Prof. Dr. Alfred Toth

Trajektogramme konverser Bi-Zeichen

1. Konverse Bi-Zeichen wurden in Toth (2025a) aus Permutationen der Relation R = (a.b, c.d) gebildet:

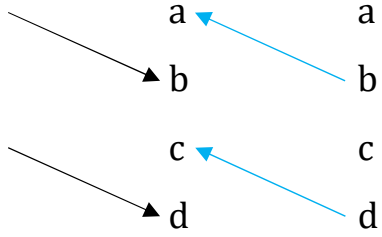
a	→	b	∘	c	→	d	d	→	c	∘	b	→	a
a	→	c	∘	b	→	d	d	→	b	∘	c	→	a
b	→	a	∘	c	→	d	d	→	c	∘	a	→	b
b	→	c	∘	a	→	d	d	→	a	∘	c	→	b
c	→	a	∘	b	→	d	d	→	b	∘	a	→	c
c	→	b	∘	a	→	d	d	→	a	∘	b	→	c

2. Im folgenden konstruieren wir zu allen 6 konversen Bi-Zeichen die zugehörigen Diamonds und die Trajektogramme (vgl. Toth 2025b).

1. $K_1 = (b \leftarrow c, b \rightarrow c)$

		b	←	c				c	←	b		
		|		|				|		|	
a	→	b	∘	c	→	d	d	→	c	∘	b	→	a
		|		|				|		|	
		b	→	c				c	→	b		

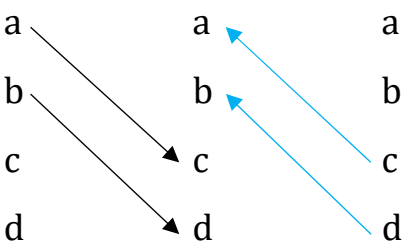
$K_1^{-1} = (c \leftarrow b, c \rightarrow b)$



2. $K_2 = (c \leftarrow b, c \rightarrow b)$

		c	←	b				b	←	c		
		|		|				|		|	
a	→	c	∘	b	→	d	d	→	b	∘	c	→	a
		|		|				|		|	
		c	→	b				b	→	c		

$K_2^{-1} = (b \leftarrow c, b \rightarrow c)$

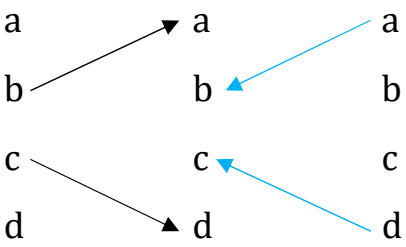


$K_3 = (a \leftarrow c, a \rightarrow c)$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & a & \leftarrow & c & & \\ & & | & & | & & \\ b & \rightarrow & a & \circ & c & \rightarrow & d \\ & & | & & | & & \\ & & a & \rightarrow & c & & \end{array}$$

$K_3^{-1} = (c \leftarrow a, c \rightarrow a)$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & c & \leftarrow & a & & \\ & & | & & | & & \\ d & \rightarrow & c & \circ & a & \rightarrow & b \\ & & | & & | & & \\ & & c & \rightarrow & a & & \end{array}$$

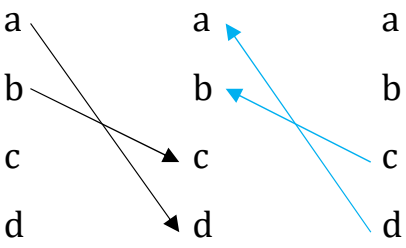


$K_4 = (c \leftarrow a, c \rightarrow a)$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & c & \leftarrow & a & & \\ & & | & & | & & \\ b & \rightarrow & c & \circ & a & \rightarrow & d \\ & & | & & | & & \\ & & c & \rightarrow & a & & \end{array}$$

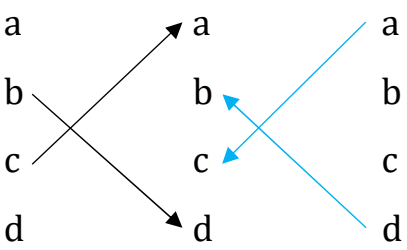
$K_4^{-1} = (a \leftarrow c, a \rightarrow c)$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & a & \leftarrow & c & & \\ & & | & & | & & \\ d & \rightarrow & a & \circ & c & \rightarrow & b \\ & & | & & | & & \\ & & a & \rightarrow & c & & \end{array}$$



$K_5 = (a \leftarrow b, a \rightarrow b)$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & a & \leftarrow & b & & \\ & & | & & | & & \\ c & \rightarrow & a & \circ & b & \rightarrow & d \\ & & | & & | & & \\ & & a & \rightarrow & b & & \end{array}$$

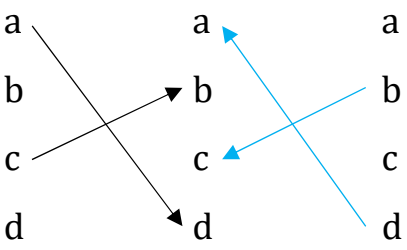


$K_5^{-1} = (b \leftarrow a, b \rightarrow a)$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & b & \leftarrow & a & & \\ & & | & & | & & \\ d & \rightarrow & b & \circ & a & \rightarrow & c \\ & & | & & | & & \\ & & b & \rightarrow & a & & \end{array}$$

$K_6 = (b \leftarrow a, b \rightarrow a)$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & b & \leftarrow & a & & \\ & & | & & | & & \\ c & \rightarrow & b & \circ & a & \rightarrow & d \\ & & | & & | & & \\ & & b & \rightarrow & a & & \end{array}$$



$K_6^{-1} = (a \leftarrow b, a \rightarrow b)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & a & \leftarrow & b & & \\ & & | & & | & & \\ d & \rightarrow & a & \circ & b & \rightarrow & c \\ & & | & & | & & \\ & & a & \rightarrow & b, & & \end{array}$$

Literatur

Toth, Alfred, Metamorphe Umgebungen. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2025a

Toth, Alfred, Ontisch-semiotisches Analysemodell. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2025b

11.12.2025