

Matrixstrukturen mehrfacher semiotischer Nachbarschaften

1. Bei den in Toth (2013a, b) aufgezeigten Umgebungen und Nachbarschaften regulärer und irregulärer semiotischer Dualsysteme über der kleinen Matrix teilen sich die Matrixeinträge für Nachbarschaftsrelationen in solche mit einfachen und in solche mit mehrfachen, d.h. doppelten und dreifachen, Belegungen für Nachbarschaften. Diese werden in den folgenden Matrizen blau markiert, während die Belegungen für die Subrelationen der Dualsysteme wie bisher schwarz und diejenigen ihrer Nachbarschaften rot markiert werden.

2.1. $DS = [(3.1, 2.1, 1.1) \times (1.1, 1.2, 1.3)]$

Black	Blue	White
Black	Blue	White
Black	Blue	White

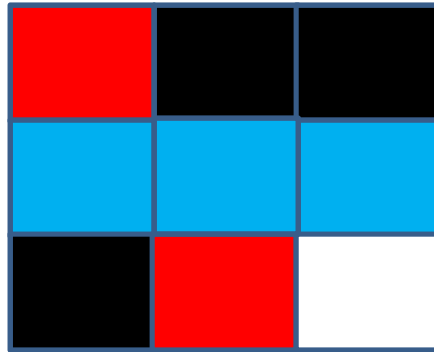
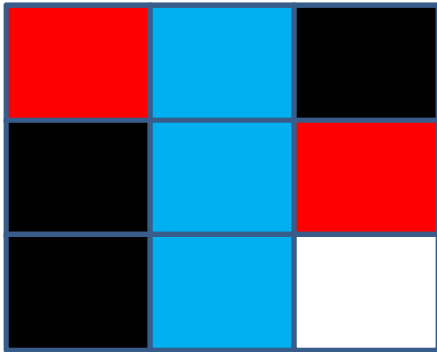
Black	Black	Black
Blue	Blue	Blue
White	White	White

2.2. $DS = [(3.1, 2.1, 1.2) \times (2.1, 1.2, 1.3)]$

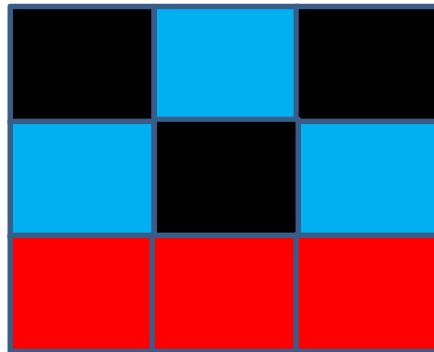
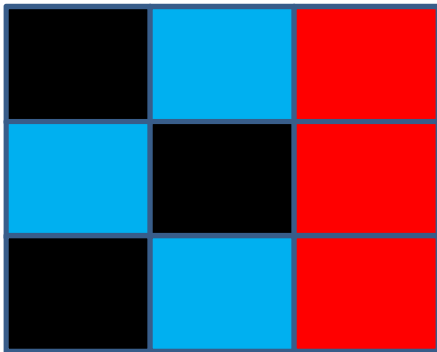
Blue	Black	Red
Black	Blue	Red
Black	Blue	White

Blue	Black	Black
Black	Blue	Blue
Red	Red	White

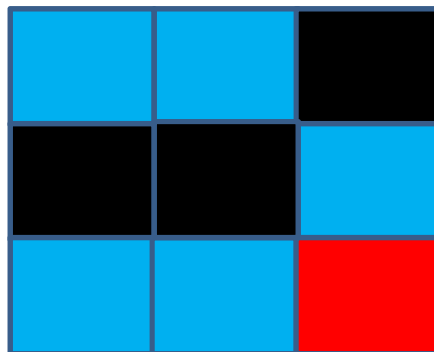
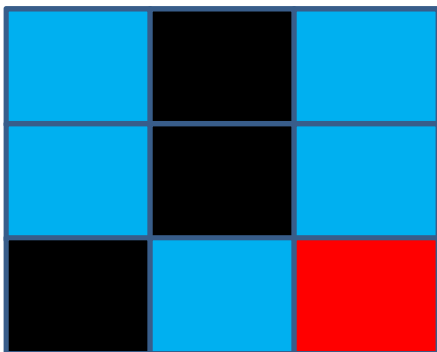
$$2.3. DS = [(3.1, 2.1, 1.3) \times (3.1, 1.2, 1.3)]$$



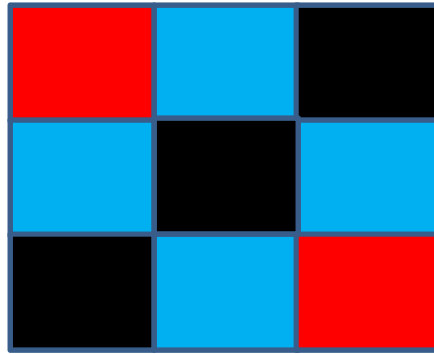
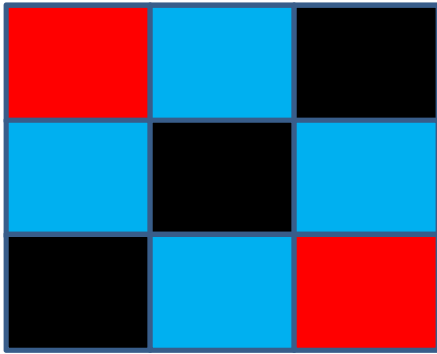
$$2.4. *DS = [(3.1, 2.2, 1.1) \times (1.1, 2.2, 1.3)]$$



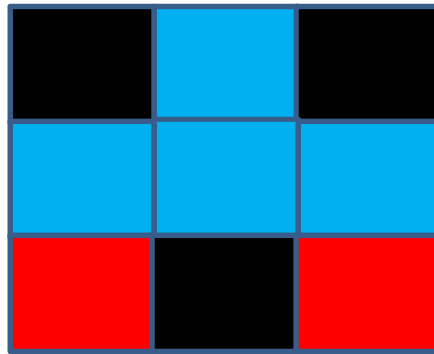
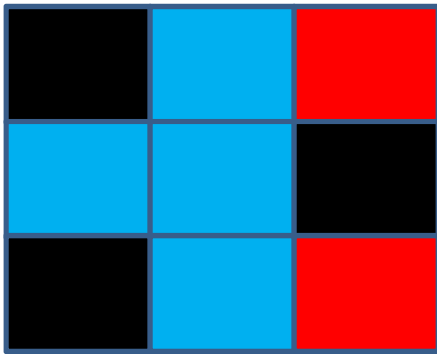
$$2.5. DS = [(3.1, 2.2, 1.2) \times (2.1, 2.2, 1.3)]$$



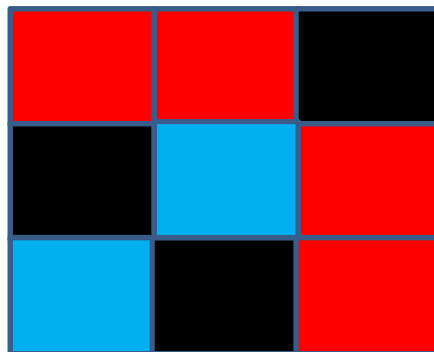
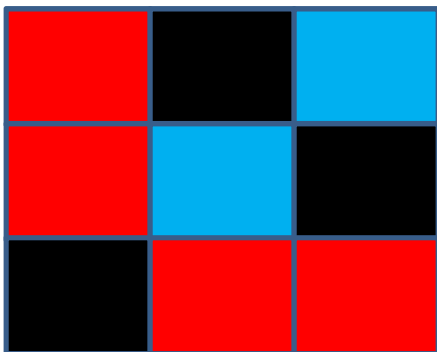
$$2.6. DS = [(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) \times (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)]$$



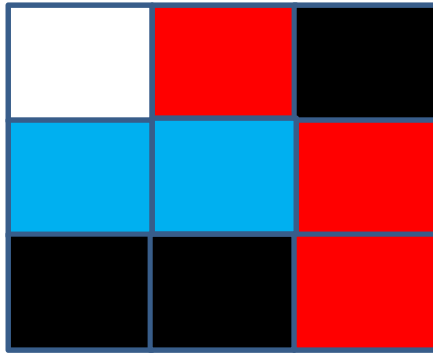
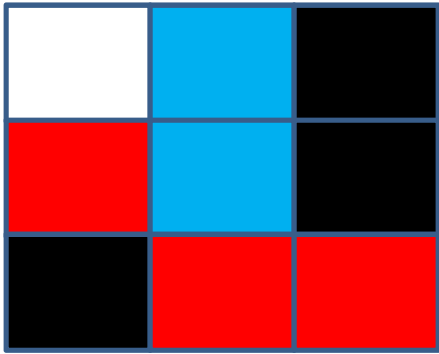
$$2.7. *DS = [(3.1, 2.3, 1.1) \times (1.1, 3.2, 1.3)]$$



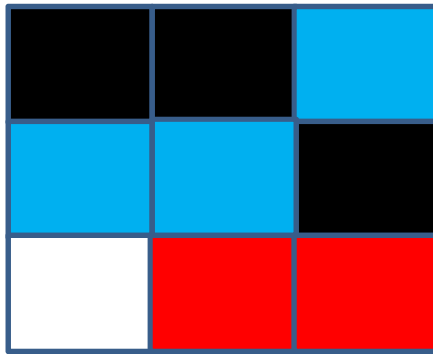
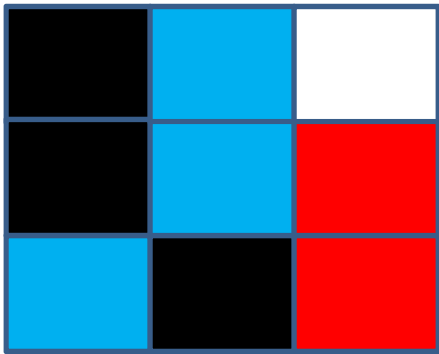
$$2.8. *DS = [(3.1, 2.3, 1.2) \times (2.1, 3.2, 1.3)]$$



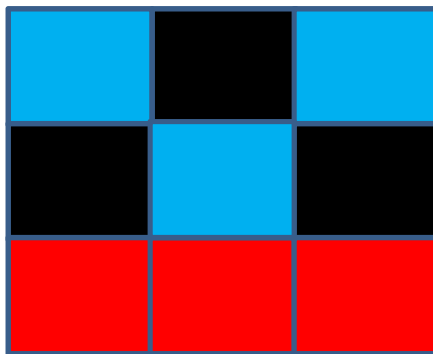
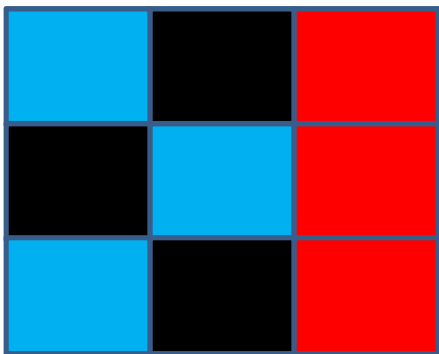
$$2.9. DS = [(3.1, 2.3, 1.3) \times (3.1, 3.2, 1.3)]$$



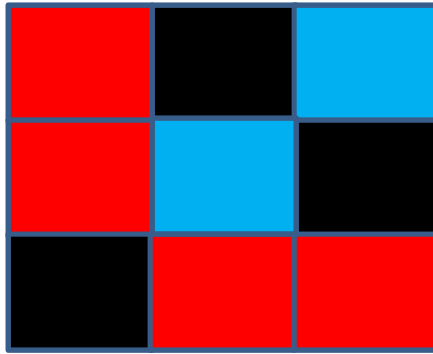
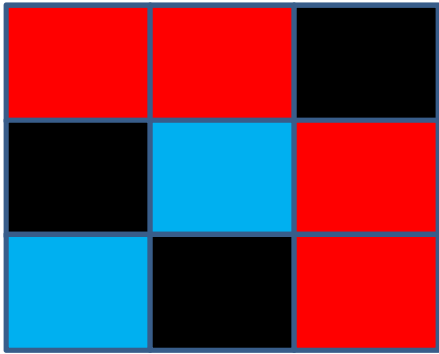
$$2.10. *DS = [(3.2, 2.1, 1.1) \times (1.1, 1.2, 2.3)]$$



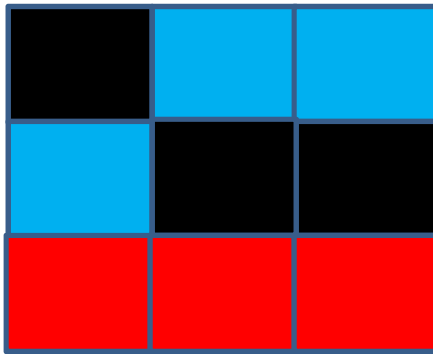
$$2.11. *DS = [(3.2, 2.1, 1.2) \times (2.1, 1.2, 2.3)]$$



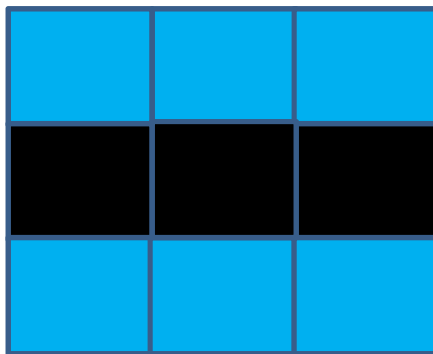
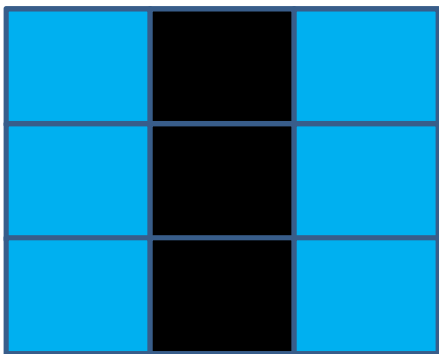
$$2.12. *DS = [(3.2, 2.1, 1.3) \times (3.1, 1.2, 2.3)]$$



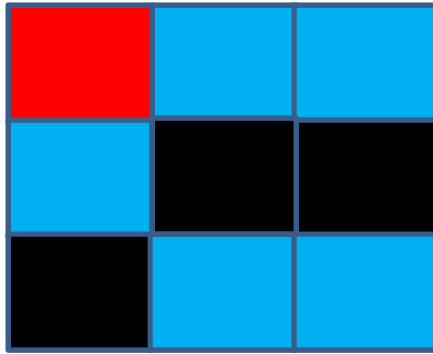
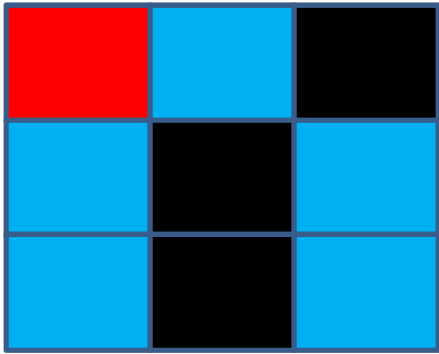
$$2.13. *DS = [(3.2, 2.2, 1.1) \times (1.1, 2.2, 2.3)]$$



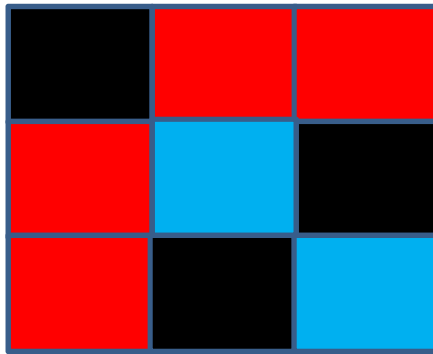
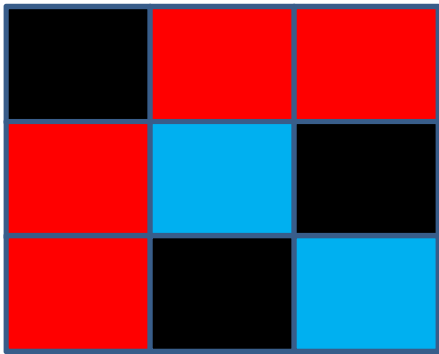
$$2.14. DS = [(3.2, 2.2, 1.2) \times (2.1, 2.2, 2.3)]$$



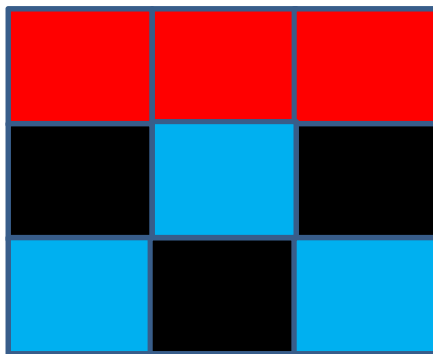
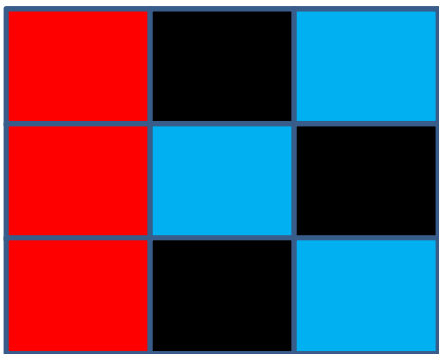
$$2.15. DS = [(3.2, 2.2, 1.3) \times (3.1, 2.2, 2.3)]$$



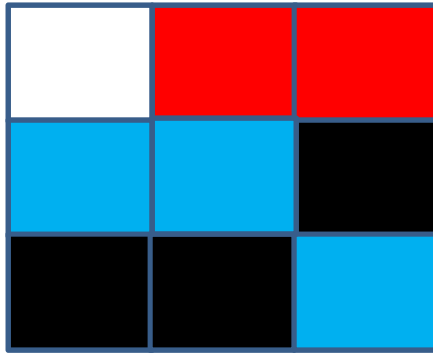
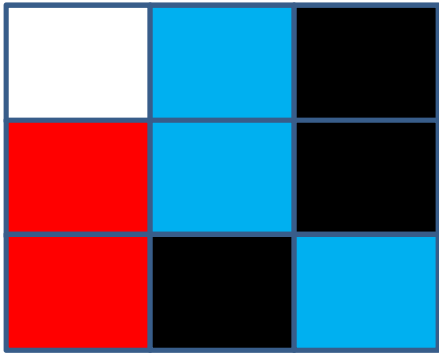
$$2.16. *DS = [(3.2, 2.3, 1.1) \times (1.1, 3.2, 2.3)]$$



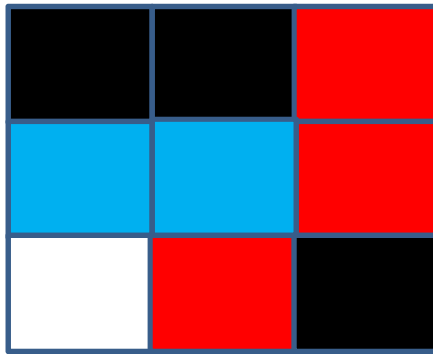
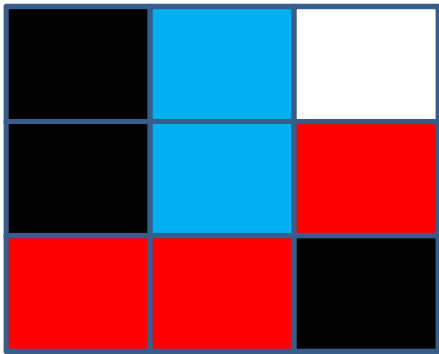
$$2.17. *DS = [(3.2, 2.3, 1.2) \times (2.1, 3.2, 2.3)]$$



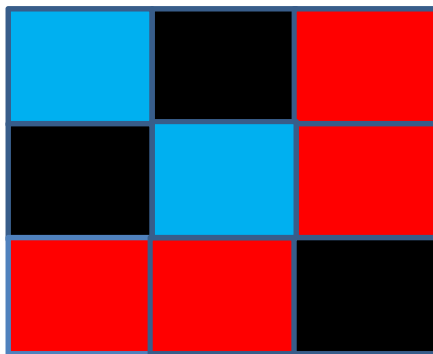
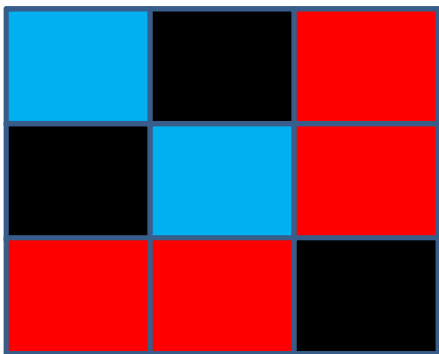
$$2.18. DS = [(3.2, 2.3, 1.3) \times (3.1, 3.2, 2.3)]$$



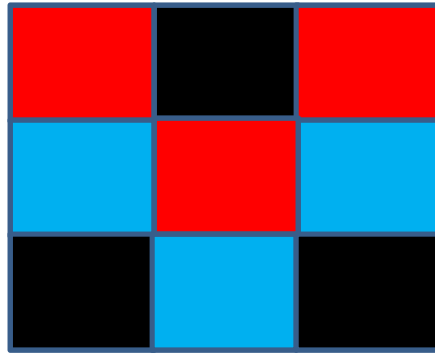
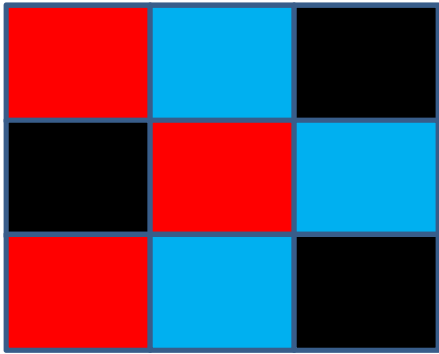
$$2.19. *DS = [(3.3, 2.1, 1.1) \times (1.1, 1.2, 3.3)]$$



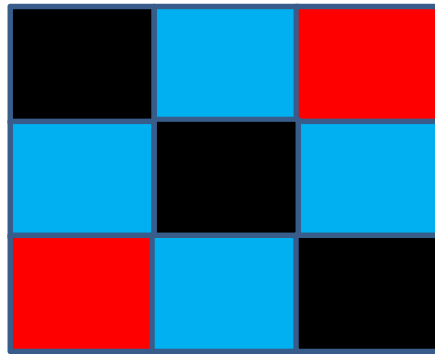
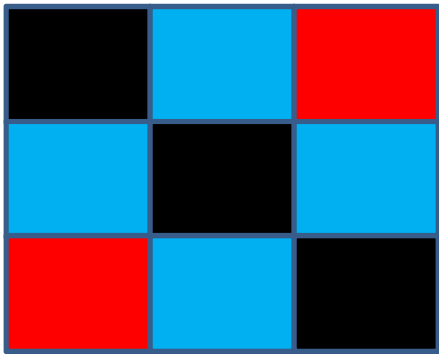
$$2.20. *DS = [(3.3, 2.1, 1.2) \times (2.1, 1.2, 3.3)]$$



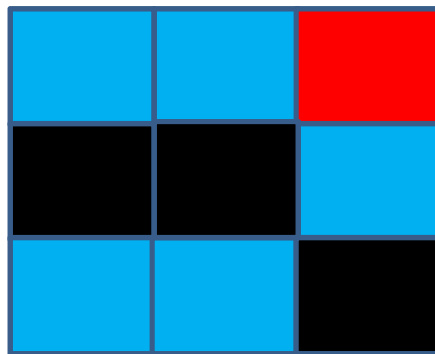
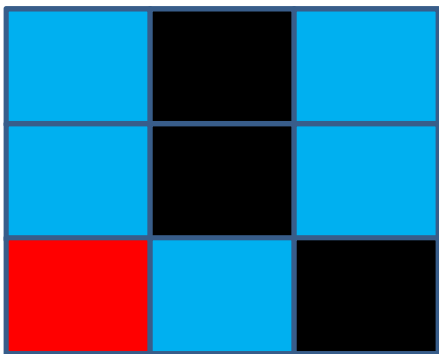
$$2.21. *DS = [(3.3, 2.1, 1.3) \times (3.1, 1.2, 3.3)]$$



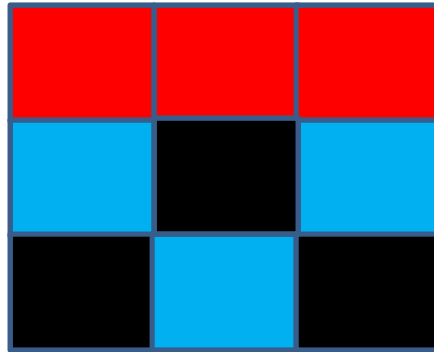
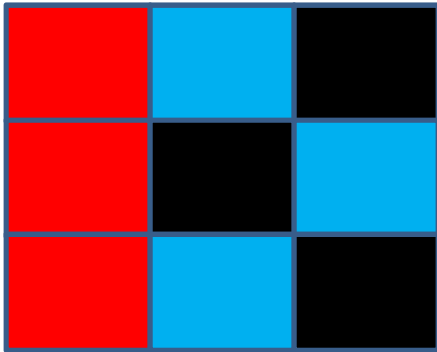
$$2.22. *DS = [(3.3, 2.2, 1.1) \times (1.1, 2.2, 3.3)]$$



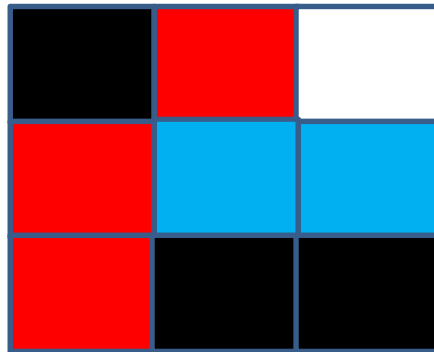
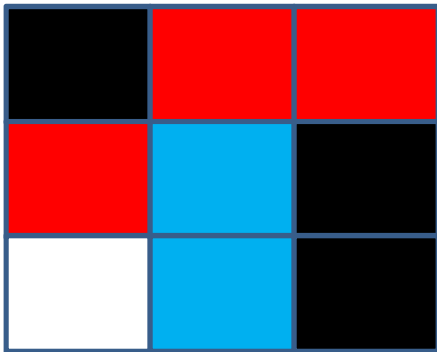
$$2.23. *DS = [(3.3, 2.2, 1.2) \times (2.1, 2.2, 3.3)]$$



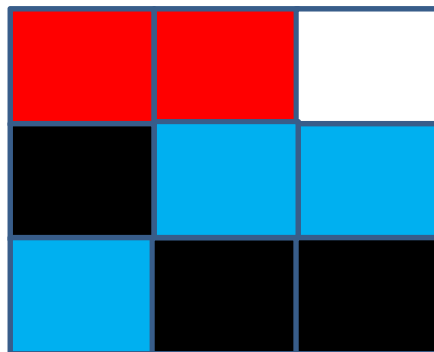
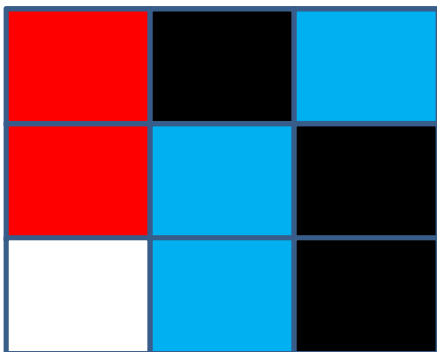
$$2.24. *DS = [(3.3, 2.2, 1.3) \times (3.1, 2.2, 3.3)]$$



$$2.25. *DS = [(3.3, 2.3, 1.1) \times (1.1, 3.2, 3.3)]$$



$$2.26. *DS = [(3.3, 2.3, 1.2) \times (2.1, 3.2, 3.3)]$$



$$2.27. DS = [(3.3, 2.3, 1.3) \times (3.1, 3.2, 3.3)]$$

Ausschließlich mehrfache Nachbarschaften weisen also nur die Matrizen für die sog. Hauptzeichenklassen auf. Nur die 2. Hauptzeichenklasse des realitäts-thematischen Vollständigen Objektes weist eine leere Menge von Umgebungen ihrer Nachbarschaften auf. Die Anzahl mehrfach besetzter Nachbar-schaftseinträge in den Matrizen kann 1, 2, 3, 4 oder 5 sein, d.h. es werden sämtliche Möglichkeiten der triadisch-trichotomischen Zeichenrelation ausgeschöpft. Zum besseren Verständnis betrachte man en détail

$$2.3. DS = [(3.1, 2.1, 1.3) \times (3.1, 1.2, 1.3)]$$

Es sind

$$(1.2) = N(2.1, 1.3)$$

$$(2.2) = N(2.1, 1.3) \quad (1.1) = N(2.1)$$

$$(3.2) = N(2.1, 3.1) \quad (2.3) = N(1.3) \quad (3.3) = N(\emptyset).$$

Literatur

Toth, Alfred, Strukturen regulärer und irregulärer Dualsysteme über der kleinen semiotischen Matrix. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2013a

Toth, Alfred, Nachbarschaften regulärer und irregulärer semiotischer Systeme und ihrer Umgebungen. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2013b

6.1.2014