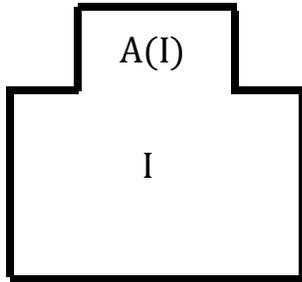


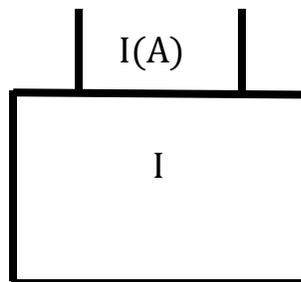
Konvexe und konkave komplexe ontische Strukturen

1. Ausgehend von den in Toth (2014) eingeführten komplexen ontischen Strukturen, die rein orthogonal sind,

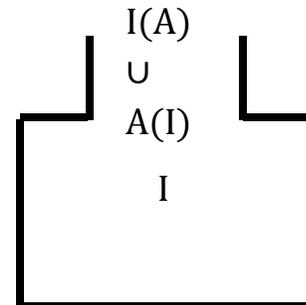
1.1. $\bar{z} = a - bi$



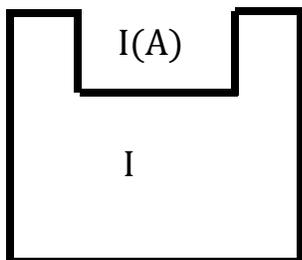
1.2. $-\bar{z} = -a - bi$



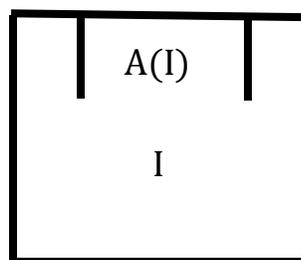
1.3. $-\bar{z} \cup z$



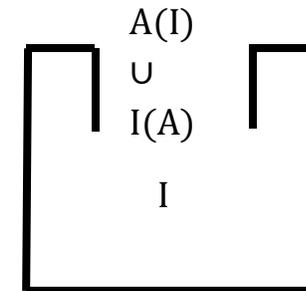
1.4. $-z = -a + bi$



1.5. $z = a + bi$

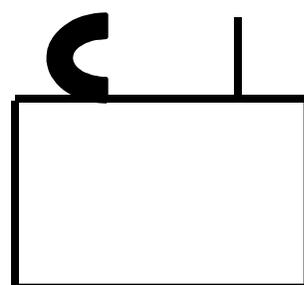
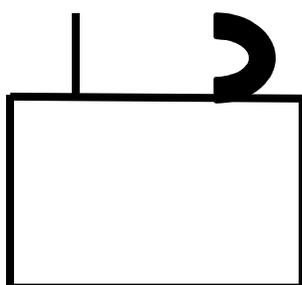
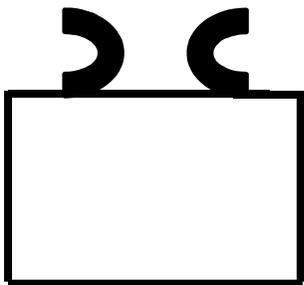
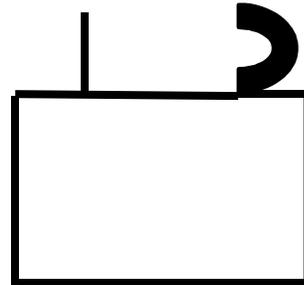
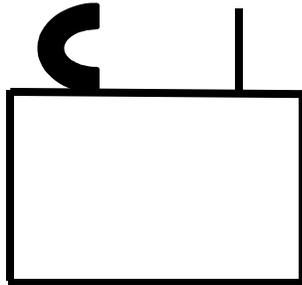
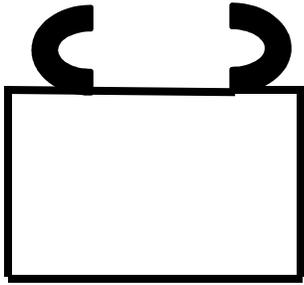


1.6. $z \cup -\bar{z}$

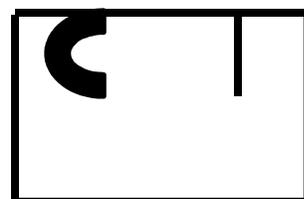
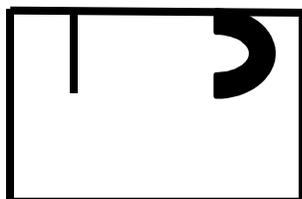
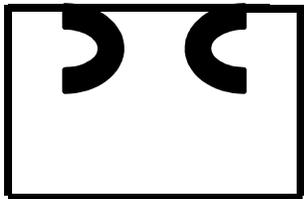
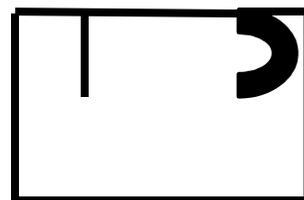
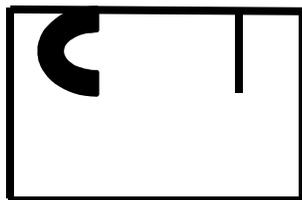
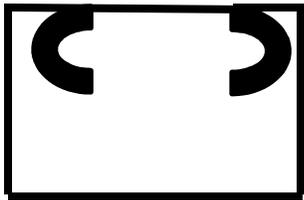


zeigen wir im folgenden die entsprechenden konvexen und konkaven komplexen Haupttypen, deren Kombinationsmöglichkeiten bedeutend größer ist als bei den orthogonalen.

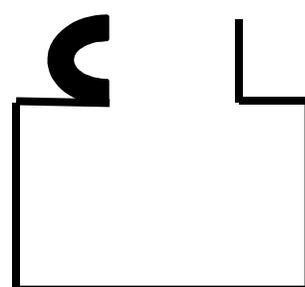
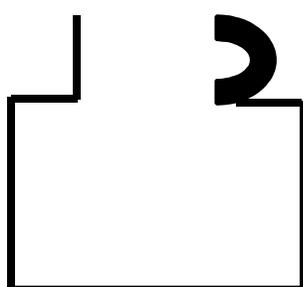
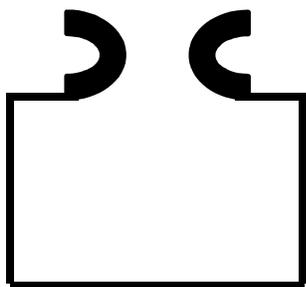
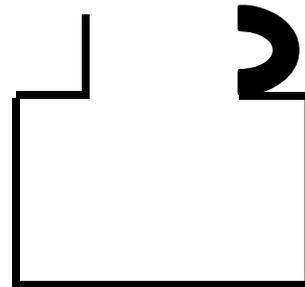
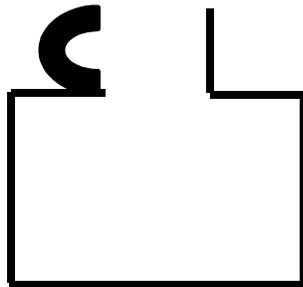
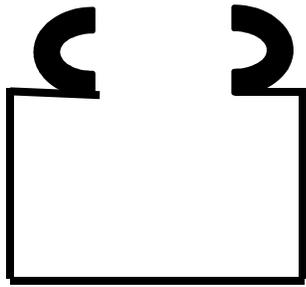
2.1.



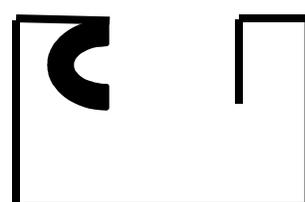
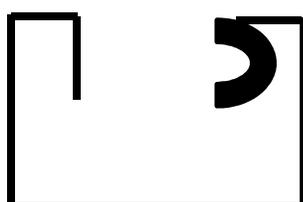
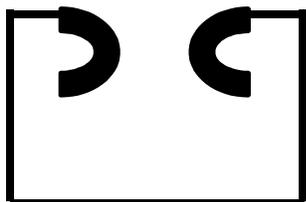
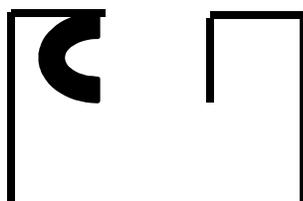
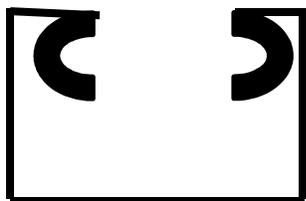
2.2.



2.3.



2.4.



3. Beispiele



Rue Marmontel, Paris



Rue Vieille du Temple



Avenue Robert Schumann, Paris



Rue de Jessaint, Paris



Rue Gabriel Péri, Paris



Rue Tournefort, Paris

Leider liegt mir kein Beispiel für Linkskonkavität in Opposition zu Orthogonalität vor.

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