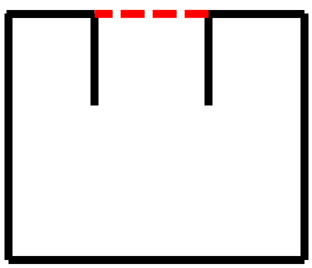
Prof. Dr. Alfred Toth

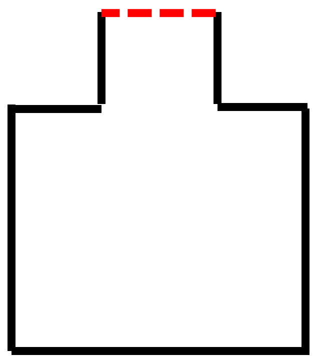
Ontotopologische Öffnung bei Zeichenzahlen

1. Nachdem in Toth (2014) die ontotopologische Abschließung bei Zeichenzahlen untersucht wurde, wird im folgenden die viel komplexere und ganz anders geartete Öffnung dargestellt. In Sonderheit tritt in mehreren Fällen ontotopologische Amibiguität auf.

2.1. Ontisch-semiotische Isomorphie der Primzeichen

2.1.1. S(ex) ≠ U(ex) ≅ <.1.>

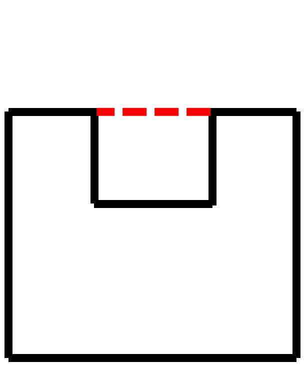


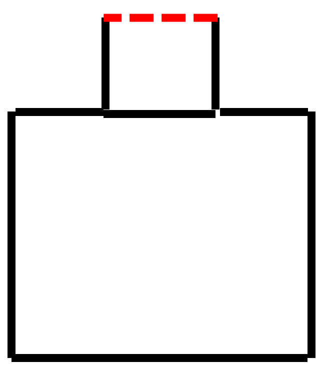


$z = a + bi$ $\qquad$ $-\bar{z} = -a - bi$

$\rightarrow -\bar{z} \cup z$ $\qquad$ $\rightarrow z \cup -\bar{z}$

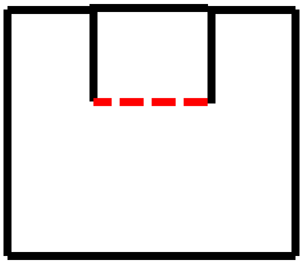
2.1.2. S(ad) ≠ U(ad) ≅ <.2.>





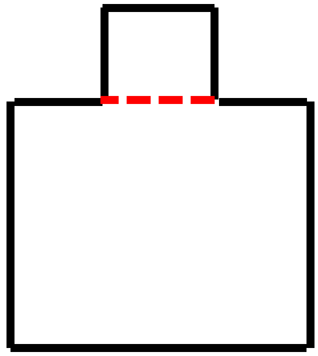
$n = (m \supset o) \cap o$ $\qquad$ $n = (m \cup o) \cap o$

$\rightarrow -z = -a + bi$ $\qquad$ $\rightarrow -\bar{z} = -a - bi$



$n = (m \supset o) \cap o$

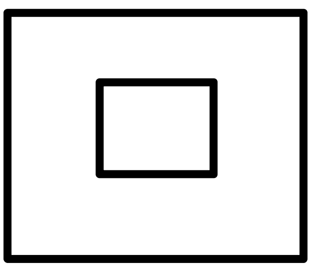
$\rightarrow z = a + bi$



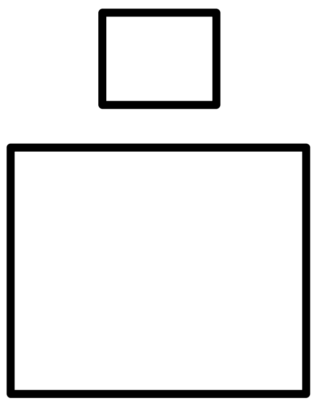
$n = (m \cup o) \cap o$

$\rightarrow \bar{z} = a - bi$

2.1.3. S(in) ≠ U(in) ≅ <.3.>



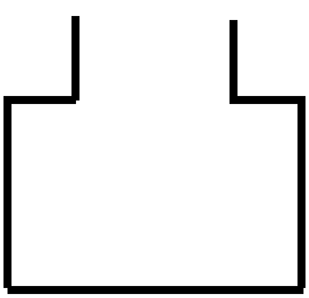
$n = (m \supset o)$



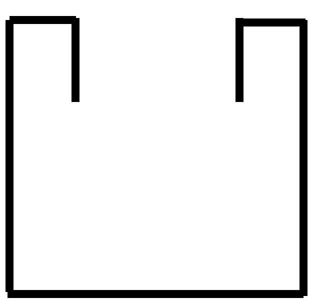
$n = m \cup o$

3.2. Ontisch-semiotische Isomorphie der Subzeichen

3.2.1. [S(ex), U(ex)] ≅ <1.1>

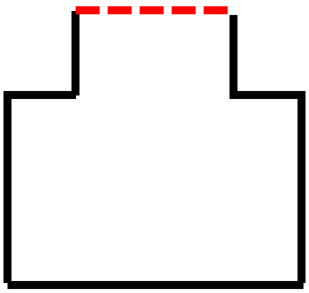


$-\bar{z} \cup z$



$z \cup -\bar{z}$

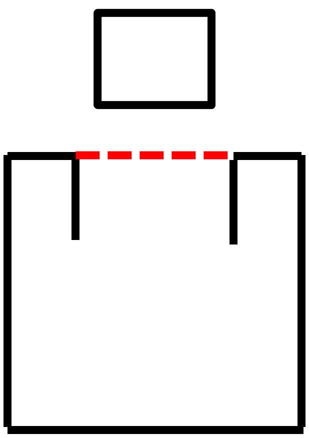
3.2.2. [S(ex), U(ad)] ≅ <1.2>



$\bar{z} = a - bi$

$\rightarrow -\bar{z} \cup z$

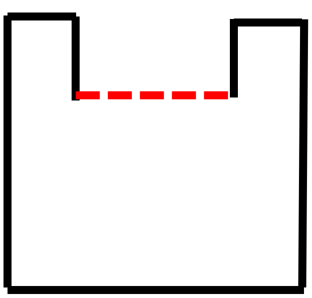
3.2.3. [S(ex), U(in)] ≅ <1.3>



$n = (z = a + bi) \cup m$

$\rightarrow n = (z \cup -\bar{z}) \cup m$

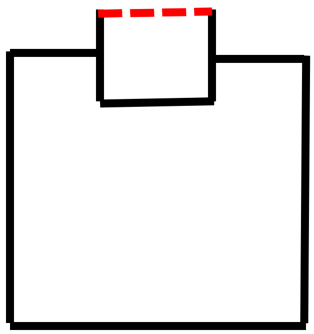
3.2.4. [S(ad), U(ex)] ≅ <2.1>



$-z = -a + bi$

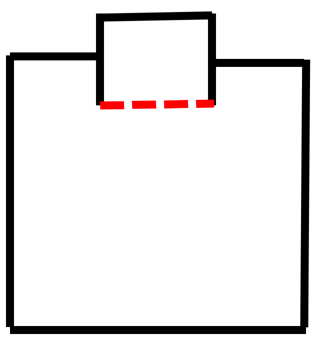
$\rightarrow z \cup -\bar{z}$

3.2.5. [S(ad), U(ad)] ≅ <2.2>



n = m ⊃ (m ∩ o)

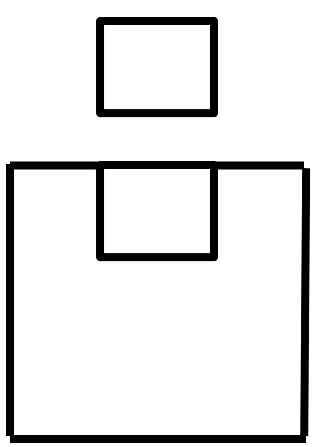
→ n = m ⊃ (m ∩ (-z = -a + bi))



n = m ⊃ (m ∩ o)

→ n = m ⊃ (m ∩ ($\bar{z}$ = a – bi))

3.2.6. [S(ad), U(in)] ≅ <2.3>



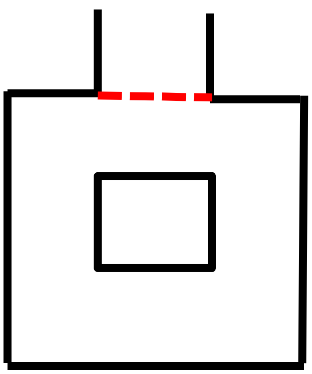
Wegen 3.2.5. folgen direkt die beiden Möglichkeiten

$n = ((m \supset o) \cap o) \cup p$

$\rightarrow n = ((m \supset o) \cap (-z = -a + bi)) \cup p$

$\rightarrow n = ((m \supset o) \cap (\bar{z} = a - bi)) \cup p.$

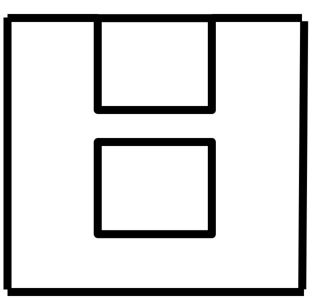
3.2.7. [S(in), U(ex)] ≅ <3.1>



$n = ((-\bar{z} = -a - bi) \supset m)$

$\rightarrow n = ((-\bar{z} \cup z) \supset m)$

3.2.8. [S(in), U(ad)] ≅ <3.2>



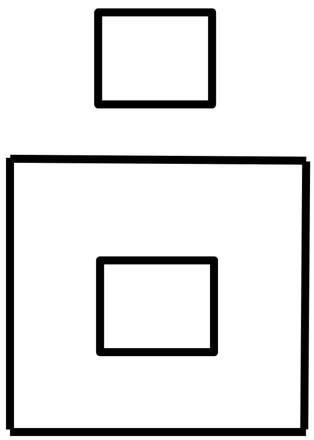
Wegen 3.2.5. folgen wiederum direkt die beiden Möglichkeiten

$n = ((m \supset o) \cap o) \supset p$

$\rightarrow n = ((m \supset o) \cap (-z = -a + bi)) \supset p$

$\rightarrow n = ((m \supset o) \cap (\bar{z} = a - bi)) \supset p.$

3.2.9. [S(in), U(in)] ≅ <3.3>



$n = (m \supset o) \cup p$

Literatur

Toth, Alfred, Ontotopologische Abschließung bei Zeichenzahlen. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics 2014

17.1.2015