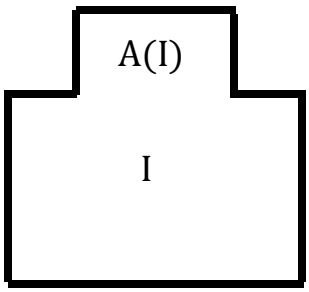
Prof. Dr. Alfred Toth

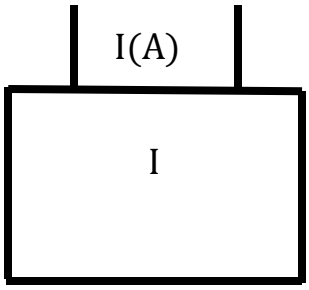
Komplexe ontische Räume

Aus den in Toth (2014a) eingeführten ontischen Strukturen

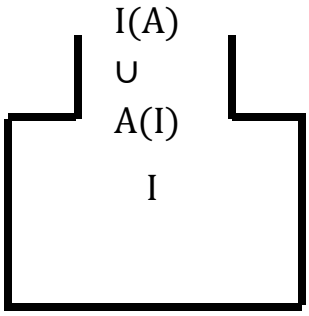
1.1. $\bar{z}$ = a – bi



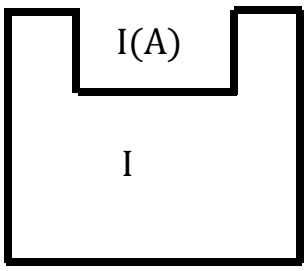
1.2. -$\bar{z}$ = -a – bi



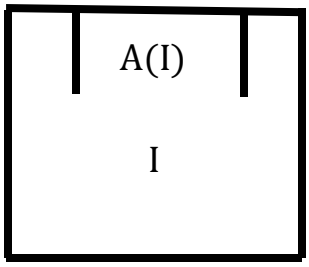
1.3. -$\bar{z}$ ∪ z



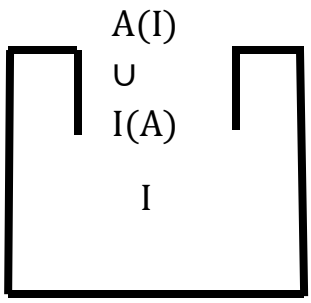
1.4. -z = -a + bi



1.5. z = a + bi

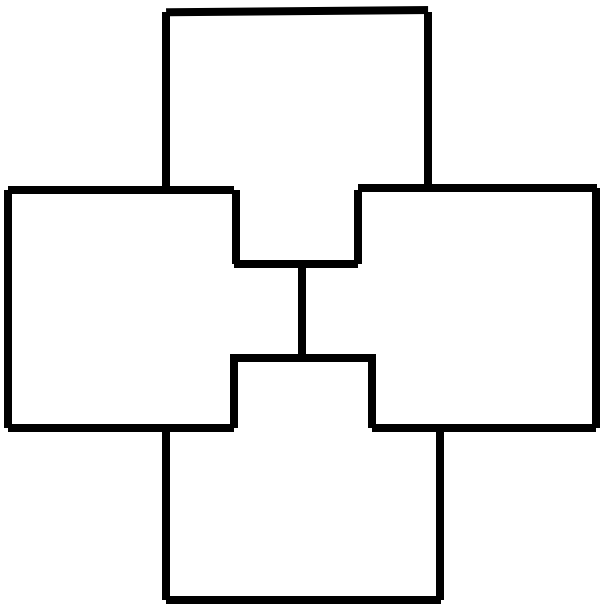


1.6. z ∪ -$\bar{z}$

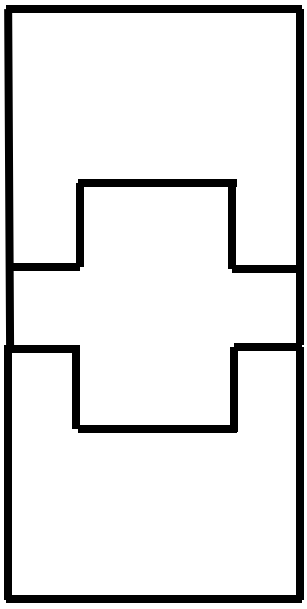


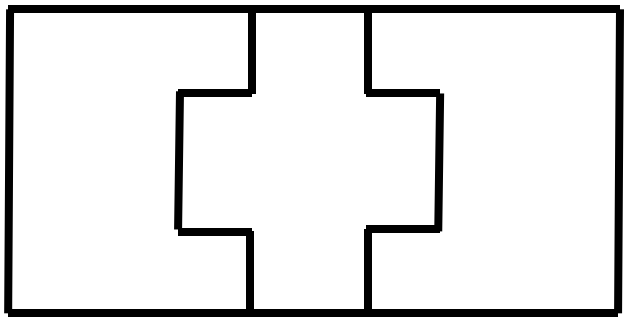
kann man interessante komplexe Räume konstruieren. Da nach Toth (2014b) die Kommutativität der Vereinigung für diese qualitativen ontischen Operationen nicht gilt, haben die im folgenden präsentierten Beispiele nichts mit herkömmlichen, d.h. quantitativen topologischen Räumen zu tun.

2.1. $S_1 = [\bar{z}_1, \bar{z}_2, \bar{z}_3, \bar{z}_4]$

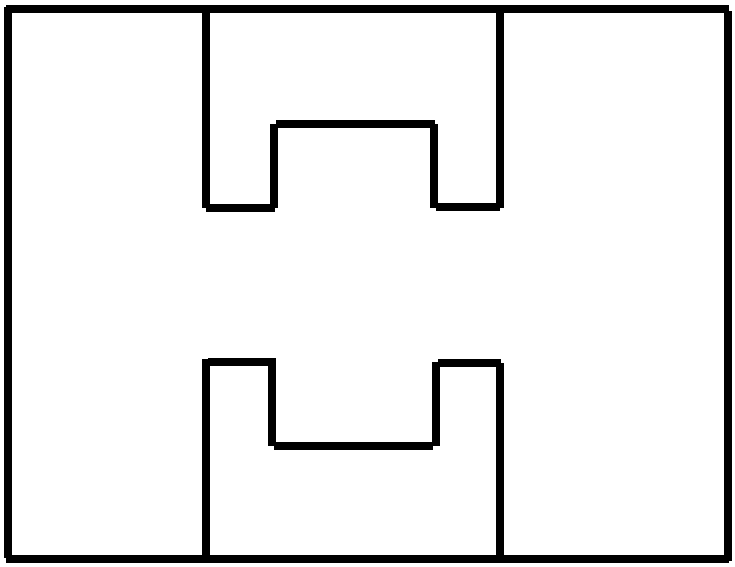


2.2. $S_2 = [-z_1, -z_2]$





2.3. $S_3 = [-z_1, -z_2, -z_3, -z_4]$



Literatur

Toth, Alfred, Definition von Draußen und Drinnen mit Hilfe von komplexen Zeichenzahlen. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2014a

Toth, Alfred, Komplexe ontische Mengenoperationen. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2014b

15.1.2015