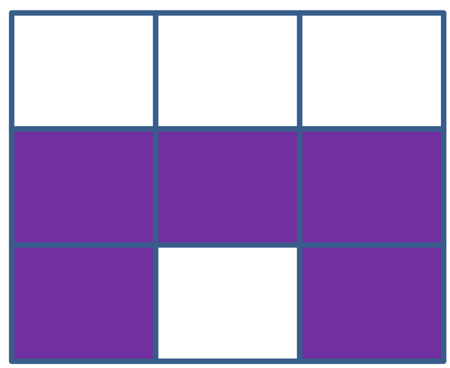
$\mathfrak{G}_\lambda = G(2.3, 3.2) \cap (1.3, 2.1, 2.2) = \emptyset$

$\mathfrak{G}_\rho = G(2.3, 3.2) \cap (3.3) = \emptyset$

N(2.3) = (1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 3.2, 3.3)

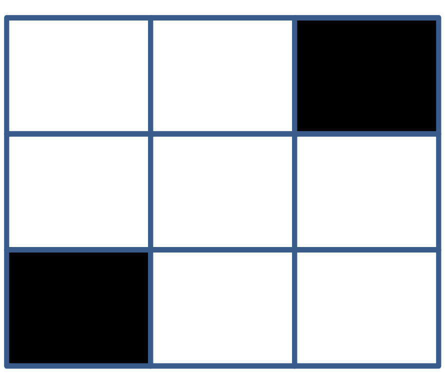
N(3.2) = (2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3)





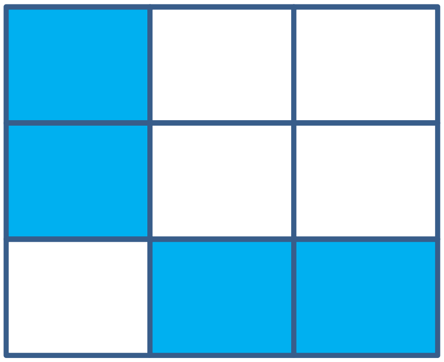
2.7. R = (3.1)

G(3.1, 1.3) = (1.3, 3.1)



$R_\lambda(3.1) = (1.1, 2.1)$

$R_\rho(3.1) = (3.2, 3.3)$

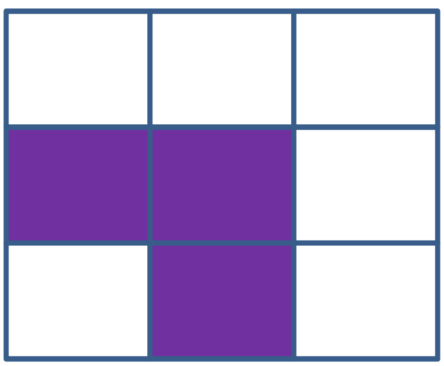


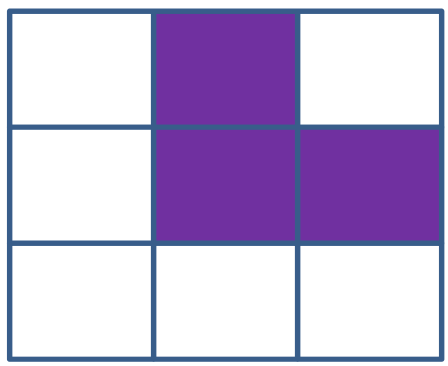
$\mathfrak{G}_\lambda = G(3.1, 1.3) \cap (1.1, 2.1) = \emptyset$

$\mathfrak{G}_\rho = G(3.1, 1.3) \cap (3.2, 3.3) = \emptyset$

$N(3.1) = (2.1, 2.2, 3.2)$

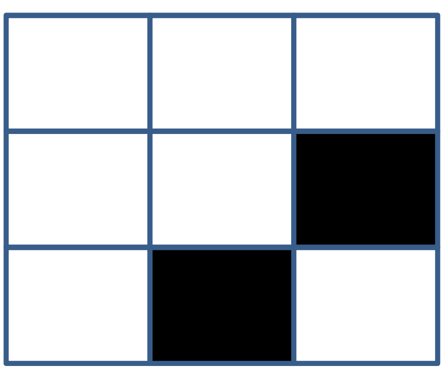
$N(1.3) = (1.2, 2.2, 2.3)$





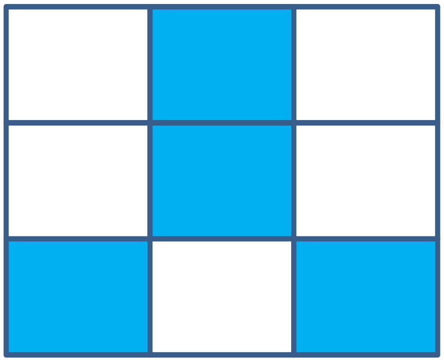
2.8. $R = (3.2)$

$G(3.2, 2.3) = (2.3, 3.2)$



$R_\lambda(3.2) = (1.2, 2.2, 3.1)$

$R_\rho(3.2) = (3.3)$

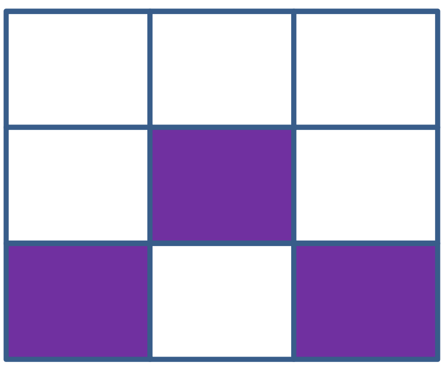


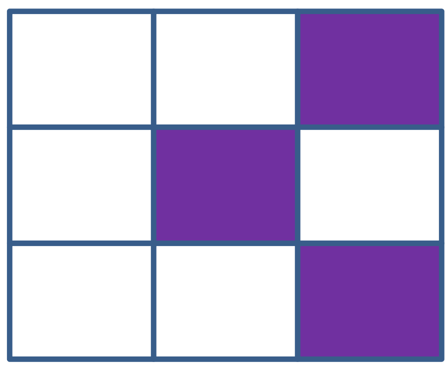
$\mathfrak{G}_\lambda = G(3.2, 2.3) \cap (1.2, 2.2, 3.1) = \emptyset$

$\mathfrak{G}_\rho = G(3.2, 2.3) \cap (3.3) = \emptyset$

$N(3.2) = (2.2, 3.1, 3.3)$

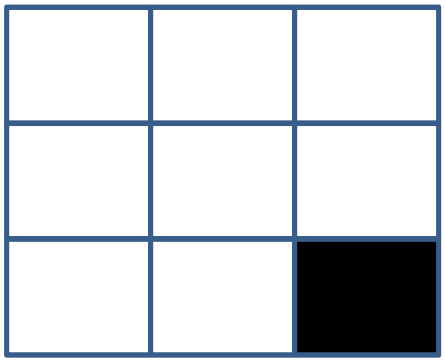
$N(2.3) = (1.3, 2.2, 3.3)$





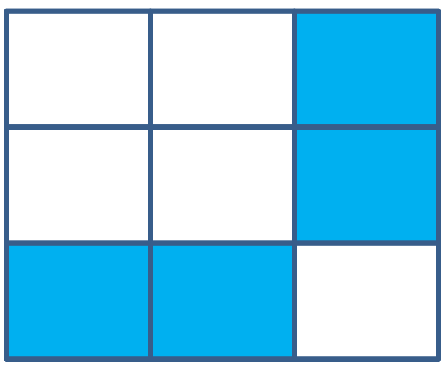
2.9. $R = (3.3)$

$G(3.3, 3.3) = (3.3)$



$R_\lambda(3.3) = (1.3, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2)$

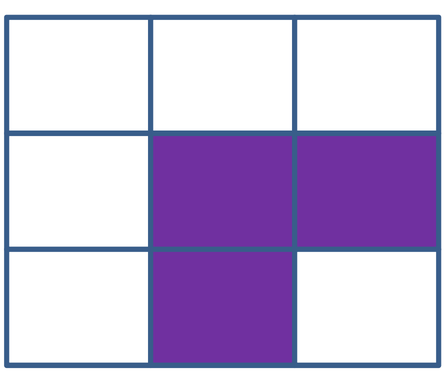
$R_\rho(2.1) = \emptyset$



$\mathfrak{G}_\lambda = G(3.3) \cap (1.3, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2) = \emptyset$

$\mathfrak{G}_\rho = G(3.3) \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$

$N(3.3) = (2.2, 2.3, 3.2)$



Literatur

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