

Prof. Dr. Alfred Toth

Trajektische Primzeichenrelationen

1. Trajektische Relation

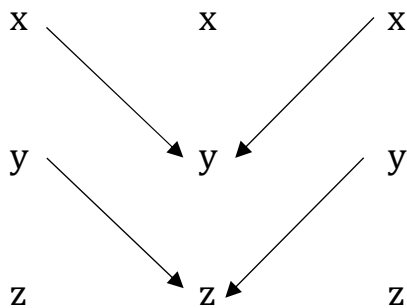
Eine trajektische Relation (vgl. Toth 2025) ist eine Relation mit einer zentralen Differenz

$$T = (x \mid y) = (x, y, z)$$

mit $y = R(x, z)$ und $R(x, z) \neq R(z, x)$, d.h. $R \neq \emptyset$.

und

$$\tau: (x, y) \rightarrow (x, z, y)$$



sowie

$$T^1 = T^2 = (\rightarrow, \leftarrow)$$

$$T^3 = (\rightarrow, \rightarrow, \leftarrow, \leftarrow).$$

2. Sei

$$Z = (1, 2, 3) \text{ (vgl. Bense 1980)}$$

dann

$$T = (1 \mid 2) = (1, 3, 2)$$

$$T = (1 \mid 3) = (1, 2, 3)$$

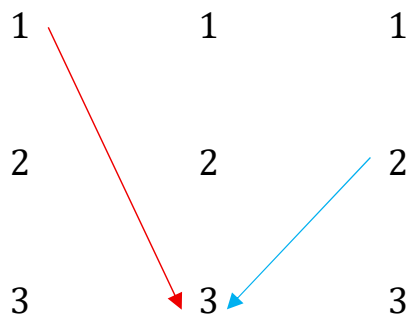
$$T = (2 \mid 3) = (2, 1, 3)$$

$$T = (2 \mid 1) = (2, 3, 1)$$

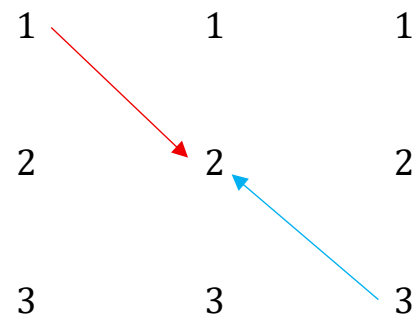
$$T = (3 \mid 2) = (3, 1, 2)$$

$$T = (3 \mid 1) = (3, 2, 1).$$

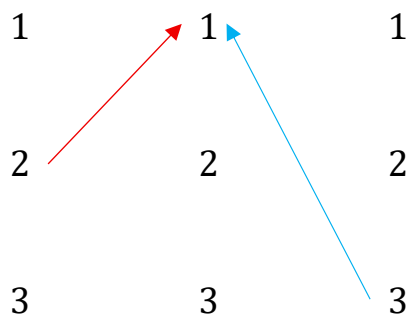
$$T = (1 \mid 2) = (1, 3, 2)$$



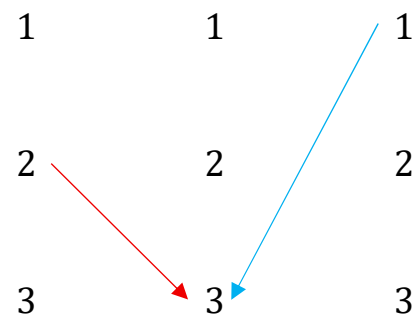
$$T = (1 \mid 3) = (1, 2, 3)$$



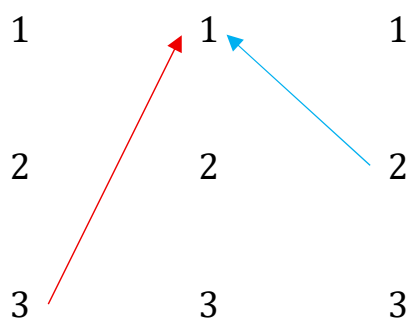
$$T = (2 \mid 3) = (2, 1, 3)$$



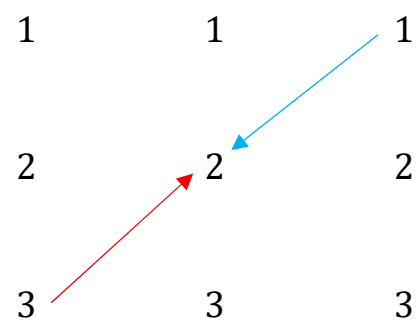
$$T = (2 \mid 1) = (2, 3, 1)$$



$$T = (3 \mid 2) = (3, 1, 2)$$



$$T = (3 \mid 1) = (3, 2, 1)$$



Literatur

Bense, Max, Die Einführung der Primzeichen. In: Ars Semeiotica 3/3, 1980, S. 287-294

Toth, Alfred, Dualität und Chiasmus in trajektischen Abbildungen. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2025

23.8.2025