Prof. Dr. Alfred Toth

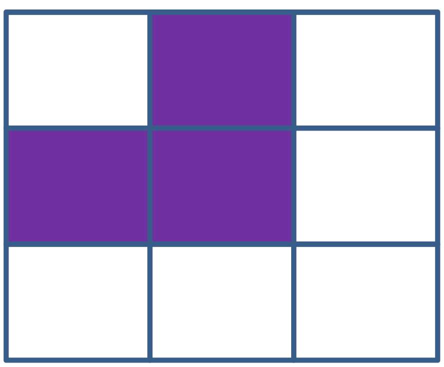
Überlappungen und Transpositionen semiotischer Nachbarschaft

1. In Toth (2013) wurden semiotische Nachbarschaften von Subrelationen als die Menge der unmittelbaren linearen und diagonalen Vorgänger- und Nachfolgerrelationen definiert. Geht man von diesen Mengen von nachbarschaftlichen Subrelationen aus, so stellt man fest, daß sie im Gegensatz zu den Subrelationen, zu denen die Nachbarschaften gehören, alle sowohl paarweise überlappen als auch Transpositionen voneinander darstellen. Diese beiden Kategorien sind somit komplementär. Ferner gibt es nur eine einzige automorphe semiotische Nachbarschaft.

2. Überlappende semiotischer Nachbarschaften

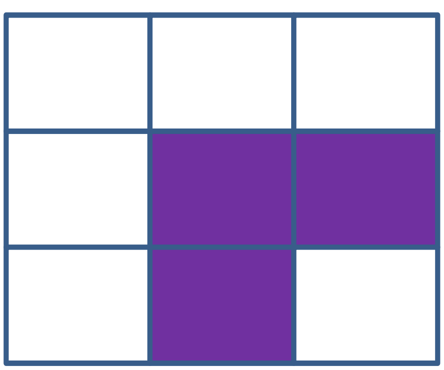
2.1. R = (1.1)

N(1.1) = (1.2, 2.1, 2.2)



2.2. R = (3.3)

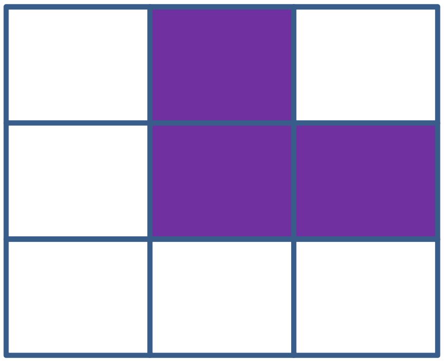
N(3.3) = (2.2, 2.3, 3.2)

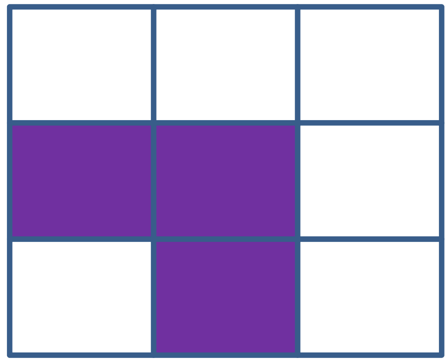


2.3. R = (1.3)

N(1.3) = (1.2, 2.2, 2.3)

N(3.1) = (2.1, 2.2, 3.2)

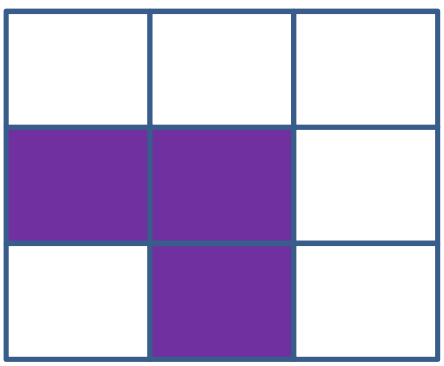


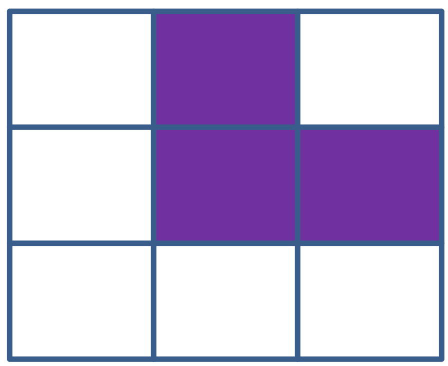


2.4. R = (3.1)

N(3.1) = (2.1, 2.2, 3.2)

N(1.3) = (1.2, 2.2, 2.3)



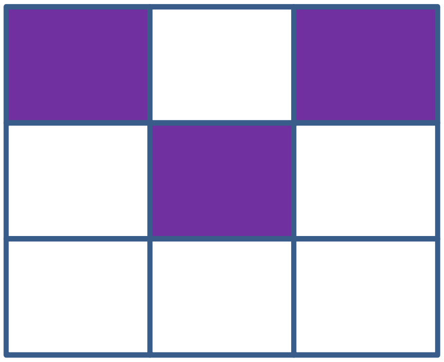


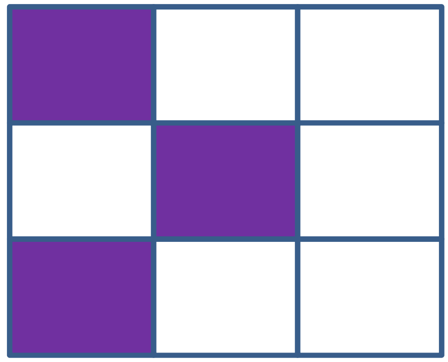
3. Transponierte semiotische Nachbarschaften

3.1. R = (1.2)

N(1.2) = (1.1, 1.3, 2.2)

N(2.1) = (1.1, 2.2, 3.1)

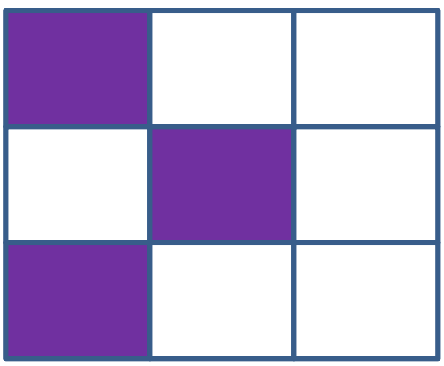


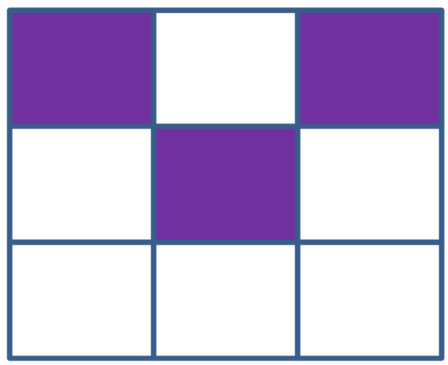


3.2. $R = (2.1)$

$N(2.1) = (1.1, 2.2, 3.1)$

$N(1.2) = (1.1, 1.3, 2.2)$

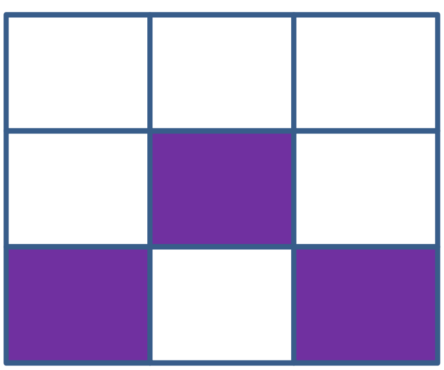


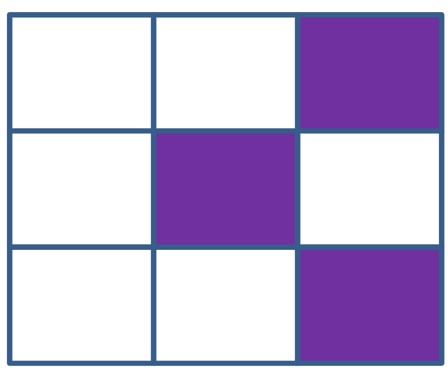


3.3. $R = (3.2)$

$N(3.2) = (2.2, 3.1, 3.3)$

$N(2.3) = (1.3, 2.2, 3.3)$

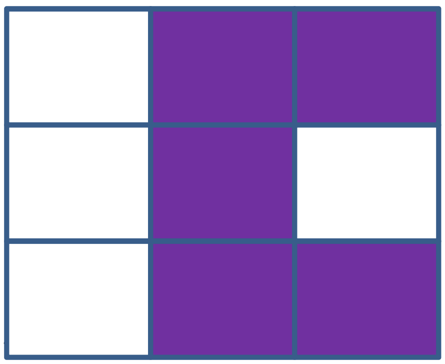


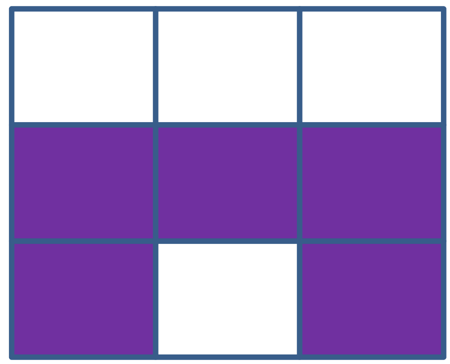


3.4. R = (2.3)

N(2.3) = (1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 3.2, 3.3)

N(3.2) = (2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3)

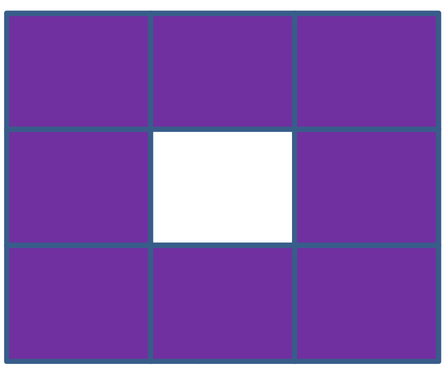




4. Automorphe semiotische Nachbarschaft

R = (2.2)

N(2.2) = (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3)



Literatur

Toth, Alfred, Grenzen, Ränder und Nachbarschaften semiotischer Subrelationen. In: Electronic Journal for Mathematical Semiotics, 2013

10.12.2013