Prof. Dr. Alfred Toth

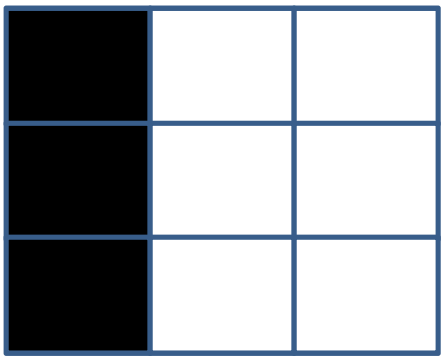
Strukturen regulärer und irregulärer Dualsysteme über der kleinen semiotischen Matrix

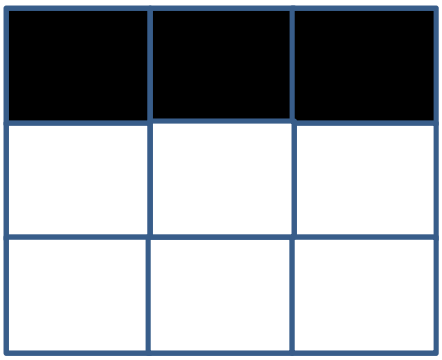
1. Bekanntlich sind von den über der Form des triadisch-trichotomischen Zeichens

ZR = (3.a, 2.b 1.c) mit a, b, c ∈ 1, 2, 3} und a ≦ b ≦ c

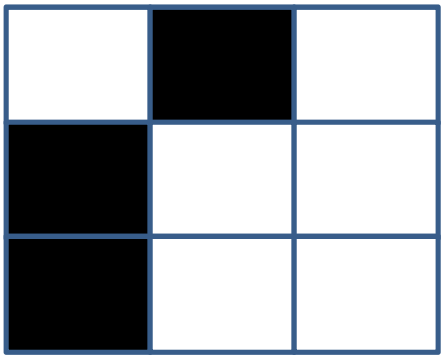
möglichen $3^3 = 27$ semiotischen Dualsystemen nur 10 Dualsysteme regulär, da die Elemente der Differenzmenge der semiotisch-inklusiven Ordnung widersprechen (vgl. Walther 1979, S. 97 ff.). Als Vorbereitung auf unsere nachfolgende Untersuchung der Matrixstrukturen von erweiterten Dualsystemen über der großen semiotischen Matrix werden hier erstmals die Strukturen sowohl der regulären als auch der irregulären Dualsysteme über der kleinen Matrix präsentiert. Die irregulären Dualsysteme werden durch Asterisk markiert.

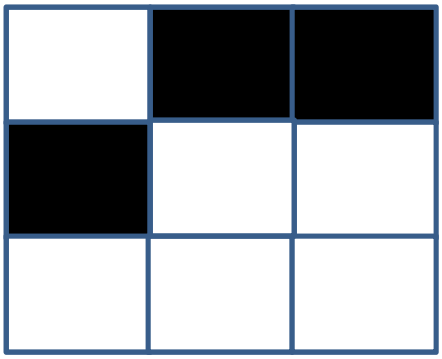
2.1. DS = [(3.1, 2.1, 1.1) × (1.1, 1.2, 1.3)]



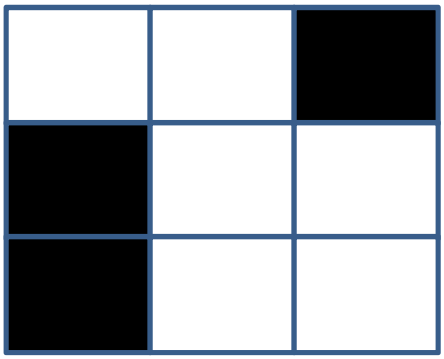


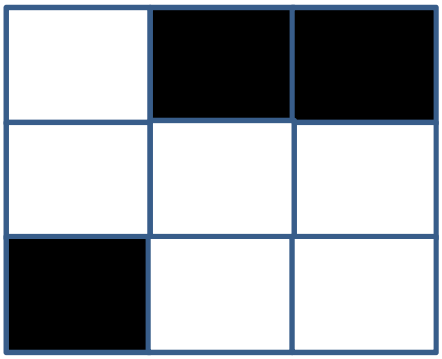
2.2. DS = [(3.1, 2.1, 1.2) × (2.1, 1.2, 1.3)]



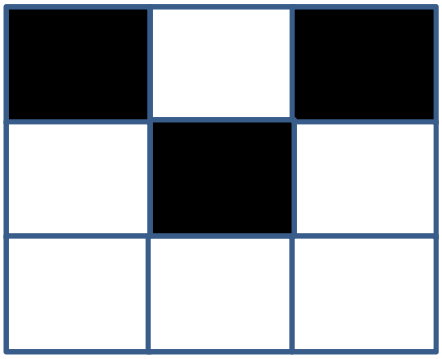


2.3. DS = [(3.1, 2.1, 1.3) × (3.1, 1.2, 1.3)]

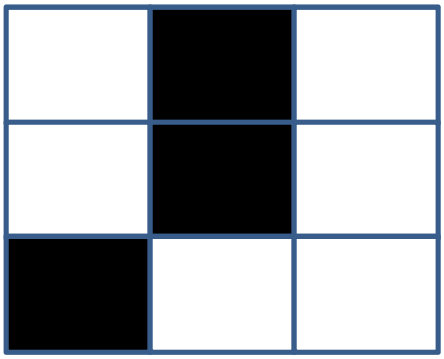


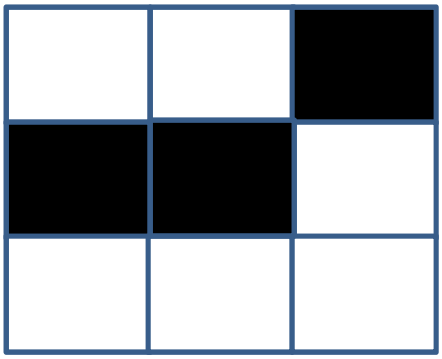


2.4. *DS = [(3.1, 2.2, 1.1) × (1.1, 2.2, 1.3)]

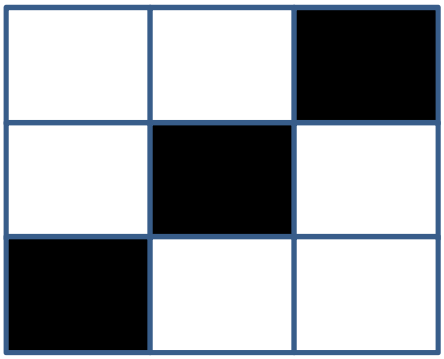


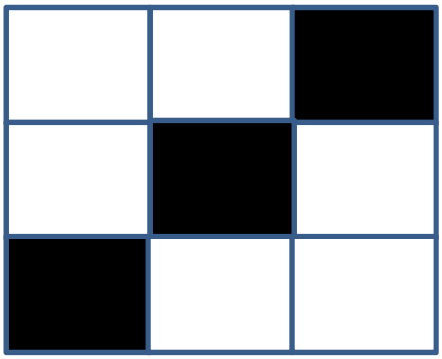
2.5. DS = [(3.1, 2.2, 1.2) × (2.1, 2.2, 1.3)]



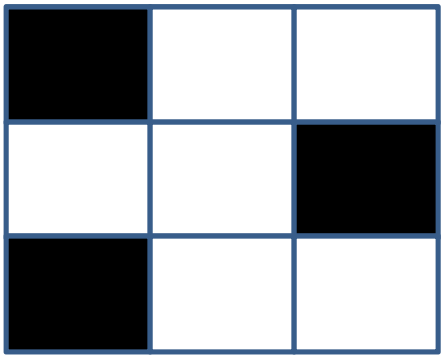


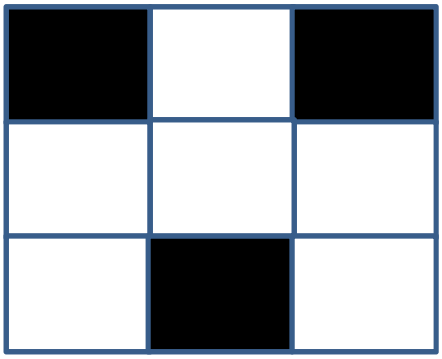
2.6. DS = [(3.1, 2.2, 1.3) × (3.1, 2.2, 1.3)]



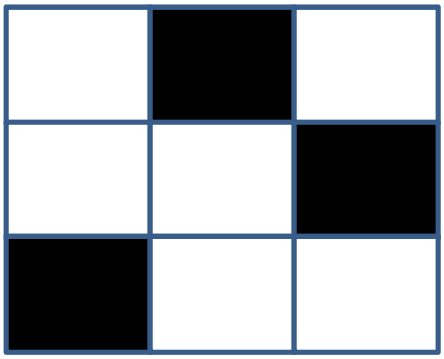


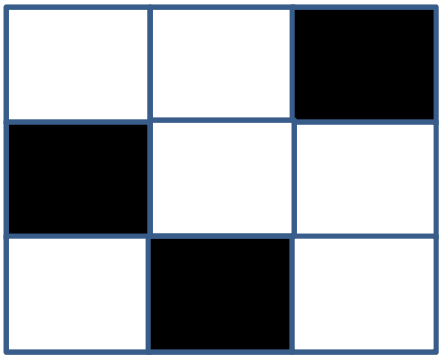
2.7. *DS = [(3.1, 2.3, 1.1) × (1.1, 3.2, 1.3)]



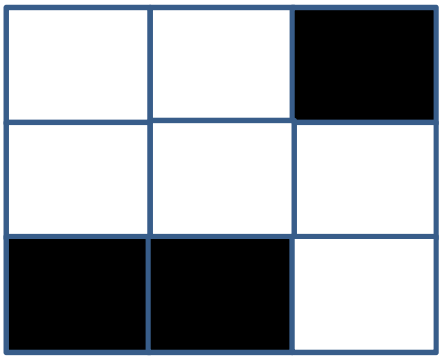


2.8. *DS = [(3.1, 2.3, 1.2) × (2.1, 3.2, 1.3)]

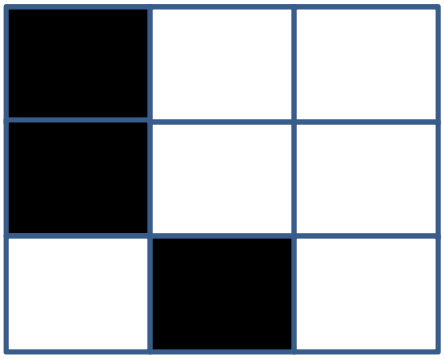


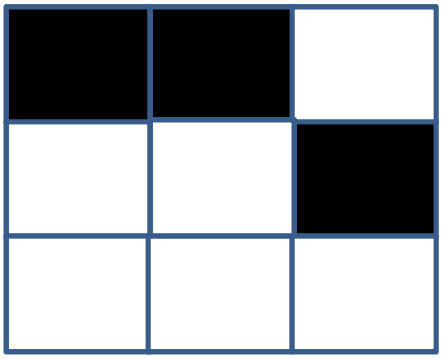


2.9. DS = [(3.1, 2.3, 1.3) × (3.1, 3.2, 1.3)]

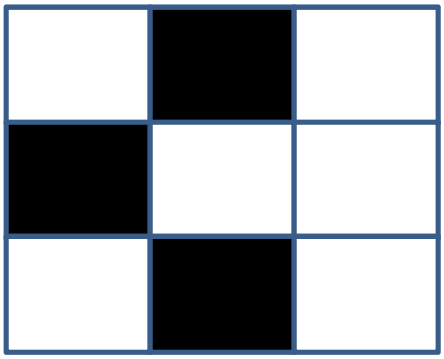


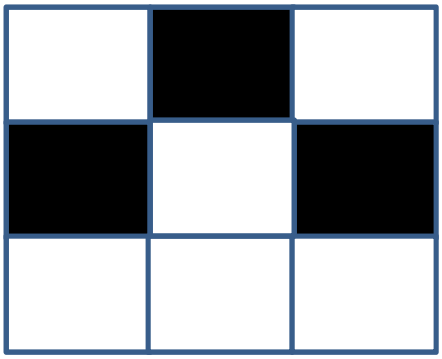
2.10. *DS = [(3.2, 2.1, 1.1) × (1.1, 1.2, 2.3)]



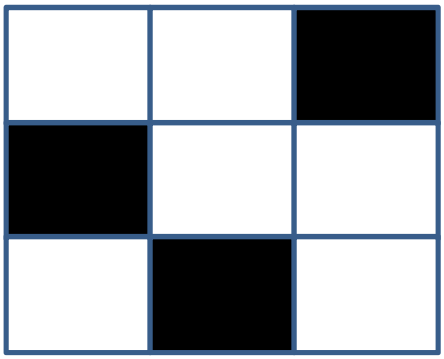


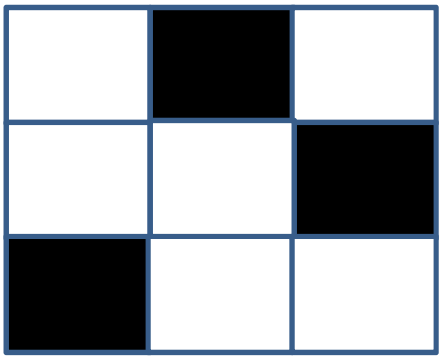
2.11. *DS = [(3.2, 2.1, 1.2) × (2.1, 1.2, 2.3)]



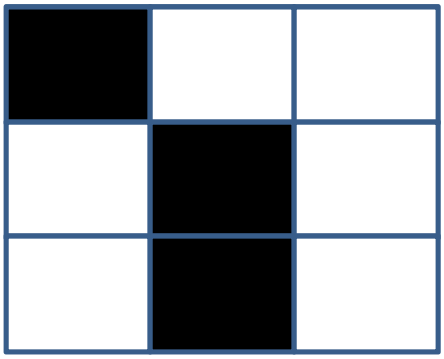


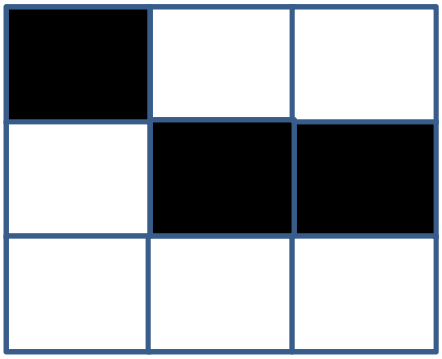
2.12. *DS = [(3.2, 2.1, 1.3) × (3.1, 1.2, 2.3)]



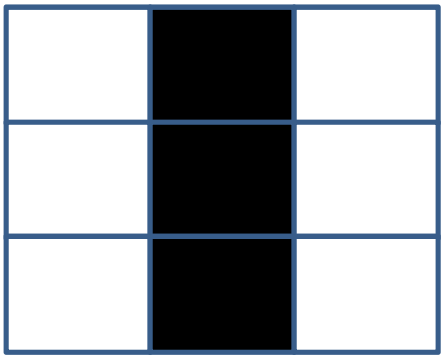


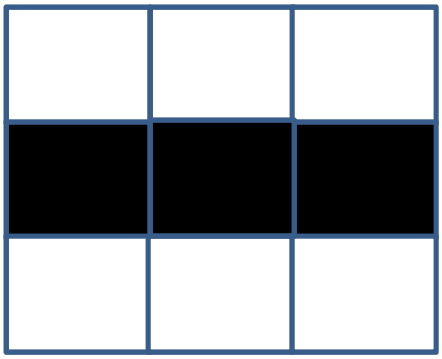
2.13. *DS = [(3.2, 2.2, 1.1) × (1.1, 2.2, 2.3)]



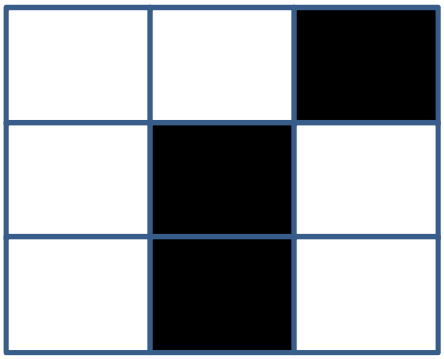


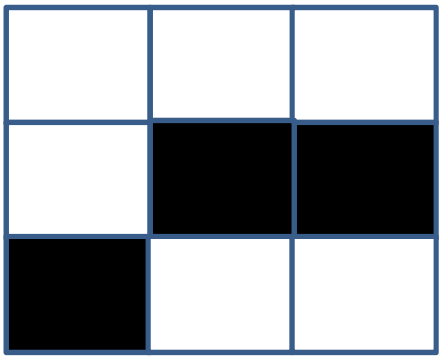
2.14. DS = [(3.2, 2.2, 1.2) × (2.1, 2.2, 2.3)]



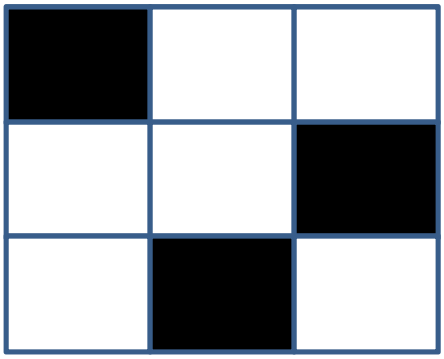


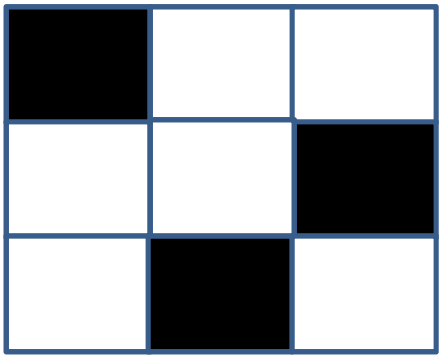
2.15. DS = [(3.2, 2.2, 1.3) × (3.1, 2.2, 2.3)]



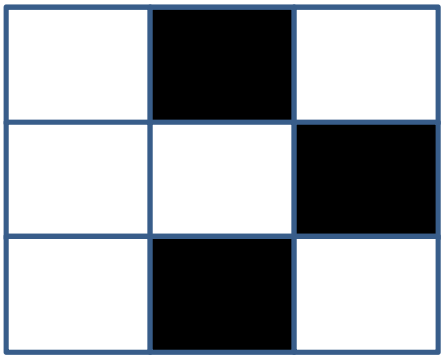


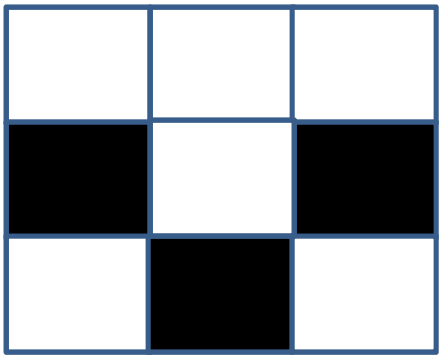
2.16. *DS = [(3.2, 2.3, 1.1) × (1.1, 3.2, 2.3)]



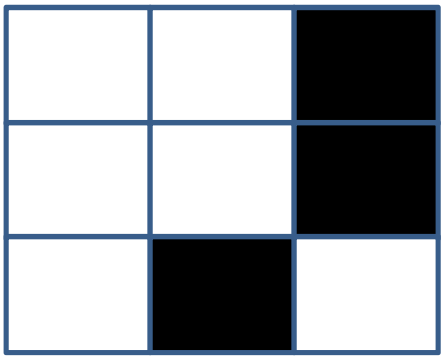


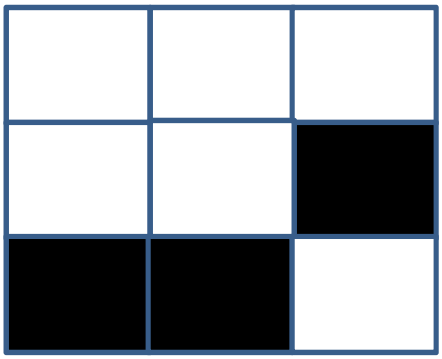
2.17. *DS = [(3.2, 2.3, 1.2) × (2.1, 3.2, 2.3)]



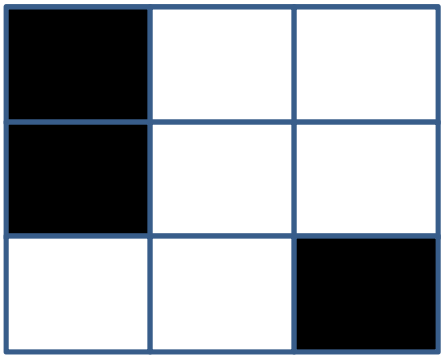


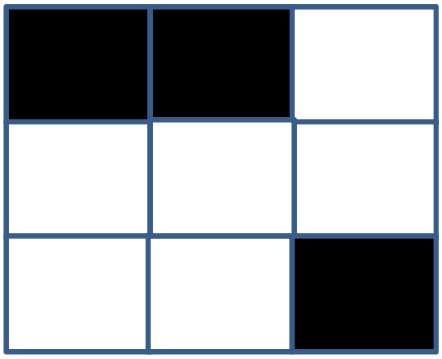
2.18. DS = [(3.2, 2.3, 1.3) × (3.1, 3.2, 2.3)]



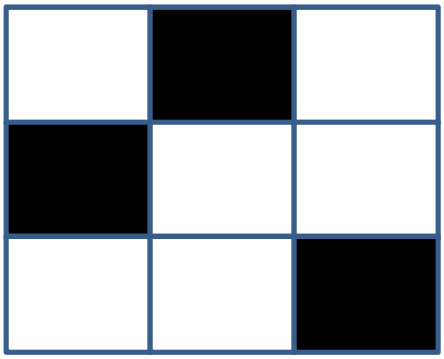


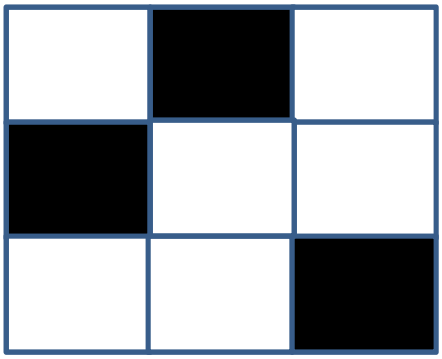
2.19. *DS = [(3.3, 2.1, 1.1) × (1.1, 1.2, 3.3)]



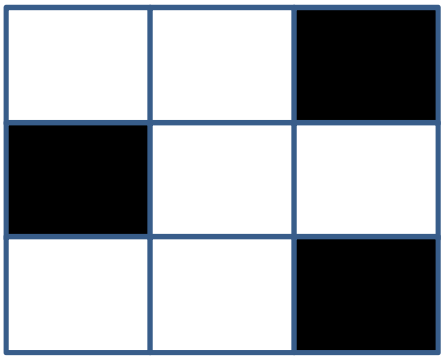


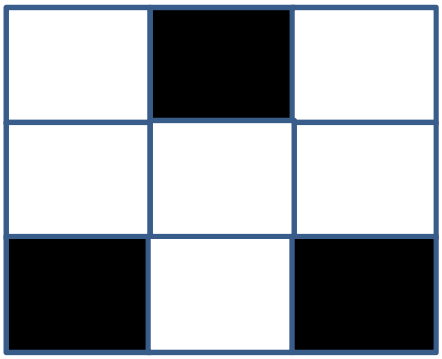
2.20. *DS = $[(3.3, 2.1, 1.2) \times (2.1, 1.2, 3.3)]$



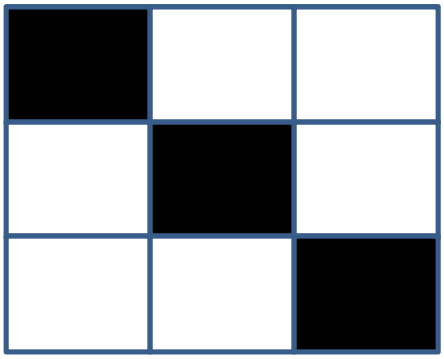


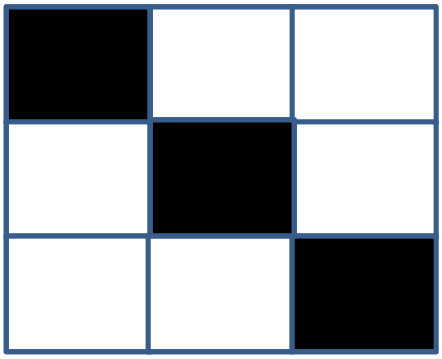
2.21. *DS = $[(3.3, 2.1, 1.3) \times (3.1, 1.2, 3.3)]$



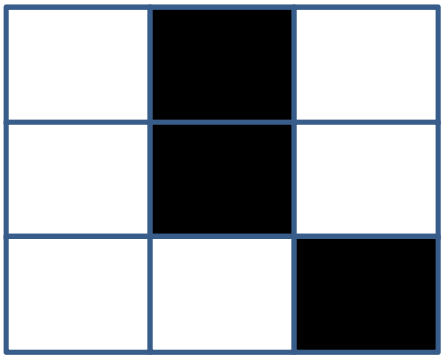


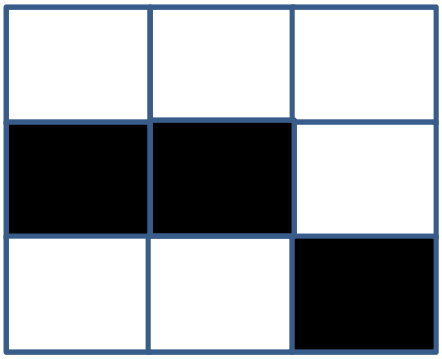
2.22. *DS = $[(3.3, 2.2, 1.1) \times (1.1, 2.2, 3.3)]$



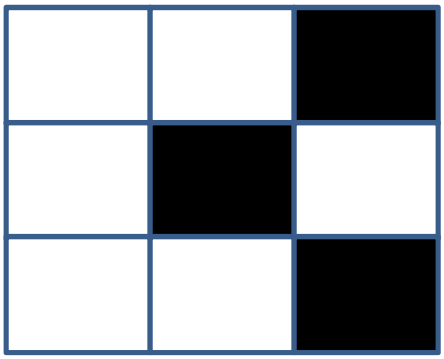


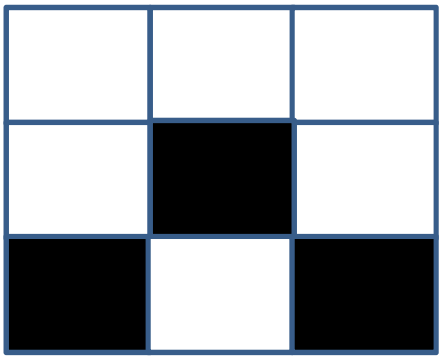
2.23. *DS = [(3.3, 2.2, 1.2) × (2.1, 2.2, 3.3)]



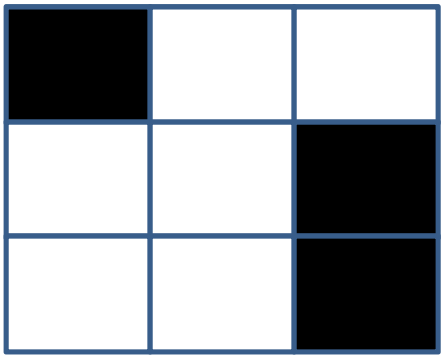


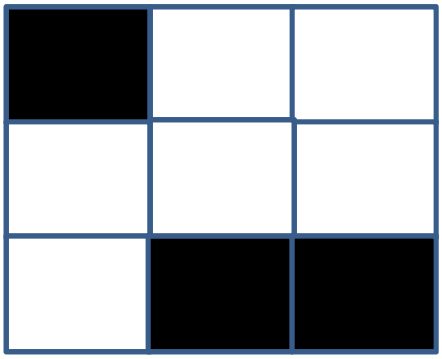
2.24. *DS = [(3.3, 2.2, 1.3) × (3.1, 2.2, 3.3)]



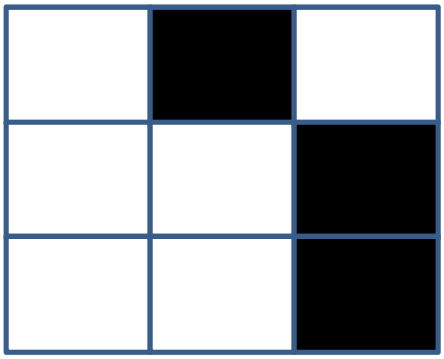


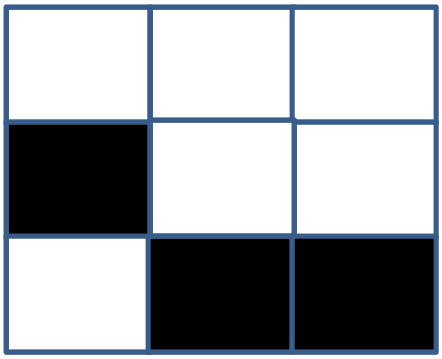
2.25. *DS = [(3.3, 2.3, 1.1) × (1.1, 3.2, 3.3)]



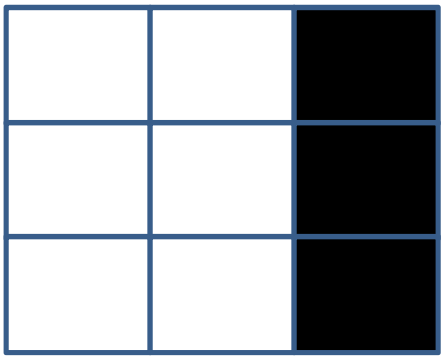


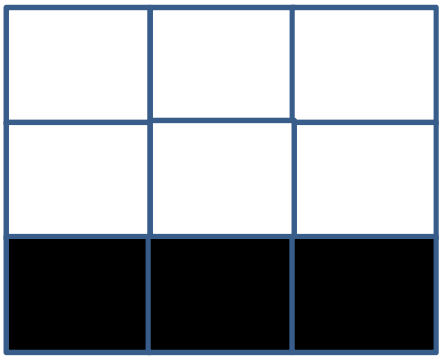
2.26. *DS = [(3.3, 2.3, 1.2) × (2.1, 3.2, 3.3)]





2.27. DS = [(3.3, 2.3, 1.3) × (3.1, 3.2, 3.3)]





Von besonderem Interesse sind natürlich die selbstdualen Matrizen der Nrn. 6, *16, *20 und *22.

Literatur

Walther, Elisabeth, Allgemeine Zeichenlehre. 2. Aufl. Stuttgart 1979

6.1.2014