

Prof. Dr. Alfred Toth

Ontische Abbildungen innerhalb der colinearen Zahlentheorie

1. Im folgenden benutzen wir die in Toth (2015) eingeführte colineare Zahlentheorie zur Subkategorisierung von Typen von raumsemiotischen Abbildungen (vgl. Bense/Walther 1973, S. 80).

2.1. Homogene colineare Zahlenstrukturen

2.1.1. $C = [S, Abb, S]$

$$Z = [0, \rightleftharpoons, 1] \quad Z = [1, \rightleftharpoons, 0]$$

$$Z = [0, \Downarrow, 1] \quad Z = [1, \Downarrow, 0]$$

$$Z = [0, \nearrow, 1] \quad Z = [1, \nearrow, 0]$$

$$Z = [0, \nwarrow, 1] \quad Z = [1, \nwarrow, 0]$$



Rue Belhomme, Paris

2.1.2. $C = [Abb, S, Abb]$

$$Z = [\rightleftharpoons, 0, \rightleftharpoons] \quad Z = [\rightleftharpoons, 1, \rightleftharpoons]$$

$$Z = [\uparrow, 0, \uparrow]$$

$$Z = [\uparrow, 1, \uparrow]$$

$$Z = [\nearrow, 0, \nearrow]$$

$$Z = [\nearrow, 1, \nearrow]$$

$$Z = [\searrow, 0, \searrow]$$

$$Z = [\searrow, 1, \searrow]$$



Gare d'Austerlitz, Paris

$$2.1.3. C = [S, \text{Rep}, S]$$

$$Z = [0, \emptyset, 1]$$

$$Z = [1, \emptyset, 0]$$



Pont du Garigliano, Paris

2.1.4. C = [Rep, S, Rep]

Z = [∅, 0, ∅]

Z = [∅, 1, ∅]



Brückenhaus, Wismar

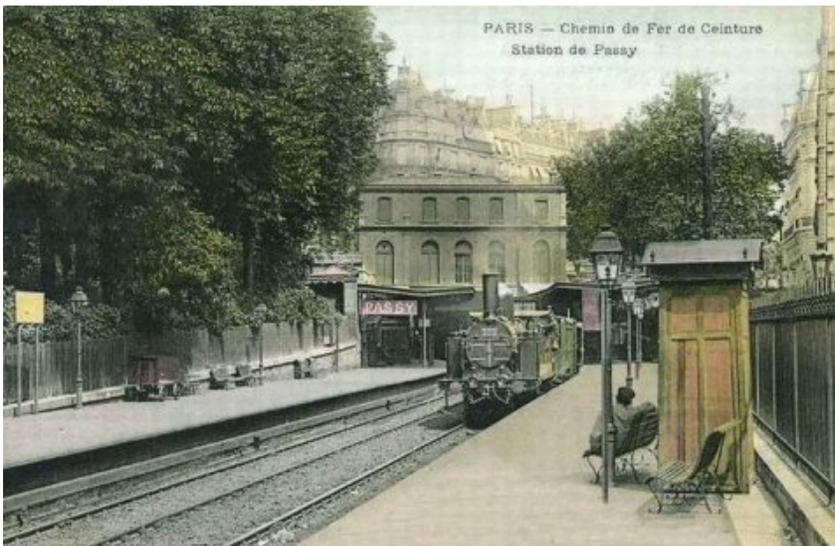
2.1.5. C = [Abb, Rep, Abb]

Z = [↔, ∅, ↔]

Z = [↑↓, ∅, ↑↓]

Z = [↗↘, ∅, ↗↘]

Z = [↖↙, ∅, ↖↙]



Ehem. Bahnhof Passy
der Chemin de Fer de
Petite Ceinture, Paris

2.1.6. $C = [\text{Rep}, \text{Abb}, \text{Rep}]$

$Z = [\emptyset, \rightleftharpoons, \emptyset]$

$Z = [\emptyset, \updownarrow, \emptyset]$

$Z = [\emptyset, \nearrow\swarrow, \emptyset]$

$Z = [\emptyset, \nwarrow\searrow, \emptyset]$



Chemin de Fer de Petite Ceinture, Paris

2.2. Heterogene colineare Zahlenstrukturen

2.2.1. $C = [S, \text{Abb}, \text{Rep}]$

$Z = [0, \rightleftharpoons, \emptyset]$

$Z = [1, \rightleftharpoons, \emptyset]$

$Z = [0, \updownarrow, \emptyset]$

$Z = [1, \updownarrow, \emptyset]$

$Z = [0, \nearrow\swarrow, \emptyset]$

$Z = [1, \nearrow\swarrow, \emptyset]$

$Z = [0, \nwarrow\searrow, \emptyset]$

$Z = [1, \nwarrow\searrow, \emptyset]$



Rue de l'Aqueduc, Paris

2.2.2. $C = [S, Rep, Abb]$

- | | |
|--|--|
| $Z = [0, \emptyset, \rightleftharpoons]$ | $Z = [1, \emptyset, \rightleftharpoons]$ |
| $Z = [0, \emptyset, \updownarrow]$ | $Z = [1, \emptyset, \updownarrow]$ |
| $Z = [0, \emptyset, \nearrow\swarrow]$ | $Z = [1, \emptyset, \nearrow\swarrow]$ |
| $Z = [0, \emptyset, \nwarrow\searrow]$ | $Z = [1, \emptyset, \nwarrow\searrow]$ |



Rue de Charenton, Paris

2.2.3. $C = [\text{Abb}, S, \text{Rep}]$

$$Z = [\rightleftharpoons, 0, \emptyset]$$

$$Z = [\rightleftharpoons, 1, \emptyset]$$

$$Z = [\updownarrow, 0, \emptyset]$$

$$Z = [\updownarrow, 1, \emptyset]$$

$$Z = [\nearrow\swarrow, 0, \emptyset]$$

$$Z = [\nearrow\swarrow, 1, \emptyset]$$

$$Z = [\nwarrow\searrow, 0, \emptyset]$$

$$Z = [\nwarrow\searrow, 1, \emptyset]$$



Rue André Gide, Paris

2.2.4. $C = [\text{Abb}, \text{Rep}, S]$

$$Z = [\rightleftharpoons, \emptyset, 0]$$

$$Z = [\rightleftharpoons, \emptyset, 1]$$

$$Z = [\updownarrow, \emptyset, 0]$$

$$Z = [\updownarrow, \emptyset, 1]$$

$$Z = [\nearrow\swarrow, \emptyset, 0]$$

$$Z = [\nearrow\swarrow, \emptyset, 1]$$

$$Z = [\nwarrow\searrow, \emptyset, 0]$$

$$Z = [\nwarrow\searrow, \emptyset, 1]$$



Impasse Royer-Collard, Paris

2.2.5. C = [Rep, S, Abb]

Z = [∅, 0, ⇌]

Z = [∅, 1, ⇌]

Z = [∅, 0, ↕]

Z = [∅, 1, ↕]

Z = [∅, 0, ↗↘]

Z = [∅, 1, ↗↘]

Z = [∅, 0, ↖↙]

Z = [∅, 1, ↖↙]



Rue Pajol, Paris

2.2.6. $C = [\text{Rep}, \text{Abb}, S]$

$Z = [\emptyset, \rightleftharpoons, 0]$

$Z = [\emptyset, \rightleftharpoons, 1]$

$Z = [\emptyset, \updownarrow, 0]$

$Z = [\emptyset, \updownarrow, 1]$

$Z = [\emptyset, \nearrow\swarrow, 0]$

$Z = [\emptyset, \nearrow\swarrow, 1]$

$Z = [\emptyset, \nwarrow\searrow, 0]$

$Z = [\emptyset, \nwarrow\searrow, 1]$



Rue du Dr Charles Richet, Paris

Literatur

Bense, Max/Walther, Elisabeth, Wörterbuch der Semiotik. Köln 1973

Toth, Alfred, Grundlagen einer colinearen Zahlentheorie. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2015

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