Prof. Dr. Alfred Toth

Strukturen eigenrealer Nachbarschaften

1. Vgl. zur Topologie der semiotischen Ränder, Grenzen und Grenzränder/ Randgrenzen Toth (2013a-e).

2.1. $G((3.1, 2.1, 1.1), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) = ((1.1, 1.3), (2.1, 2.2))$

$\mathcal{R}_\lambda(3.1, 2.1, 1.1) = \emptyset$

$\mathcal{R}_\rho(3.1, 2.1, 1.1) = (3.2, 3.3, 2.2, 2.3, 1.2, 1.3)$

$\mathcal{R}_\lambda(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (2.1, 1.1, 1.2)$

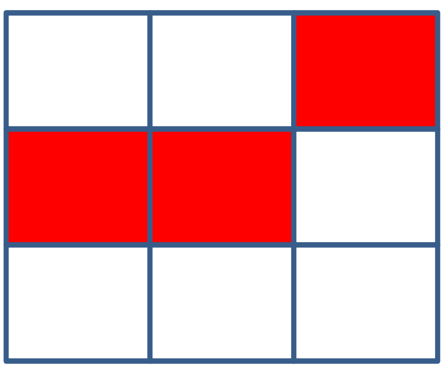
$\mathcal{R}_\rho(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (3.2, 3.3, 2.3)$

$G((3.1, 2.1, 1.1), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_\lambda(3.1, 2.1, 1.1) = \emptyset$

$G((3.1, 2.1, 1.1), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_\rho(3.1, 2.1, 1.1) = (1.3, 2.2)$

$G((3.1, 2.1, 1.1), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_\lambda(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (2.1)$

$G((3.1, 2.1, 1.1), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_\rho(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = \emptyset$



2.2. $G((3.1, 2.1, 1.2), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) = ((1.2, 1.3), (2.1, 2.2))$

$\mathcal{R}_\lambda(3.1, 2.1, 1.2) = (1.1)$

$\mathcal{R}_\rho(3.1, 2.1, 1.2) = (3.2, 3.3, 2.2, 2.3, 1.3)$

$\mathcal{R}_\lambda(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (2.1, 1.1, 1.2)$

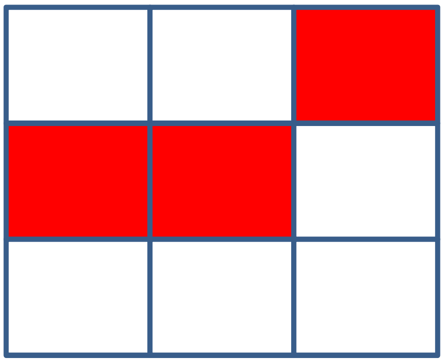
$\mathcal{R}_\rho(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (3.2, 3.3, 2.3)$

$G((3.1, 2.1, 1.2), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_{\lambda}(3.1, 2.1, 1.2) = \emptyset$

$G((3.1, 2.1, 1.2), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_{\rho}(3.1, 2.1, 1.2) = (1.3, 2.2)$

$G((3.1, 2.1, 1.2), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_{\lambda}(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (2.1)$

$G((3.1, 2.1, 1.2), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_{\rho}(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = \emptyset$



2.3. $G((3.1, 2.1, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) = (2.1, 2.2)$

$\mathcal{R}_{\lambda}(3.1, 2.1, 1.3) = (1.1, 1.2)$

$\mathcal{R}_{\rho}(3.1, 2.1, 1.3) = (3.2, 3.3, 2.2, 2.3)$

$\mathcal{R}_{\lambda}(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (2.1, 1.1, 1.2)$

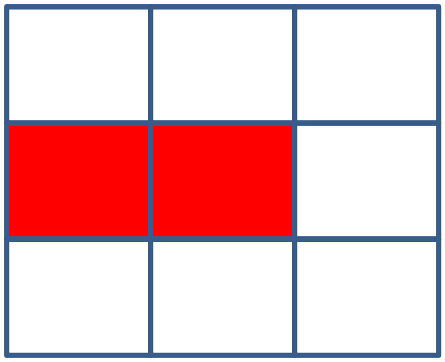
$\mathcal{R}_{\rho}(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (3.2, 3.3, 2.3)$

$G((3.1, 2.1, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_{\lambda}(3.1, 2.1, 1.3) = \emptyset$

$G((3.1, 2.1, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_{\rho}(3.1, 2.1, 1.3) = (2.2)$

$G((3.1, 2.1, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_{\lambda}(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (2.1)$

$G((3.1, 2.1, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_{\rho}(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = \emptyset$



2.4. G((3.1, 2.2, 1.2), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) = (1.2, 1.3)

$\mathcal{R}_\lambda$(3.1, 2.2, 1.2) = (2.1, 1.1)

$\mathcal{R}_\rho$(3.1, 2.2, 1.2) = (3.2, 3.3, 2.3, 1.3)

$\mathcal{R}_\lambda$(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (2.1, 1.1, 1.2)

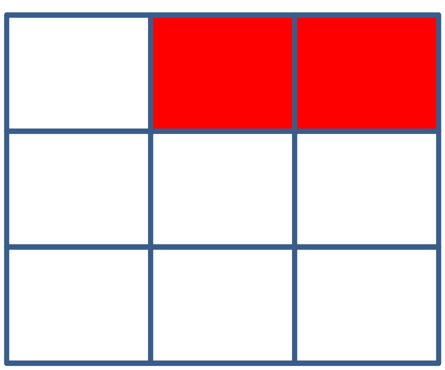
$\mathcal{R}_\rho$(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (3.2, 3.3, 2.3)

G((3.1, 2.2, 1.2), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) ∩ $\mathcal{R}_\lambda$(3.1, 2.2, 1.2) = Ø

G((3.1, 2.2, 1.2), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) ∩ $\mathcal{R}_\rho$(3.1, 2.2, 1.2) = (1.3)

G((3.1, 2.2, 1.2), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) ∩ $\mathcal{R}_\lambda$(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (1.2)

G((3.1, 2.2, 1.2), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) ∩ $\mathcal{R}_\rho$(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = Ø



2.5. G((3.1, 2.2, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) = Ø (automorphe Grenze)

2.6. $G((3.1, 2.3, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) = (2.2, 2.3)$

$\mathcal{R}_\lambda(3.1, 2.3, 1.3) = (2.1, 2.2, 1.1, 1.2)$

$\mathcal{R}_\rho(3.1, 2.3, 1.3) = (3.2, 3.3)$

$\mathcal{R}_\lambda(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (2.1, 1.1, 1.2)$

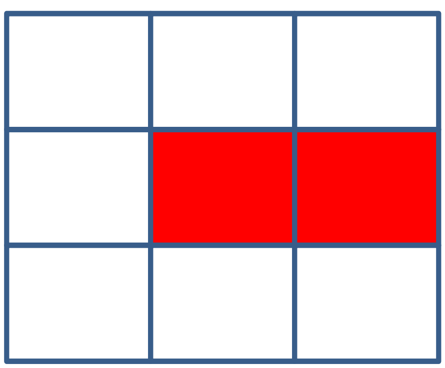
$\mathcal{R}_\rho(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (3.2, 3.3, 2.3)$

$G((3.1, 2.3, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_\lambda(3.1, 2.3, 1.3) = (2.2)$

$G((3.1, 2.3, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_\rho(3.1, 2.3, 1.3) = \emptyset$

$G((3.1, 2.3, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_\lambda(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = \emptyset$

$G((3.1, 2.3, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_\rho(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (2.3)$



2.7. $G((3.2, 2.2, 1.2), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) = ((1.2, 1.3), (3.1, 3.2))$

$\mathcal{R}_\lambda(3.2, 2.2, 1.2) = (3.1, 2.1, 1.1)$

$\mathcal{R}_\rho(3.2, 2.2, 1.2) = (3.3, 2.3, 1.3)$

$\mathcal{R}_\lambda(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (2.1, 1.1, 1.2)$

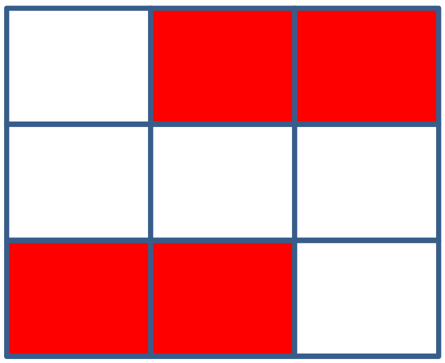
$\mathcal{R}_\rho(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (3.2, 3.3, 2.3)$

$G((3.2, 2.2, 1.2), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_\lambda(3.2, 2.2, 1.2) = (3.1)$

$G((3.2, 2.2, 1.2), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_\rho(3.2, 2.2, 1.2) = (1.3)$

$G((3.2, 2.2, 1.2), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_\lambda(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (1.2)$

$G((3.2, 2.2, 1.2), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_\rho(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (3.2)$



2.8. $G((3.2, 2.2, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) = (3.1, 3.2)$

$\mathcal{R}_\lambda(3.2, 2.2, 1.3) = (3.1, 2.1, 1.1, 1.2)$

$\mathcal{R}_\rho(3.2, 2.2, 1.3) = (3.3, 2.3)$

$\mathcal{R}_\lambda(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (2.1, 1.1, 1.2)$

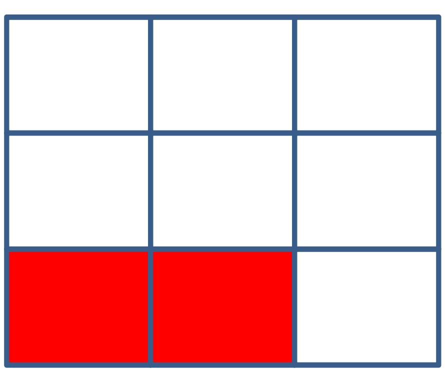
$\mathcal{R}_\rho(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (3.2, 3.3, 2.3)$

$G((3.2, 2.2, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_\lambda(3.2, 2.2, 1.3) = (3.1)$

$G((3.2, 2.2, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_\rho(3.2, 2.2, 1.3) = \emptyset$

$G((3.2, 2.2, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_\lambda(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = \emptyset$

$G((3.2, 2.2, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_\rho(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (3.2)$



2.9. G((3.2, 2.3, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) = ((2.2, 2.3), (3.1, 3.2))

$\mathcal{R}_\lambda$(3.2, 2.3, 1.3) = (3.1, 2.1, 2.2, 1.1, 1.2)

$\mathcal{R}_\rho$(3.2, 2.3, 1.3) = (3.3)

$\mathcal{R}_\lambda$(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (2.1, 1.1, 1.2)

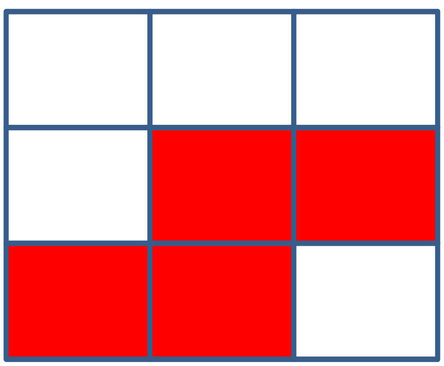
$\mathcal{R}_\rho$(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (3.2, 3.3, 2.3)

G((3.2, 2.3, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) ∩ $\mathcal{R}_\lambda$(3.2, 2.3, 1.3) = (2.2, 3.1)

G((3.2, 2.3, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) ∩ $\mathcal{R}_\rho$(3.2, 2.3, 1.3) = Ø

G((3.2, 2.3, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) ∩ $\mathcal{R}_\lambda$(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = Ø

G((3.2, 2.3, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) ∩ $\mathcal{R}_\rho$(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (2.3, 3.2)



2.10. G((3.3, 2.3, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) = ((2.2, 2.3), (3.1, 3.3))

$\mathcal{R}_\lambda$(3.3, 2.3, 1.3) = (3.1, 3.2, 2.1, 2.2, 1.1, 1.2)

$\mathcal{R}_\rho$(3.3, 2.3, 1.3) = Ø

$\mathcal{R}_\lambda$(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (2.1, 1.1, 1.2)

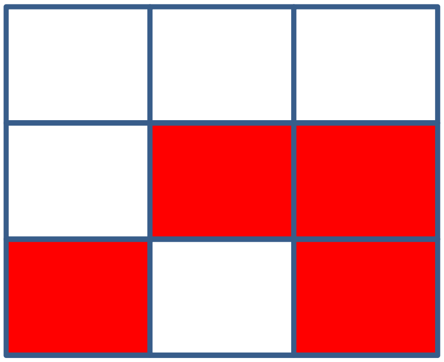
$\mathcal{R}_\rho$(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (3.2, 3.3, 2.3)

G((3.3, 2.3, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) ∩ $\mathcal{R}_\lambda$(3.3, 2.3, 1.3) = (2.2, 3.1)

G((3.3, 2.3, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) ∩ $\mathcal{R}_\rho$(3.3, 2.3, 1.3) = Ø

G((3.3, 2.3, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) ∩ $\mathcal{R}_\lambda$(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = Ø

$G((3.3, 2.3, 1.3), (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)) \cap \mathcal{R}_{\rho}(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) = (2.3, 3.3)$



Bekanntlich besagt das von Walther (1982) entdeckte Prinzip der eigenrealen Determinantensymmetrie, daß die Zeichenklasse (3.1, 2.2, 1.3) in mindestens einem und höchstens zwei Subrelationen mit jeder der übrigen neun Peirce-Benseschen Zeichenklassen und ihren dualen Realitätsthematiken zusammenhängt. Unsere Studie ergänzt diesen semiotischen Satz durch einen weiteren:

SATZ. Für jedes semiotische Dualsystem existiert ein Grenzrand, von dessen Elementen mindestens eine und höchstens zwei Subrelationen mit jeder der zehn Peirce-Benseschen Zeichenklassen und ihren dualen Realitätsthematiken zusammenhängt.

Literatur

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4.12.2013