Prof. Dr. Alfred Toth

Komplexe ontische Einbettungen

1. Im Anschluß an Toth (2014) gehen wir erneut aus von der folgenden allgemeinen Definition der semiotischen Zeichenzahl als einer komplexen algebraischen Struktur

$$Z = (\langle a.b \rangle, \times, *)$$

mit a, b ∈ {1, 2, 3}, darin P = {1, 2, 3} die von Bense (1981, S. 17 ff.) eingeführten "Primzeichen" sind. Wir haben dann

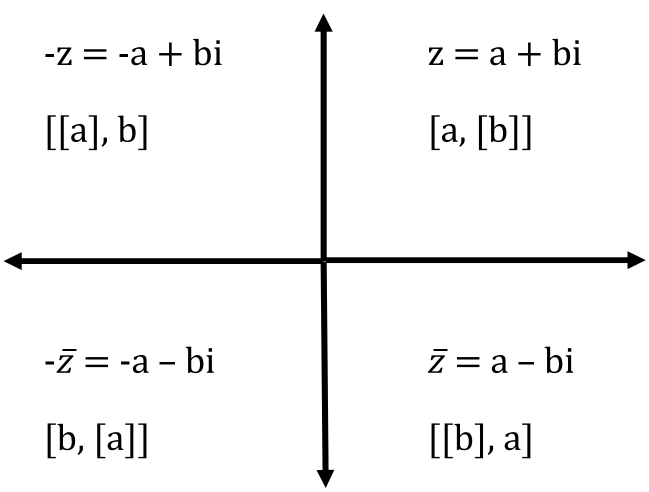
$$z = a + bi \quad \cong \quad \langle a.b_i \rangle \quad = \quad [a, [b]]$$

$$\bar{z} = a - bi \quad \cong \quad \langle a.b_i \rangle^{-1} \quad = \quad [[b], a]$$

$$-z = -a + bi \quad \cong \quad \langle a_i.b \rangle \quad = \quad [[a], b]$$

$$-\bar{z} = -a - bi \quad \cong \quad \langle a_i.b \rangle^{-1} \quad = \quad [b, [a]],$$

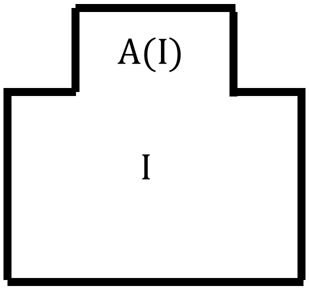
und man kann diese vier Typen komplexer Zeichenzahlen in einem gaußschen Zahlenfeld wie folgt darstellen.



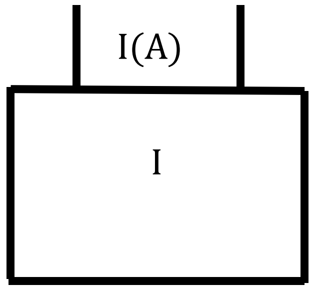
Sei nun a = A und b = I.

2. Strukturen ontischer Komplexität

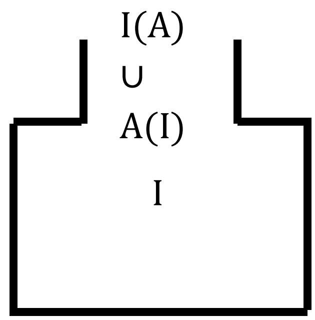
2.1. $\bar{z}$ = a – bi



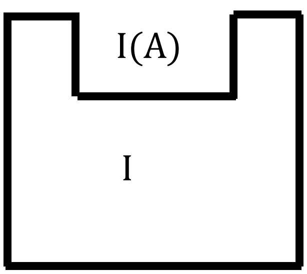
2.2. -$\bar{z}$ = -a – bi



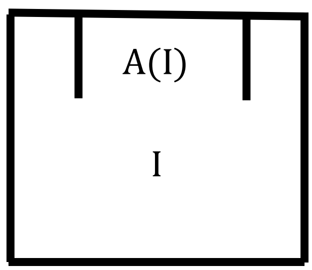
2.3. -$\bar{z}$ ∪ z



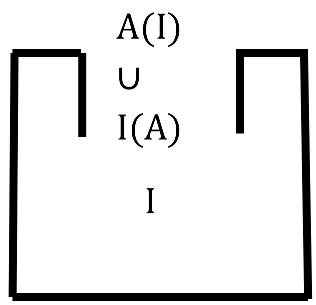
2.4. -z = -a + bi



2.5. z = a + bi



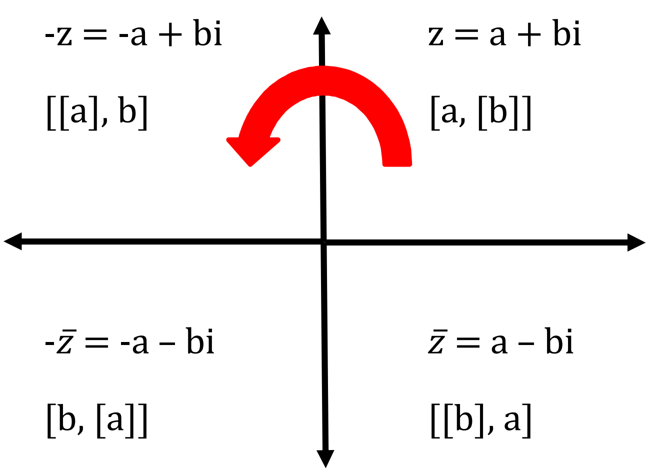
2.6. z ∪ -$\bar{z}$



Ontisch, d.h. qualitativ, gilt somit -$\bar{z}$ ∪ z ≠ z ∪ -$\bar{z}$ (!).

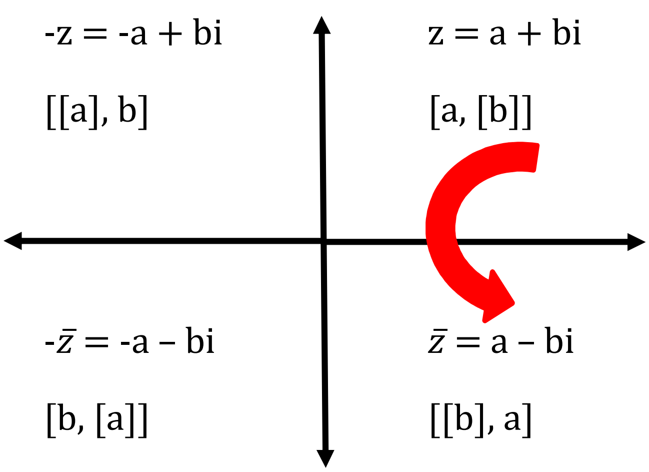
3. Komplexe ontische Einbettungen

3.1. z → -z



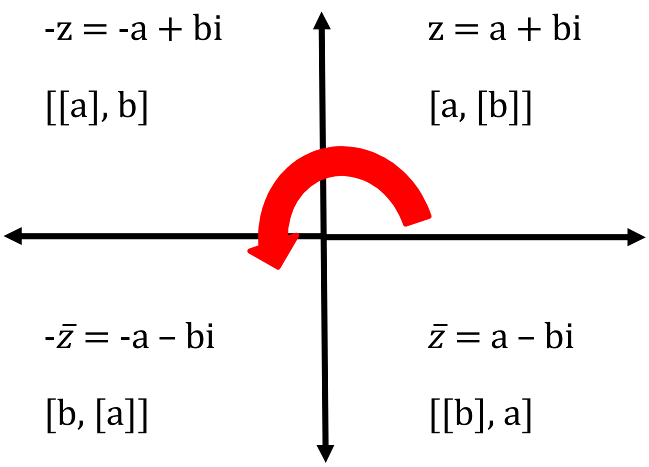
Rue des Plantes, Paris

3.2. z → $\bar{z}$



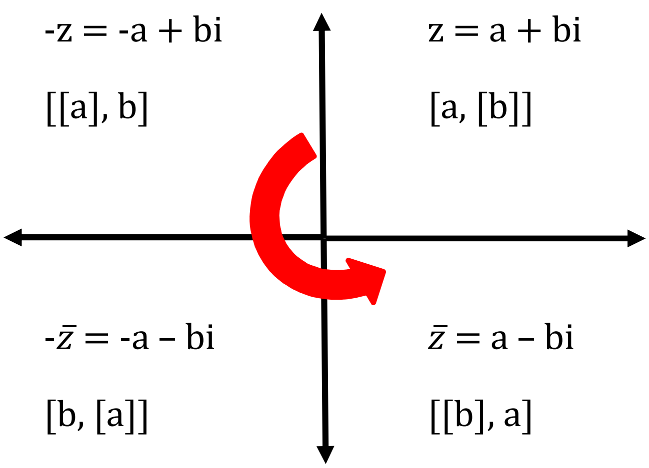
Rue du Chemin Vert, Paris

3.3. $z \to -\bar{z}$



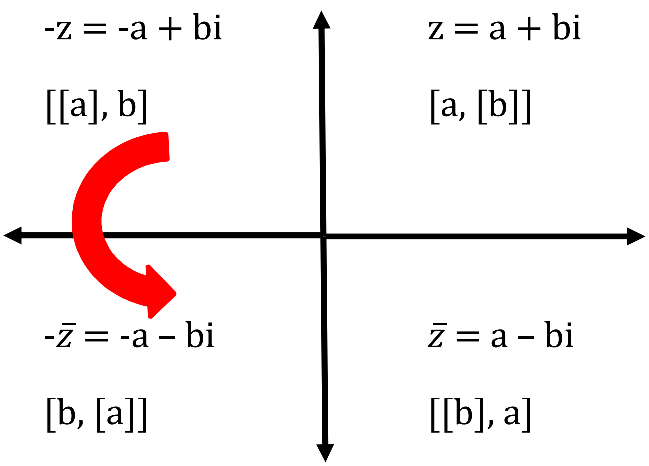
Rue d'Odessa, Paris

3.4. $-z \rightarrow \bar{z}$



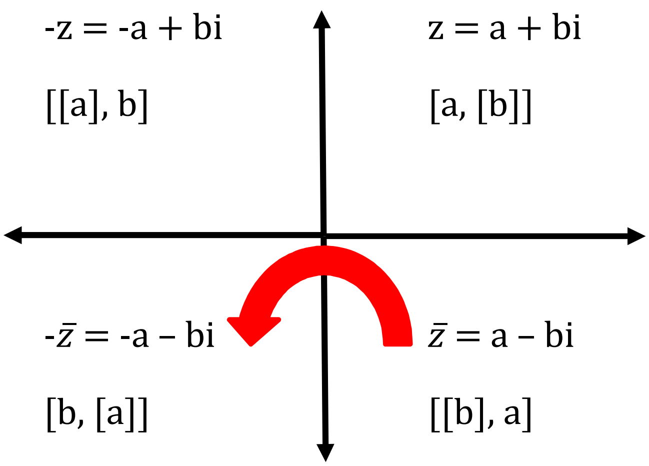
Rue Falguière, Paris

3.5. $-z \rightarrow -\bar{z}$



Rue de Belleville, Paris

3.6. $\bar{z} \rightarrow -\bar{z}$



Rue Bièvre, Paris

Literatur

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